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MULTIPLE CONGENITAL SPLENIC CYSTS IN WILD TROUT

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Abstract: Two wild brown trout (*Salmo trutta*) removed from a small pool in the River Clyde, Scotland, had gross abnormalities of the splenic tissue. Histopathology showed that they both possessed multiple splenic cysts, which in view of the close similarities in the scale readings of the two fish, and the rarity of the condition, suggested that both were from the same spawning, and that the cysts were congenital.

INTRODUCTION

Cystic conditions of animals are usually congenital or parasitic in origin. Records of cystic conditions in fish, other than those associated with peritoneal parasites, are rare. The kidney and ovary appear to be the most frequent sites for non-parasitic cysts^{2,3,5,6,7,8} although Smith and Little⁴ have described a multiple cystic liver in an elasmobranch (*Torpedo californica*) which may have been non-

parasitic in origin. The purpose of the present paper is to record the occurrence of a polycystic spleen in two wild trout (*Salmo trutta*) caught in one pool of a Scottish river.

Two wild female trout (18 cms.) in good physical condition were removed from a small pool in the headwaters of the River Clyde during pollution studies. Necropsy revealed splenic abnormalities. Blocks of tissue from all viscera were processed for routine histopathology.



Figure 1. Cysts in spleen of wild trout. x10.

RESULTS

The spleen of each fish was grossly enlarged and contained numerous straw-coloured cysts, 0.2 to 0.4 cms. in diameter, protruding from the substance. No more than one third of the total splenic tissue was normal in colour and consistency. The cysts contained clear fluid.

Examination of haematoxylin and eosin stained paraffin sections showed that most of the cysts were lined by a single layer of endothelial cells, although some appeared to have no lining. It is possible that in the case of these latter cysts the lining, which was very delicate, may have been lost in processing.

The non-cystic splenic tissue was normal, apart from a reduction in the number of melanin deposits in the reticulo-endothelial centres¹ and the normal tissue extended to the junction with the cystic lining. None of the cysts was pedunculate, as was the case with some of the cysts described by Smith and Little⁴ and there was no compression of the splenic tissue

around the cysts. There were no abnormalities in any other organs.

Examination of the scales of the fish showed an analogous life history. They were 4+ age group trout with no spawning marks and very similar age ring distribution.

DISCUSSION

Although a large number of fish from this river have been examined in the past few years, no lesions such as those described above have been observed and the dearth of descriptions of such lesions also indicates their rarity. It is unlikely that a parasite system could exist on such a low intermediate host infection rate, and no evidence of parasitic organisms or inflammatory response was obtained. A congenital origin for the cysts is the most acceptable. The finding of two fish, of the same age class and scale history, with a rare congenital anomaly suggests that they may have arisen from the same spawning.

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