

Bacterial septicemic syndrome

Recently, many attempts advocated the expansion in fish farming to optimize the real need for animal protein. Concurrently, and as a result of fish farming and its intensification, many fish diseases started to appear and spread particularly among cultured fishes and even among wild fishes due to importing of some exotic fish species either for farming or ornamental. Certainly, an increasing range of Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria has become associated with diseases outbreaks among not only freshwater but marine water fishes also.

Bacterial septicemic syndrome (BSS), from clinical point of view, is a generic term used to designate similar, but different, diseases in which many members of either Gram-negative or Gram-positive are incriminated.

In contrast, fishes with septicemic syndrome exhibit very similar symptoms and clinical signs regardless of the etiological agents. The main pathogenic species responsible for this syndrome are some members of aeromonads, vibrios, yersenia, edwardsiella as well as Streptococci. Outbreaks with such pathogens have had increasing prominence as agents of fish disease with particularly sever losses in captive and wild different fish species at different seasons as well as different localities. Infections associated with these micro-organisms are characterized by anorexia, septicemia, ascitis, exophthalmia, hemorrhages, skin ulceration together with high morbidities and mortalities.