

# **Programme and General Info**



### **Organizing Committee**

Fagerholm Hans Peter, Åbo Akademi University, Turku, Finland

Haukisalmi Voitto, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland

Henttonen Heikki, Natural Resources Institute Finland, Vantaa, Finland

Huitu Otso, Natural Resources Institute Finland, Suonenjoki, Finland

Huldén Larry, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland

Huldén Lena, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland

Jokelainen Pikka, Estonian Univ. of Life Sciences, Tartu, Estonia and Univ. of Helsinki (FINPAR), Helsinki, Finland

Lassen Brian, Estonian University of Life Sciences, Tartu, Estonia

Meri Seppo, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland

Niemelä Pekka, University of Turku, Turku, Finland

Näreaho Anu, University of Helsinki (FINPAR), Helsinki, Finland

Oksanen Antti, Finnish Food Safety Authority Evira (FINPAR), Oulu, Finland

Rantala Markus, University of Turku, Turku, Finland

Sukura Antti, University of Helsinki (FINPAR), Helsinki, Finland

Taskinen Jouni, University of Jyväskylä, Jyväskylä, Finland

Uggla Arvid, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala, Sweden

#### **Partners**

The Organizing Committee of EMOPXII wishes to thank the following organizations for their contribution in making the congress a success:

University of Turku

Nordenskiöld Foundation

The Scandinavian-Baltic Society for

Parasitology

Elsevier

European Federation of

Zoetis

**Parasitologists** 

LDBIO Diagnostics

Federation of Finnish Learned

**GSK** 

Societies

Vetcare

City of Turku

Orion Pharma

Visit Turku

**IAFWP** 

Åbo Akademi University

GnosisGIS

Turku University Foundation

NOSOVE

#### O13.05

## Parasitological and pathological studies on northern fur seals (Callorhinus ursinus) on St. Paul Island, Alaska

Terry R. Spraker<sup>1</sup>, <u>Tetiana Kuzmina</u><sup>2</sup>, Eugene T. Lyons<sup>3</sup>, Vitalii Kharchenko<sup>2</sup>
<sup>1</sup>Diagnostic Laboratory, Department of Microbiology, Immunology and Pathology, College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80526, USA, <sup>2</sup>I. I. Schmalhausen Institute of Zoology NAS of Ukraine, Kyiv, vul. B. Khmelnitskogo, 15,, Ukraine, <sup>3</sup>University of Kentucky, Gluck Equine Research Center, Lexington, Lexington, Kentucky, 40546-0099, USA

Populations of northern fur seals (Callorhinus ursinus) (NFS) in the Northern Pacific have declined dramatically since the 1950s. Multiyear monitoring studies (1986–2014) were performed at St. Paul Island, Alaska, to document causes of NFS mortality. Over 3,200 pups, 101 subadult males, and 210 adults were examined. In 2011–2014, gastrointestinal helminthes (>27,000) were collected from the subadult males. Post mortem examinations revealed that the main causes of mortality were: A) in NFS pups: starvation (54.7%), perinatal mortality (19.9%), trauma (18.3%), infections (2.8%), miscellaneous conditions/autolysis (4.6%) and congenital anomalies (2.2%); B) in subadult males: hyperthermia (98%) and trauma (2%); C) in females: bite wound/cellulitis (67%) and dystocia (18%); in males: trauma/bite wounds/cellulitis (92%).

Parasitological examinations revealed 19 helminth species parasitizing subadult NFS males. Five nematode species (Anisakis simplex, Contracaecum osculatum, Pseudoterranova decipiens, P.azarazi, Phocascaris cystophorae) were found. Prevalence of nematodes was 92.5%, and intensity 1–162. Three cestode species (Adenocephalus pacificus, Diplogonoporus tetrapterus, Anophryocephalus ochotensis) were found with prevalence of 98.5%, and intensity of 1–107. Seven acanthocephalan species (Corynosoma strumosum, C.alaskensis, C.semerme, C.similis, C.validum, C.villosum, Bolbosoma nipponicum) were found; prevalence was 49.7% and intensity 1–29. Four trematode species (Phocitrema fusiforme, Pricitrema zalophi, Nanophyetus salminicola, Stictodora sp.) were found with prevalence of 32.3% and intensity of 1–1,540. Considering the low intensity of NFS infection with helminths, these parasites probably are not playing a role in the 60-year decline of NFSs; however, in combination with other factors, they may contribute to the overall decline.