



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Microbial management protocols to reduce antimicrobial resistance and as part of good aquaculture practices

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Current perception of microbial management

disinfection

followed by

probiotics



Essential in biosecurity protocols
and in disease prevention



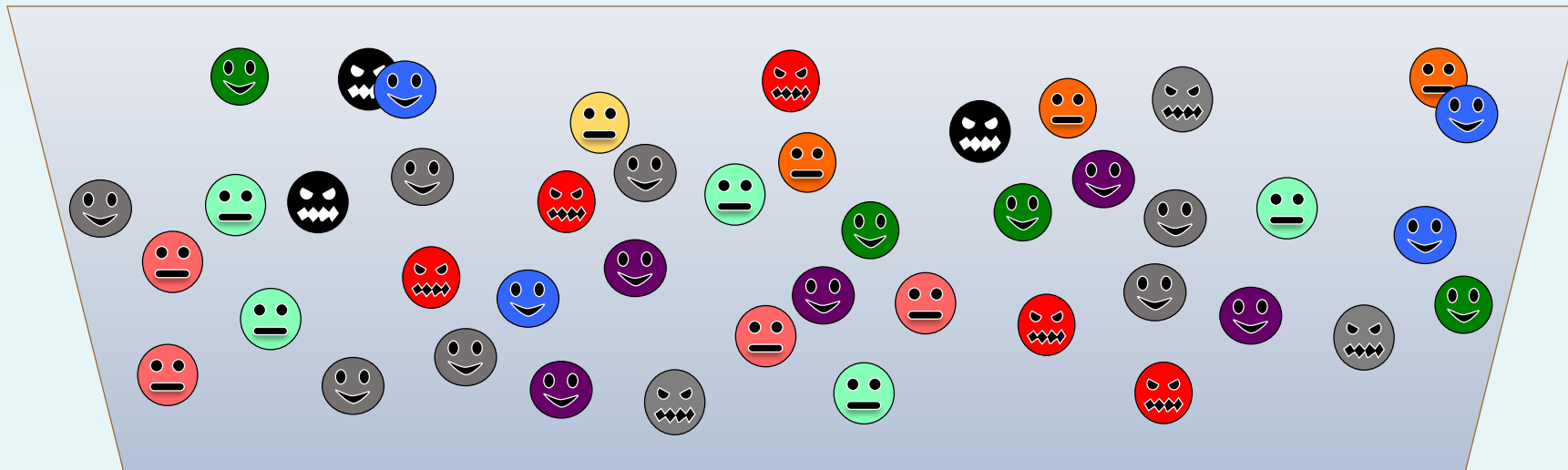
Considered the main way to
install good bacteria in the
system

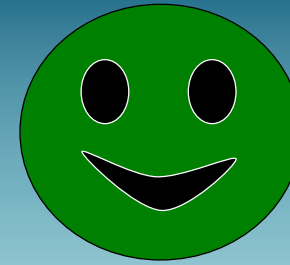
it is a good start, but we can do better...

... but then we have to understand what happens in the water

Efficient disinfection leads to very low microbial load (eliminates both good and bad bacteria), but also

high $\frac{\text{amount of substrate}}{\text{number of bacteria}}$ ratio at first period after stocking



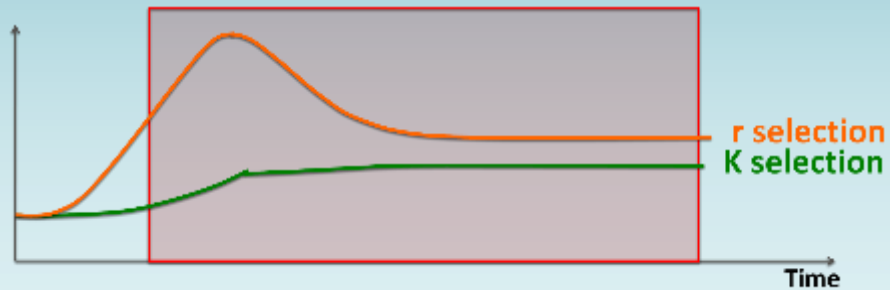


	r-strategist bacteria	K-strategist bacteria
Importance for shrimp & fish	Dangerous; often opportunistic pathogens (typical example: <u>Vibriosis</u>)	Generally harmless
When can they dominate?	Low competition = high substrate/bacteria ratio Unstable environmental conditions	High competition = low substrate/bacteria ratio Stable environmental conditions

... so although necessary, disinfection leads to conditions that may initially support dominance of opportunistic pathogens

... and using probiotics helps, but may not always be enough to control the bloom of opportunistic pathogens

The balance between r-strategists and K-strategists determines risk for bacterial interference, but is unpredictable



Even with disinfection and probiotics, *Vibrio* may still be present in such levels to switch on virulence by **quorum sensing**:

- Luminescent vibriosis
- Zoea-2 syndrome
- Bolitas
- AHPND
- ...

empirical observations

Systems that are less affected by unpredictable diseases:

- lower substrate/bacteria ratio
- create microbial stability

Recirculation Systems

role of biofilter



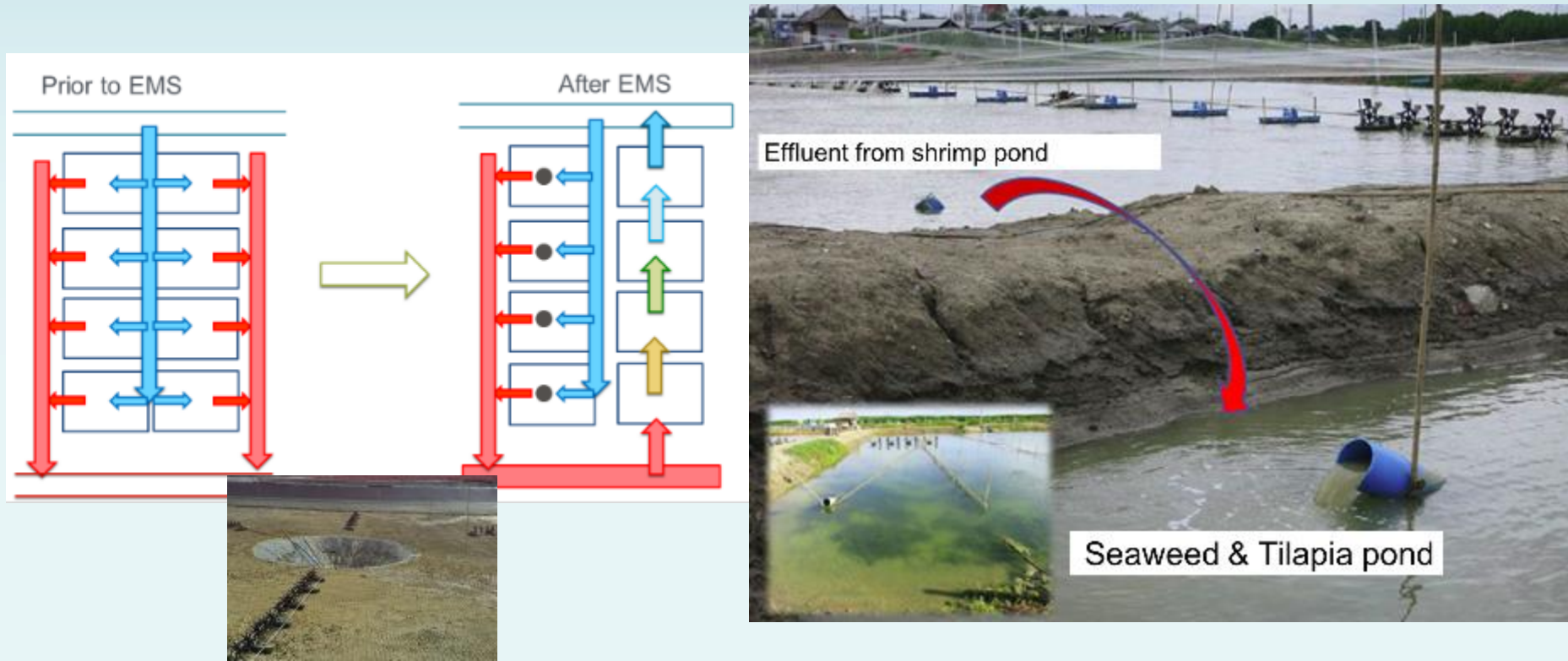
empirical observations

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Integrated Farming Systems

role of different biota



Microbial Management as part of Good Aquaculture Practices

Present protocols = elimination (disinfection) & addition of bacteria (probiotics)

can be much improved in **system designs** & in **operations** to **ensure microbial stability**

Current knowledge mainly comes from *ad hoc* observations

Microbiome studies using advanced analysis tools are needed to provide further explanation and direction on **optimal microbial management approaches**

Thank you