



# Aspects of experimental and field trials with fish

Paul J. Midtlyng DVM, Ph.D.

Head of R&D

VESO - Centre for Veterinary Contract Research and  
Commercial Services, Ltd.


Irish Medicines Board

Assessor Training – Fish Vaccines

Dublin, September 21-22, 2005



VETERINARY SCIENCE OPPORTUNITIES



# Background for this talk: clinical trial experience at VESO Vikan

- VESO is a limited company (indirectly) controlled by the Norwegian Government (51% Ministry of Food and Agriculture, 49% SIVA – the Industry Development Corporation of Norway)
- VESO is operating under commercial conditions without any basic financial support



# Main activities of VESO

- **Aquamedical CRO - VESO Vikan in Namsos, Mid-Norway**
- **Expert reports (efficacy, safety of fish medicines and vaccines)**
- Expert consulting in aquaculture health management and animal welfare
- Health management operations of wild fish stocks (hatcheries, gene banks)
- Distribution of animal vaccines in Norway (“national pharmacy”) for veterinary vaccines including fish vaccines



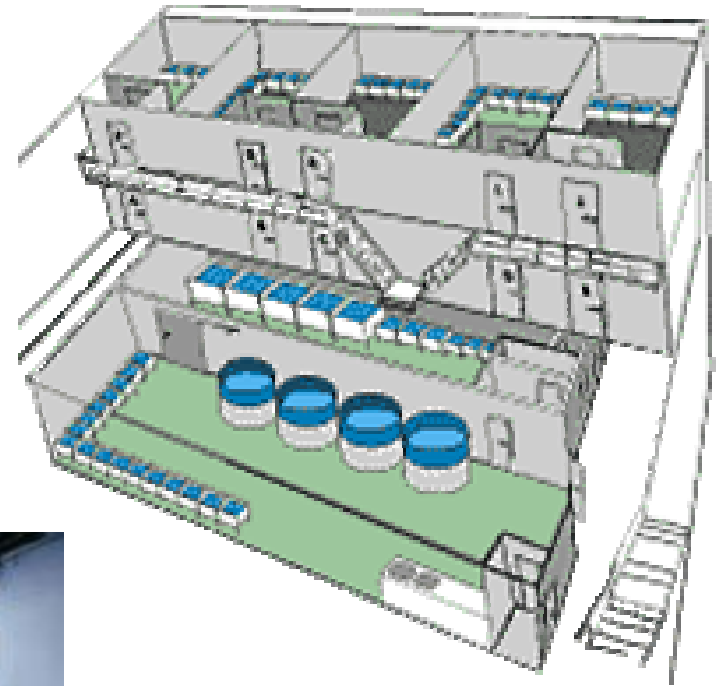
# VESO Vikan experimental facility



# Large-scale wet laboratory for biomedical trials in fish

Unique capacity for tank experiments:

- 200 tanks 180-15000 l
- 450 mini-tanks 8 l
- 50 000 tank-days/year





# Diversity of technical capacity



Can hold any fish size and species available  
at any salinity and water temperature

A vertical strip on the left side of the slide shows fossilized fish scales, likely from a prehistoric fish, with a distinct scale pattern.

# Extensive trials experience

Unique trials experience over 17 years of operation:

- > 1700 assignments/contracts until today
- Diverse experimental models (bacteria, viruses, parasites, safety) available in salmonids but also in sea bass, flatfish and cod

GLP accredited since 1996

# VESO Vikan hatchery



Supply of SPF experimental salmonids

Field trial capacity ca. 250 000 smolts



# VESO Vikan marine field unit



Commercial scale marine A. salmon site

4 marine net pens – ca. 200 000 fish



# Important aspects when conducting (or assessing) fish trials




# Fish are not homeotherms!

Physiological processes in fish are principally temperature-dependent

- Example: embryonic development
  - A. salmon: ca. 500 degree-days to hatching
  - R. trout: ca. 350 degree-days to hatching
- Growth (% daily weight gain)

**Comparison of treatment groups is therefore only meaningful when held under the same water temperature, or over the same (seasonal) period of time**





# Temperature-dependence of medicinal drug metabolism (1)

OTC single-dose study in R. trout	16°C	10°C	5°C
Max serum concentration	1 h	12 h	24 h
Half-life in serum	4.8 days	6.1 days	8.9 days

Björklund and Bylund, Aquaculture 84, 363-372 (1990)

# Temperature-dependence of medicinal drug metabolism (2)

Flumequin single-dose study in <i>R. trout</i>	3°C	13°C
Elimination half-life (intravascular dose)	569 h	137 h
Clearance rate (intravascular dose)	0.005 l/kg*h	0,018 l/kg*h
Max plasma concentration (oral dose)	1.14 µg/ml	1.93 µg/ml

Sohlberg et al. Aquaculture 119, 1-10 (1994)



# Temperature-dependence of immune responses

- First reported by Cushing 1942 (!)
- Firmly established in carp and salmonid species in the 1970-80ies

**Limited value of serosurveillance of fish sampled from cold waters (<10°C)**

**In coldwater fish, antibody response assays tend to yield outcomes near their "limit of quantification"**





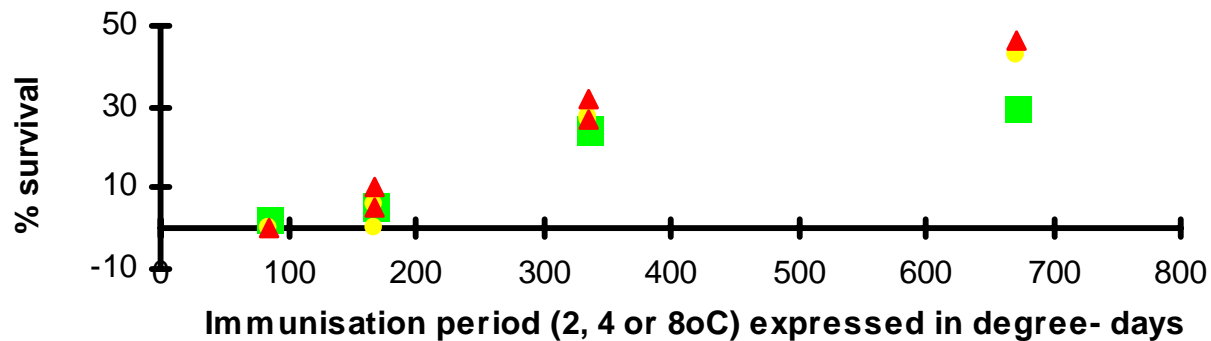
# Temperature-dependence of immunity development (1)

Study protocol:

- *A. salmon* held at 2, 4 or 8°C were immunised with a multivalent adjuvanted bacterin
- After 6 weeks, fish from each immunisation group was adjoined for challenge (3 parallel tanks)
- Exposure by waterborne infection
- Same procedure was repeated 12 weeks after immunisation

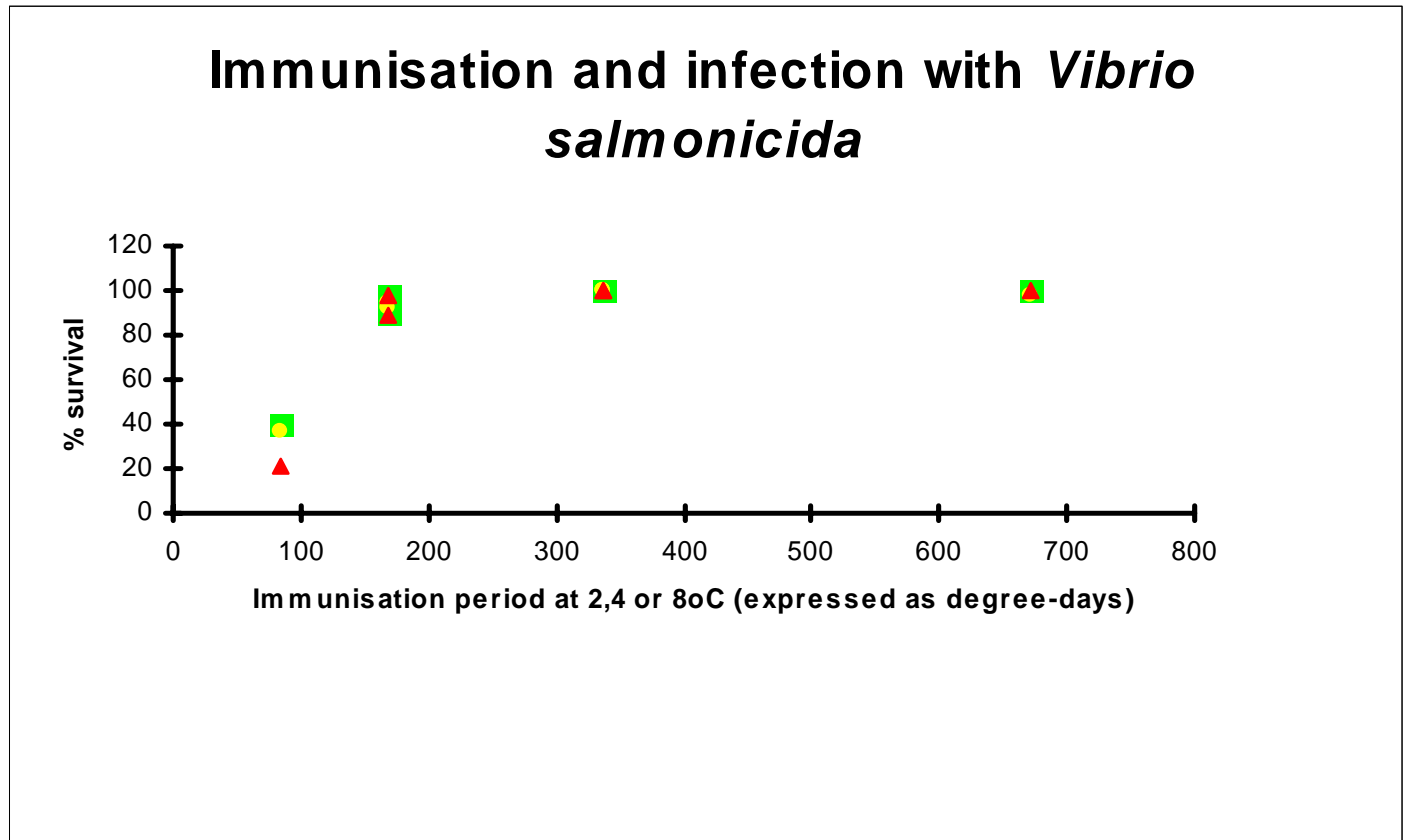
# Temperature-dependence ...(2), the concept of "degree-days"

## Immunisation and challenge with *Aeromonas salmonicida*



Slow onset of immunity to furunculosis

# Temperature-dependence of immunity development (3)



**Rapid onset of immunity to coldwater vibriosis**





# Temperature-dependence of inflammatory reactions

- Local reactions to vaccine emulsions was clearly higher in fish immunised august-september (at water temperatures  $>12^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) than in fish immunised during winter (at water temperatures  $<6^{\circ}\text{C}$  later (Berg et al, Dev. Biol. 121, p. 294, 2005)

**Local side-effect studies conducted under too low water temperatures may not reveal the full harmful potential of the formulation**

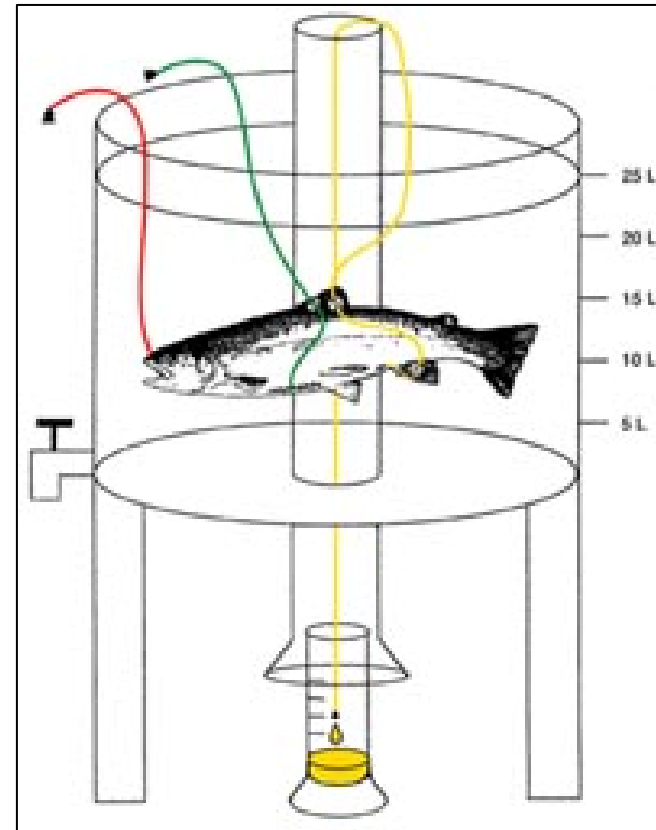
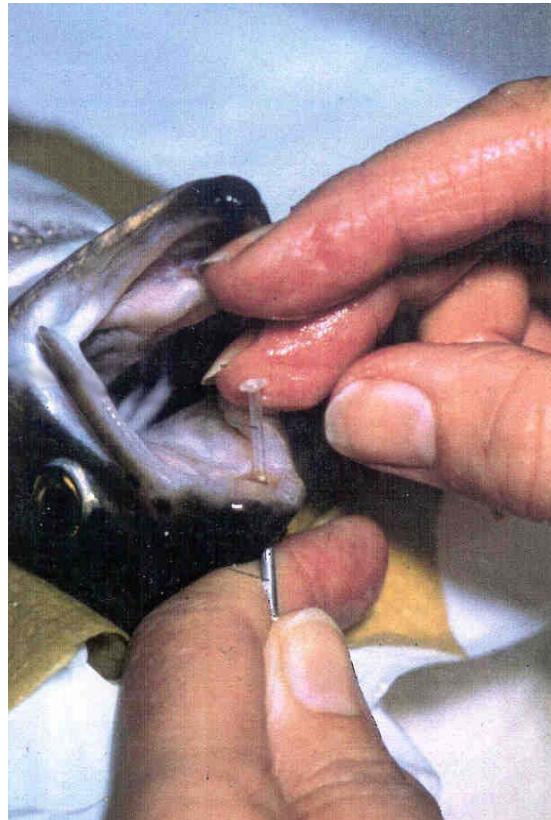


# Limited repertoire of assay reagents for fish immunology

- Anti-fish-immunoglobulin MAbs are poorly characterised
- Few immune cell markers available
- Only few signalling molecule genes described


**Due to the limited size of the "fish biomedical research market", this situation will likely prevail , or improve very slowly**

# It is difficult for the scientist to work under water



Innovative aorta, bile duct and ureter cannulation by Sohlberg, (Ph.D Thesis NSVS 1998). Faeces collection still a problem





# Fish are "unstandardised" experimental animals

- Poor access to documented SPF stocks
- Serology of doubtful value most parts of the year
- Size differences develop rapidly under normal rearing conditions
- (Mostly) no external sex determination possible

**High response variability combined with small group sizes – an impossible combination**

**Long-term site-/population surveillance for pathogens, combined with serosurveillance and strict zoo-sanitary management required for proof of SPF status**



# Genetically determined resistance to disease – an significant factor

- Innate resistance to several bacterial, viral and even parasitic infections of fish has shown a moderate to high heritable genetic component
- Likely associated with lack of domestication and short history of systematic breeding

**Unknown genetic factors may interfere strongly with infection trials in fish**

# Mortality of Atlantic salmon families after IPN virus challenge

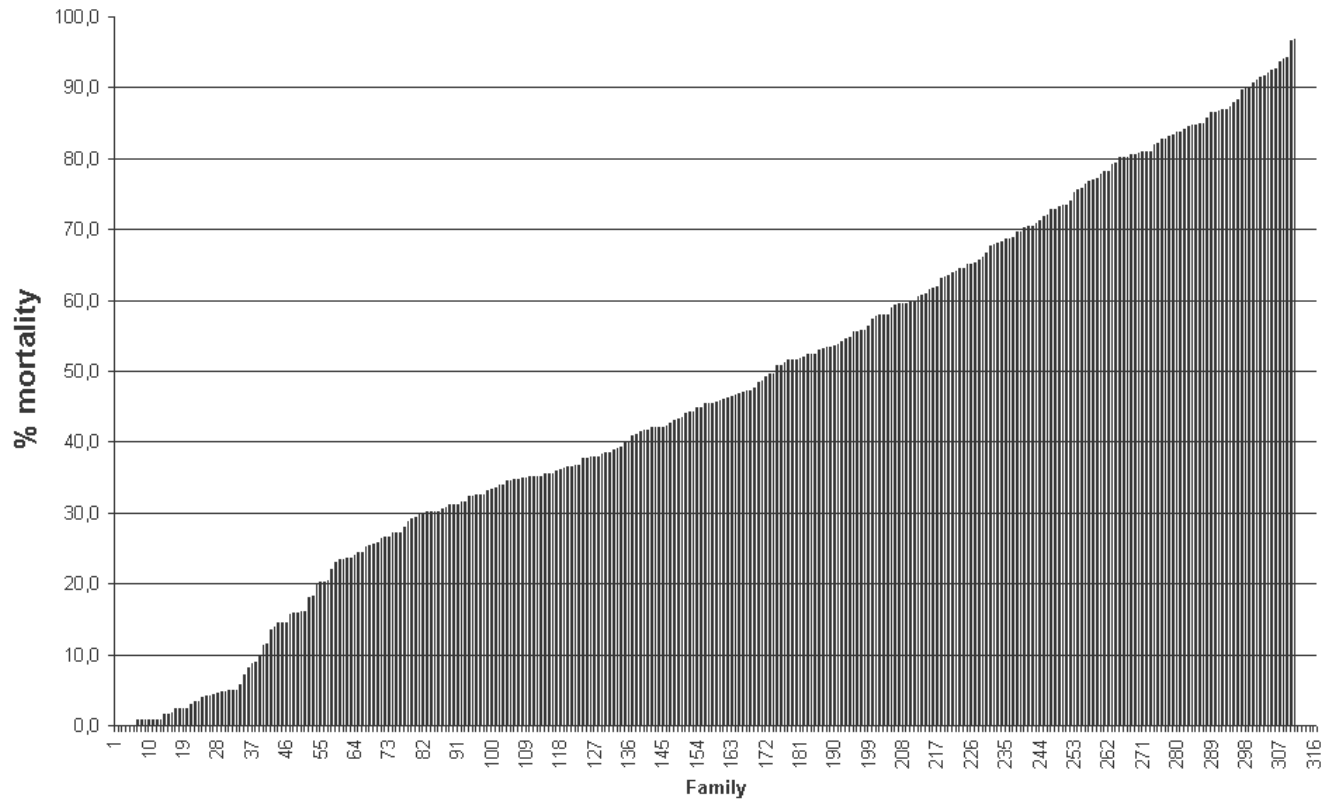


Figure courtesy of AquaGen AS



# Interference of fish yearclass with the outcome of challenge trials

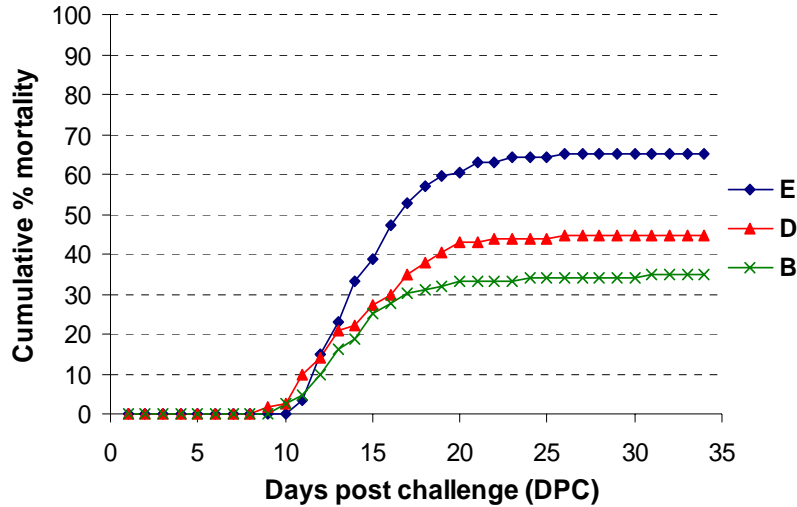
- Identically designed IPN virus challenge trials were conducted to assess seasonal influence and to validate the use of "out-of-season" smolts
- Fish was immunised and smoltification was induced by light manipulation
- Bath challenge with virus culture supernatant immediately upon sea transfer



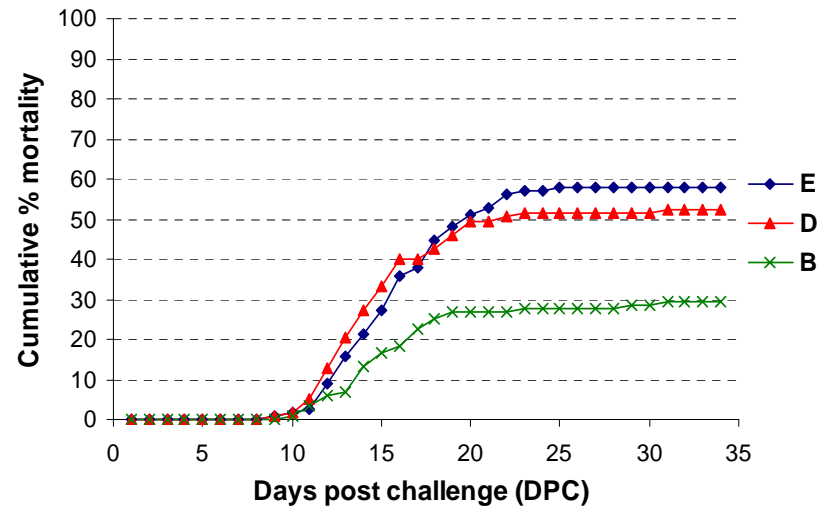


# Results 1. challenge (April)

Tank 1



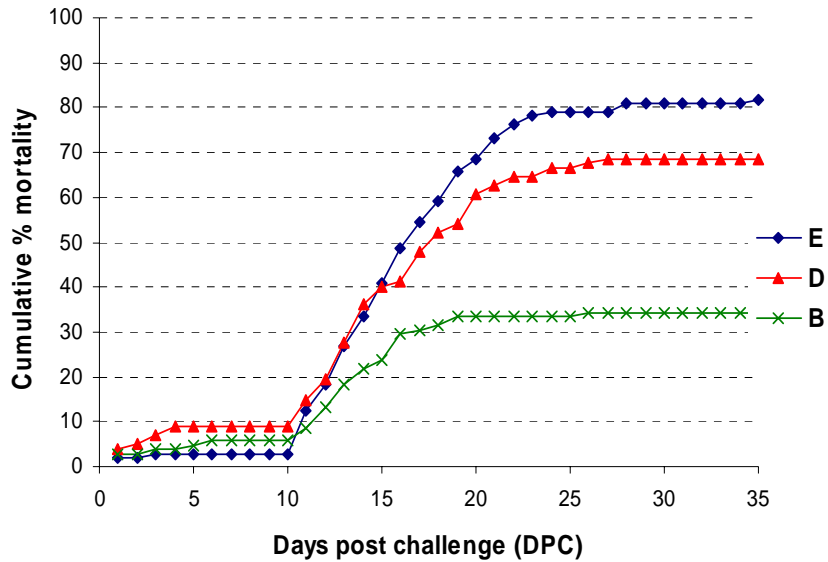
Tank 2



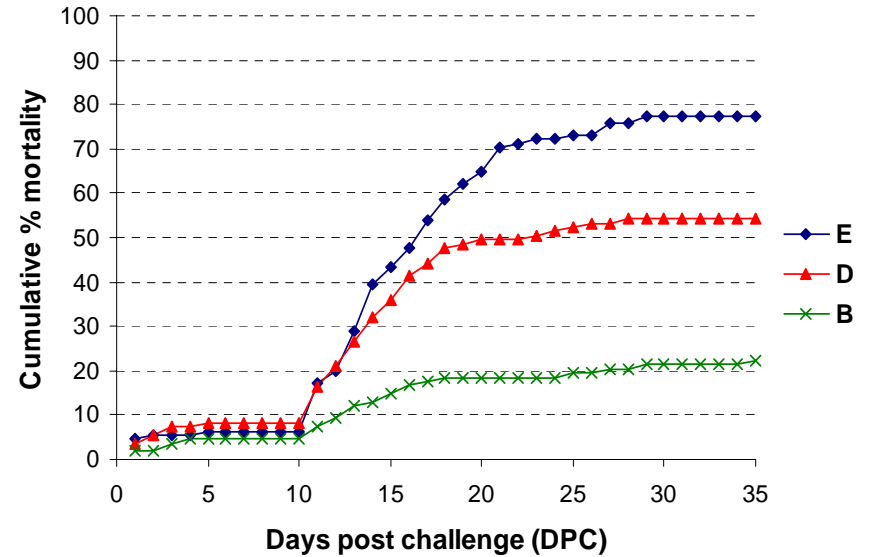


# Results 2. challenge (early Sept)

Tank 1



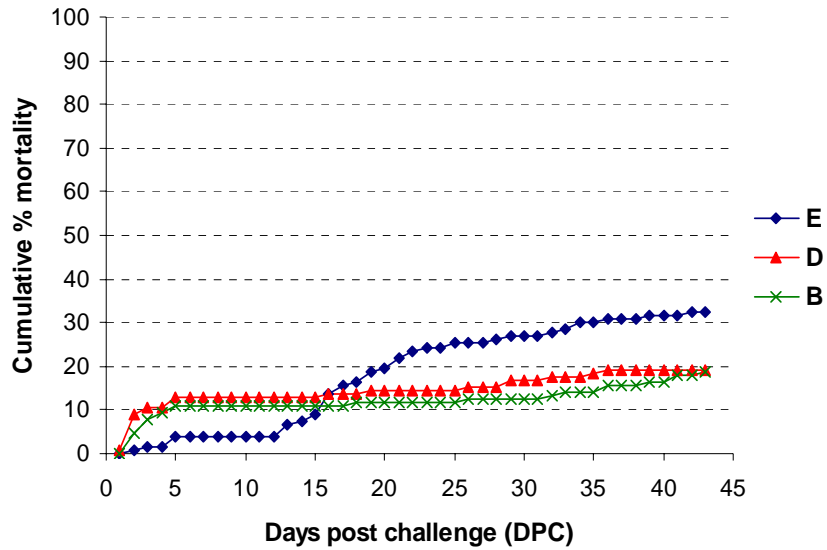
Tank 2



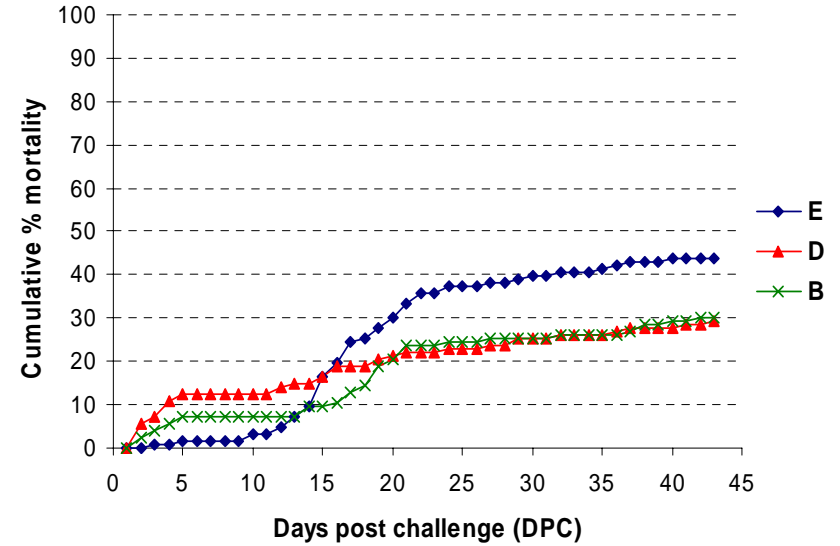


# Results 3. challenge (late Sept)

Tank 1



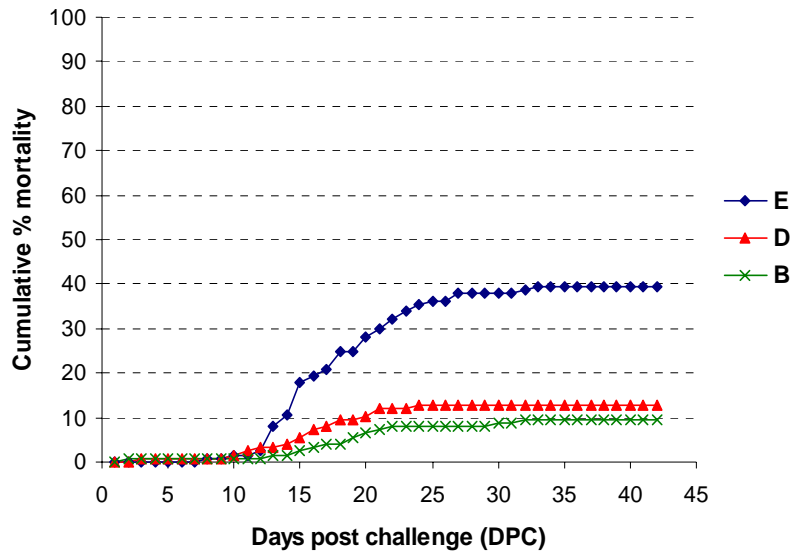
Tank 2



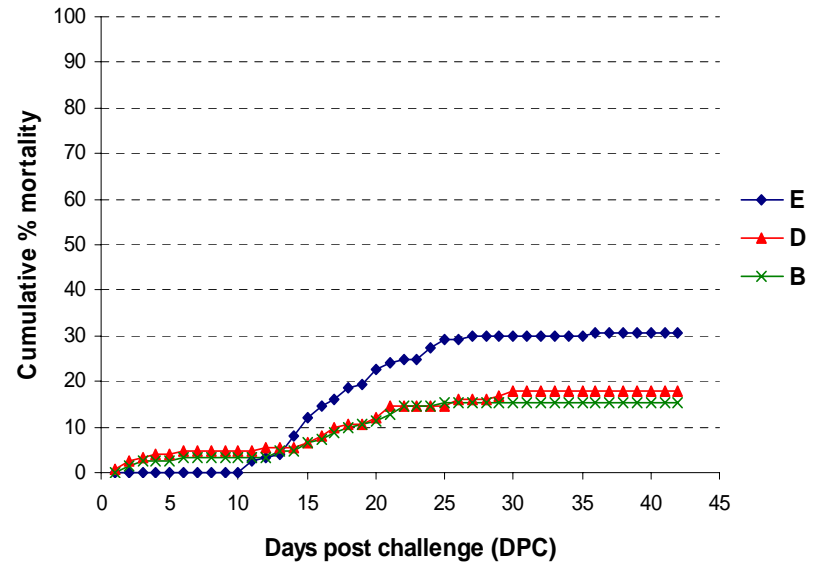


# Results 4. challenge (Dec)

Tank 1



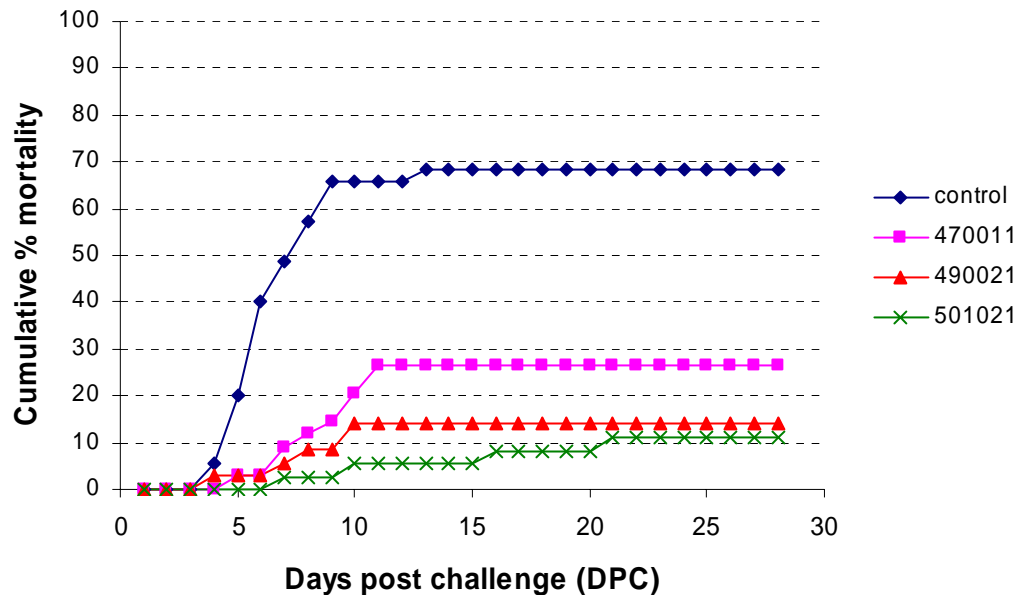
Tank 2



**Dominant factor for challenge success: smolt yearclass**

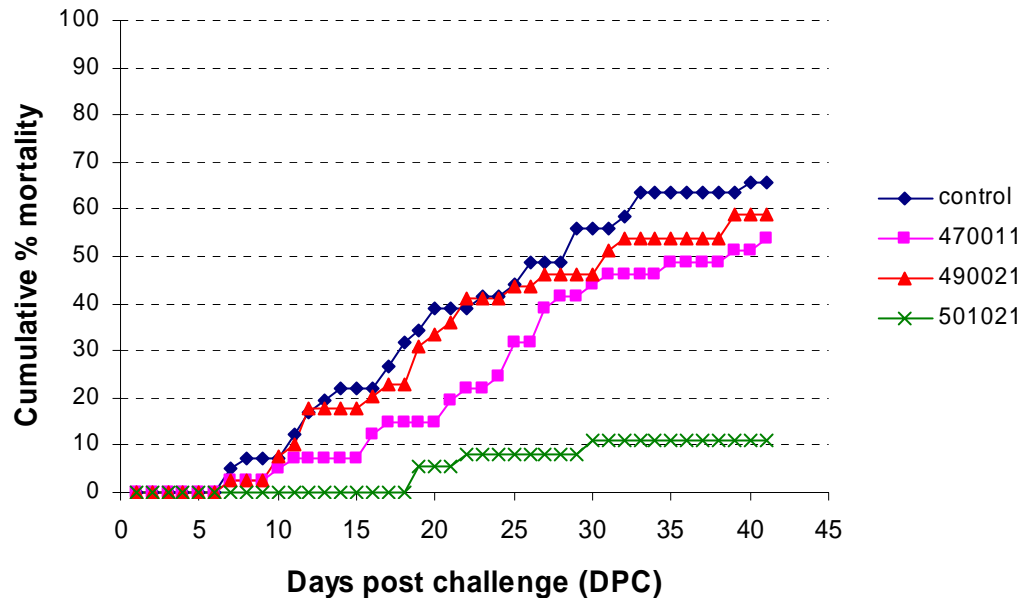


# Route of challenge exposure is essential in vaccine efficacy studies (1)



3 winter ulcer vaccine formulations for *A. salmon* were apparently protective when tested in an i.p. challenge model

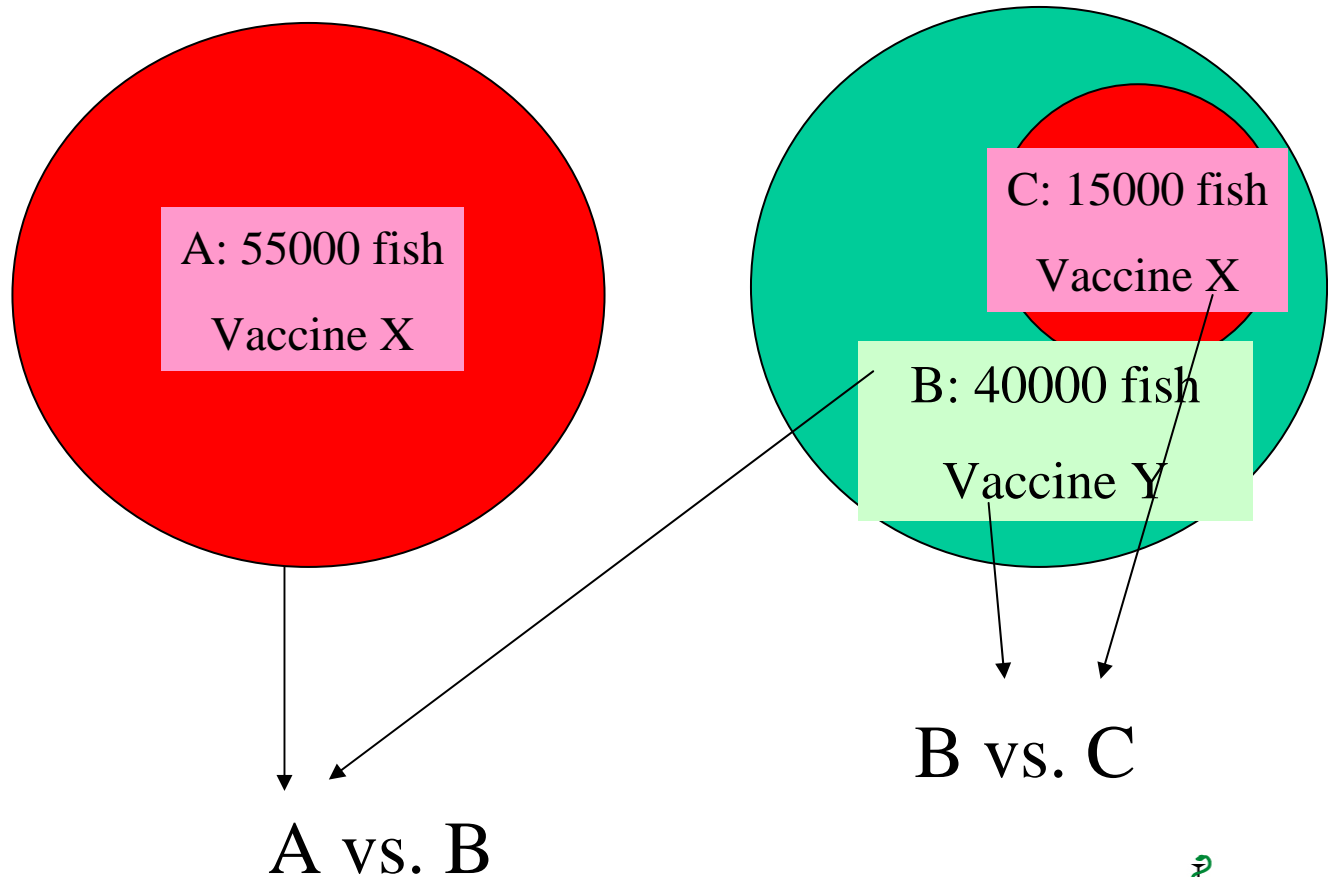
# Route of challenge exposure is essential in efficacy studies (2)



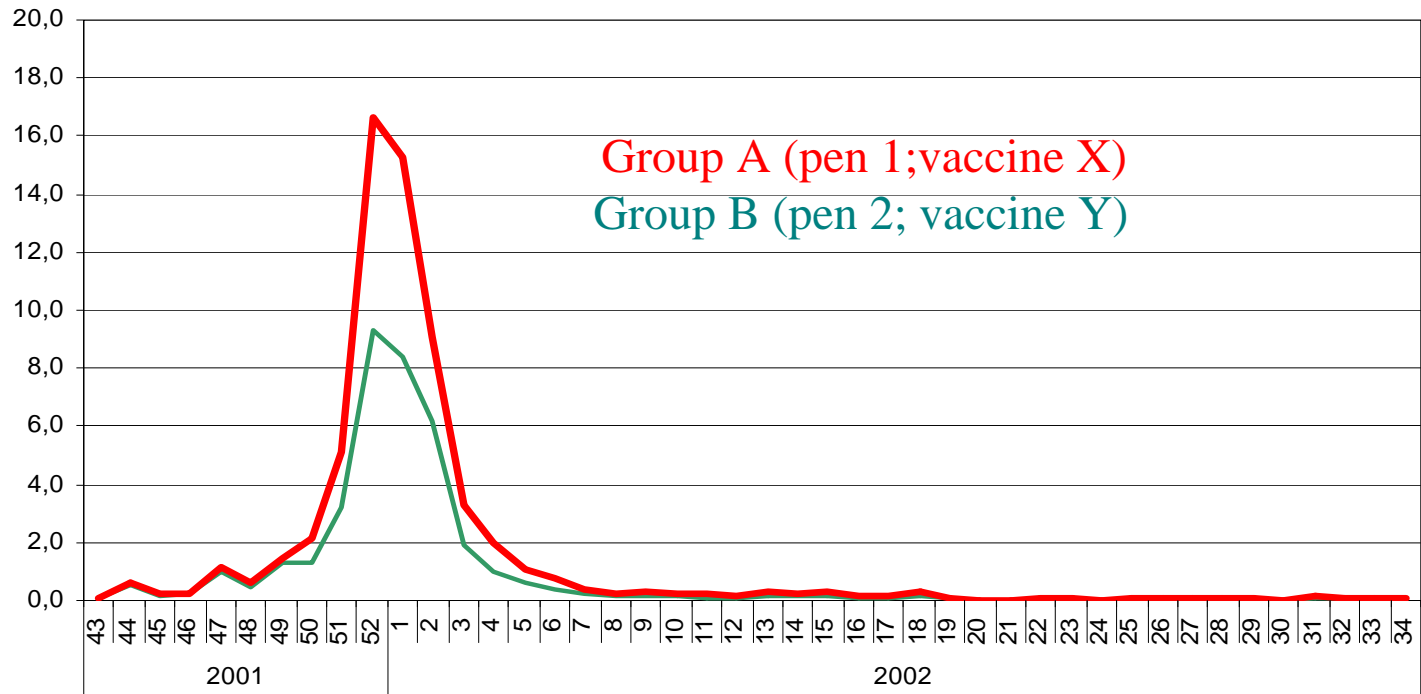
Only one of the experimental formulations proved protective when tested in a bath challenge model

Figure courtesy by Pharmaq AS

# The "herd effect" in fish trials (1)

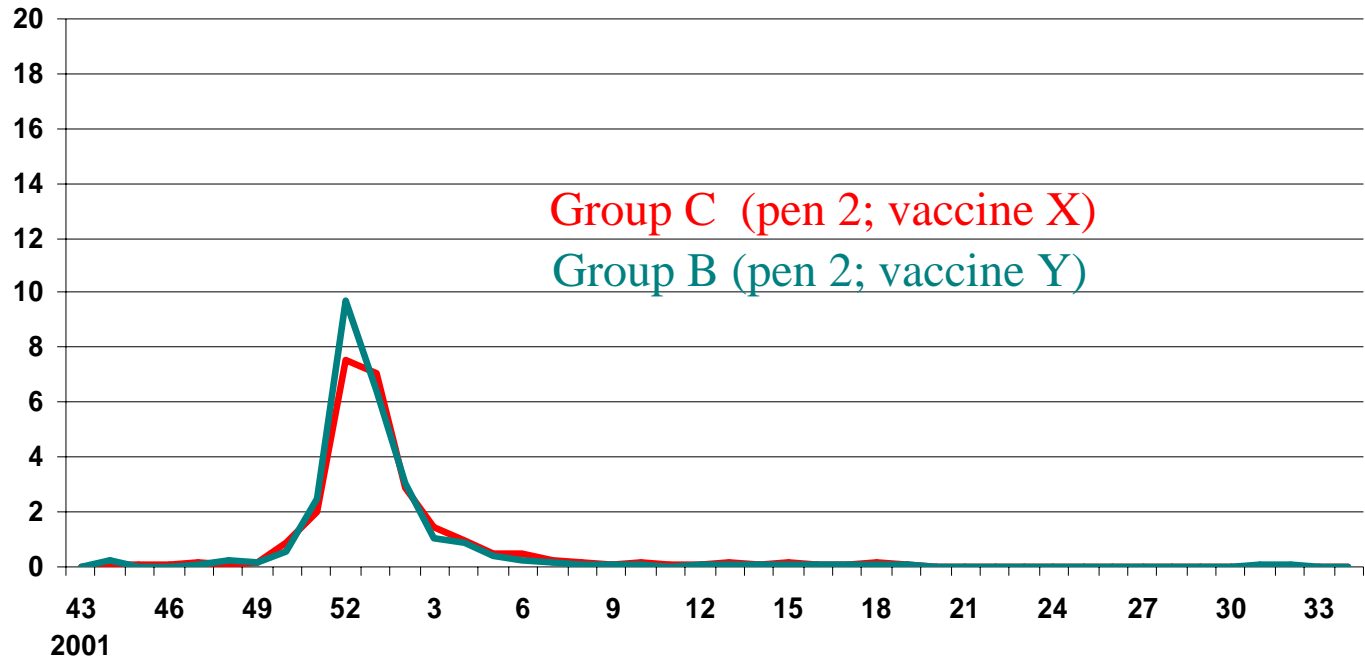


# Weekly mortality





# Weekly mortality



# The “pen effect” – results analysis

## Mann-Whitney Rank Sum Test

Group	N	Missing	Median	25%	75%
A	44	0	0,120	0,0600	0,505
B	44	0	0,0600	0,0150	0,170

T = 2217,500 n(small)= 44 n(big)= 44 (P = 0,031)

The difference in the median values between the two groups is greater than would be expected by chance; **there is a statistically significant difference (P = 0,031)**

## Mann-Whitney Rank Sum Test

Group	N	Missing	Median	25%	75%
B	44	0	0,0600	0,0150	0,170
C	44	0	0,0650	0,0300	0,180

T = 1909,500 n(small)= 44 n(big)= 44 (P = 0,689)

The difference in the median values between the two groups is not great enough to exclude the possibility that the difference is due to random sampling variability; **there is not a statistically significant difference (P = 0,689)**



# Further study

VESO has hosted and organised two major scientific conferences on fish immunology and vaccination:

- 2nd IABs Symposium on Fish Vaccinology, Oslo June 1-4, 1996
  - “Fish Vaccinology”: Dev. Biol. Stand. 90; 464 pp. (1997).
- 3rd IABs Symposium on Fish Vaccinology, Bergen, April 9-11, 2003
  - “Progress in Fish Vaccinology: Dev. Biol. 121; 340 pp. (2005).
- A few copies of these books still available at VESO, alternatively to be purchased from the IABS ([www.iabs.org](http://www.iabs.org)).



Thank you for your attention!