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汕头市售海鱼简单异尖线虫幼虫感染现况调查

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Anisakis simplex Larvae: Infection Status in Marine Fishes for Sale in Shantou

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摘要 参考文献 相关文章

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摘要目的了解汕头市售海鱼简单异尖线虫(Anisakis simplex)幼虫感染情况。 方法 于2013年2~12月随机采集市售海鱼,鉴定鱼种后,解剖镜下分离海鱼内脏和肌肉内的异尖线虫幼虫,光学显微镜下鉴定虫种。统计不同鱼种、不同脏器和不同体重海鱼的简单异尖线虫幼虫感染情况。 结果 共解剖海鱼52种382尾,鱼种的简单异尖线虫幼虫感染率为80.8%(42/52),海鱼总感染率为47.4%(181/382),平均感染度为5.5条/尾(995/181),简单异尖线虫幼虫活虫率为100%(995/995)。其中,花腹鲭(4/4)、日本竹荚鱼(9/9)、蓝圆鰺(8/8)、黄笛鲷(9/9)、白姑鱼(4/4)、黄姑鱼(4/4)、深水金线鱼(12/12)、大头狗母鱼(7/7)和眼镜鱼(9/9)等9种海鱼均全部感染简单异尖线虫幼虫,其他依次是鲐鱼(16/18)、奥氏笛鲷(6/7)和焦黄笛鲷(5/6);大甲鲹、孟加拉笛鲷、金焰笛鲷、澳洲刺鲷、黄鳍刺鲷、黑胡椒鲷、黄牙鲷、刺鲳、金钱鱼和黄尾鰤等10种海鱼未检出该幼虫。简单异尖线虫幼虫感染度较高的有焦黄笛鲷(21.0条/尾)、大头狗母鱼(16.7条/尾)、长条蛇鲻(14.0条/尾)和眼镜鱼(10.1条/尾);感染度较低的有金带花鲭、高体水岩鲹、游鳍叶鰺、勒氏笛鲷、花尾胡椒鲷、长尾大眼鲷、银方头鱼、白方头鱼、油魣、乌鲳、狮鼻鲳鲹、褐篮子鱼和蓝猪齿鱼,均小于2条/尾。脏器中肠系膜的感染率最高,为34.3%(131/382);胃幽门盲囊的感染度最高,为3.5条/尾;肌肉中未检出该幼虫。体重100~200 g海鱼的感染率最高,为60.2%(74/123);体重301~400 g海鱼的感染度最高,为7.8条/尾。 结论 汕头市售海鱼感染简单异尖线虫幼虫情况较严重。

关键词: 海鱼 简单异尖线虫 感染

Abstract: Objective To investigate the infection status of Anisakis simplex larvae in marine fishes for sale in Shantou. Methods Marine fishes were randomly collected from markets in Shantou City from February to December 2013, and then classified. The viscera and muscle of each fish were carefully dissected and thoroughly examined for anisakids. The larvae were examined under a light microscope. The infection rate and intensity of Anisakis simplex larvae were calculated. Results A total of 382 fish specimens belonging to 52 species were examined. 42 out of 52 species (80.8%) were found infected by A. simplex larvae. The overall infection rate reached 47.4% (181/382), and average 5.5 larvae parasitized per infected fish (995/181). The survival rate of larvae was 100%. The highest infection rate observed was 100% in *Scomber australasicus* (4/4) , *Trachurus japonicus* (9/9) , *Decapterus maruadsi* (8/8) , Lutjanus lutjanus (9/9), Argyrosomus argentatus (4/4), Nibea albiflora (4/4), Nemipterus bathybius (12/12), Trachinocephalus myops (7/7) and Mene maculata (9/9), followed by 16/18 in Pneumatophorus japonicus, 6/7 in Lutjanus ophuysenii and 5/6 in Lutjanus fulvus. A. simplex larvae were not detected in 10 fish species, namely, Megalaspis cordyla, Lutjanus argentimaculatus, Lutjanus fulviflamma, Acanthopagrus australis, Acanthopagrus latus, Plectorhinchus nigrus, Dentex tumifrons, Psenopsis anomala, Scatophagus argus, and Seriola lalandi. The infection intensity was the highest in Lutjanus fulvus (21.0 per fish), followed by Trachinocephalus myops (16.7 per fish), Saurida filamentosa (14.0 per fish) and Mene maculate (10.1 per fish). The lowest infection intensity was found in Rastrelliger kanagurta, Kaiwarinus equula, Atule mate, Lutjanus russellii, Plectorhinchus cinctus, Priacanthus tayenus, Branchiostegus argentatus, Branchiostegus albus, Sphyraena pinguis, Formio niger, Trachinotus blochii, Siganus fuscescens and Choerodon azurio (less than 2 per fish). The highest infection rate (34.3%, 131/382) was found in the mesentery. The infection intensity was highest in pyloric appendage (3.5 per fish). A. simplex larvae were not found in muscle. The highest infection rate (60.2%, 74/123) was found in fishes with body weight of 100-200 g. The infection intensity was highest in fish with body weight of 301-400 g (7.8 per fish). Conclusion The infection rate of A. simplex larvae is high in marine fishes from Shantou markets.

Keywords: Marine fish Anisakis simplex Infection

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