



Clinostomum complanatum (Trematoda: Clinostomatidae) in Five New Fish Hosts in Japan

Authors: Aohagi, Y., Shibahara, T., Machida, N., Yamaga, Y., and Kagota, K.

Source: Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 28(3) : 467-469

Published By: Wildlife Disease Association

URL: <https://doi.org/10.7589/0090-3558-28.3.467>

BioOne Complete (complete.BioOne.org) is a full-text database of 200 subscribed and open-access titles in the biological, ecological, and environmental sciences published by nonprofit societies, associations, museums, institutions, and presses.

Your use of this PDF, the BioOne Complete website, and all posted and associated content indicates your acceptance of BioOne's Terms of Use, available at www.bioone.org/terms-of-use.

Usage of BioOne Complete content is strictly limited to personal, educational, and non - commercial use. Commercial inquiries or rights and permissions requests should be directed to the individual publisher as copyright holder.

BioOne sees sustainable scholarly publishing as an inherently collaborative enterprise connecting authors, nonprofit publishers, academic institutions, research libraries, and research funders in the common goal of maximizing access to critical research.

***Clinostomum complanatum* (Trematoda: Clinostomatidae) in Five New Fish Hosts in Japan**

Y. Aohagi,¹ T. Shibahara,¹ N. Machida,^{2,3} Y. Yamaga,² and K. Kagota,² ¹ Laboratory Animal Research Center, Tottori University School of Medicine, Nishimachi, Yonago 683, Japan; ² Department of Veterinary Internal Medicine, Faculty of Agriculture, Tottori University, Koyama, Tottori 680, Japan. ³ Present address: Department of Veterinary Pathology, Faculty of Agriculture, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology, Fuchu 183, Japan

ABSTRACT: Metacercariae of *Clinostomum complanatum* were found in six species of natural freshwater fishes collected at Koyama Pond in Tottori City of Tottori Prefecture, Japan. Five of these fish species are reported here as new records for second intermediate hosts of *C. complanatum* in Japan: the silver crucian carp (*Carassius gibelio langsdorfi*), the deep-bodied crucian carp (*Carassius cuvieri*), the carp (*Cyprinus carpio*), the topmouth gudgeon (*Pseudorasbora parva*) and the rose bitterling (*Rhodeus ocelatus*).

Key words: *Clinostomum complanatum*, natural infection, fishes, second intermediate host, Japan.

Clinostomum complanatum (Rudolphi, 1814) occurs in Europe, North America, the Near East and Asia (Nigrelli, 1936; Grabda-Kazubaska, 1974; Lo et al., 1982; Kalantan et al., 1985). The metacercariae, often referred to as “yellow grubs,” have been found in many species of freshwater fish in North America (Nigrelli, 1936). In contrast, this parasite is known from only four species of freshwater fish from Japan: the crucian carp (*Carassius carassius*), the slender bitterling (*Rhodeus lanceolatus*), the Asian pond loach (*Cobitis anguillicaudatus*), and the pike gudgeon (*Pseudogobio esocinus*) (Yamaguti, 1933; Kagei et al., 1984).

Clinostomum complanatum was the causative agent in four of the nine human cases of *Clinostomum* infection reported in Japan; infected fish may have been eaten by the humans (Yamashita, 1938; Hirai et al., 1987; Umegai et al., 1990; Yoshimura et al., 1991).

Our objective was to identify additional second intermediate hosts for *C. complanatum* among fish in Japan.

We examined 1,860 freshwater fish of

14 species for *Clinostomum* infections in Koyama Pond in Tottori City (35°30'N, 134°10'E) from September 1988 to November 1990. Each unruptured cyst was removed from the fish and measured under a dissecting microscope. Metacercariae were freed from fish tissue by exposing them for 10 min at 37 C to an artificial gastric juice composed of 1 g pepsin in 1 l of distilled water, adjusted to pH 1.3 with 36% HCl. Most excysted metacercariae were fixed in 70% ethyl alcohol under a cover glass and stained with Borax-carmin. Seven metacercariae were inoculated into 6- to 8-day-old chicken eggs to obtain adult flukes by the method of Fried and Foley (1970). Chicken eggs were examined for adult flukes 5 days after inoculation.

Six of 14 fish species examined carried *Clinostomum* metacercariae (Table 1). Of these, five fish species are reported for the first time as second intermediate hosts of this parasite (Table 1).

The cysts usually were yellow in color and spherical or elliptical in shape. They ranged in size from 0.65 to 2.90 mm long, and 0.65 to 2.30 mm wide. Mean values (SD) were 2.02 (0.44) mm long by 1.54 (0.41) mm wide. There were no apparent differences in the morphological features and sizes among the metacercariae from different fish host species.

Three of the trematodes recovered from chicken eggs contained eggs in their uteri. The morphological characteristics of the trematodes agreed with those described by Yamaguti (1933).

All of the fish were collected from Koyama Pond. Many species of wild birds inhabit this pond; herons are the most com-

TABLE 1. Prevalence and intensity of metacercarial infection of *Clinostomum complanatum* in freshwater fishes, collected at Koyama Pond in Tottori City of Tottori Prefecture, Japan.

Species of fishes	Number of fish		Intensity	
	Examined	Infected (%)	Mean (SD)	Range
<i>Carassius gibelio langsdorfi</i> (silver crucian carp)*	378	114 (30.2)	3.4 (6.5)	1-60
<i>Carassius cuvieri</i> (deepbodied crucian carp)*	41	18 (43.9)	10.2 (20.7)	1-77
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i> (carp)*	110	31 (28.2)	9.8 (19.8)	1-106
<i>Pseudorasbora parva</i> (topmouth gudgeon)*	134	9 (6.7)	1.4 (0.7)	1-3
<i>Rhodeus ocellatus</i> (rose bitterling)*	233	2 (0.9)	1	1
<i>Rhodeus lanceolatus</i> (slender bitterling)	529	53 (10.0)	2.4 (2.7)	1-14
<i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i> (Japanese smelt)	220	0		
<i>Salangichthys microdon</i> (Japanese icefish)	106	0		
<i>Cobitis biwae</i> (sand loach)	40	0		
<i>Silurus asotus</i> (far eastern catfish)	25	0		
<i>Leuciscus hakonensis</i> (Japanese dace)	20	0		
<i>Ischikauia steenackeri</i> (lakeweed chub)	12	0		
<i>Zacco platypus</i> (pale chub)	8	0		
<i>Gnathopogon elongatus elongatus</i> (field gudgeon)	4	0		

* New second intermediate host of *Clinostomum complanatum* in Japan.

mon birds. Four species of herons serve as definitive hosts of *C. complanatum* in the eastern part of Tottori Prefecture which includes Koyama Pond (Aohagi, unpubl. data).

In this study, we extended the host range of *C. complanatum* in Japan. Three of the infected freshwater fish, *Carassius gibelio langsdorfi*, *Carassius cuvieri* and *Cyprinus carpio*, are economically important. They occasionally are caught at Koyama pond by local inhabitants and eaten raw. The risks of human infection through eating raw fish in this region of Japan are clarified in this study.

Representative parasite specimens were deposited in the Laboratory Animal Research Center, Tottori University School of Medicine, Japan (Accession numbers CMCAC0001-CMRHO0002).

The authors are grateful to Professor K. Kawashima of Kyushu University School of Health Sciences, Japan, for a critical reading of the manuscript.

LITERATURE CITED

- FRIED, B., AND D. A. FOLEY. 1970. Development of *Clinostomum marginatum* (Trematoda) from frogs in the chick and on the chorioallantois. The Journal of Parasitology 56: 332-335.
- GRABDA-KAZUBSKA, B. 1974. *Clinostomum complanatum* (Rudolphi, 1819) and *Euclinostomum heterostomum* (Rudolphi, 1809) (Trematoda, Clinostomatidae), their occurrence and possibility of acclimatization in artificially heated lakes in Poland. Acta Parasitologica Polonica 22: 285-293.
- HIRAI, H., H. OISO, T. KIFUNE, T. KIYOTA, AND Y. SAKAGUCHI. 1987. *Clinostomum complanatum* infection in posterior wall of the pharynx of a human. Japanese Journal of Parasitology 36: 142-144.
- KAGEI, N., Y. YANOYARA, R. UCHIKAWA, AND A. SATO. 1984. On the yellow grubs, metacercariae of *Clinostomum complanatum* (Rudolphi, 1819), found in the cultured loach. Japanese Journal of Parasitology 33: 59-62.
- KALANTAN, A. M. N., M. ARFIN, AND W. A. NIZAMI. 1985. Seasonal incidence and pathogenicity of the metacercariae of *Clinostomum complanatum* in *Aphantius dispar*. Japanese Journal of Parasitology 36: 17-23.
- LO, C. F., C. H. WANG, F. HUBER, AND G. H. KOU. 1982. The study of *Clinostomum complanatum* (Rudolphi, 1814). II. The life cycle of *Clinostomum complanatum*. CAPD Fisheries Series No. 8, Reports on Fish Disease Research (IV) 26-56.
- NIGRELLI, R. F. 1936. Some tropical fishes as hosts for the metacercaria of *Clinostomum complanatum* (Rud. 1814) (= *C. marginatum*). Zoologica (New York) 21: 251-257.
- UMEGAI, T., T. SHIN, M. ODA, T. KIFUNE, AND M. MOGI. 1990. A case of acute laryngitis caused by *Clinostomum complanatum* with a complaint of throat irritation (in Japanese). Jibi To Rinsho 36: 665-668.

- YAMAGUTI, S. 1933. Studies on the helminth fauna of Japan. Part 1. Trematodes of birds, reptiles and mammals. Japanese Journal of Zoology 5: 66-71.
- YAMASHITA, J. 1938. *Clinostomum complanatum*, A trematode parasite new to man. Annotationes Zoologicae Japonenses 17: 563-566.
- YOSHIMURA, K., S. ISHIGOOKA, I. SATOH, AND S. KAMEGAI. 1991. *Clinostomum complanatum* from the pharynx of a woman in Akita, Japan. Japanese Journal of Parasitology 40: 99-101.

Received for publication 24 June 1991.