Isolation and Identification Vibrio parahaemolyticus Which Causing Black Skin Lesion From Golden Fish

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Abstract

The aim of this research was aimed to isolate and diagnose the Vibrio. Parahaemolyticus that cause black skin lesion from golden fish and study the histopathological changes in the skin and fins. Seventy-two samples of gold fish were taken from Ornamental Fish markets in Al- Najaf city, The bacteria was diagnosed through culture on normal and special media then conducted by biochemical tests as well as the examination was conducted by API20. The samples of fins and skin were examined for histopathological examination, Histopathologically indicated the presence of degeneration and necrosis of the muscles fibers as well odema were seen in interstitial tissue, congestion and hemorrhage were recorded in the same area with the presence of infiltration of inflammatory cells among the skeletal muscle. This study concluded that V. parahaemolyticus are responsible for the severe histopathological changes in all organs of infected fishes

Key words: Vibrio Parahaemolyticus , Golden Fish, skin.
المريض النسيجي وجود تهتك وتنخر للعضلات وكذلك تجمع السوائل، انتحان ونزف الأوعية الدموية ووجود ارتشاح للخلايا التهبلية . نستنتج من الدراسة وجود تاثيرات ومتغيرات مرضية نسجية في الأعضاء المصابة بجراثيم V. parahaemolyticus.

**Introduction:**

*Vibrio parahaemolyticus* is an emerging enteric pathogen that was first discovered in Japan in 1950 as the cause of a food poisoning outbreak. This Gram-negative marine bacterium is now the major cause of seafood borne gastroenteritis within the United States and the major cause of all foodborne infections in Asian countries [1].

*Vibrio parahaemolyticus* is a gram-negative, halophilic bacterium widely distributed in coastal waters worldwide that is associated with gastroenteritis due to the consumption of raw or improperly cooked seafood. The thermostable direct hemolysin (TDH) and TDH-related hemolysin are the major virulence factors[2].

The onset of the illness usually takes place 3 to 24 h after consumption of *V. parahaemolyticus*-contaminated food. The symptoms include diarrhea, abdominal cramps, nausea, vomiting, headache, and low-grade fever [3].

*Vibrio parahaemolyticus* is a marine bacterium which is also responsible for acute diarrhoeal illness in human beings. Presence of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* infection in seafood, fish products or in fresh water fishes is of public health importance. Infection *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* is self limited infections, socioeconomic loss and rarely death are some of the problems. Immunocompromised patients may die due to consumption of contaminated raw seafish or under cooked fish products[4]. The aim of this study was to investigate the isolation and identification of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* from the goldfish samples from Ornamental Fish market in Al-Najaf city.

**Materials and Methods**

**Specimens:** seventy two gold fish samples were collected from Ornamental Fish Shops. Each fish sample was placed in sterile small plastic bag, labeled and sealed separately to avoid contamination. The samples were placed in sealed containers with ice cubes and transported to the laboratory.

**Isolation and identification of *V. parahaemolyticus***: Cotton swabs were taken from the skin and fins of a golden fish and put it in alkhaline peptone water and incubated at a temperature of 37 °C for 18 hours after that a loopful of broth was placed on Thiosulfate Citrate Bile Salts Sucrose (TCBS) at 37°C. Next day the colonies were tested for typical green color. The biochemical test were done to sure the isolate by used Api 20.

**Histopathology:** for histological studies, skin and fin were dissected from the infected gold fish. The tissue samples were fixed in formalin(12%) fixative for 24 hrs and washed with distilled water. The samples were dehydrated in different grades of alcohol series and processed further. Sections of 5-6 μm thickness were taken using a microtome and stained using haematoxylin and eosin.

**Result:**

**Isolation and Identification:** The results were showed isolation and identification of *V. parahaemolyticus* from skin and fin of golden fish. The isolate was gram negative, colonies on TCBswas green color.
Histopathological examination: The results of this study reveal that there is an excessive melanosis in the dermal with multifocal dermal and subepidermal edema, there is sloughing of the outer epidermal layer. (fig 1). Also in interstitial tissue, edema was seen which induced marked separation of endomyocin with the surrounding muscle fiber. Degeneration and necrosis of muscles were also seen (fig 2). Hemorrhage and congestion were recorded (fig 3). In the same area there were dilated blood vessels (3). Among the skeletal muscle, a generalized inflammatory infiltrate of neutrophile, mononuclear cell (fig 4, 5). Erythrocyte and macrophage are expressed abundantly among the fragmented skeletal muscle fiber. Degeneration and necrosis of the dermis and skeletal muscle fiber were seen (fig 4, 5), no colonies of bacteria were detected. While, there is necrosis and hemorrhagic area were seen in the fin (fig 6).

(Fig. 1) Skin: This section showed excessive melanosis with multifocal dermal and subepidermal edema, there is sloughing of the outer epidermal layer.

(Fig. 2) Skeletal muscle: This section shows interstitial tissue, edema was seen which induced marked separation of endomyocin with the surrounding muscle fiber. Degeneration and necrosis of muscles.
Fig.3: Skeletal muscle: This section revealed hemorrhage and congestion, also there were dilated blood vessels.

Fig.4: Skeletal muscle: This section shows a generalized inflammatory infiltrate of neutrophil, mononuclear cell.
Fig.5: Skeletal muscle: This section show Erythrocyte and macrophage are expressed abundantly among the fragmented skeletal muscle fiber, degeneration and necrosis of the dermis and skeletal muscle fiber.

Fig.6: Fin: This section show no colonies of bacteria were detected, while, there is necrosis and hemorrhagic area.
Discussion:

*V. parahaemolyticus* is a Gram-negative, halophilic bacterium that thrives in warm climates with marine or estuarine environments. It is commonly found free swimming, attached to underwater surfaces, or commensally associated with different shellfish species [6].

The bacteria which isolated from goldfish in the present study was a gram-negative, curved rod, green colony on TCBS agar, these results agreement with [7] also agreement with [8] which isolated the *V. parahaemolyticus* from fish samples in Kolkata. The clinical signs of infection in our study included darkened body color, skin lesion and haemorrhages in the skeletal muscle these result contrast with[9]. Histopathological examination of the tissue sections from skin and intramuscular tissues of the infected fish revealed, degeneration and necrosis of muscles fiber represented by swelling, highly eosinophilic cytoplasm, loss of their striation and pyknosis of nuclei were noticed. Heavy inflammatory cellular infiltration of the dermal and the underlying muscular layers mostly lymphocytes and macrophages was seen (Fig. 4,5). Congestion of blood vessels and presence of multiple area of extravasation of erythrocytes were detected. Similar observations were also recorded in [10].These pathological alterations in the skin and intramuscular tissues could be attributed to the extensive bacterial multiplication and the *V. parahaemolyticus* possesses a powerful arsenal of potential virulence factors, including proteases, hemolysins and two type three secretion systems (T3SS1 and T3SS2) [11]. These T3SS, which are specially designed to inject effector virulence factors into eukaryotic host cells, play distinct and critical roles in the pathogenicity of the organism [12], these results agreement with [13], which showed the secretion of cytotoxin, haemolysin and extracellular proteases, esterases and hemolysins by *Vibrio anguillarum* that assists bacterial invasion, colonization and pathogenesis. Also the Proteases, phospholipase, haemolysins and other toxins may have important roles in the pathogenicity of *V. harveyi*. [13], Extracellular products (ECP) have been considered as a virulent factor of *V. harveyi*. [14].

References:


