

Morphological Characterization of Digenetic Trematodes and Their Effect on Immune System of *Clarius gariepinus*

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Abstract—Immune system plays a pivotal role in fish protection against infections or infestations such as digenetic trematodes. Identification of trematodes and their adverse effects as well as body reactions toward it is considered an essential step to face such problem. Current research aimed to identify digenetic trematodes in cat fish (*Clarius gariepinus*) with special reference to their immune responses against such parasite as well as biochemical alterations. A total number of 100 *C.gariepinus* were collected live from wild populations in Ismailia city, Egypt. From July to November 2018. Cyst count was performed. Blood total leukocytes count; some blood biochemical parameters as well as spleenosomatic mass were recorded. Also histopathological examinations to different organs were performed. Results showed high prevalence infection with encysted metacercariae after using digestion method to isolate cysts. Total Leukocytes count (TLC) was none significantly altered with eosinophilia in heavy infested fish as well as spleenosomatic mass which indicate to higher activity of the immune system of the infested fish. All histopathological sections show presence of encysted metacercaria which causing necrosis and degenerations. These results gave insights on the use of probable immunostimulants to counter act such parasites, an appropriate approach to such infestation could minimize the coast directed towards controlling such problem.

Keywords— *Clarius gariepinus*; Immune response; Digenetic trematodes; Histopathology.

I. INTRODUCTION

The relative high price of animal proteins created a great world demand towards fish, due to its cheap source of proteins and also contains many nutrients required to the human body [1]. Most seafood is high in protein; vitamins and other important minerals, while low in calories, cholesterol and sodium which are harmful to the human health; many types of seafood are good source of vitamins B6 and B12 and also contain two other B vitamins known as niacin and riboflavin. Fish contain special kinds of fatty acids called omega 3, which was believed to reduce a person's risk for heart diseases and other illnesses. Minerals provided by various types of seafood include iodine, calcium, copper, magnesium, potassium, phosphorus, selenium and zinc, so it is recommended that to eat fish and other seafood because it considered important

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dietary supplement [2]. Cat fish are economical species used for eating in Ismailia city because of their low prices compared with other fish species.

The basic function of the immune system is to protect an organism against infection in order to minimize the fitness costs of being infected. The available information indicates that fish respond to parasitic infestations by activating different innate and adaptive immune mechanisms. Some innate activities such as inflammatory and cellular reactions, phagocytic activities, complement and humoral factors. Most of which were demonstrated to be involved in the immune response to parasitoses [3]. The need for multi-pronged approaches to identify solutions in control of these parasites is increased. According to life-history theory, energy resources are in a trade-off between the costly demands of immunity and other physiological demands. Concerning fish, both physiology and immunity are influenced by presence of parasites [4]. However, parasites and diseases are the most serious limiting cause in aquaculture production. The most predisposing factor for these diseases is the increased density of cultured aquatic populations in restricted bodies of water. The increased density in aquaculture makes pathogens and parasites transmission from one fish to another easier thus increasing the risk of human exposure.

Therefore, this study was produced to investigate the impact of digenetic trematodes encysted metacercaria (EMC) infestation on leukogram and biochemical parameters of the catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*), which is considered as the most widely distributed fish species in Africa [5] and one of the most popular economic fish in Egypt [6].

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

A. Sampling area

Samples were collected from Suez Canal region, Ismailia city, Egypt. This area is lying between longitudes 32° 20' and 32° 35' E and between latitudes 29° 55' and 31° 15' N with an average length of 164 km along the major axis.

B. Fish sampling

A total number of 100 *C.gariepinus* were examined in this study which collected from fish market which captured from Lake EL-Temsah in Ismailia city, Egypt, from July to

November 2018. The fish specimens were then transported freshly in cold ice box to the laboratory of Fish diseases at National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries (NIOF), Suez branch, Egypt. Some of fish samples examined freshly wherever the other kept in refrigerator (-4°C) not more than 7 days to keep metacercarial cysts alive. In the lab total length (TL), mass and sex (S) were recorded. Each fish was dissected into 4 subsamples to facilitate parasitic examination.

C. Blood samples, spleen and liver mass calculations

All fish samples marked and blood samples collected from the dorsal vein immediately from each fish by heparinized syringes, blood will preserve in heparinized tubes [7]. Blood samples used for measuring total leukocyte counts (TLC) and liver enzymes Alanine amino-transferase (ALT), Aspartate amino-transferase (AST), Total protein (TP), albumen (ALb) and globulin (GL), the later parameters were considered to be an important parameter of fish health status [8].

D. Parasitic isolation and examination

The fish samples were dissecting from the ventral side [9]. The body cavity, stomach, intestine, spleen, liver, kidneys, heart, muscles, swim bladder and gonads were separated and examined carefully under a dissecting microscope for the presence of parasites. Parasite fixation and preservation was done according to [10]. Parasite identification was done according to major taxonomic accounts [10& 11& 12& 13]. Metacercariae were isolated and recovered using the standard pepsin digestion procedure described by [14], and then calculated the number of excreted metacercarial cysts under light electron microscope.

E. Histopathological examinations

Liver, spleen, kidney and musculature, organs containing digenetic trematodes (EMC) were preserved in formalin 10% for 24hr then transferred to 70% ethyle alcohol for completely preservation. The specimens were dehydrated in ascending grades of ethyl alcohol (70- 80- 95-100%) for 1-2 hrs., and then cleared in 50% ethyl alcohol- Xylen mixture followed by two changes of Xylen for 1hr each until the tissue become transparent. Then the specimens were embedded in paraffin Xylen mixture (1:1) for 30 minutes in scaling hot air oven. Later, the specimens were embedded in pure paraffin wax and

left for 0.5-1 hr., to harden. Paraffin sections of about 5 micron were prepared and stained with Haematoxylin and Eosin stain (H&E) according to [15& 16].

III. RESULTS

A total of 100 random *C.gariepinus* fish were collected among them, 47 fish were females (47%) and all of them were found infected with EMC. Out of 53 males (53%), 39 fish were found infested (39%). After processing the digestion method for 1g musculature tissue infested with EMC, found that the total numbers of cysts was 69 cyst/g.

A. Physical parameters and infested fish statistics:

The average body mass of collected infested fish, males and females were 313.60 ± 20.05 and 346.90 ± 18.77 g respectively, while the non-infested males were 272.8 ± 16.83 g. The average total length in both infested males and females fish were 35.92 ± 0.88 and 36.14 ± 0.68 cm. respectively, while non-infested males were 33.36 ± 0.87 cm. The average spleen mass in both males and females infested fish were 0.24 ± 0.01 and 0.24 ± 0.01 respectively, while non-infested males were 0.2193 ± 0.01 . The average liver mass in both males and females infested fish were 2.65 ± 0.14 and 2.73 ± 0.07 respectively, while non-infested males were 2.017 ± 0.17 .

B. Total and differential leukocytes count:

Table (1) showing that non-significant alteration among groups in TLC. Neutrophils percent revealed significant ($P < 0.05$) decrease in both infected males (M) and females (F) than non-infested ones. There was non-significant alteration between infested M and F. Lymphocytes, Monocytes and Basophils percentage declared non-significant changes among groups. However Eosinophils percentage significantly ($P < 0.05$) increased in infested M and F than non-infested ones. There was a non-significant variation between males and females infested fish.

TABLE I: TOTAL AND DIFFERENTIAL LEUKOCYTE COUNT IN BOTH MALES (M) AND FEMALES (F) *C. GARIEPINUS*

	Infested (F)	Non-infested (F)	Infested (M)	Non-infested (M)
TLC (μ l)	14727 \pm 191 ^a	7905 \pm 1072 ^a	27400 \pm 5294 ^a	23043 \pm 12992 ^a
Neutrophil %	44.40 \pm 0.93 ^a	53.20 \pm 1.59 ^b	43.80 \pm 1.07 ^{ad}	53.40 \pm 1.03 ^c
Lymphocyte %	37.40 \pm 1.29 ^a	36.00 \pm 1.38 ^a	38.80 \pm 0.73 ^a	36.40 \pm 1.12 ^a
Eosinophil %	11.60 \pm 0.93 ^a	4.40 \pm 0.24 ^b	11.60 \pm 1.63 ^{ad}	4.20 \pm 0.37 ^c
Monocyte %	6.40 \pm 0.51 ^a	6.00 \pm 0.84 ^a	6.80 \pm 0.37 ^a	5.40 \pm 0.40 ^a
Basophil %	0.20 \pm 0.20 ^a	0.40 \pm 0.24 ^a	0.20 \pm 0.20 ^a	0.60 \pm 0.24 ^a

a-d means there was statistically significant difference between values at ($P < 0.05$) within the same row.

C. Biochemical parameters

Table (2) revealed significant ($P < 0.05$) decrease in TP, ALb, and GL levels in infested males while females showed non-significant alteration. ALb levels showed significant ($P < 0.05$) increase in females infested fish than males. However GL and TP showed non-significant variations between infested males and females.

Both ALT and AST activities were significantly ($P < 0.05$) increased in infested males and females than non-infested ones. No significant difference was observed between infested males and females.

TABLE II: BIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS IN BOTH MALES (M) AND FEMALES (F) *C. GARIEPINUS*

	Infested (F)	Non-infested (F)	Infested (M)	Non-infested (M)
GL (g/dl)	1.80 \pm 0.13 ^a	2.12 \pm 0.44 ^{ab}	1.41 \pm 0.11 ^a	2.76 \pm 0.32 ^b
ALb (g/dl)	2.11 \pm 0.12 ^a	2.66 \pm 0.19 ^{ab}	1.85 \pm 0.18 ^b	2.42 \pm 0.26 ^{ab}
T.P (g/dl)	3.91 \pm 0.21 ^a	4.78 \pm 0.42 ^a	3.26 \pm 0.17 ^{ab}	5.18 \pm 0.33 ^c
AST (U/L)	106.80 \pm 13.6 ^a	72.17 \pm 9.91 ^b	117.70 \pm 13 ^a	70.79 \pm 9.1 ^b
ALT (U/L)	77.90 \pm 7.51 ^a	40.61 \pm 5.21 ^b	78.00 \pm 8.75 ^a	39.21 \pm 4.98 ^c

a-c means there was statistically significant difference between values at ($P < 0.05$) within the same row.

D. Parasitological Findings:

As shown in Figure 1, encysted metacercaria embedded in most of the examined organs such as liver, spleen, kidney and musculatures. The cysts are circular in

shape characterized by double outer membrane containing pigmented granules in the inner part. The morphological characterization of the digenetic cyst is similar to the family Heterophyidae..

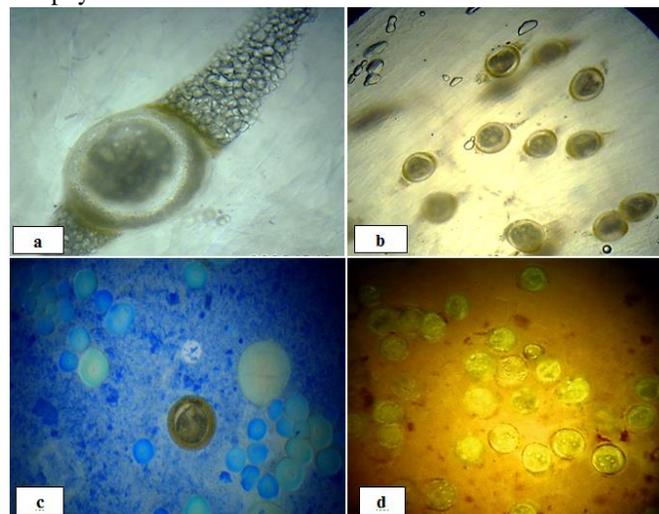


Fig. 1, photographs of EMC (a) presents encysted metacercaria embedded the musculature of *C. gariepinus* which showing heavy infestations in (b). In (c) encysted metacercaria found inside the ova with free movement. (d) Showing heavy infestations with encysted metacercaria in the liver tissue

E. Histopathological Findings

The examined fish revealed heavy infested muscles with multiple encysted metacercaria with different sized and shapes (Fig. 2). Each cyst surrounded by thick fibrous tissue capsule. Infested muscles showed severe destruction and hypertrophy of adjacent muscles. Hyaline degeneration and

Inter-muscular edema was also observed (a). Multiple encysted metacercaria cysts were observed also in liver causing atrophy, degeneration and necrotic changes of adjacent hepatocytes (b). Focal, solitary encysted metacercaria cysts were observed in both kidney and spleen causing damage of neighboring tissues (c & d).

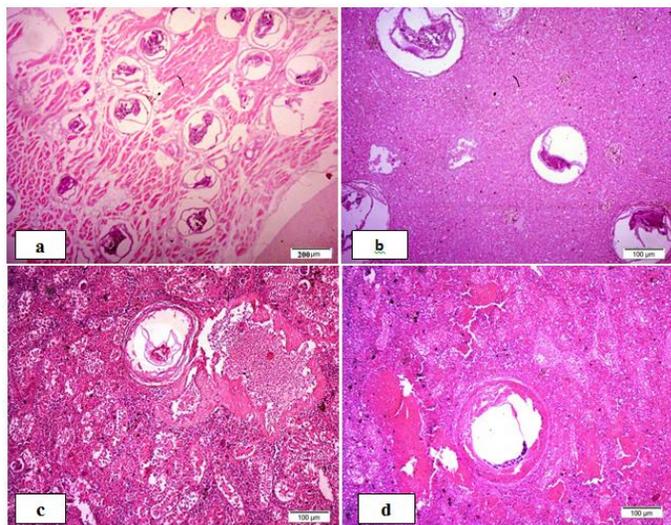


Fig. 2 (a): Muscles of cat fish showing heavy infestation of muscles with encysted metacercariae that causing atrophy and necrosis of neighboring muscles. H&E, scale bar 200. (b): liver of cat fish showing multiple encysted metacercariae cysts along with atrophy, degeneration and necrosis of adjacent hepatocytes. H&E, scale bar 100. (c): kidney of cat fish showing large encysted metacercariae cyst causing degeneration and atrophy of adjacent tubules and glomeruli. H&E, scale bar 100. (d): spleen of cat fish showing large encysted metacercariae cyst with thick fibrous capsule with degeneration and atrophy and necrosis of splenic tissue. H&E, scale bar 100.

IV. DISCUSSION

Fish in ecosystem face a wide range of enemies such as competitors, predators and parasites. Parasites may decrease fish species densities, size composition and affect commercially economically stocks. This mainly depends on the variability of species, habitats and seasonal changes. Because of their complex life cycles, parasites are indicative of many aspects of their hosts' biology, such as host nature, diet, recruitment, migration, population distinctness and even phylogeny, so parasites are a good indicator of environmental pollutants and stress [17].

C.gariepinus fish recorded highly infestations with EMC in several organs as reported in results, this was agreed with [18& 19& 20] who reported that the highest prevalence rate of encysted metacercariae was recorded in catfish, which may be due to a lot of Heterophyidae species as zoonotic and have very similar transmission patterns. This parasitic group considered a very significant problem in food safety and quality in aquatic ecosystem. Liver and spleen in infested samples with EMC recorded different mass than normal ones. This is because of the function of both organs in detoxification, immunity, and defense against pathogens; this was described briefly by [21].

Present results revealed non-significant alteration among groups in TLC. However, the neutrophils percent significantly declined in infested than non-infested ones. This observation denoted suppression in first line of defense, neutrophils, against pathogens in innate immune response [22] that caused by EMC infestation. Eosinophils percentage significantly increased in infested M and F than non-infested ones. The

increment in eosinophils percentage is characteristic for parasitic infestation where these cells produce cytotoxic cationic proteins, like eosinophil peroxidase, major basic protein (MBP), and eosinophil cationic protein. These proteins help the body to overwhelm the parasitic infestation [23]. Both eosinophilia and the increased splenosomatic mass indicate stimulation of the immune system.

TP, ALb, and GL levels showed significant decrease in infested males while females showed non-significant alteration. Our results were in harmony with [24& 25]. They demonstrated that parasitic infestation of tilapia was associated with reduction in blood protein levels. This concurred with the presence of EMC in hepatic tissue that caused serious pathological changes. The liver is main responsible organ for protein biosynthesis [26& 27]. Parallel to these results, ALT and AST activities were significantly increased in infested males and females than non-infested ones.

[28] recorded that similar elevation in serum liver enzymes ALT and AST activities in case of stress, liver injury or inflammations in *C. gariepinus* ponds in Nigeria. So due to highly infestations with EMC in the liver tissue, the enzymes level recorded high. This could be attributed to the serious degenerative changes and necrosis induced by EMC in liver tissue that altered hepatic cell membrane permeability and caused leakage of these intra cellular enzymes into the blood [29].

Parasitological findings recorded EMC in all examined organs and found in females higher infestations (47%) than males (39%), this wasn't agreed with what stated by Salah, *et al*, (2005) who found that The infection was higher in males (71.43% and 56.62%) than females (28.57% and 43.37%) in both metacercarial species *Prohemistomum vivax*, *Mesostephanus applendiculatus* infested catfish. [30] Reported that several heterophyid species, including *Haplorchis* species can cause significant pathology often fatal, in the heart, brain and spinal cord of humans so we recommended that next studies should investigate other trematode species infested aquaculture and found effective methods to control snails and migratory birds which considered the main reasons of metacercaria transmission.

Histopathology provides a rapid method to detect the abnormalities and pathogens in different organs and it can be considered as the indicator for abnormal condition for fish environment, Histology and histopathology could be used as bio-indicator tools or indicators of health in toxicity studies as they made early warning signs of disease [31& 32& 33] explained that the circulatory and inflammatory reactions that seen in the infested tissue could be due to the effect of toxic metabolites produced by the larvae of EMC. The observed connective tissue capsule represented the tissue reaction of the affected fish by the prolonged irritations of the parasitic cysts. The aggregation of melanomacrophages indicated that the body defense and give explanation to the black spots that observed in the infected fish. The degenerative changes that observed in the affected organs could be due to the pressure or toxic products induced by the parasitic cysts.

As shown in the results there are sever damages in the infested organs as degeneration and necrosis for hepatic cells,

spleen and renal tubules also showing degenerations in musculature with indication of cysts embedded in the tissue this was like what explained before by [34& 35& 36].

V. CONCLUSION

The present study evaluated the parasitic infestation in *C. gariepinus* fish with EMC. The infestation with EMC produced adverse effect on DLC and serum biochemical parameters. As well as histopathological lesions were detected. These effects need further investigations to enable elimination to such parasite.

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