

## Clinical Symptoms and Histological Changes in *Poecilia reticulata* following Gamma-Rays Irradiation

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Received March 13, 2006

Accepted June 30, 2006

### Abstract

Beňová K., V. Cigánková, M. Falis, B. Šmajda: Clinical Symptoms and Histological Changes in *Poecilia reticulata* following Gamma-Rays Irradiation. Acta vet. Brno 2006, 75: 557-560.

Lethality, food intake, clinical symptoms and terminal histological changes were followed after gamma-irradiation with doses of 10, 20, 30, 35 and 40 Gy in guppy, *Poecilia reticulata*. Clinical symptoms, food intake and longevity were also monitored in the progeny of fish irradiated with a dose of 10 Gy.

In the first days after irradiation timidity and lethargy were observed. After doses of 30, 35 and 40 Gy, these symptoms were accompanied with anorexia. The most prominent clinical symptoms observed were emaciation, hampered breathing, exophthalmia and haemorrhages. Histological findings corresponded with these symptoms. In the fish irradiated with 10 or 20 Gy the progeny survived, after a dose of 30 Gy the progeny died within 24 hours after birth and after doses of 35 and 40 Gy dead progeny was born. The survival data provide an estimate of LD<sub>50/30</sub> equal to 29 Gy. Higher relative mortality and more severe clinical symptoms were observed in females. The progeny of irradiated parent fish grew and survived for 3 months maximum.

*Guppy, gamma irradiation, lethality, clinical symptoms, morphological changes*

Ionizing radiation represents one of the universal components of the environment. Humans and animals are permanently exposed to ionizing radiation from external and internal sources (Dvořák et al. 2005). During hundreds of millions years of phylogenesis animals developed adaptive mechanisms enabling them to survive in an environment with a radiation background. In approximate estimate it may be said that the lower the phylogenetic stage of a species, the higher is its resistance to harmful effects of radiation (Beňová et al. 2001; Dvořák and Beňová 2002; Škardová et al. 1994).

In the past, the prevailing part of the radiobiological research was done on mammals and birds; the radiation effects on fish were not studied in a comparable extent. Recently, some alternative biomedical models have been used in the study of radiation effects on animals (Dvořák and Šucman 1996; Dvořák and Beňová 2002). Guppies (*Poecilia reticulata*) and the species *Danio rerio*, often bred in home aquaria as undemanding species have found broad application as experimental animals, too (Lešník and Jurčina 1994).

### Materials and Methods

In the experiments guppies (*Poecilia reticulata*) were used from a laboratory breed established two years before from fish bred specially for laboratory purposes. The breed had been kept under constant conditions: water temperature of 24 °C, Ca + Mg concentration of 0.7 mmol/l, pH = 7.04, artificial aeration, water filtration, light regimen LD 12:12 hours (Procházka and Dvořák 2002). The fish were fed with live, flocked or granulated food.

Experimental fish picked at random and divided into experimental groups were kept under the same conditions as described above. There were 16 fish in each experimental group (8 males and 8 females), living in an aquarium with a volume of 10 litres. During the experiment the fish were fed a flocked food mixture (AQUA EXOTIC, Kapušany, Slovakia).

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During 30 days after irradiation the changes of behaviour and other possible pathological symptoms, mainly changes on the body surface observable by naked eye, and lethality were recorded (Dvořák 2004). The results were compared with the control group. Lethal concentrations were calculated by means of the ML method of probit analysis, which enables to calculate the confidence interval for 95% probability (Litchfield and Wilcoxon 1949). The results were completed with histological analyses.

The guppies were irradiated with doses of 10, 20, 30 and 40 Gy of gamma-rays from a  $^{60}\text{Co}$  source (CHISOSTAT apparatus, Chirana, Prague, Czech Republic) with a dose rate of 11.36 Gy/min. In contrast to claims of OECD, gravid females were irradiated, too. The fish were irradiated in Petri dishes ( $\varnothing$  9cm) filled with aquarium water to 1 cm of the water column. The controls were sham-irradiated.

Samples for histological analysis were processed by commonly used methods. Whole fish were fixed in a 3% of neutral formaline solution and mounted in paraffin. Histological slices of 7 mm thickness were stained with hematoxylin-eosin and microscopically evaluated.

The progeny of fish irradiated with 10 Gy was displaced after finishing the 30-day period after irradiation into an aquarium with a volume of 50 l, where the clinical symptoms, food intake and longevity were observed. They were compared with age-matched controls. The whole experiment was repeated two times.

## Results

In the first days after irradiation the fish were timid and lethargic. After irradiation with higher doses they dwelled at the bottom of the aquarium. Their motions were uncoordinated. During the first week following irradiation the fish in all experimental groups stayed in shoal pressed together, which is atypical behaviour for this species.

The food intake was decreased in groups irradiated with doses of 20, 30, 35 and 50 Gy (Table 1). In the groups irradiated with 35 and 40 Gy a decrease in food intake was observed from the 10<sup>th</sup> day after irradiation. The decrease of food intake led to marked emaciation.

The first macroscopically visible changes on the body of irradiated fish included bilateral exophthalmia, often preceded by eye haemorrhage. Haemorrhages began to appear approximately 8 to 12 days after irradiation in all irradiated groups on various parts of the body. The most severe haemorrhages were present in the region of gills. In the group irradiated with 10 Gy the haemorrhages were no more observed after the 17<sup>th</sup> day after irradiation.

The fading out of the body colour was observed from the 10<sup>th</sup> day. In the group irradiated with 10 Gy it was transient and lasted only 2 - 5 days. In other experimental groups it was present until the end of the observation on the 30<sup>th</sup> day after irradiation. In the individuals that died during the observation period, a darkening of the skin was observed shortly before death.

In all experimental groups a withdrawal of fins was observed. After doses of 30, 35 and 40 Gy we observed convulsive broad opening of the mouth since the 7<sup>th</sup> day. Three days before death the bodies of fish were oriented perpendicular to surface with mouths at the surface level.

Table 1. Comparison of food intake, birth of progeny and lethality after various radiation doses

Dose [Gy]	Lethality [%]	Birth of progeny	Food intake
10	0	alive	normal
20	10 (female-10)	alive	reduced
30	50 (female-30, male-20)	alive, dead after 24 hours	reduced
35	80 (female-60, male-20)	all dead	reduced, decreased to zero
40	100	all dead	reduced, decreased to zero

Lethality recorded in our experiments is given in Table 1. The value of  $\text{LD}_{50/30}$  calculated from our results was 29 Gy with a confidence interval for  $P < 0.05$  ranging from 26 to 31 Gy.

In groups irradiated with 10 or 20 Gy the progeny was born alive. After a dose of 30 Gy the progeny was born alive, too, but died within 24 hours (Table 1).

A higher rate of lethality (Table 1) and more pronounced clinical symptoms (more widespread haemorrhages, more pronounced emaciation) were observed in females.

In the second part of the experiment we followed the progeny of fish irradiated with 10 Gy. The food intake did not differ from controls. In all individuals of the experimental group retardation of growth in comparison with the control group was recorded. In some individuals a bending of the spinal column was observed. Marked shortening of the life span was recorded in the experimental group, where no individual survived longer than 3 months.

### Histological findings

Figs. 1 and 2 (Plate III) show the comparison of the liver parenchyma of a control animal with the liver parenchyma of an animal 24 hours after irradiation with 30 Gy. The hepatocytes in control animals were polyedric with a round nucleus at the centre of the cell, whereas the hepatocytes in the irradiated animals had stellar form and the nuclei were displaced eccentrically. Typically, lipid vacuoles were present in the liver of the irradiated animal. The blood vessels were filled with blood.

Fig. 3 (Plate IV) shows the mucous of the intestine 24 hours after irradiation with 30 Gy. The intestinal villi were relatively low. The epithelium consisted of enterocytes of cylindrical to cubic shape. Low microvilli on their apical surface were present. On some sites delaminating of the epithelium occurred. There was homogenous material in the stroma of intestinal villi.

### Discussion

In spite of the fact that the effects of ionizing radiation on the organisms of mammals and birds have been studied in detail, there is only a limited number of papers dealing with the effects of gamma-rays on the fish (Falis et al. 2004; Beňová et al. 2003; Škardová et al. 1994).

The results of these authors reveal that in comparison with domestic animals (mammals, birds), fish are much more radio-resistant (Procházka and Dvořák 2002).

An early reaction of mammals and birds to gamma-irradiation consists of bone marrow and haemorrhagic syndromes, manifested by oedemas and large haemorrhages (Procházka and Dvořák 2002).

We observed haemorrhages in various parts of the body in all experimental groups. The haemorrhages observed are identical to changes described by Hršel (1950) as inflammatory processes on the skin of the fish, leading to death within 20 days.

Samochvalovova (1935) and Hršel (1950) described a transient fading out of the skin colour after irradiation with x-rays in *Poecilia reticulata*. The fading out in our experiments lasted approximately from the 10<sup>th</sup> day after irradiation until the end of the experiment on the 30<sup>th</sup> day.

We observed similar symptoms of lethargy, anorexia and marked emaciation, as it is typical for mammals and birds and as it was reported for *Poecilia reticulata* after irradiation with x-rays by Seidelová (1986).

Decreased food intake or food refusal was described also in mammals and birds as the symptoms of the gastrointestinal syndrome of radiation disease (Procházka and Dvořák 2002). Our histological findings correspond with these symptoms. The enteric villi compared with controls were relatively low. Enterocytes taking part in resorption processes were damaged, they desquamated on some sites and the number of microvilli on their surface was reduced. The decrease of microvilli number indicates malfunctioning of the intestinal resorption, which can lead to emaciation (Beňová et al. 2002).

We observed higher mortality and more pronounced clinical symptoms in females, contrasting to our earlier findings in mammals, where higher radiosensitivity in males was found (Beňová et al. 2001).

The value of LD<sub>50/30</sub> calculated from our data equals approximately to 30 Gy. This is in accordance with the value after irradiation with x-rays given by Seidelová (1986).

### **Klinické příznaky a histologické zmeny u *Poecilia reticulata* po ožiarení gama-lúčmi**

V našom experimente sme sledovali po dobu 30 dní letalitu, príjem potravy, klinické príznaky a následné histologické zmeny u rýb *Poecilia reticulata* po ožiarení dávkami 10, 20, 30, 35 a 40 Gy gama lúčov. Klinické príznaky, príjem potravy a dĺžku života sme tiež sledovali u potomstva rýb ožiarených dávkou 10 Gy.

V prvých dňoch po ožiarení sme u rýb pozorovali plachosť a malátnosť. Po ožiarení dávkami 30, 35 a 40 Gy aj znížený príjem potravy. Z klinických príznakov sme pozorovali vychudnutie, sťažené dýchanie, exoftalmus a krvácaniny. Tomuto faktoru zodpovedal aj histologický nález. U rýb ožiarených dávkami 10 a 20 Gy sa rodilo živé potomstvo. Po ožiarení dávkou 30 Gy sa rodilo živé potomstvo, ale uhynulo do 24 hodín. Po ožiarení dávkami 35 a 40 Gy sa rodilo mŕtve potomstvo.

Na základe našich výsledkov je dávka LD<sub>50/30</sub> 29 Gy. Vyššie percento úhynu a výraznejšie klinické príznaky sme pozorovali u samíc.

Potomstvo ožiarených rodičov zaostávalo v raste a dožívalo sa veku najviac 3 mesiace.

### **Acknowledgements**

The study was supported by the grant VEGA No. 1/2358/05. The authors wish to thank for financial support of the project.

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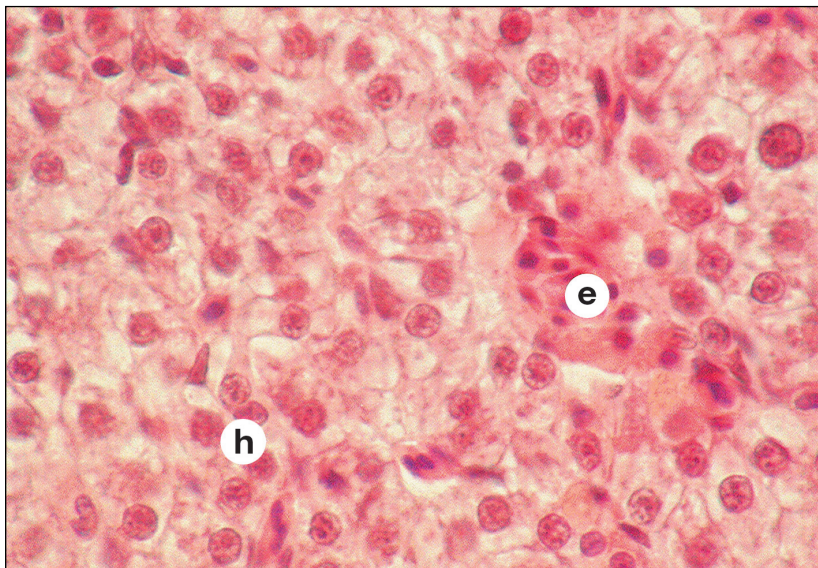


Fig. 1. Liver tissue of a control animal. Magnification  $\times 100$  (h-hepatocyte, e-erythrocyte)

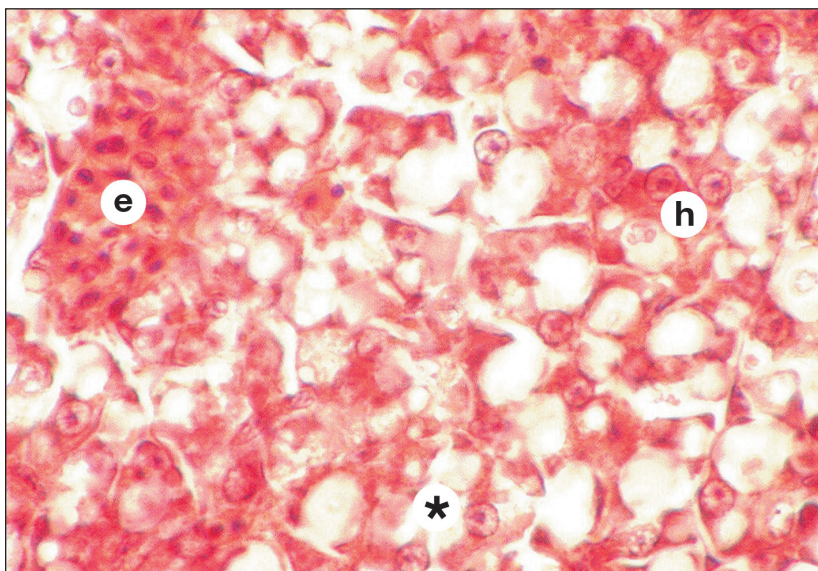


Fig. 2. Liver tissue of fish 24 hours after irradiation with a dose of 30 Gy. Magnification  $\times 100$  (h - hepatocyte, \* - lipid droplets; e - erythrocyte)



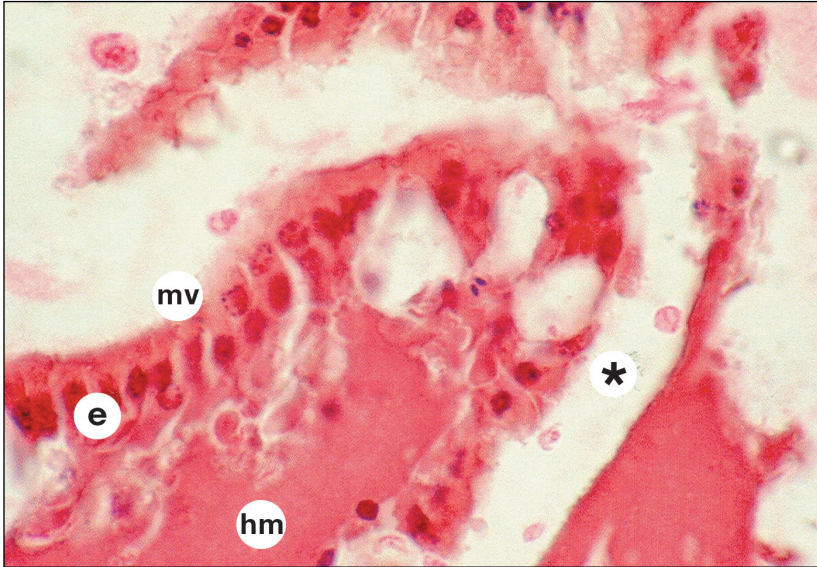


Fig. 3. Part of an enteric villus from fish irradiated with a dose of 30 Gy 24 hours after irradiation. Magnification  $\times 100$  (e - enterocyte; mv - microvilli; \* - delaminated epithelium; hm - homogenous material)