

Experience from gill scoring and other diagnostic methods

Gill health initiative in Oslo, 21-23.05.2014

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Diagnostic tools

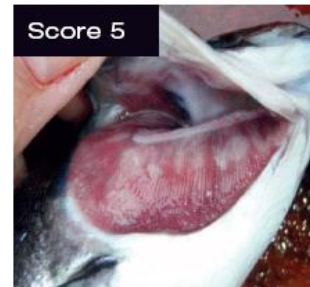
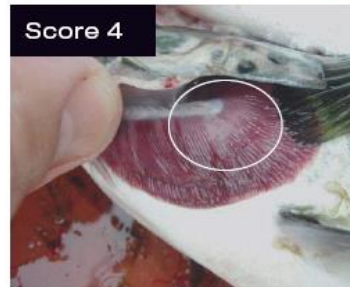
- Gill score
- Fresh gill smears
- PCR
- Histology



Gill score

- Different types of gill score -> AGD gill score from Scotland

Gjellescore for undersøkelse i felt



SKRETTING

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Gill score



Gill score

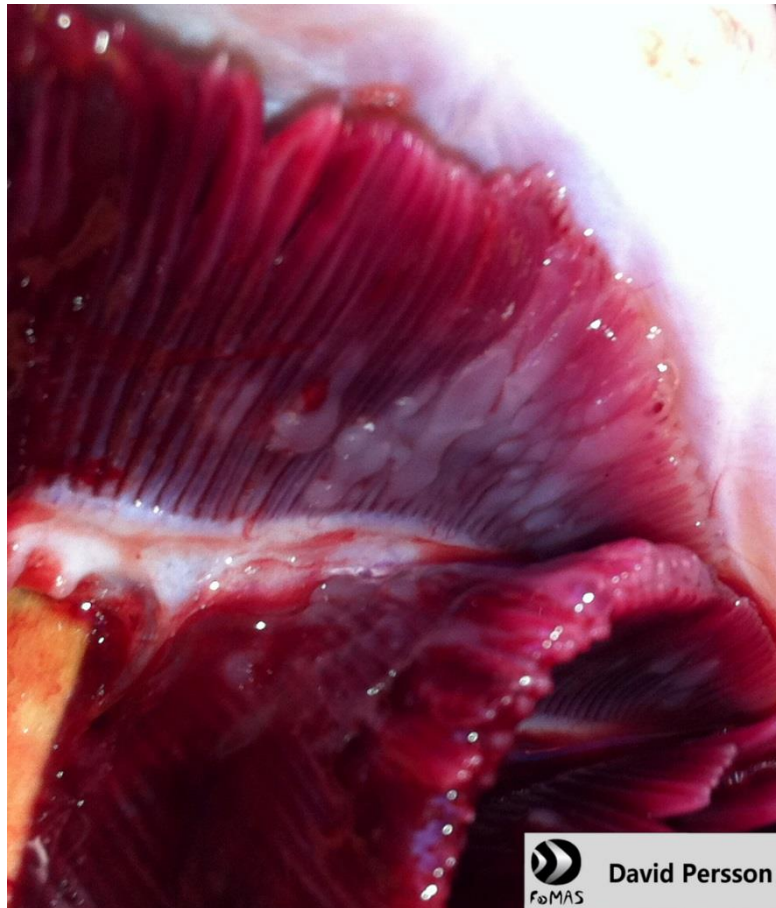


Gill score

- Area dependent
- Subjective!
- After treatment, affected areas did not heal completely
- More than just AGD
 - Other contagious agents (PGI, epitheliocystis)
 - Damages from algae or jelly fish
 - Something else...
- How to assess when to treat the second time?

Scoring system

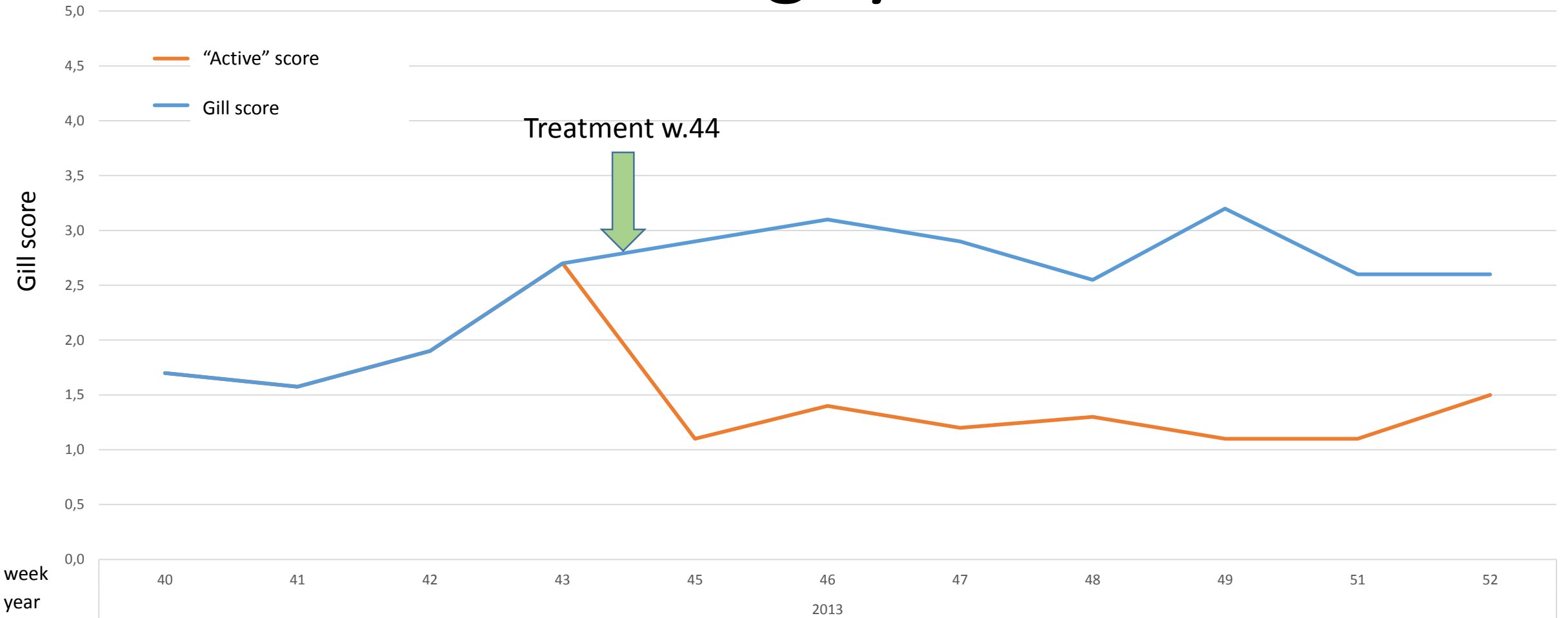
“Active”



“Passive”

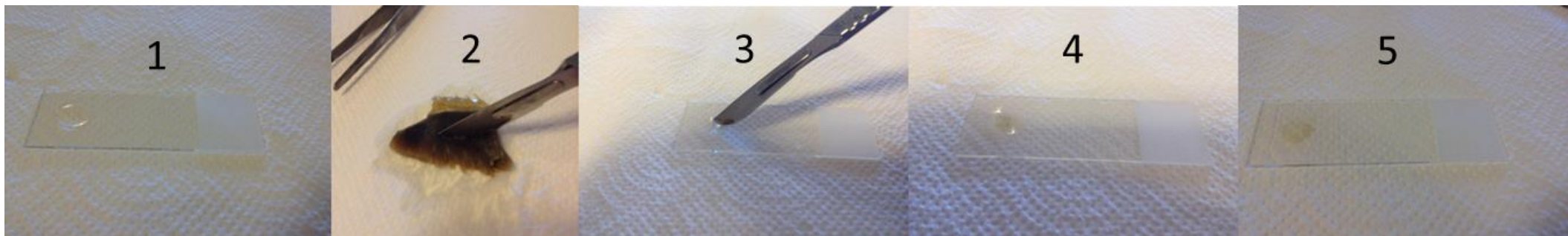


Scoring system

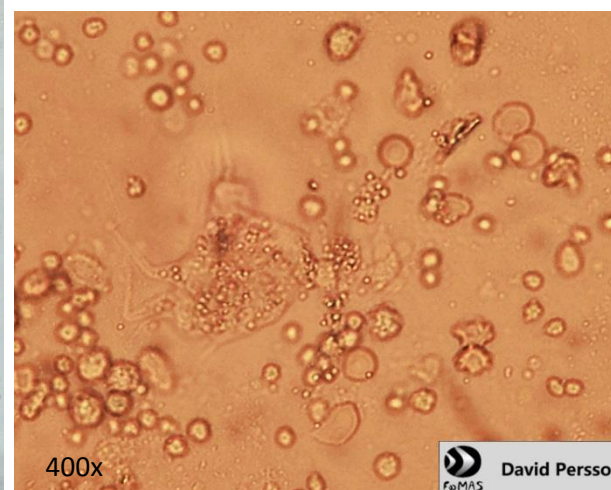
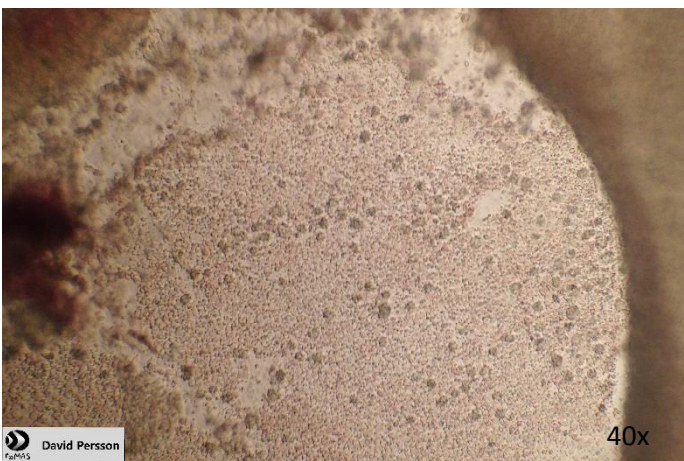


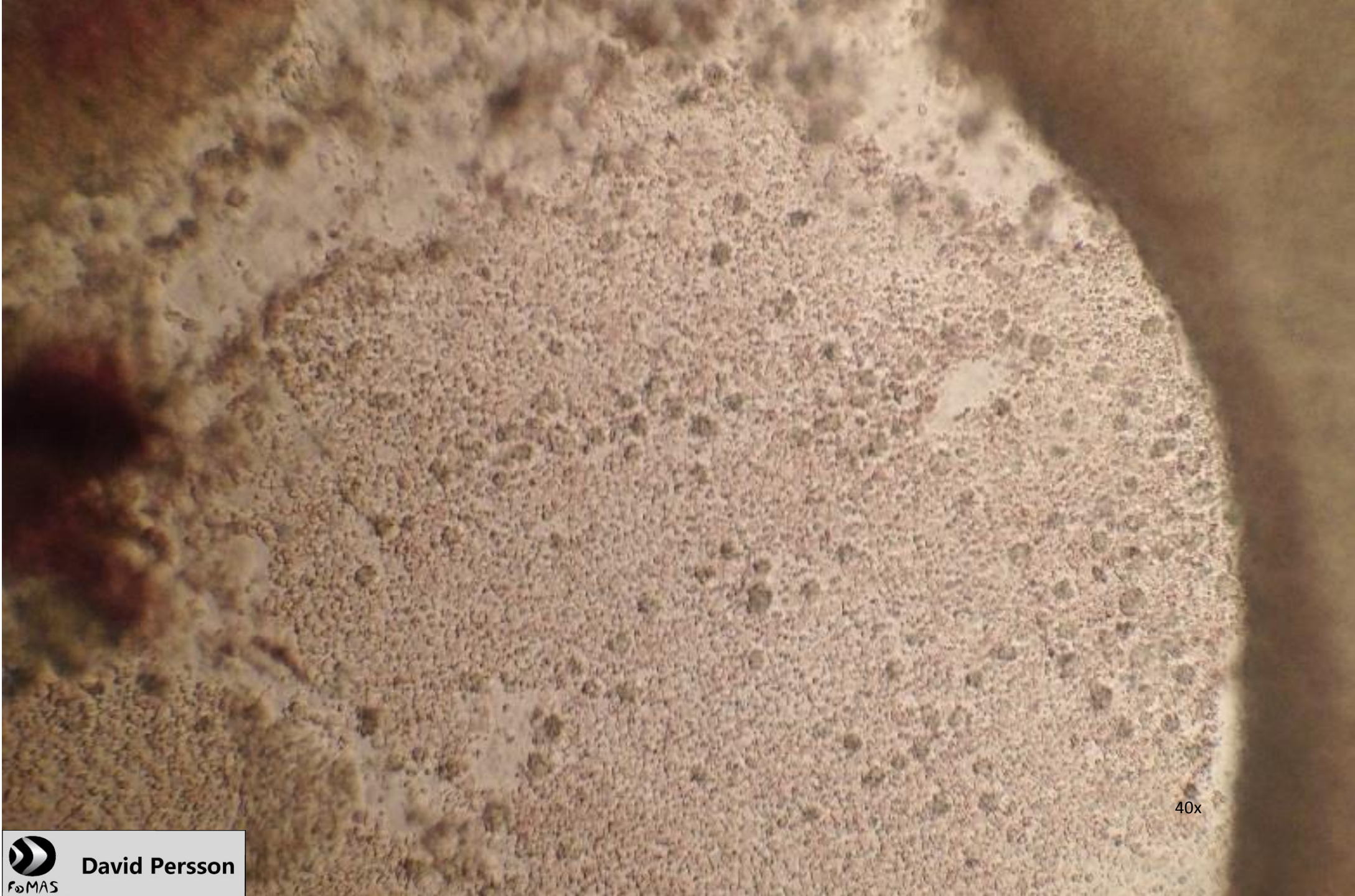
Microscopic examination of fresh gill smear

- Fast and cheap!
- Performed when on the farm with an immediate result
- One of the diagnostic tools, must be considered together with other analyses



Microscopic examination of fresh gill smear

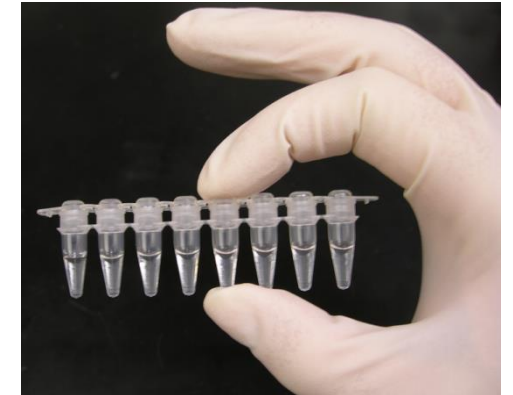




40x

PCR analyses

- Very sensitive
- Very useful when screening the population and to verify the diagnosis
- You get the result back in a few days
- Results depending on where you take the samples



Histology

- «Gold standard»
- Detects other diagnoses (very important)
- Less sensitive than PCR to detect amoebas

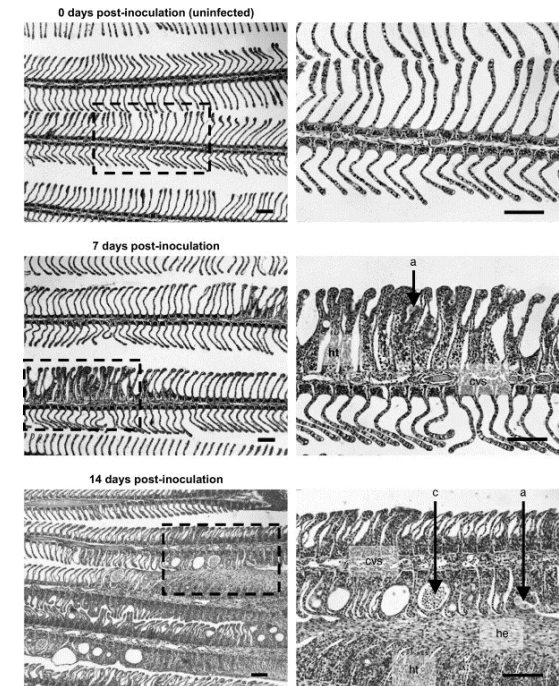


Photo: Bridle et al 2006.

Diagnostic Methods

Continuous gill scoring together with examination of fresh smears is the most important tool to assess when to treat for amoebas.

- PCR analyses are used to screen for amoebas and confirm the diagnosis
- Histology is useful to confirm the diagnosis and important when to reveal other possible diagnoses

Thank you!

