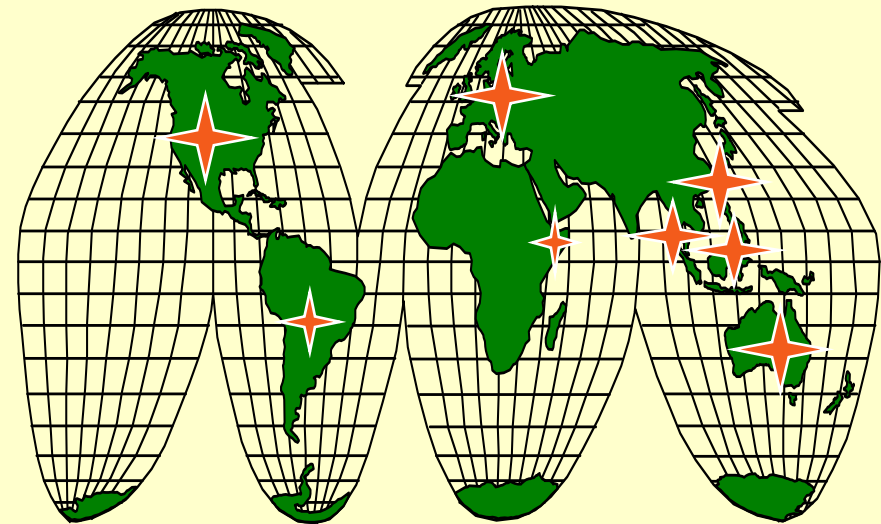


Nodavirosi o Encefalo-retinopatia da *Betanodavirus*
Viral Encephalopathy and Retinopathy (VER)
o Viral Nervous Necrosis (VNN)

- Range di ospiti
 - ◆ Oltre 40 specie ittiche appartenenti a diverse famiglie (oltre 10)
- Range geografico
 - ◆ Europa
 - ◆ Asia
 - ◆ America settentrionale e meridionale
 - ◆ Australia

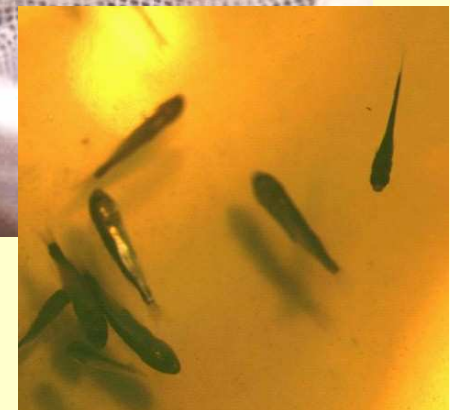


- Segni esterni
Mortalità: larve di spigola anche 80-90% / giovanili < 1 anno: 20-30% / adulti: mortalità a stillicidio con mortalità cumulativa fino a 10-15%
Larve: mortalità senza sintomi / Giovanili e subadulti: nuoto incoordinato e circolare, ipereccitabilità, nuoto in superficie con improvvisi scatti con la testa fuori dall'acqua / Adulti: sintomi nervosi meno evidenti con letargia, cheratite e erosioni cutanee a livello del cranio.



Figure 1 Seven band grouper, *Epinephelus septemfasciatus*. Dark fish have clinical viral nervous necrosis (VNN).

Munday et al., 2002





Segni interni

- Congestione cerebrale
- Talvolta iperinsufflazione della vescica natatoria

- Lesioni microscopiche
 - ◆ Vacuolizzazione e necrosi a livello del SNC, del midollo spinale e della retina
 - ◆ Congestione del cervello/cervelletto

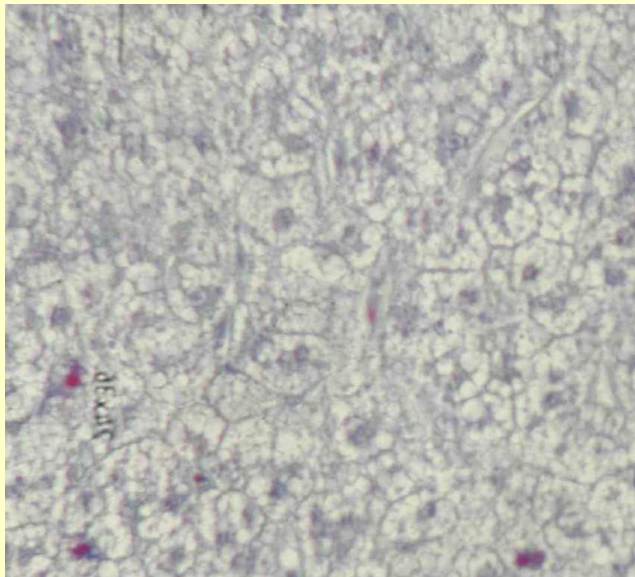


FIG 2: Micrograph of brain from nodavirus-infected Atlantic cod showing pronounced neuronal vacuolation. Haematoxylin and eosin. x 70

Munday *et al.*, 2002

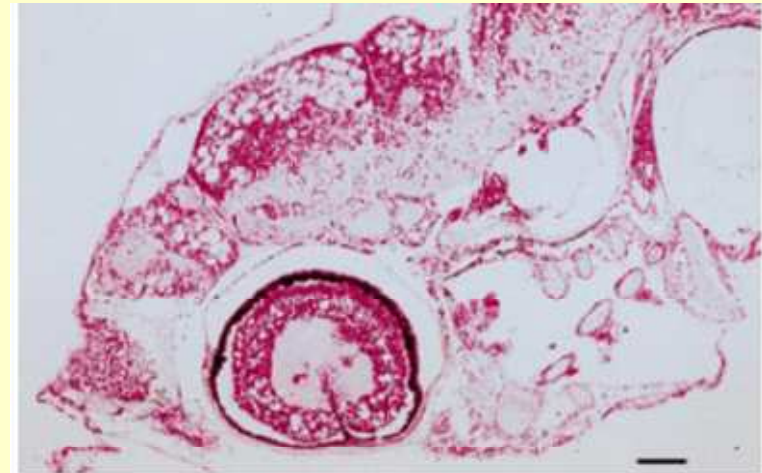


Figure 2 Barramundi larva with betanodavirus infection. Note severe vacuolation of the brain and retina (H & E, bar = 100 μ m).

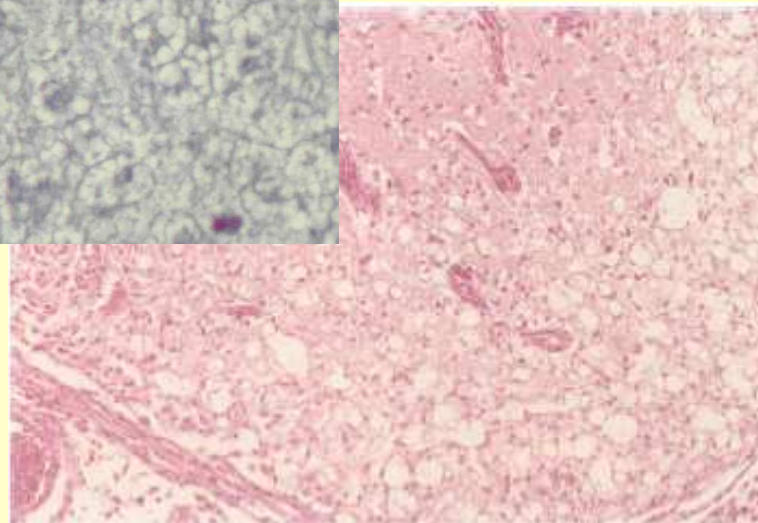


FIG 2: Micrograph of brain from nodavirus-infected Atlantic cod showing pronounced neuronal vacuolation. Haematoxylin and eosin. x 70

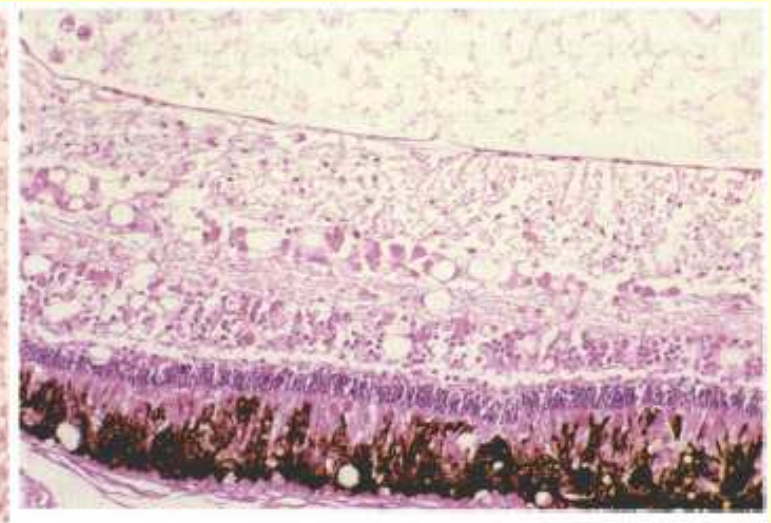


FIG 1: Retina from Atlantic cod with nodavirus infection showing vacuolation in all cell layers, most obviously in ganglion and bipolar cell layers. Haematoxylin and eosin. x 70

Starkey *et al.*, 2001

Nodavirosi

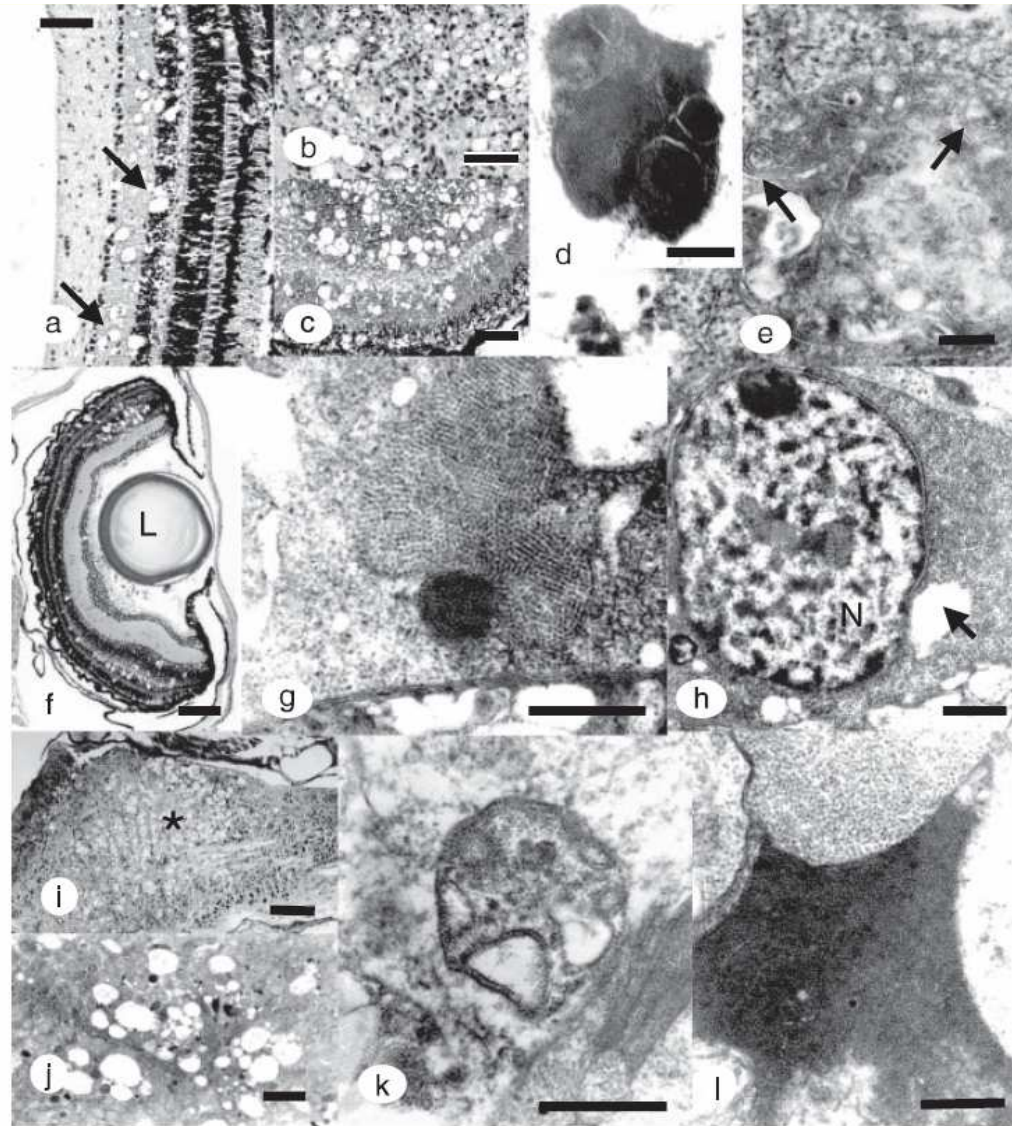


Figure 1 (a, b) *Dicentrarchus labrax*. (a) Spongiform retinopathy, arrows indicate vacuoles in the inner nuclear layer and ganglion cell layers (H & E, bar = 25 μ m); (b) extensive brain vacuolation (H & E, bar = 50 μ m). (c–e) *Epinephelus aeneus*. (c) Spongiform retinopathy (H & E, bar = 50 μ m); (d) transmission electron micrograph (TEM) of cluster of virus particles in a retinal ganglion cell (bar = 500 nm); (e) membranous mass studded with nodavirus particles (arrows) in brain ganglion cell (bar = 5 μ m). (f–h) *Lates calcarifer*. (f) Cross section through eyeball (L, lens), showing vacuoles in photoreceptor, inner nuclear layer and ganglion cell layer of retina (H & E, bar = 10 μ m); (g) TEM of a crystalline array of membrane-bound nodavirus in the cytoplasm of an infected brain cell (bar = 500 nm); (h) TEM showing nucleus (N) of retinal ganglion cell surrounded by virus particles, note early stages of cytoplasmic vacuolation (arrow) (bar = 1 μ m). (i–l) *Mugil cephalus*. Nodavirus-infected, 4-week-old hatchery larva. (i) Longitudinal section through brain, asterisk marks spongiform area (H & E, bar = 100 μ m); (j) Portion of brain tissue showing degeneration and vacuolation (toluidine blue, bar = 10 μ m); (k) TEM of membranous body with nodavirus particles in retina (bar = 500 nm); (l) TEM showing areas of brain neural cell cytoplasm with high and low density of nodavirus particles (bar = 1 μ m).

Ucko *et al.*, 2002

- Caratteristiche del virus
 - ◆ Morfologia del virione
 - ☞ Icosaedrico
 - ☞ senza envelope
 - ☞ Dimensioni: 25-30 nm
- Genoma ssRNA bisegmentato

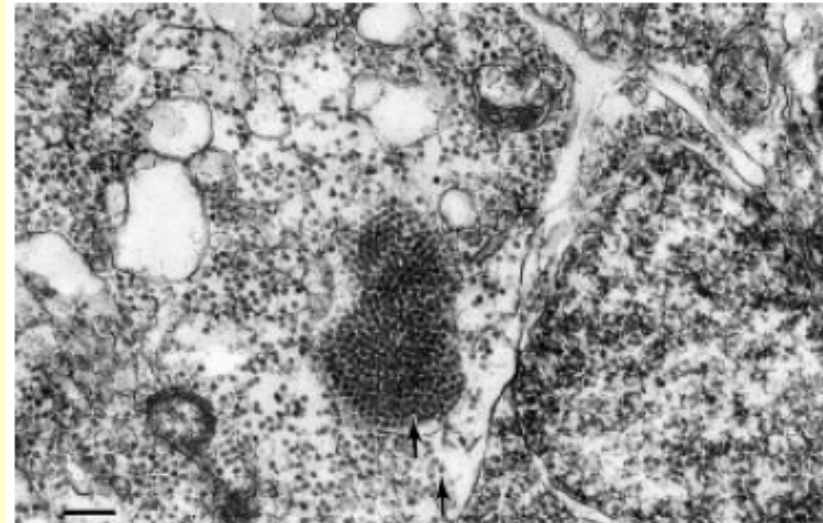
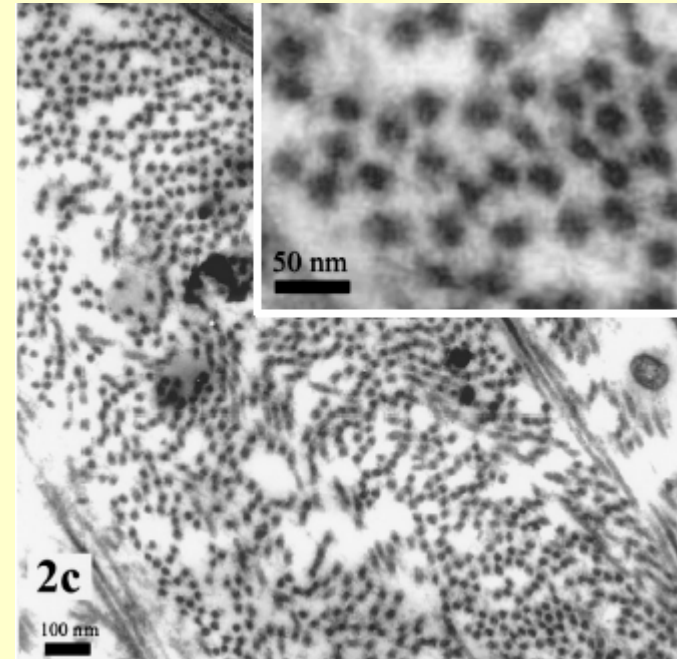


Figure 3 Transmission electronmicrograph of betanodavirus particles in the brain of a barramundi larva (bar = 250 nm).

- Tassonomia
 - ◆ Famiglia Nodaviridae
 - ◆ Genere *Betanodavirus*



■ Epidemiologia

- ◆ Età = fattore importante (mortalità fino a 100% nelle larve)
- ◆ Nella spigola 15-17 gg dopo la schiusa si possono avere i primi sintomi
- ◆ Importante la temperatura dell'acqua (segni clinici spt. $>22-25^{\circ}\text{C}$, raramente al di sotto di $18-20^{\circ}\text{C}$)
- ◆ Altri fattori importanti: stress + densità
- ◆ Reservoirs
 - ☞ soggetti asintomatici
 - ☞ soggetti selvatici infetti
 - ☞ Artemia + copepodi sembrano essere suscettibili all'infezione
- ◆ Trasmissione del virus
 - ☞ verticale
 - ☞ orizzontale
 - ☞ via acqua (molto stabile nell'ambiente)

- Individuazione ed identificazione
 - ◆ Segni clinici, anatomopatologici ed istologici
 - ◆ Isolamento su linee cellulari SSN-1
 - ◆ Conferma con siero neutralizzazione, IFA
 - ◆ RT-PCR o nested PCR

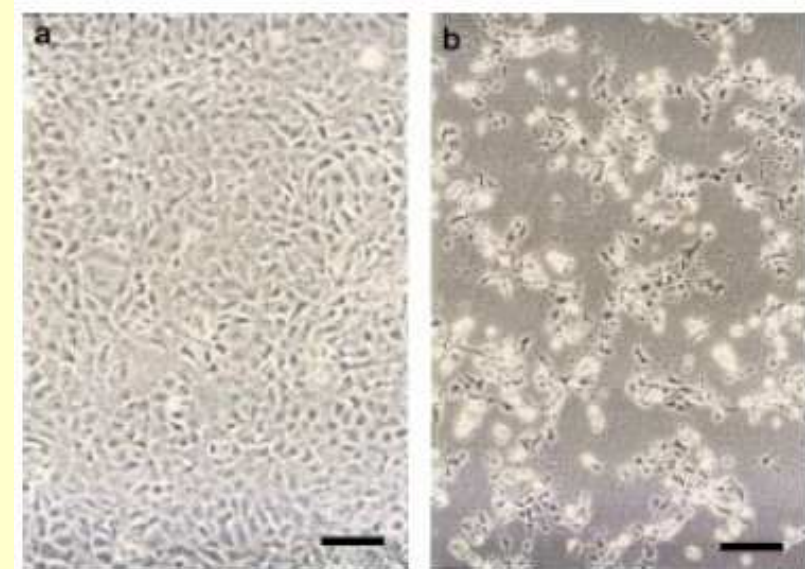


Figure 6 Fish cell line, barramundi/sea bass: (a) normal, non-infected cells (bar = 100 μ m); (b) cells showing CPE caused by greasy grouper nervous necrosis virus (bar = 100 μ m).

Munday *et al.*, 2002

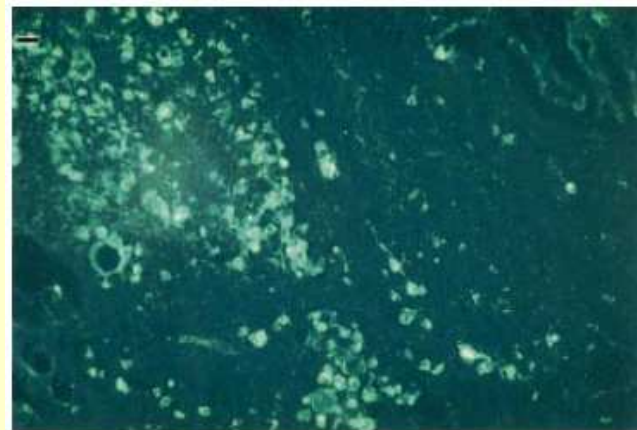


Figure 4 Immunofluorescent staining of betanodavirus in the brain of a barramundi larva using fluorescein isothiocyanate conjugated antibody against striped jack nervous necrosis virus (SJNNV) (bar = 12 μ m).

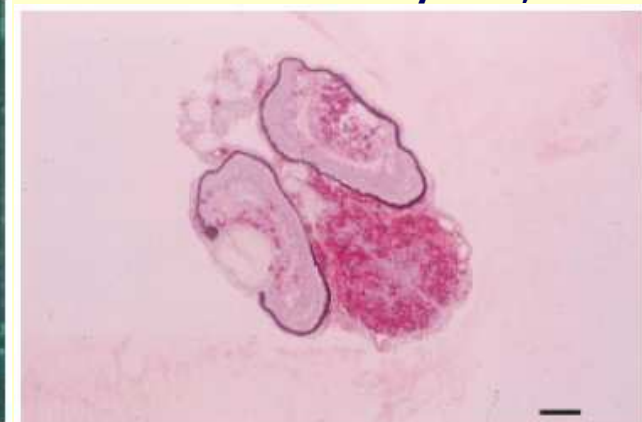


Figure 5 Immunocytochemical staining of betanodavirus in brain and eyes of a striped jack larva. Avidin biotin alkaline phosphatase method using antibody against SJNNV and haematoxylin counterstain (bar = 40 μ m).

Resistenza Nodavirus

- range pH 2-9
- a 15°C sopravvive per oltre 1 anno in acqua di mare
- sopravvive fino a 6 mesi in acqua dolce
- inattivato a 60°C per 30-60 minuti
- inattivato da 50 ppm di ipoclorito di sodio, benzalkonio cloruro o iodio a 20°C per 10 minuti

■ Controllo

◆ Prevenire l'ingresso in allevamento:

- ☞ pesci provenienti da allevamenti indenni
- ☞ quarantena
- ☞ controllo dei riproduttori (PCR)
- ☞ disinfezione (ozono e/o UV) dell'acqua in entrata spt. in avannotteria
- ☞ vuoto sanitario
- ☞ disinfezione delle attrezzature

