

Nematodes of zoonotic importance in *Cynoscion guatucupa* (Pisces) in the state of Rio de Janeiro

Nematóides de importância zoonótica em *Cynoscion guatucupa* (Pisces) no estado do Rio de Janeiro

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Abstract

Between January and August 2012, thirty specimens of *Cynoscion guatucupa* (Cuvier, 1830) caught off coast of the municipality of Itajaí, state of Santa Catarina, Brazil (26° 54' 28" S and 48° 39' 43" W) and commercialized in the state of Rio de Janeiro were investigated for the presence of zoonotic nematodes. In total 853 larvae of four nematode parasite species were found. There were three species of Anisakidae: three larvae of *Anisakis* sp., with prevalence (P) of 10%, mean intensity (MI) of 1.0, mean abundance (MA) of 0.1 and infection site (IS) in the mesentery; five of *Terranova* sp. with P = 13.3%, MI = 1.25, MA = 0.17, range of infection (RI) from 1 to 2 and IS = mesentery; and seven of *Contracaecum* sp. with P = 6.6%, MI = 3.5, MA = 0.23, RI = 1 to 4 and IS = mesentery and abdominal cavity. There was one species of Raphidascarididae: 838 larvae of *Hysterothylacium deardorffoverstreetorum* with P = 83.3%, MI = 33.52, MA = 27.93, RI = 1 to 219 and IS = mesentery, liver serosa and abdominal cavity. This is the first report of larvae of *Anisakis* sp. and *Contracaecum* sp. in *C. guatucupa* in Brazil.

Keywords: *Hysterothylacium deardorffoverstreetorum*, *Anisakis* sp., *Terranova* sp., *Contracaecum* sp., *Cynoscion guatucupa*.

Resumo

Entre janeiro e agosto de 2012, 30 espécimes de *Cynoscion guatucupa* (Cuvier, 1830) pescados no litoral do município de Itajaí, estado de Santa Catarina, Brasil (26° 54' 28" S and 48° 39' 43" W) e comercializados no estado do Rio de Janeiro, foram investigados quanto à presença de nematóides zoonóticos. Foram encontradas 853 larvas de quatro espécies de nematóides parasitos. Três espécies pertencem à Anisakidae, sendo três larvas de *Anisakis* sp., com prevalência (P) de 10%, intensidade média (IM) de 1, abundância média (AM) de 0,1 e sítio de infecção (SI) o mesentério; cinco de *Terranova* sp., com P = 13,3%, IM = 1,25, AM = 0,17, amplitude de variação da intensidade de infecção (AI) de 1 a 2 e SI = mesentério; e sete de *Contracaecum* sp., com P = 6,6%, IM = 3,5, AM = 0,23, AI = 1 a 4 e SI = mesentério e cavidade abdominal. Uma espécie pertence à Raphidascarididae, sendo 838 larvas de *Hysterothylacium deardorffoverstreetorum* com P = 83,3%, IM = 33,52, AM = 27,93, AI = 1 a 219 e SI = mesentério, serosa do fígado e cavidade abdominal. Este é o primeiro registro de larvas de *Anisakis* sp. e *Contracaecum* sp. em *C. guatucupa* no Brasil.

Palavras-chave: *Hysterothylacium deardorffoverstreetorum*, *Anisakis* sp., *Terranova* sp., *Contracaecum* sp., *Cynoscion guatucupa*.

Introduction

Cynoscion guatucupa (Cuvier, 1830), the striped weakfish, belongs to the family Sciaenidae, has a distribution range from the southwestern Atlantic coast of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to the

Gulf of San Matias, Argentina, and has great commercial value. It is a demersal species, found at depths of up to 200 meters and it also occurs in brackish waters of estuaries. Juveniles feed mainly on crustaceans and adults feed basically on fish (MENEZES; FIGUEIREDO, 1980; BERNARDES et al., 2005; FISCHER et al., 2011).

In Brazil, there are several records of parasitism in marine fish by Anisakidae and Raphidascarididae, and some of these nematodes

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have zoonotic potential. With the growth in consumption of raw fish (mainly related to Japanese cuisine), the risk of occurrences of zoonoses caused by these nematodes has increased, thus making this a public health problem. Recently, a case of anisakidosis was reported in Brazil (CRUZ et al., 2010).

Anisakidosis results from the combination of two factors: direct action by the larvae of Anisakidae during tissue invasion; and interactions between the host immune system and the substances released by the parasite or through its presence (UBEIRA et al., 2000).

The present study aimed to investigate nematode larvae of zoonotic importance infecting *C. guatucupa* commercialized in the municipality of Rio de Janeiro, state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and thus to establish the helminth species and their parasitological indexes relating to prevalence, mean intensity, mean abundance, range of infection and infection sites, along with their sanitary importance.

Materials and Methods

Between January and August 2012, thirty specimens of *Cynoscion guatucupa* (Cuvier, 1830), the striped weakfish, of total length (tl) 38-45 cm and weight 0.550-0.735 kg, were investigated for the presence of anisakid nematodes. These specimens were caught off coastal of the municipality of Itajaí, state of Santa Catarina, Brazil (26° 54' 28" S and 48° 39' 43" W) and were purchased in the wholesale food supply market of Rio de Janeiro (Central de Abastecimento de Alimentos of Rio de Janeiro, CEASA-RJ). The fish were conserved in an insulated box with ice and were then transferred to the Fishery Technology and Inspection Laboratory of the Veterinary School, Fluminense Federal University, Niterói, RJ. The specimens were identified in accordance with Menezes and Figueiredo (1980) and were then necropsied and filleted.

Nematode larvae were recovered in Petri dishes in a 0.65% NaCl solution, and were fixed with hot (60 °C) AFA, preserved in 70 °GL ethanol and clarified with Aman's lactophenol as described by Eiras et al. (2006). The taxonomic classification used for the Anisakidae and Raphidascauridae followed the system of Fagerholm (1991) and larval identification was obtained in accordance with Petter and Maillard (1988), Timi et al. (2001), Felizardo et al. (2009) and Knoff et al. (2012). The larvae were observed by means of an Olympus BX-41 brightfield microscope and measurements were made in millimeters (mm) with means in parentheses. Parasitological indexes relating to prevalence, mean intensity, range of infection and mean abundance were used as

described by Bush et al. (1997). Representative specimens of the *Anisakis* sp., *Contracaecum* sp., *Terranova* sp. and *Hysterothylacium deardorffoverstreetorum* were deposited in the Helminthological Collection of the Oswaldo Cruz Institute (CHIOC).

Results

Among the 30 specimens of *C. guatucupa* collected, 83.3% (n = 25) were parasitized by third-stage larvae of at least one species of the nematode families Anisakidae and Raphidascauridae, with a total of 853 parasites specimens. Three larvae of *Anisakis* sp., five of *Terranova* sp. and seven of *Contracaecum* sp. were collected. However, the species *Hysterothylacium deardorffoverstreetorum* predominated in all the positive fish, with 838 specimens. This is the first report of parasitism in *C. guatucupa* by *Anisakis* sp. and *Contracaecum* sp. larvae in Brazil.

The parasitological indexes relating to prevalence, mean intensity, range of infection and mean abundance, as well as the infection sites and the CHIOC deposit numbers are depicted in Table 1.

Morphological and morphometric data on the third-stage larvae of *Anisakis* sp., *Contracaecum* sp., *Terranova* sp. and *H. deardorffoverstreetorum* were obtained from three, four, three and ten specimens of *C. guatucupa*, respectively, and are presented in Table 2.

Anisakidae Railliet & Henry, 1912

Anisakis Dujardin, 1845

Anisakis sp.

Main features observed in the third-stage larvae: anterior extremity with one dorsal and two poorly developed ventro-lateral lips. Six cephalic papillae, one pair in the dorsal lip and one pair in each ventro-lateral lip. Boring tooth below the oral aperture, between the two ventro-lateral lips. Excretory pore opening beneath the boring tooth. Ventriculus length greater than width. Ventricular appendix and intestinal cecum absent. Two nearly spherical rectal glands. Tail conical and mucron present.

Contracaecum Railliet & Henry, 1912

Contracaecum sp.

Main features observed in the third-stage larvae: cuticle with thin transversal striation, more evident in the posterior extremity of the body. Anterior extremity with one dorsal lip and two poorly developed ventro-lateral lips. Six cephalic papillae, one pair in the dorsal lip and one pair in each ventro-lateral lip. Boring tooth near the oral aperture, between the ventro-lateral lips. Excretory

Table 1. Prevalence (P), mean intensity (MI), mean abundance (MA), range of infection (RI), infection site (IS) and CHIOC deposit number of third-stage larvae collected from *Cynoscion guatucupa* (Cuvier, 1830) commercialized in the state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, between January and August 2012.

	P (%)	MI	MA	RI	IS	CHIOC
<i>Anisakis</i> sp.	10	1	0.1	-	M	35853, 35854
<i>Contracaecum</i> sp.	6.6	3.5	0.23	1-4	M, AC	35855
<i>Terranova</i> sp.	13.3	1.25	0.17	1-2	M	35856
<i>Hysterothylacium deardorffoverstreetorum</i>	83.3	33.52	27.93	1-219	M, LS, AC	35857, 35858

M = mesentery; LS = liver serosa; AC = abdominal cavity.

Table 2. Morphological and morphometric data on Anisakidae and Raphidascaididae third-stage larvae collected from *Cynoscion guatucupa* (Cuvier, 1830) commercialized in the state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, between January and August 2012.

	<i>Anisakis</i> sp.	<i>Contracaecum</i> sp.	<i>Terranova</i> sp.	<i>Hysterothylacium deardorffoverstreetorum</i>
Length	22.25-23.50 (22.33)	2.9-4.25 (3.37)	4.5-6.75 (4.92)	9.35-13.75 (11.16)
Width	0.42-0.45 (0.44)	0.11-0.15 (0.13)	0.12-0.21 (0.16)	0.31-0.40 (0.36)
Larval tooth	present	present	present	absent
Excretory pore*	opens beneath boring tooth	opens beneath boring tooth	opens beneath boring tooth	opens beneath nerve ring
Nerve ring**	0.30-0.35 (0.32)	0.17-0.18 (0.17)	0.20-0.29 (0.24)	0.40-0.46 (0.43)
Esophagus	1.80-1.90 (1.85)	0.43-0.55 (0.48)	0.60-0.85 (0.71)	0.75-1.0 (0.87)
VL	0.85-0.94 (0.89)	0.05-0.075 (0.06)	0.22-0.32 (0.27)	0.10-0.13 (0.11)
VW	0.30-0.34 (0.31)	0.03-0.065 (0.042)	0.1-0.14 (0.12)	0.10-0.13 (0.11)
Vap	absent	0.40-0.47 (0.44)	absent	0.70-0.9 (0.78)
Ic	absent	0.20-0.31 (0.26)	0.39-0.62 (0.49)	0.30-0.33 (0.31)
Tail	0.10-0.15 (0.12)	0.08-0.11 (0.093)	0.10-0.15 (0.12)	0.19-0.32 (0.27)
Mucron	0.015-0.025 (0.020)	absent	absent	0.0025-0.0040 (0.0035)

*Inconspicuous in some specimens; **From anterior end; V = Ventriculus; L = Length; W = Width; Vap = Ventricular appendix; Ic = Intestinal cecum. Measurements are in millimeters with means in parentheses.

pore opening beneath the boring tooth. Ventriculus small and subspherical. Ventricular appendix nearly twice as long as the intestinal cecum. Two nearly spherical rectal glands. Tail conical and mucron absent.

Terranova Leiper & Atkinson, 1914

Terranova sp.

Main features observed in the third-stage larvae: cuticle with thin transversal striation more evident at the posterior extremity of the body. Anterior extremity with one dorsal and two poorly developed ventro-lateral lips. Six cephalic papillae, one pair in the dorsal lip and one pair in each ventro-lateral lip. Boring tooth below the oral aperture, between the ventro-lateral lips. Excretory pore opening beneath the boring tooth. Ventriculus length greater than width. Ventricular appendix absent. Intestinal cecum twice the length of the ventriculus. Two nearly spherical rectal glands. Tail conical and mucron absent.

Raphidascaididae Hartwich, 1954, *sensu* Fagerholm, 1991

Hysterothylacium deardorffoverstreetorum Knoff, Felizardo, Iñiguez, Maldonado Jr, Torres, Pinto & Gomes, 2012

Main features observed in the third-stage larvae: anterior extremity with one dorsal and two poorly developed ventro-lateral lips. Nine cephalic papillae, two pairs in the dorsal lip together with a large papilla and one pair in each ventro-lateral lip. Boring tooth absent. Excretory pore opening below the nerve ring. Ventriculus nearly spherical. Ventricular appendix twice as long as the esophagus. Intestinal cecum present. Four subspherical rectal glands. Tail conical and mucron present.

Discussion

The morphology and morphometry of the third-stage larvae of *Anisakis* sp. in the present study were in accordance with the specimens reported by Timi et al. (2001) which were collected from *Engraulis anchoita* Hubbs & Marini, 1935, in Argentina and

Uruguay, and from those of Felizardo et al. (2009), from *Paralichthys isosceles* Jordan, 1890, in Brazil. Some slight differences observed in the length and width of the worms have been attributed to intraspecific ranges and were discussed by these authors.

The *Terranova* sp. larvae specimens collected in the present study were in accordance with the morphology and morphometry of the specimens collected by Timi et al. (2001) and by Felizardo et al. (2009).

The morphology and morphometry of the *Contracaecum* sp. larvae collected in the present study were in accordance with those described by Petter and Maillard (1988) from fish caught in the Mediterranean, and by Timi et al. (2001) and Felizardo et al. (2009) in South American marine waters.

The *Hysterothylacium deardorffoverstreetorum* larvae found in the present study were in accordance with the species description of Knoff et al. (2012). In the latter study larvae were collected from *P. isosceles* in the same region of Brazilian coast, from which a molecular taxonomic study was conducted describing this species, which showed taxonomic similarity to specimens previously described as *Hysterothylacium* sp. n° 2 (PETTER; MAILLARD, 1988), *Hysterothylacium* MD (DEARDORFF; OVERSTREET, 1981), *Hysterothylacium* KB (PETTER; SEY, 1997) and *Hysterothylacium* sp. (PEREIRA et al., 2004).

Sabas and Luque (2003) quantitatively analyzed the components and structure of parasite communities, using 74 specimens of *C. guatucupa* (23-48 cm tl) from the coast of the state of Rio de Janeiro. Most of the worm species collected were nematodes, representing 42.8% of the total. Among Anisakidae and Raphidascaididae specimens *Terranova* sp. (14.8%) and *Hysterothylacium* sp. (83.8%) were obtained, the infection site was the mesentery in both. The present study showed new data about this host, in relation to the previous study, such that not only was there *Terranova* sp. (in the mesentery), but also other larvae: *Anisakis* sp. (mesentery), *Contracaecum* sp. (mesentery and abdominal cavity) and *H. deardorffoverstreetorum* (mesentery, liver serosa and abdominal cavity), with prevalences of 13.3%, 10%, 6.6% and 83.3%, respectively.

Timi et al. (2005) studied *C. guatucupa* from the southern Atlantic coast using parasites as biological tags, and reported that the abdominal cavity contained larvae of *Hysterothylacium* sp., *Terranova* sp. and *Contracaecum* sp., in fish from Uruguay and Argentina, and *Hysterothylacium* sp. and *Terranova* sp., in fish from Brazil. In comparison with the results from the present study, there were similarities except that in the Brazilian fish, those authors did not observe larvae of *Anisakis* sp. and *Contracaecum* sp.

Although these nematode larvae were found in the mesentery, serosa of the liver and abdominal cavity, the risks to public health cannot be ruled out, due mainly to the immunogenic characteristics of these parasites.

Moreover, there is the possibility of migration of the larvae to the musculature of the host. This migration can occur both in live fish and in dead fish after they have been caught, especially during long storage periods on boats and in warehouses. Therefore, it has been recommended that fish should be gutted on board the boat, so as to minimize the migration of these larvae. Thus, it is extremely important that sanitary surveillance professionals and other works within the fish supply chain, from catch to consumption, should be aware of parasitic diseases of fish and forms of prophylaxis, with implementation of sanitary education programs at all levels (DIAS et al., 2010, 2011).

In 2010 one case of human anisakidosis in Brazil was reported. It was diagnosed by means of gastrointestinal endoscopy, which showed the presence of nematode larvae and the lesions thus caused. The nematode species was identified as *Anisakis*-like (CRUZ et al., 2010), and this case therefore suggests that further diagnosis ought to have included accurate species identification in order to avoid doubts.

Because the high number of cases of anisakidosis around the world, more research is needed, in addition to constant sanitary education among consumers, aimed towards giving preference to the consumption of fish that was previously frozen or cooked properly.

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