Transmission Experiments

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What Controls *Pathogen* Populations Across Space and Time?

Scales:

- Temporal: seasonal > interannual > decadal > longer
- Spatial: host > bed > estuary > region > continent
- Host-Pathogen-Environment Interactions:
 - Physical tolerances/limits
 - Transmission: Pathogen sources, dispersal, sinks
 - Genetics of resistance and virulence
 - Interactions with other organisms

Conceptual variation in H-P-E interactions



Transmission dynamics ~ Recruitment dynamics





To fully understand this requires a comprehensive view that considers individual to ecosystem interactions

Seasonal dermo intensity and mortality

D. Bushek, S.E. Ford, and S.K. Allen, Jr.



Fig. 3. Relationship of weighted prevalence from Ray's tissue assay with cumulative percent mortality of oysters in Delaware Bay. Circles = weighted prevalence; squares = cumulative nonpredation percent mortality.

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Transmission: Pathogen proliferation in host





Pathogens in cell culture



Rapidly growing lab culture/ Diseased oyster population

Long-term lab maintenance Healthy oyster population

What moves the pathogen down into the lag phase?

Seeding density controls lag duration



Transmission dynamics ~ Recruitment dynamics



Pathogen Release



Bushek, D. S.E. Ford and M.M Chintala. 2002. Comparison of *in vitro* cultured and wild-type *Perkinsus marinus* III. Fecal elimination and its role in transmission. Dis. Aquat. Org., 51:217-225.





R. Ellin



LOCATION MOUTH, TERMINUS TIDAL STAGE FLOOD, HIGH, EBB TREATMENT CONTROL CREEKS, REMOVAL CREEKS

MONTH

What is the role of oysters in governing the planktonic abundance of *P. marinus*? FRONT BACK



Planktonic abundances of P. marinus



Source: Ragone Calvo et al. 1995

- Peak abundance occurs before mortality
- Parasites present throughout year

[•] Source?

2002 mortality rate (%) 100 A 80 PTS 60 -- DWS 40 20 00 8-Jun 12-Jun 19-Jun 31-Jul 7-Aug 14-Aug 21-Aug 4-Sep 18-Sep 25-Sep 8-May 15-May 22-May 29-May 26-Jun 3-Jul 10-Jul 24-Jul 28-Aug 11-Sep 9-0d 16-Oct 23-0 d 30-0 d 1-May INC-11 2-0ct

. Audemard and others





Perkinsus marinus transmission dynamics



Fig. 7. Perkinsus marinus abundance in the water column in 2002. (A) Weekly average parasite abundance. (B) Interval average parasite abundance. Error bars correspond to standard deviations. Averages correspond to back-transformations of the averaged transformed data.

Peak planktonic abundance precedes infection intensity in North Inlet, SC



(R. Ellin 2000)

Transmission dynamics ~ Recruitment dynamics



Viability outside host



Circulation controls on dispersal

North Inlet, SC



Tidal flushing exports dermo



Bushek, D. S.E. Ford and M.M Chintala. 2002.

Ellin, R – USC Thesis

Result is a reduction in transmission

Transmission dynamics ~ Recruitment dynamics



Host density changes contact rate



Host density changes infection rate







Parasite transmission in bivalve hosts

Are there additional sources of infective parasites? What are the portals of entry and processes of initial dissemination into hosts? What are the processes of parasite proliferation and reproduction within hosts? How long do free-living parasite stages survive and remain infective outside hosts in the water column? How do parasites disperse from bivalve hosts? Are there alternative and/or intermediate hosts?



Stop before you get into more trouble