

**CAN WE PREDICT PRESPAWNING MORTALITY IN
SPRING CHINOOK?**

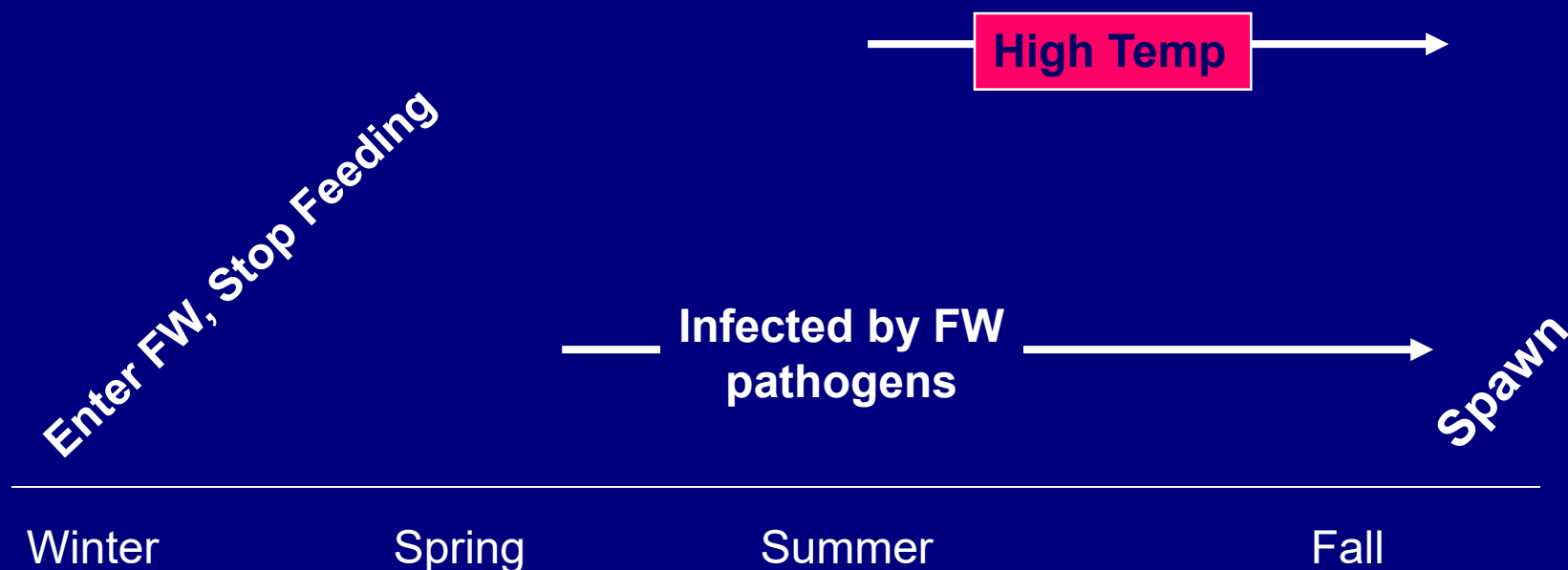
**IDENTIFYING INTESTINAL
MARKERS FOR ADULT CHINOOK SALMON SENESCENCE**

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CARL SCHRECK , JESSICA PEASE, JIM PETERSON**

OSU AND USGS

Sequence of Events in Adult Spring Chinook

Cushing Sym = Immunsupp = Infection = Disease = **Death**

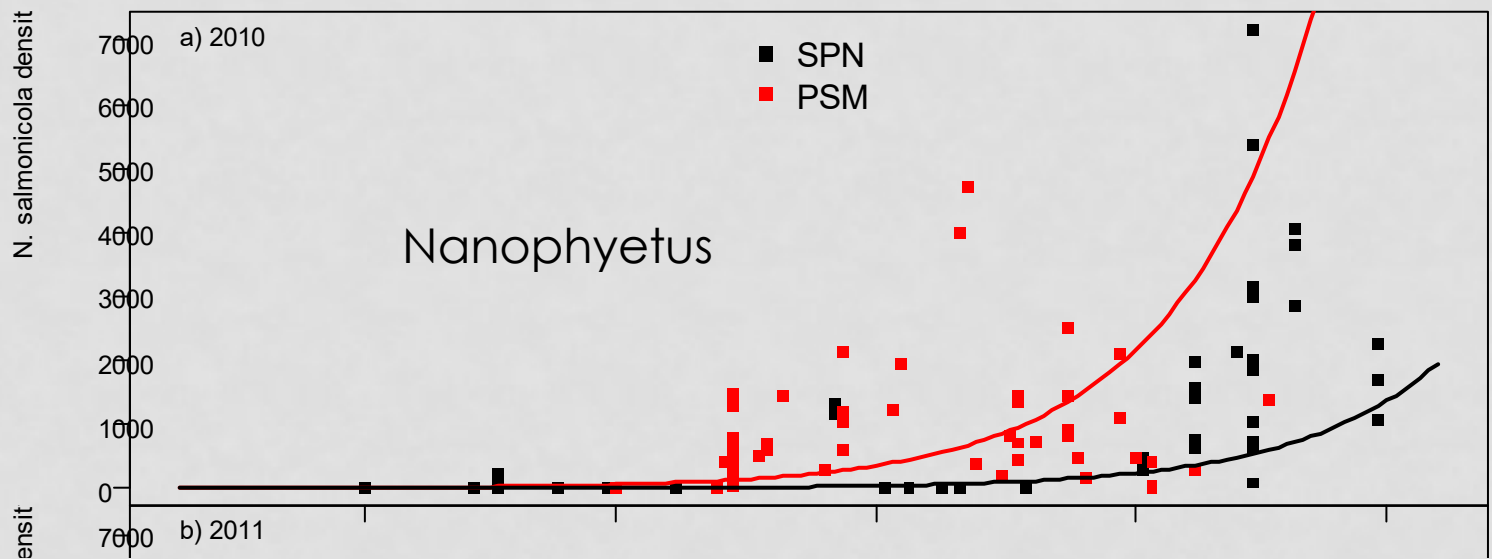


PATHOGEN PROFILES OVER SUMMER UNTIL SPAWNING

Early fish are clean

Spawned fish lots of pathogens

PSM in July/Aug look like spawned fish

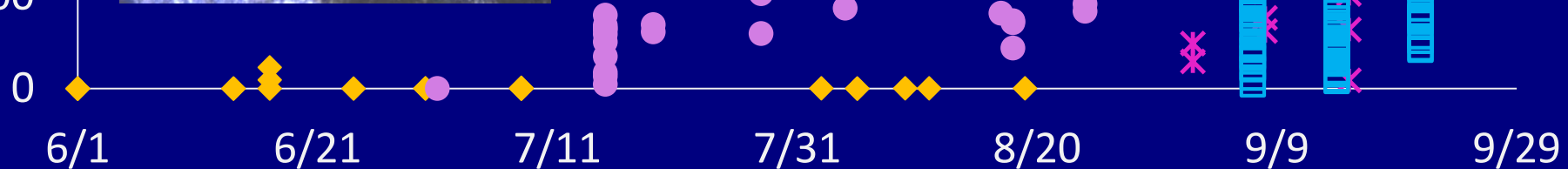
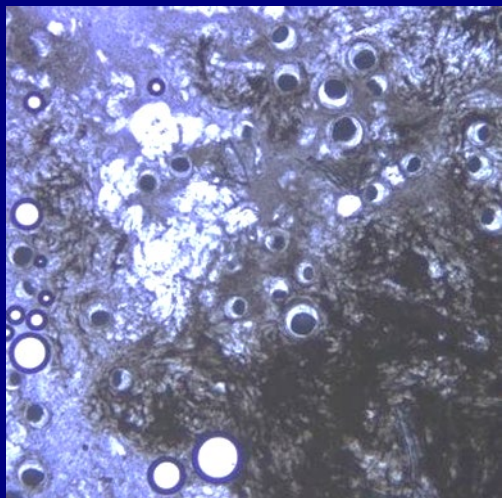


2010: PSM, Healthy, Spawners

2010

Nano/gram kidney

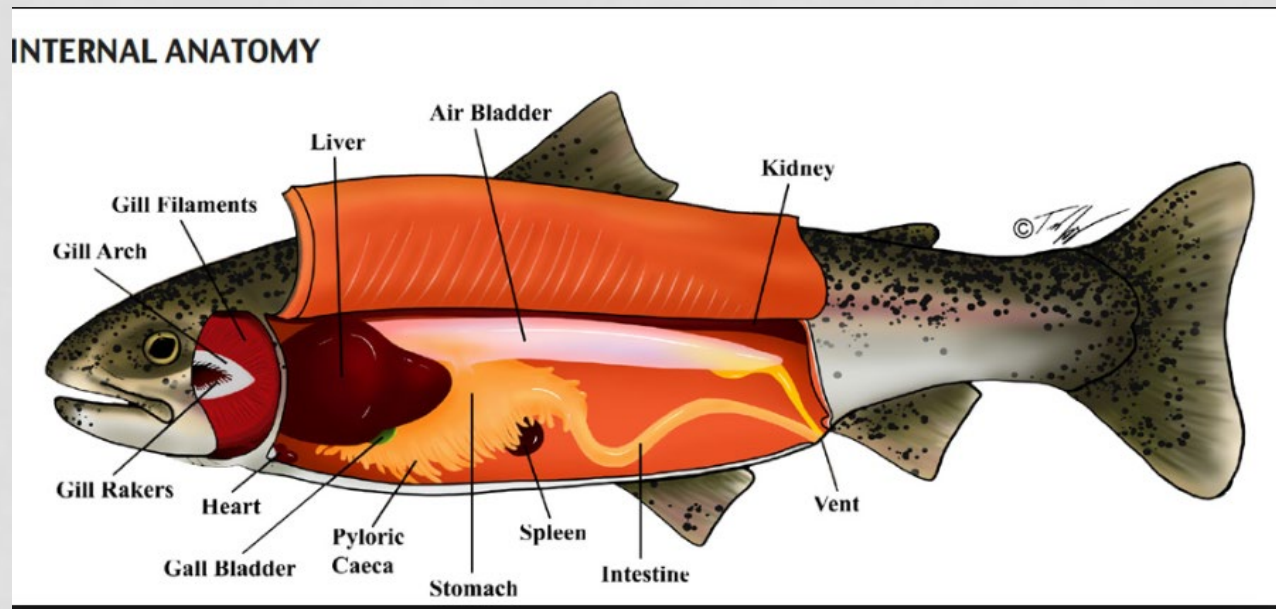
1. Increase with time
2. PSM > summer healthy
3. PSM fish similar to fall spawners



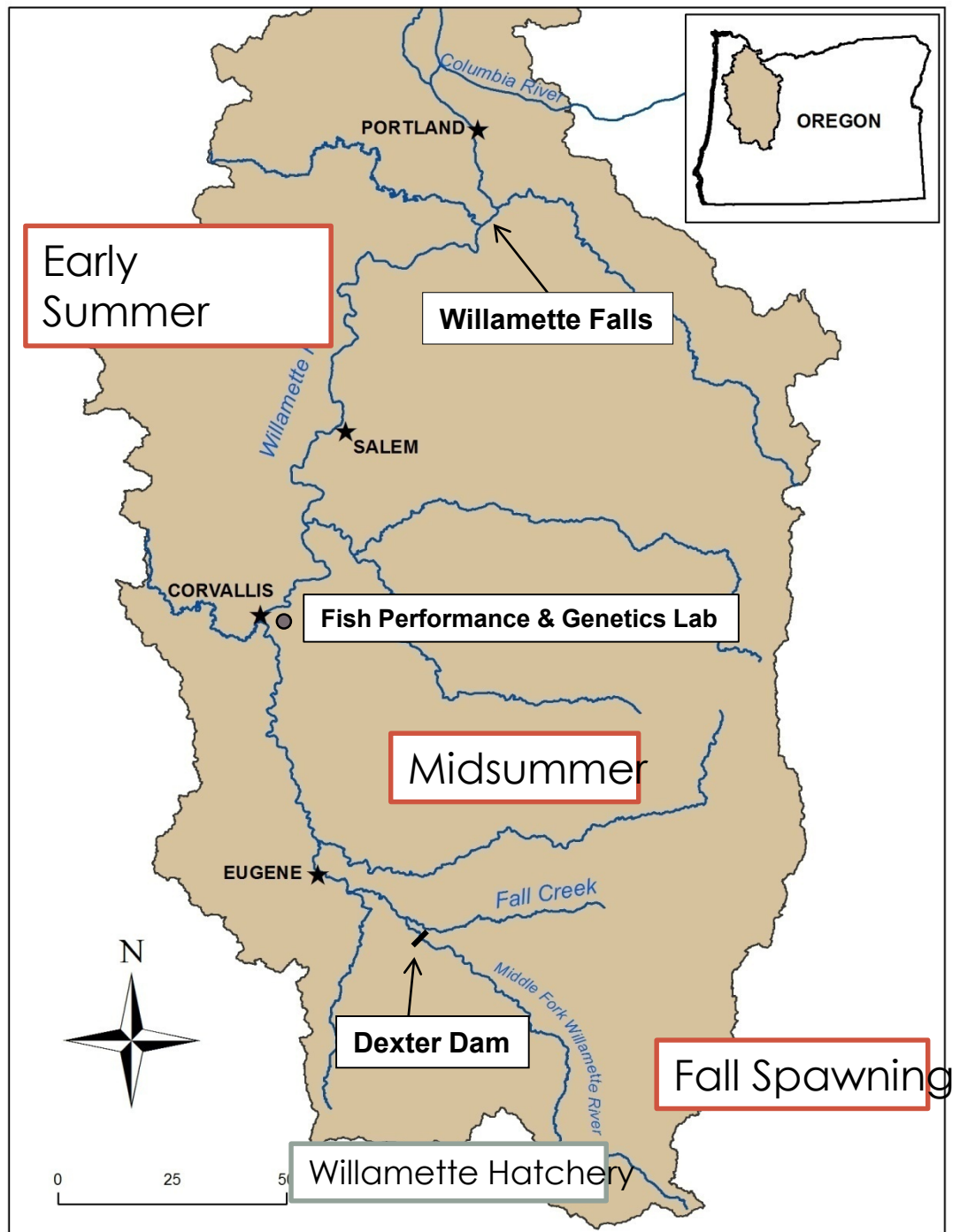
◆ Live ● Prespawn Morts-River * Spawners-River □ W.H.

GASTROINTESTINAL PATHOLOGY IN ADULT CHINOOK

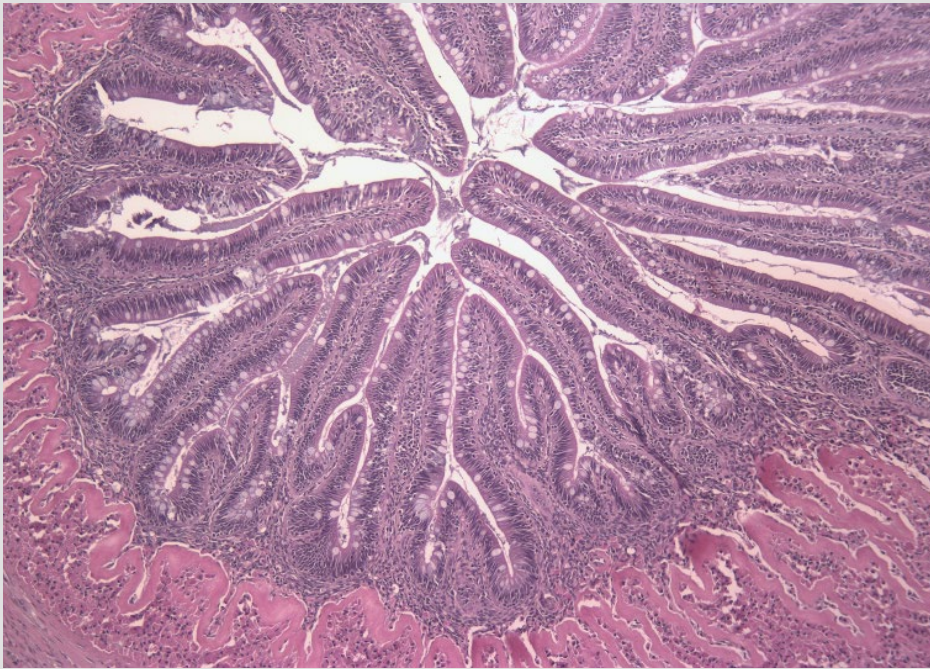
- Adult fish in freshwater do not feed
- Intestine, pyloric caeca & stomach: distinctive pattern of deterioration and inflammation
- a hallmark indicator of senescence?



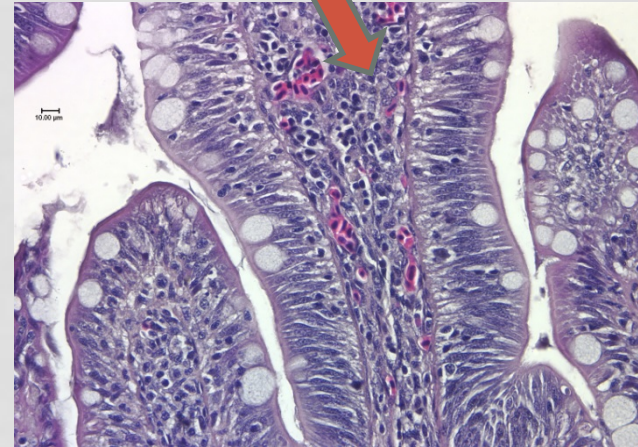
- **Archived Gut Histology – 650 fish**
- **5 years since 2010**
- **Willamette Falls**
- **Dexter and Foster**
- **PSM and Spawned above Dexter and Foster**
- **Willamette Hatchery**
- **OSU (Captured from River)**
 - **PSM and Spawned**



NORMAL: Normal, Prominent Folds and Intact Epithelium

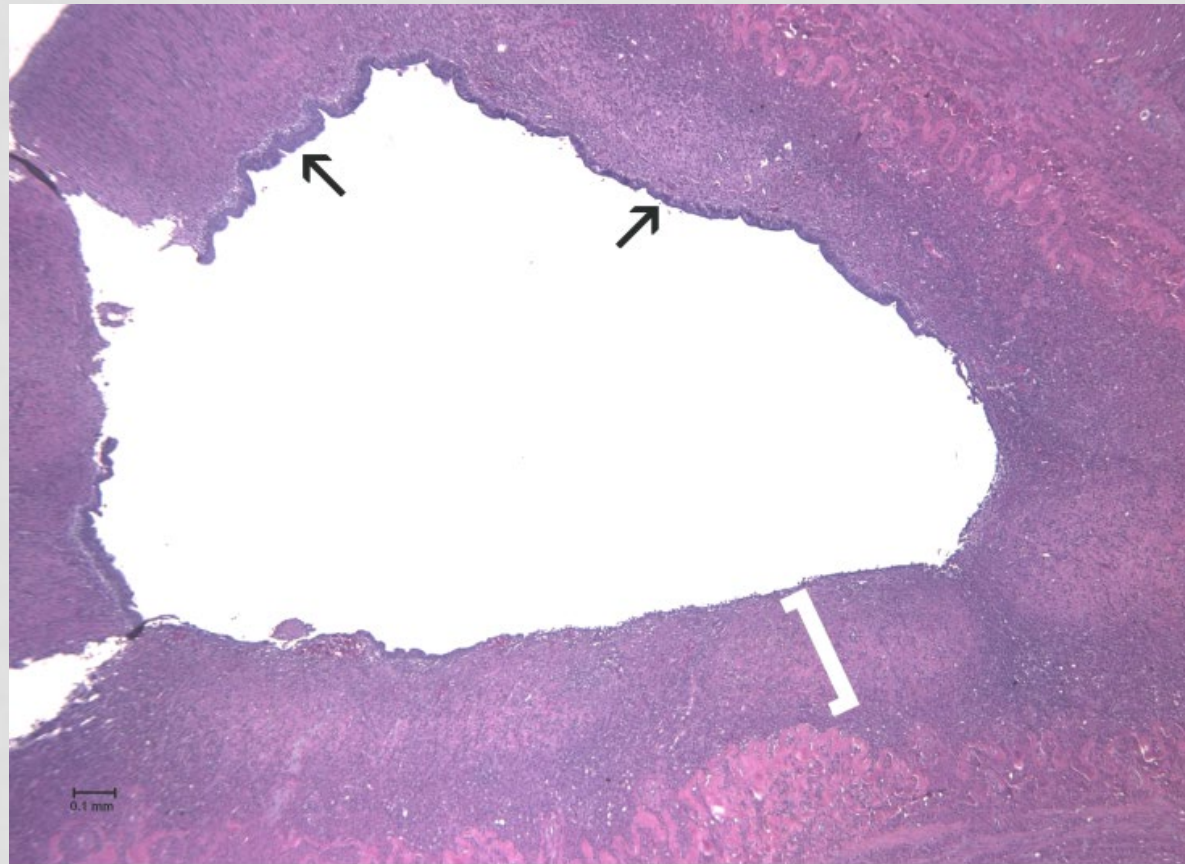


Lamina propria



MIDSUMMER - AUTUMN DETERIORATED/SENESCENT

- No folds, epithelium absent or dysplastic (altered, flattened)
- Severe inflammation in underlying lamina propria.

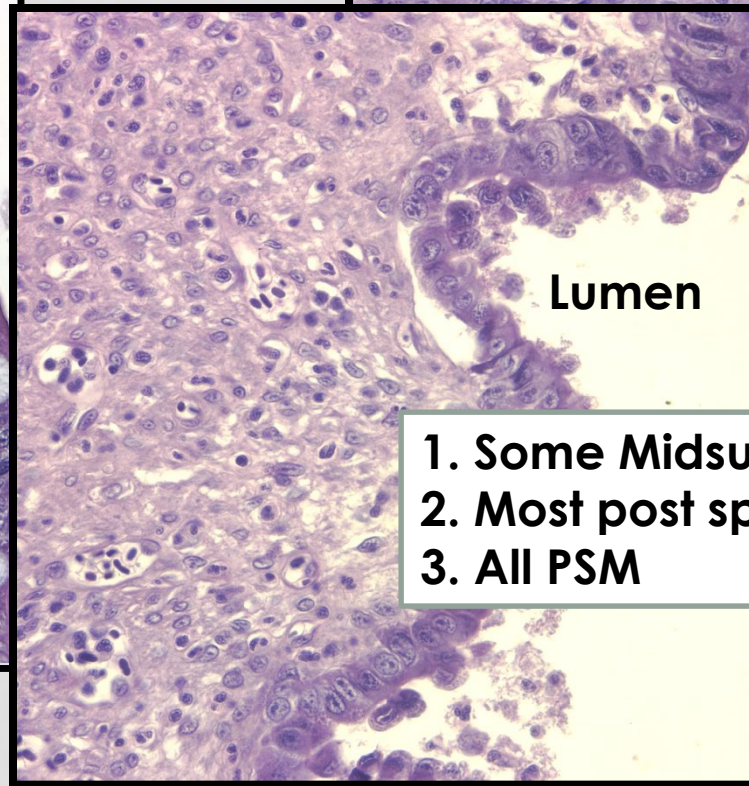
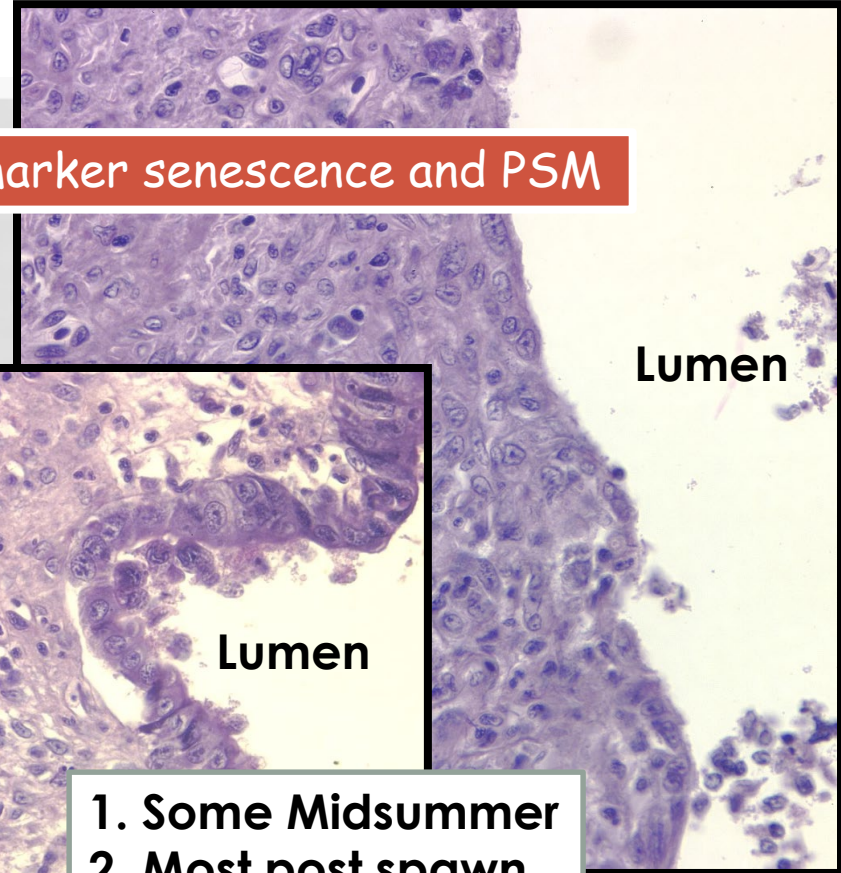
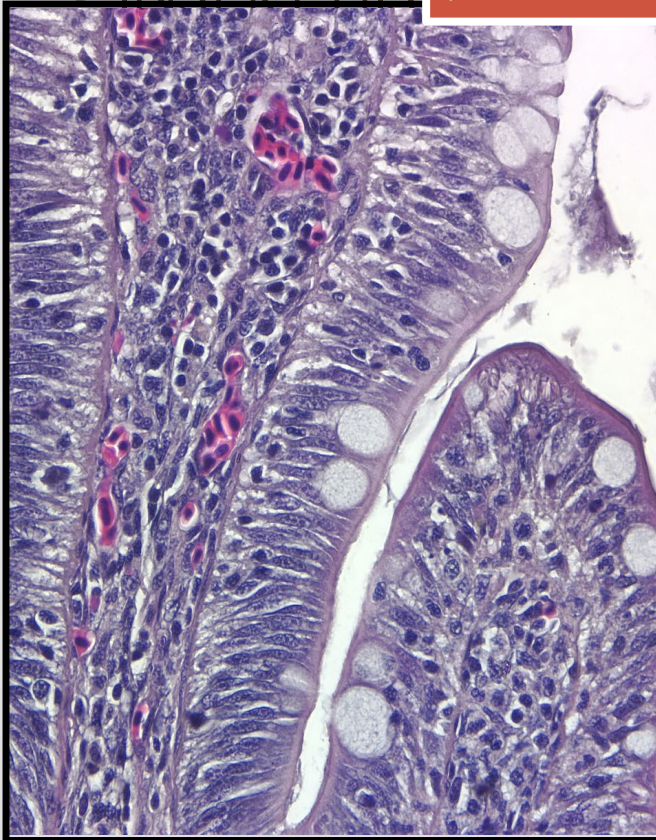


LOSS OF EPITHELIUM

Normal: Early Summer

• INSERT HIS

Ho: Gut changes are a marker senescence and PSM



1. Some Midsummer
2. Most post spawn
3. All PSM

GUT DISEASE

- None Early,
- Some apparently healthy midsummer
- All PSM and Spawned

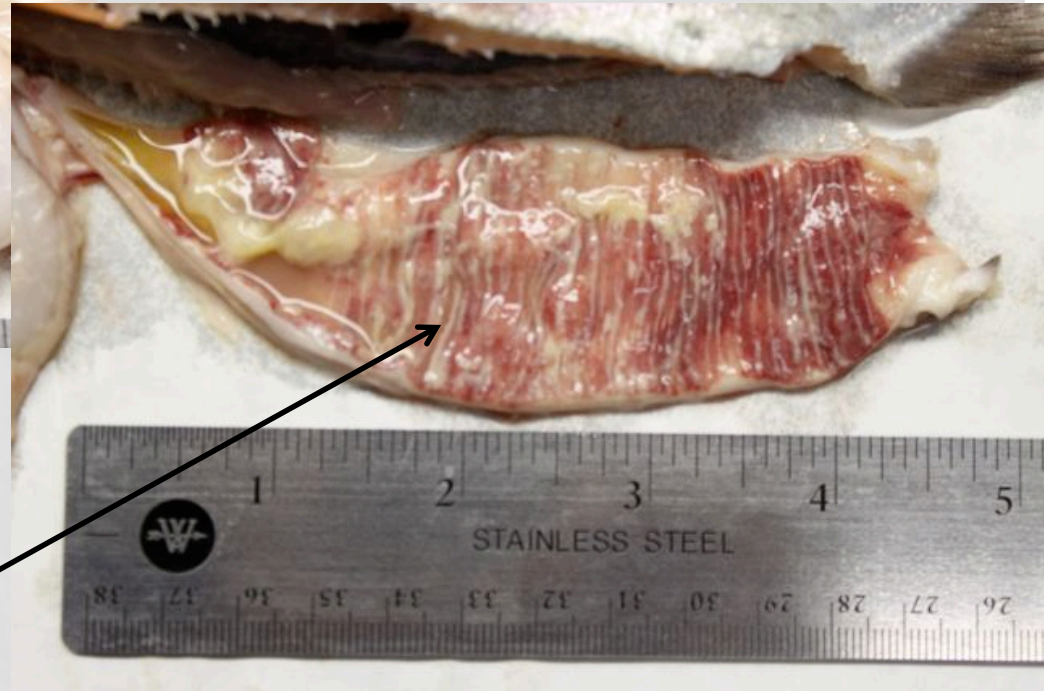
THE HYPOTHESIS:

GUT CHANGES ARE A MARKER SENESCE AND PSM

GUT PATHOGENS

- *Ceratomyxa shasta* (Myxozoa)
 - Primary site of infection
 - Disease of underyearlings
 - Infects adults after the return to freshwater
- New Microsporidium
 - New “*Enterocytozoon*” species
 - Closely related to *E. bienusi* of humans with AIDs

CERATONOVA SHASTA

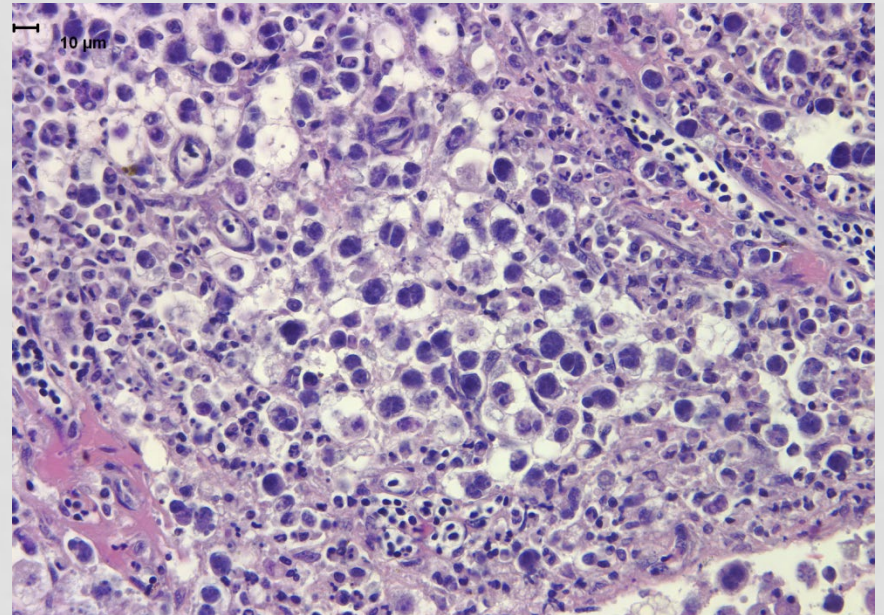
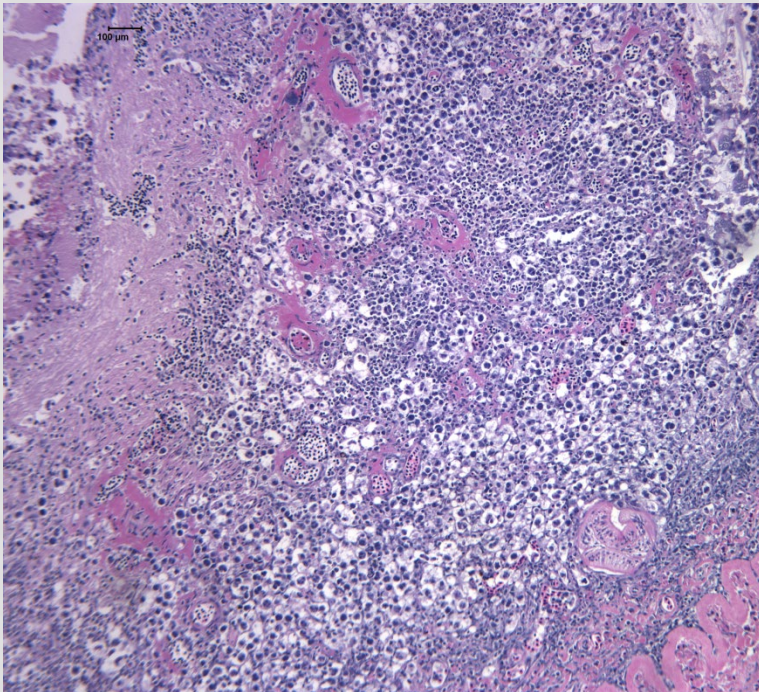


Hemorrhaging in intestine

Bartholomew Lab

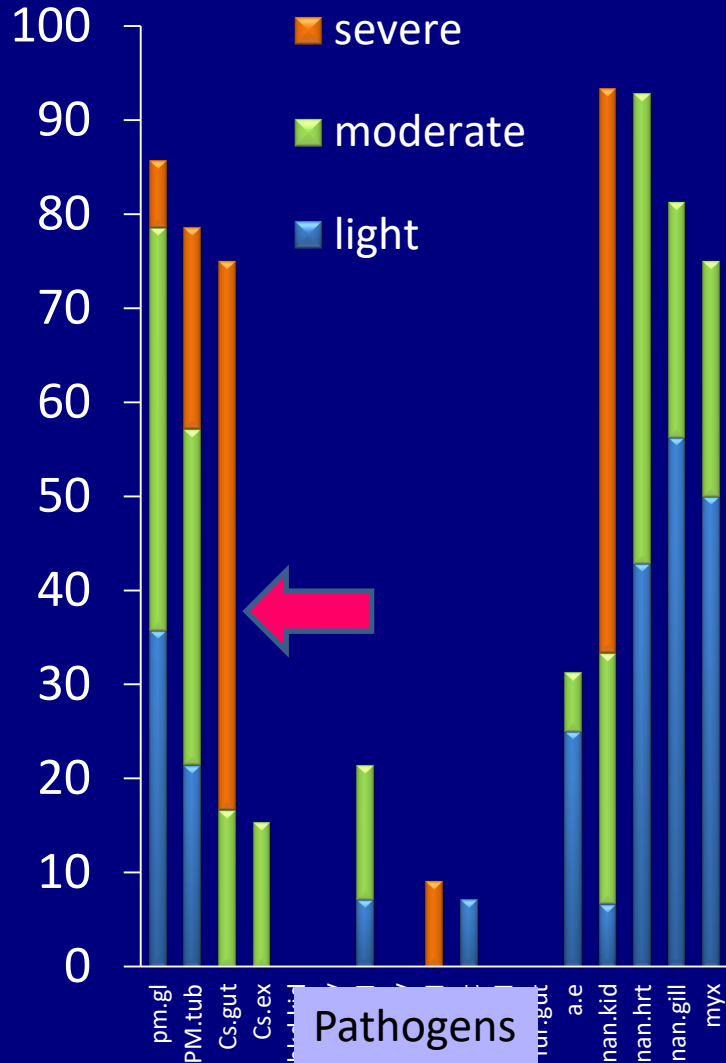
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- Adult Chinook
 - Abundant prespore stages, sporulation after death
- Kent et al. 2014 J. Parasitology

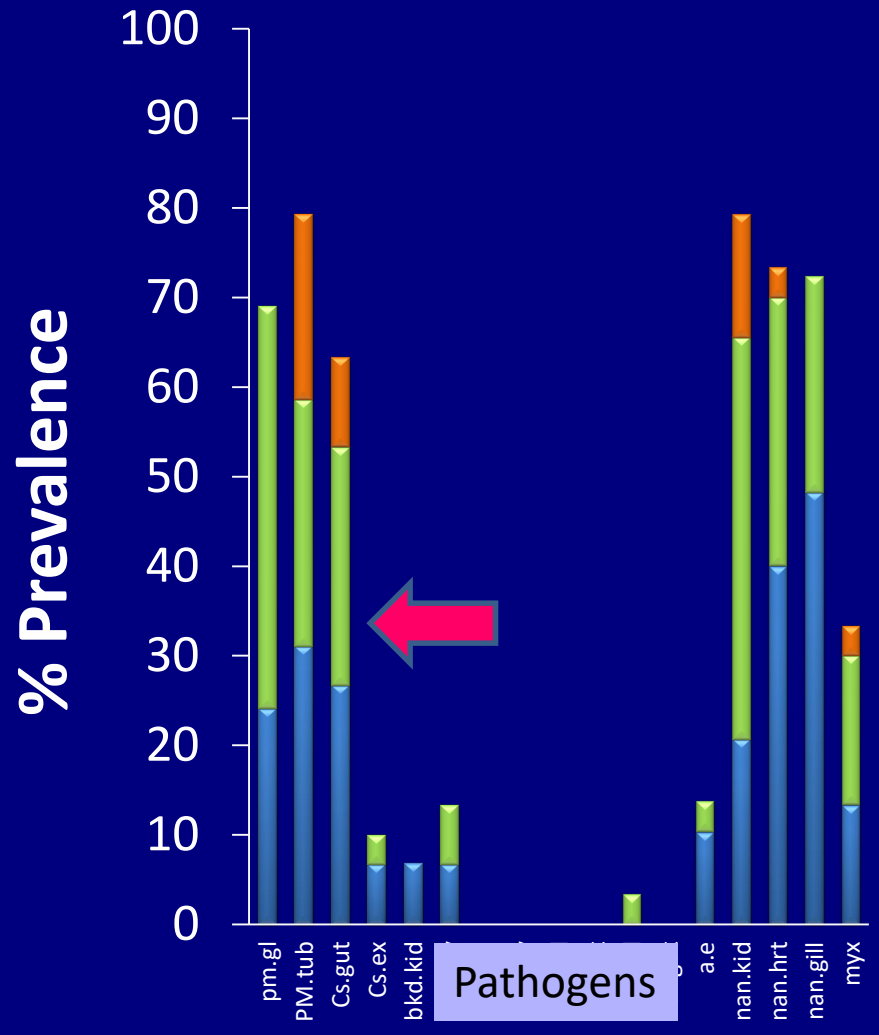


2011 Spawn

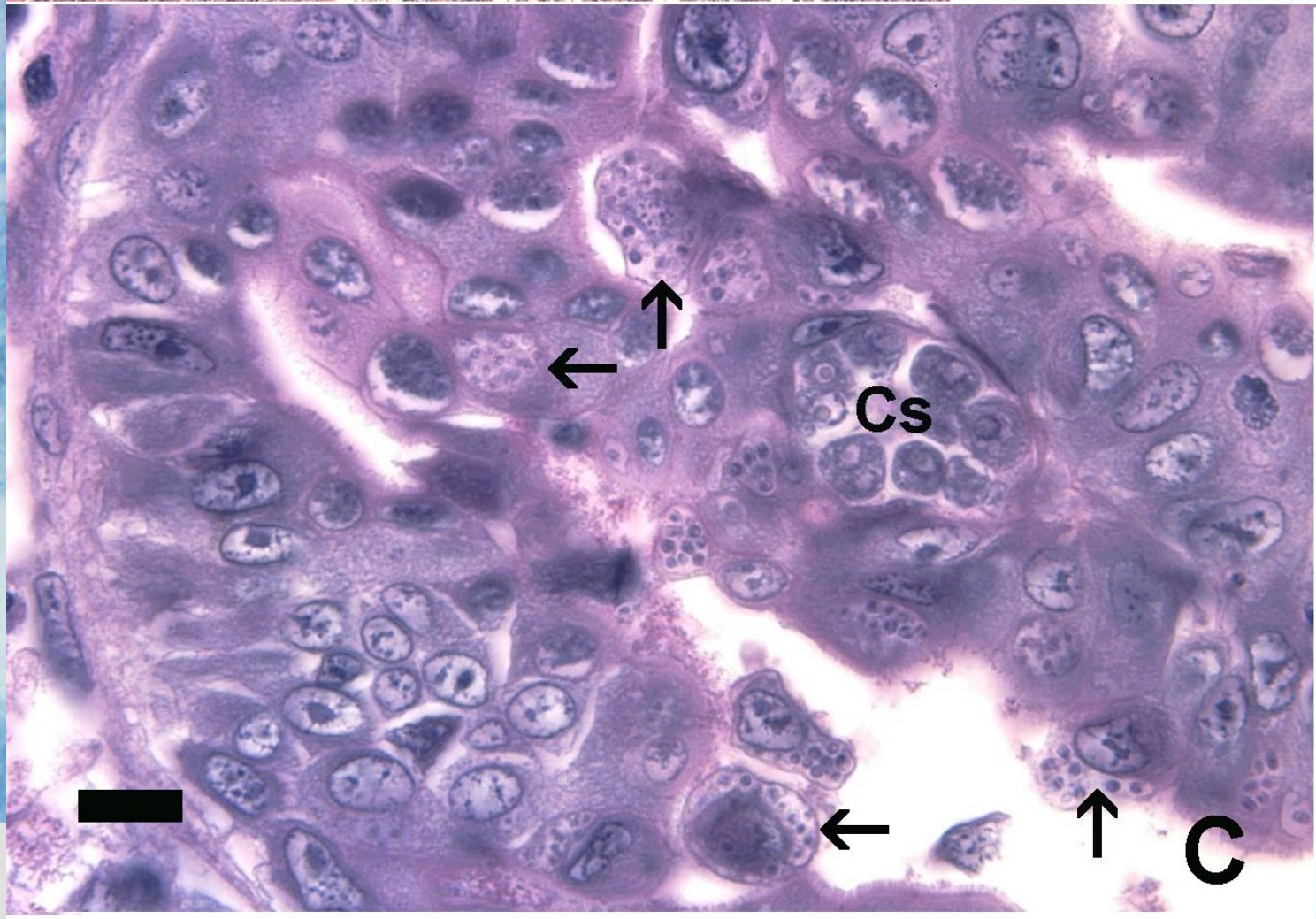
River (n = 14)



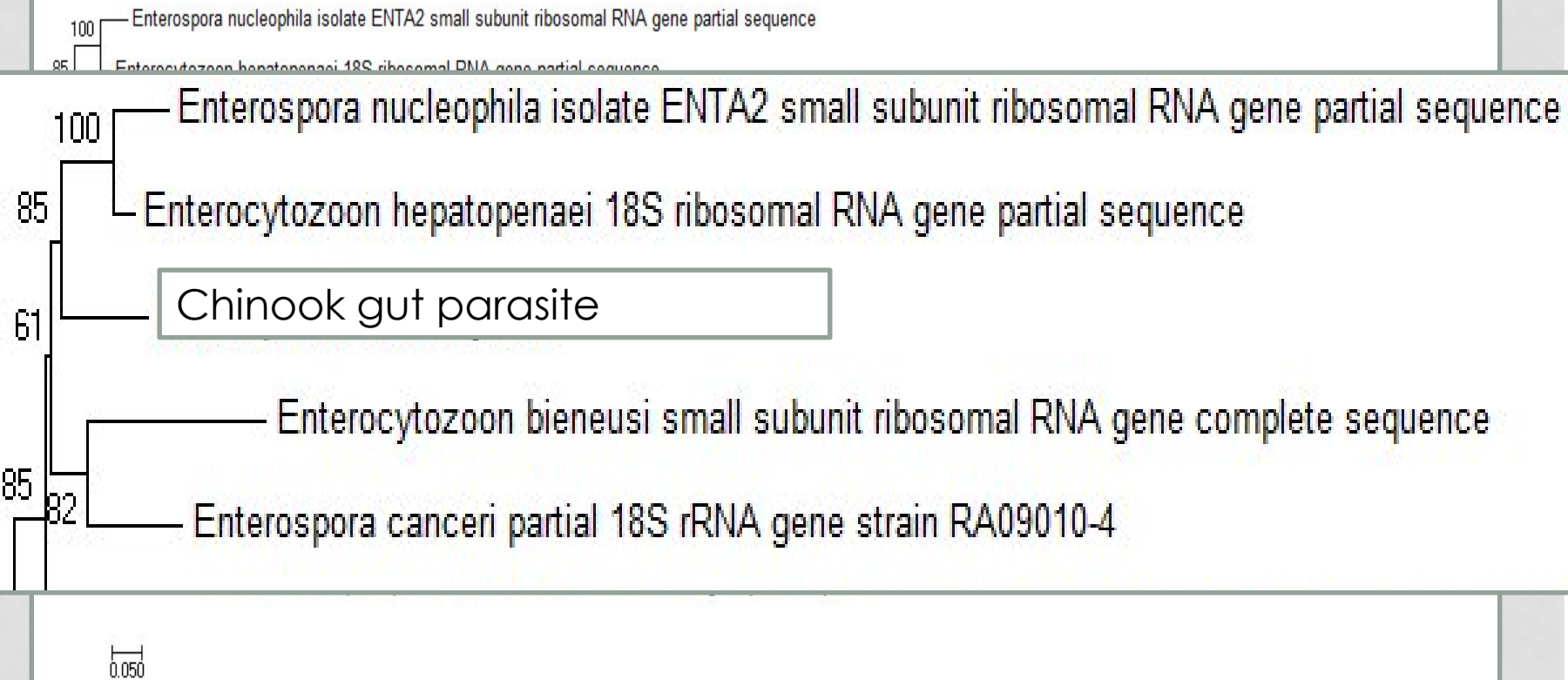
Wil. Hatchery (n=30)



10.0 μm

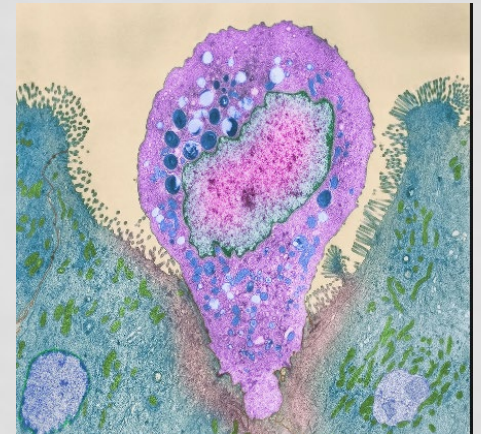
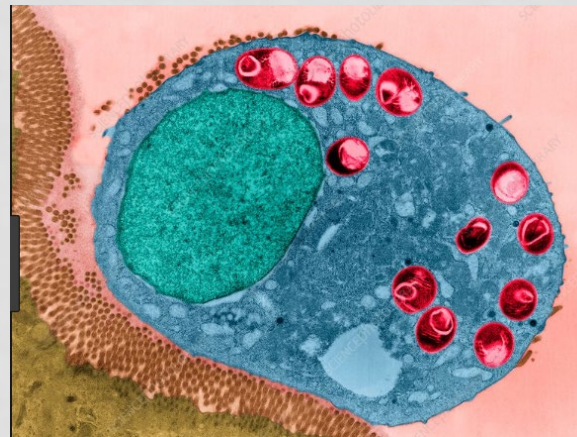
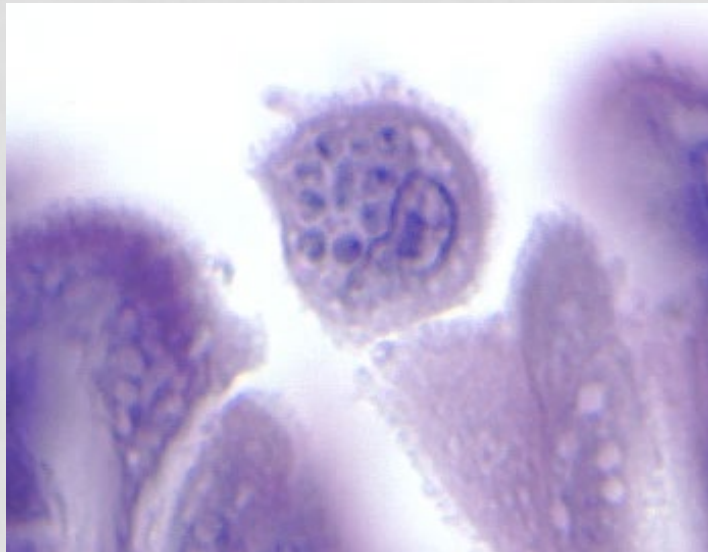


CHINOOK *ENTEROCYTOZOON* (AND *E. BIENEUSI*)



ENTEROCYTOZOOON SP. & E. BIENEUSI

- *E. bienusi* first described in AIDs patients
- Infects intestinal epithelium, was a major cause of death
- Later found to be more prevalent but not causing disease in healthy humans and other mammals



OK, INTERESTING SCIENCE, BUT HOW DOES IT RELATE TO MANAGEMENT?

1. Lavage/swab of gut - A non-lethal predictor of PSM
2. Varying levels of pre-existing disease leading to “PSM” will confound transport strategies

“Non-protocol induced variation”



Trap



Haul

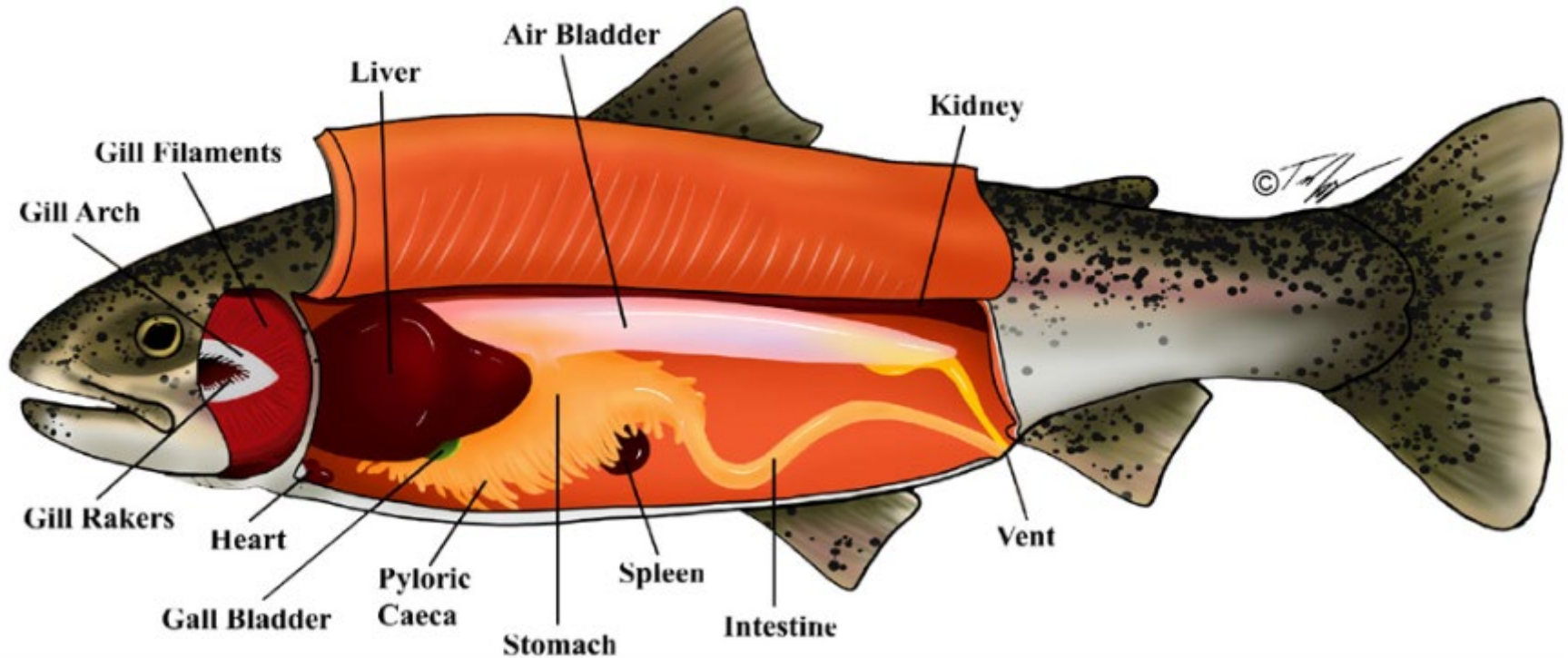


Outplant



NON-LETHAL SAMPLING OF INTESTINE

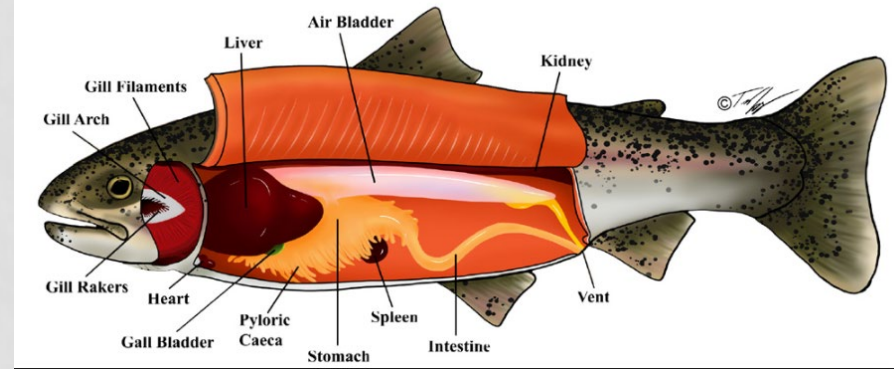
INTERNAL ANATOMY



NON-LETHAL GUT TESTS ANAL SWAB OR LAVAGE



INTERNAL ANATOMY

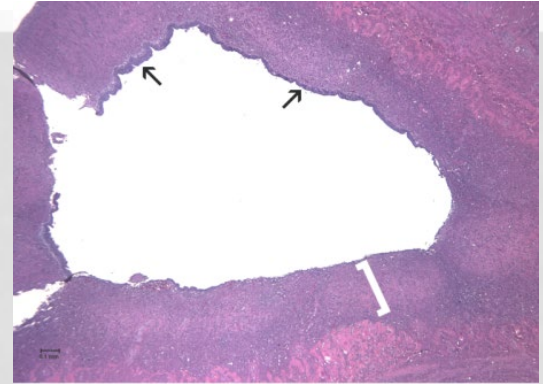


POTENTIAL NON-LETHAL ENDPOINTS LINKED TO SENESENCE /PSM PREDICTION

Test with swab/lavage for...

- **Pathogens**

- A) *Enterocytozoon* sp. by qPCR
- B) *Ceratonova shasta* by qPCR
- C) Bacterial Microbiome – start with 16srDNA profiles
- D) *Aeromonas salmonicida*/*Furunc* - qPCR?



- **Host Factors Associated with Pathology**

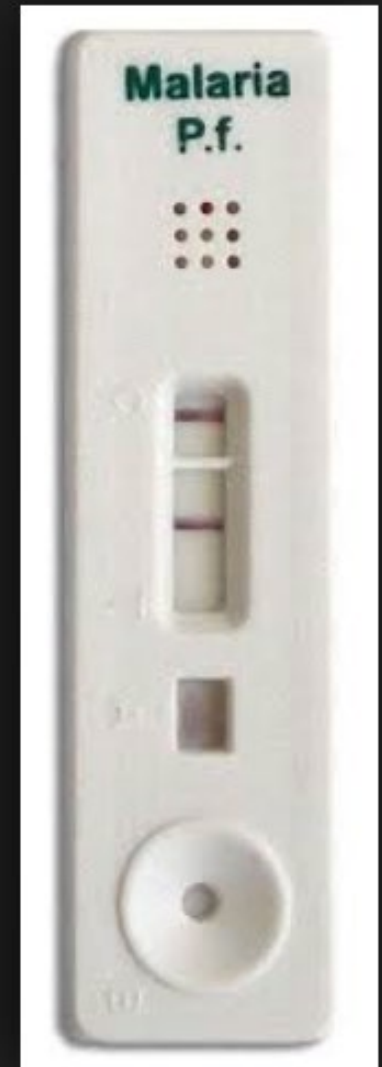
- Cytokines – e.g., IL1-beta, TNF-alpha, IL-8, and/or IL-10
- Chemokines, antibodies, etc.
- Acute Phase Proteins - SAA (serum amyloid A), associated with inflammation and infections
 - 70% similar to mammalian, responds to *A. salmonicida*.

LINKING GUT PROFILES TO PREDICTION OF PSM

- Wild Fish: Tag and Swab/Lavage at Transport
- Then correlate Pathogen/Pathology Profiles with PSM
 - Time of Death, Location, Whole Body Profiles in PSM
- Validation: 1) Hatchery Fish Surrogates at Transport and 2) Spawned fish from Willamette Hatchery
 - 1) Swab/Lavage
 - 3) Necropsy, including gut
 - 4) Compare Swab results with histology of intestine

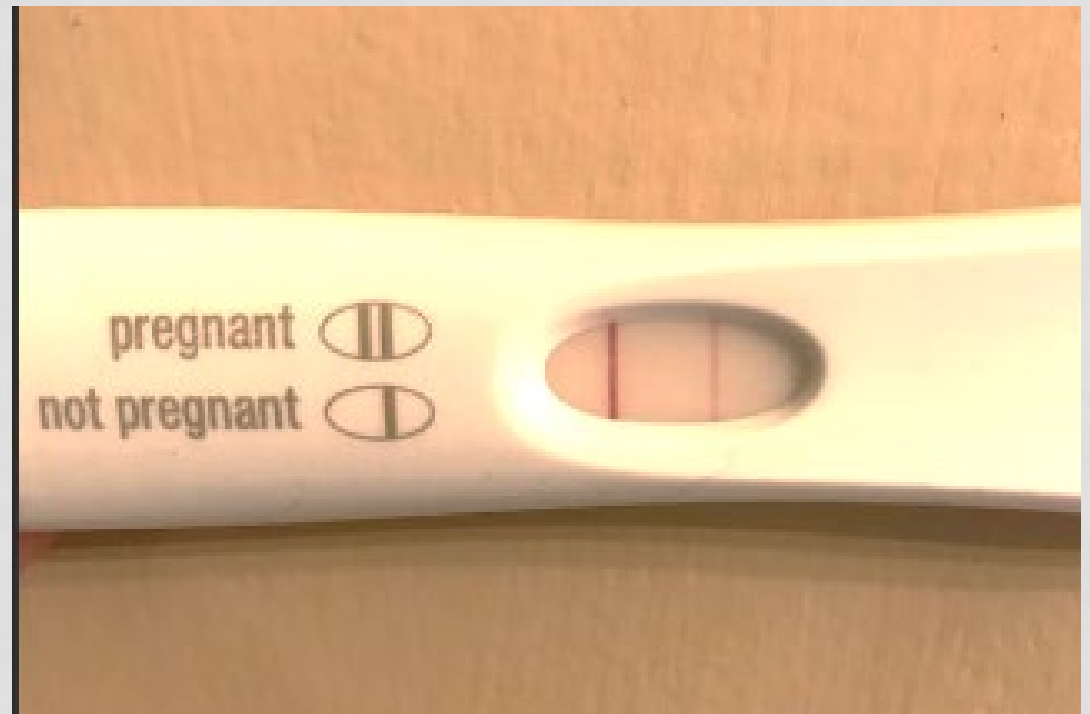
DOWN THE ROAD

- Rapid, onsite field test?
- Pathogens



DOWN THE ROAD....

- Rapid, onsite field test?
- Host indicators



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- **US Army Corps of Engineers – Portland**
- **2010 – 2014 and 2017**