

# Pathological examination protocol of the Crustacean

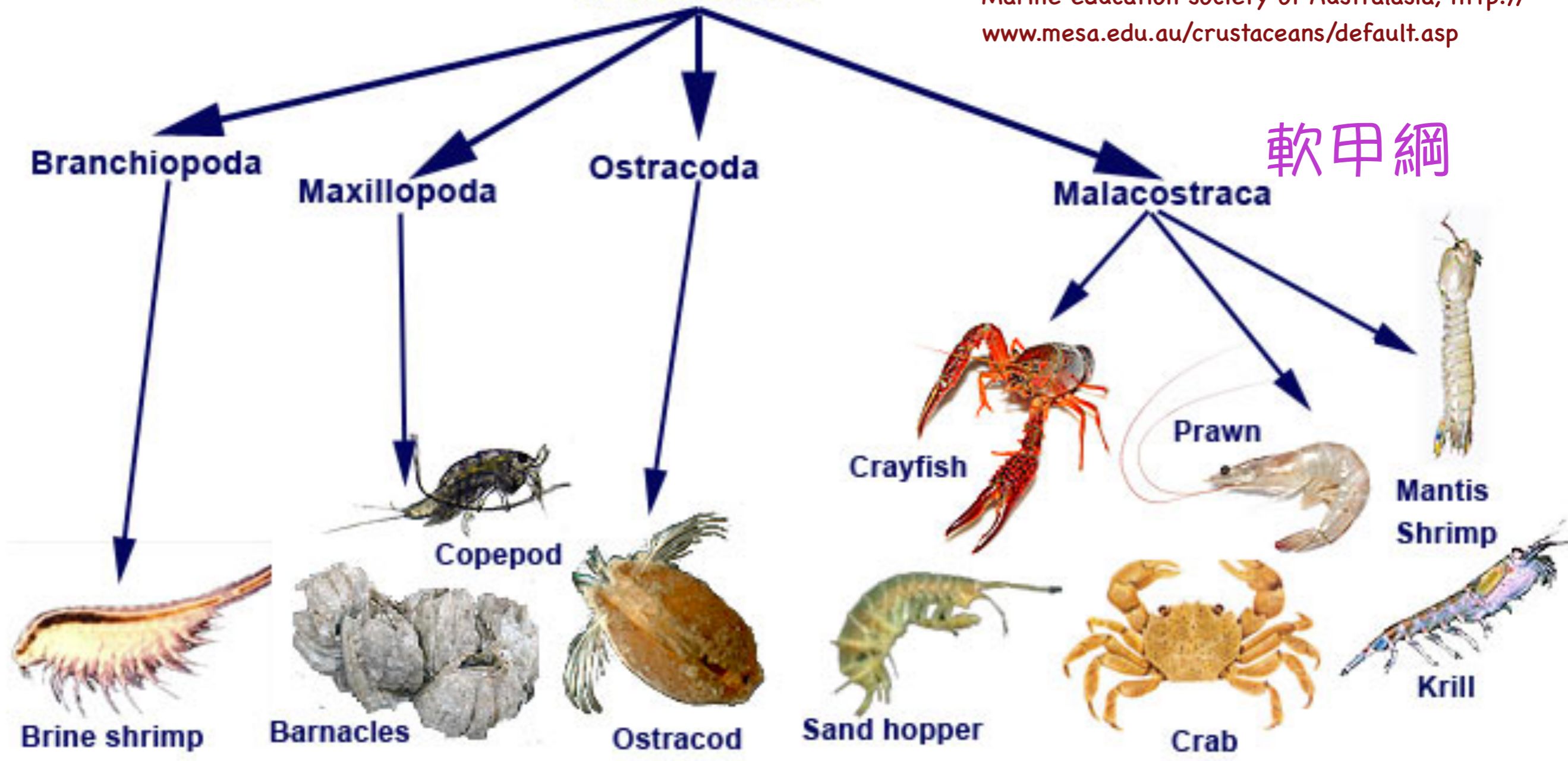
Hao-Kai, Chang

346th CSVP, 2016, 05, 13

# Crustaceans




Marine education society of Australasia, <http://www.mesa.edu.au/crustaceans/default.asp>

軟甲綱



Crustaceans (甲殼亞門), form a very large group of arthropods, usually treated as a subphylum, which includes such familiar animals as crabs, lobsters, crayfish, shrimp, krill (磷蝦) and barnacles (藤壺).

Class	Image	Group	Extant species
Branchiopoda comes from the Greek <i>br</i>			
Branchiopoda		brine shrimp	8
		clam shrimp	150
		fairy shrimp	300
		tadpole shrimp	20
Malacostraca comes from the Greek <i>mal</i> moulting. <sup>[48]</sup>			
Malacostraca		Lophogastrida	56
		mantis shrimp	400
		opossum shrimp	1,000
		skeleton shrimp	
Ostracoda comes from the Greek <i>ostrako</i>			
Ostracoda		seed shrimp	13,000

Order	Suborder	Infraorder	Image	Extant species [28]
	ex: 對蝦科，如草蝦、白蝦			
	Dendrobranchiata			533
	枝鰓亞目			
		Caridea		3438
		Procarididea		6
		Stenopodidea		71
	ex: 其它多數的蝦、蟹			
十足目				
Decapoda				
	Pleocyemata			
	抱卵亞目			

# Crab



- typically have a **very short** projecting "tail" (**abdomen**)
- live in all the world's oceans, in fresh water, and on land
- make up **20%** of **all marine crustaceans** caught, farmed, and consumed worldwide,
- amounting to **1.5 million** tonnes annually.

## 科學分類

- 界： 動物界 Animalia
- 門： 節肢動物門 Arthropoda
- 亞門： 甲殼亞門 Crustacea
- 綱： 軟甲綱 Malacostraca
- 目： 十足目 Decapoda
- 亞目： 腹胚亞目 Pleocyemata
- 下目： 短尾下目 Brachyura

長得像crab,  
名字也叫crab  
卻不是“real crab”?



**King crabs (帝王蟹)**, 體型巨大及肉質美味，很多物種都被廣泛捕捉來作為食物，當中最為普遍的是堪察加擬石蟹  
過去分類上被分在寄居蟹總科

### 百萬帝王蟹「入侵」南極 或帶來生態浩劫

【阿波羅新聞網 2011-09-16 訊】

[放大字](#) [縮小字](#) [打印版](#) [圖片版](#) [PDF](#)



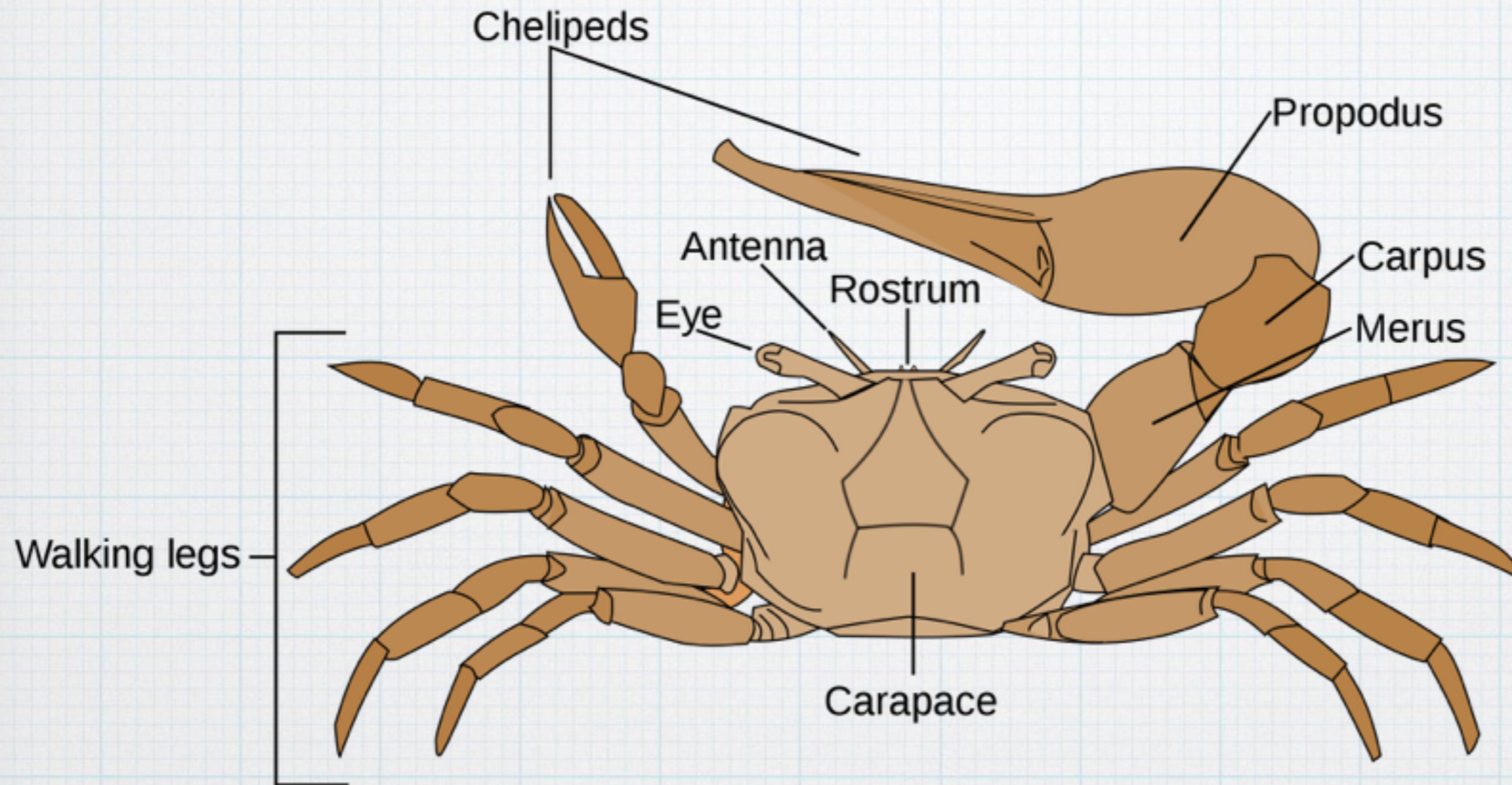
國外媒體報道，近日，美國海洋生物專家在南極地區發現上百萬隻巨型帝王蟹，而這一地區因為海水寒冷，在過去上百年時間裡並沒有出現過帝王蟹。數量如此多的帝王蟹突然出現到底什麼原因？出現在南極的帝王蟹和我們餐桌上吃到的一樣么？南極新移民會給當地生態帶來哪些影響？

King crabs



*Paralithodes californiensis*

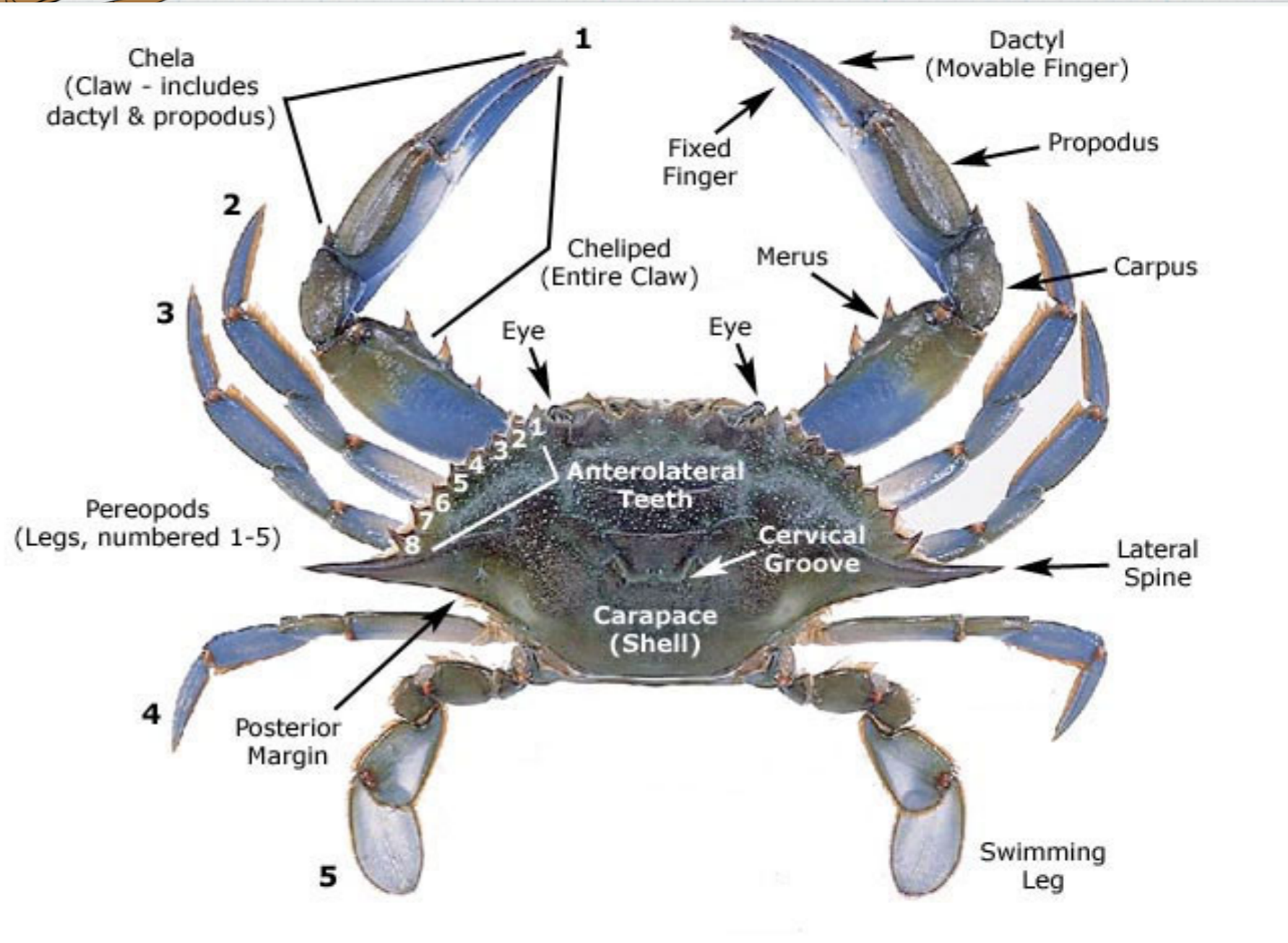
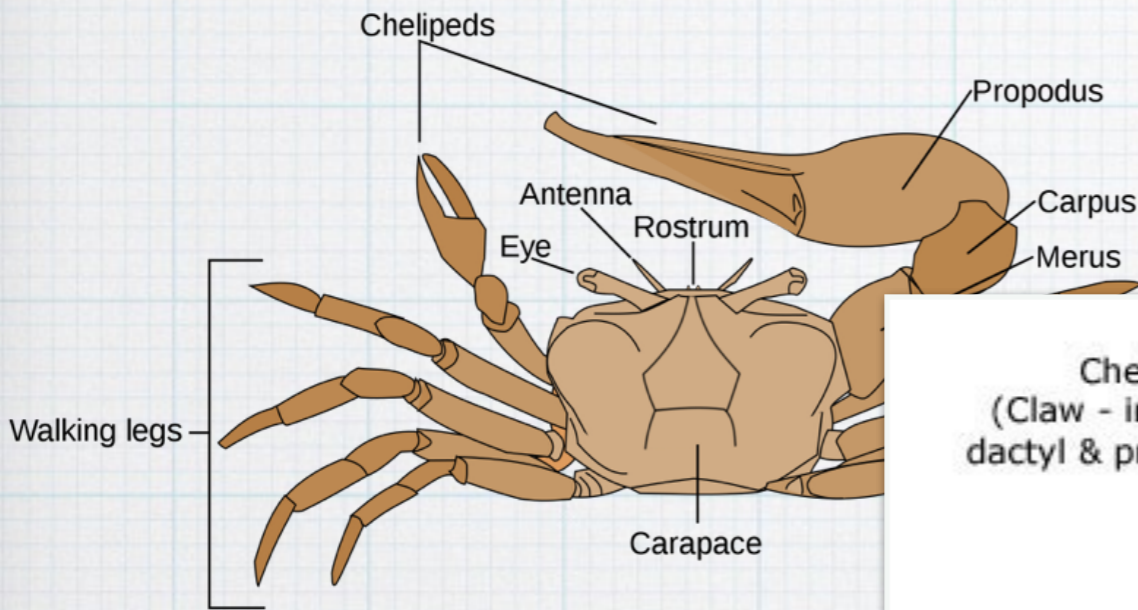
# Anatomy of the crab



Dorsal View

# Anatomy of the crab

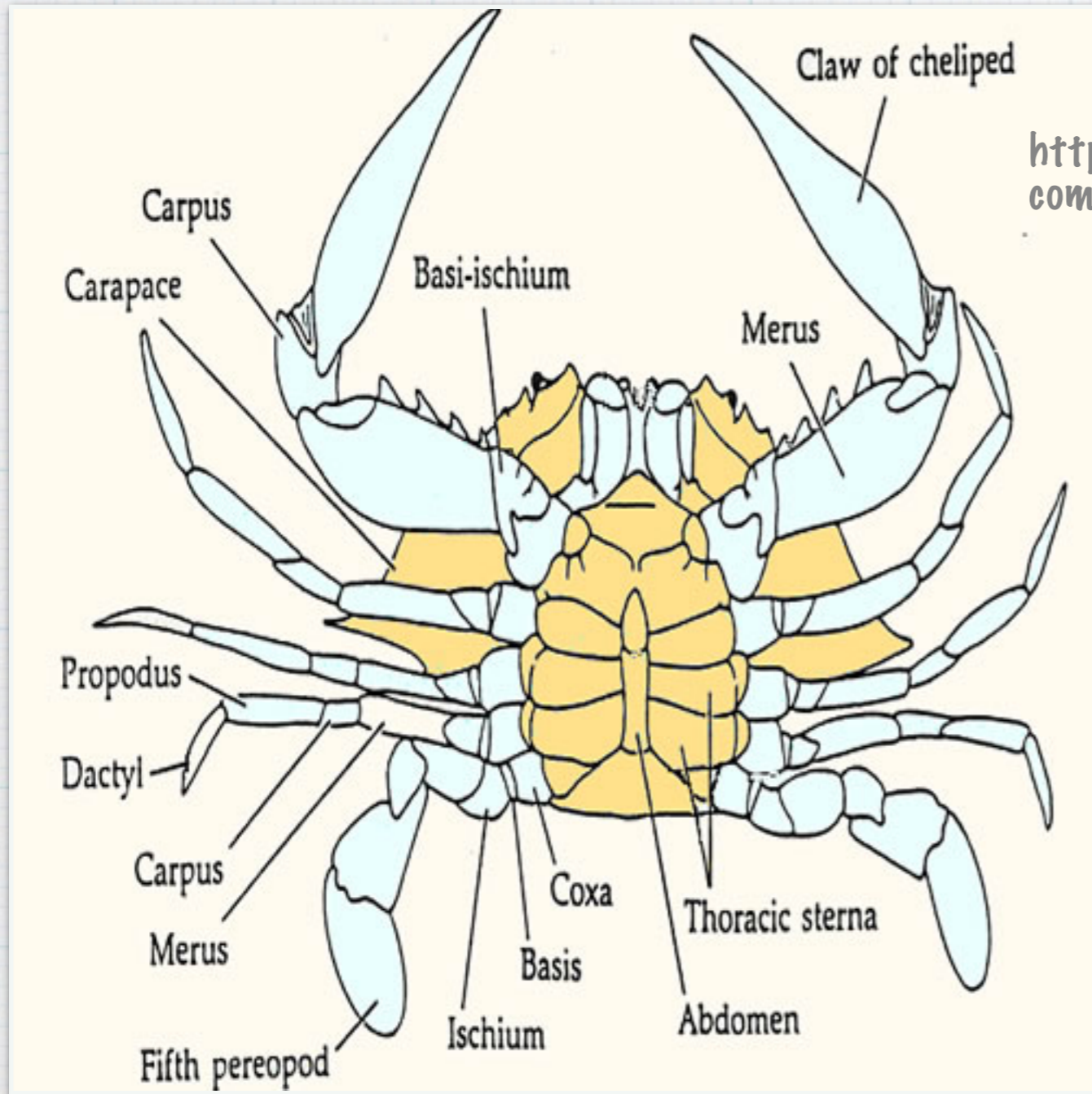
[http://www.tclauset.org/16\\_StGuides/bluecrab.htm](http://www.tclauset.org/16_StGuides/bluecrab.htm)



Dorsal View



# Anatomy of the crab

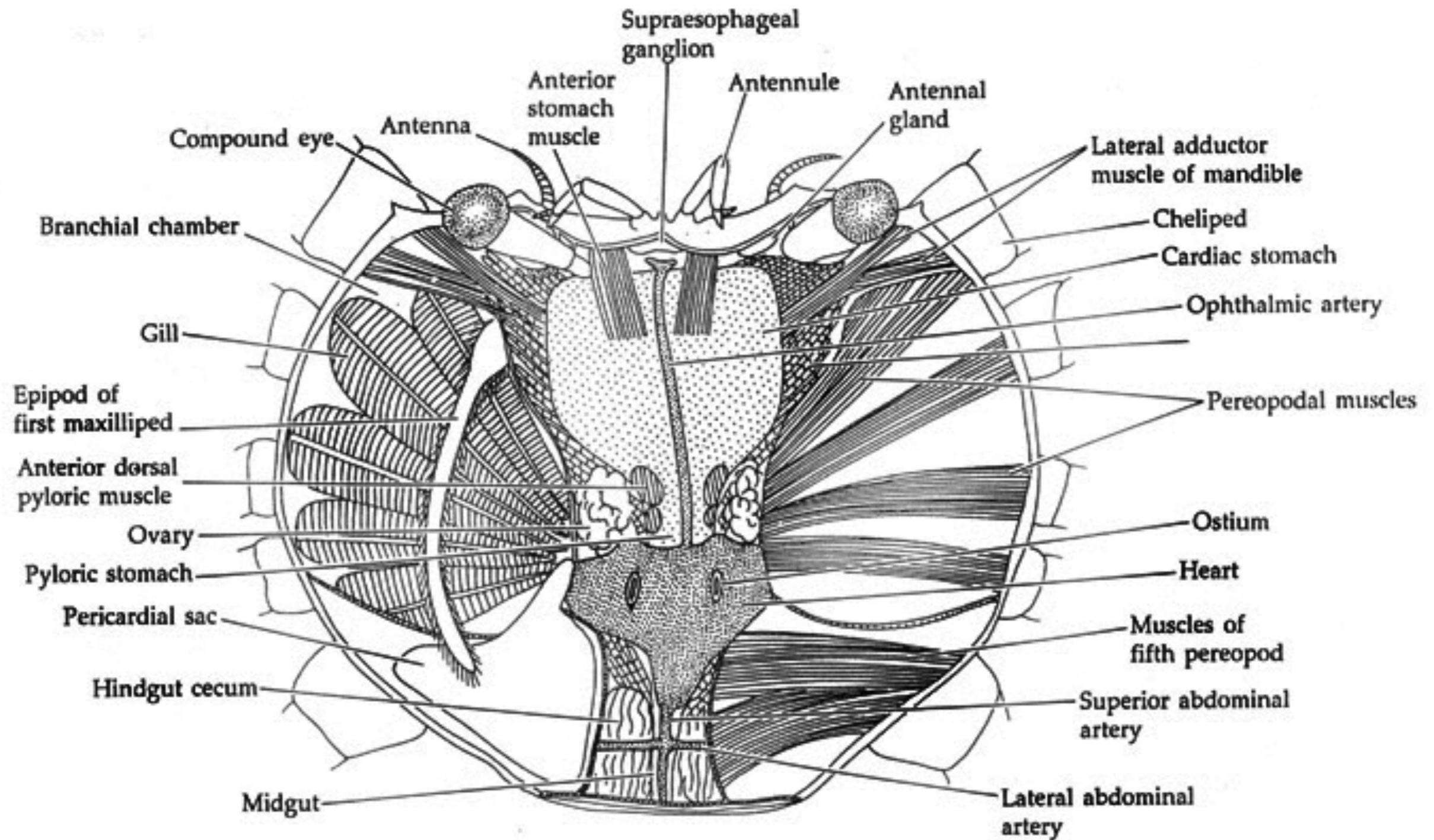


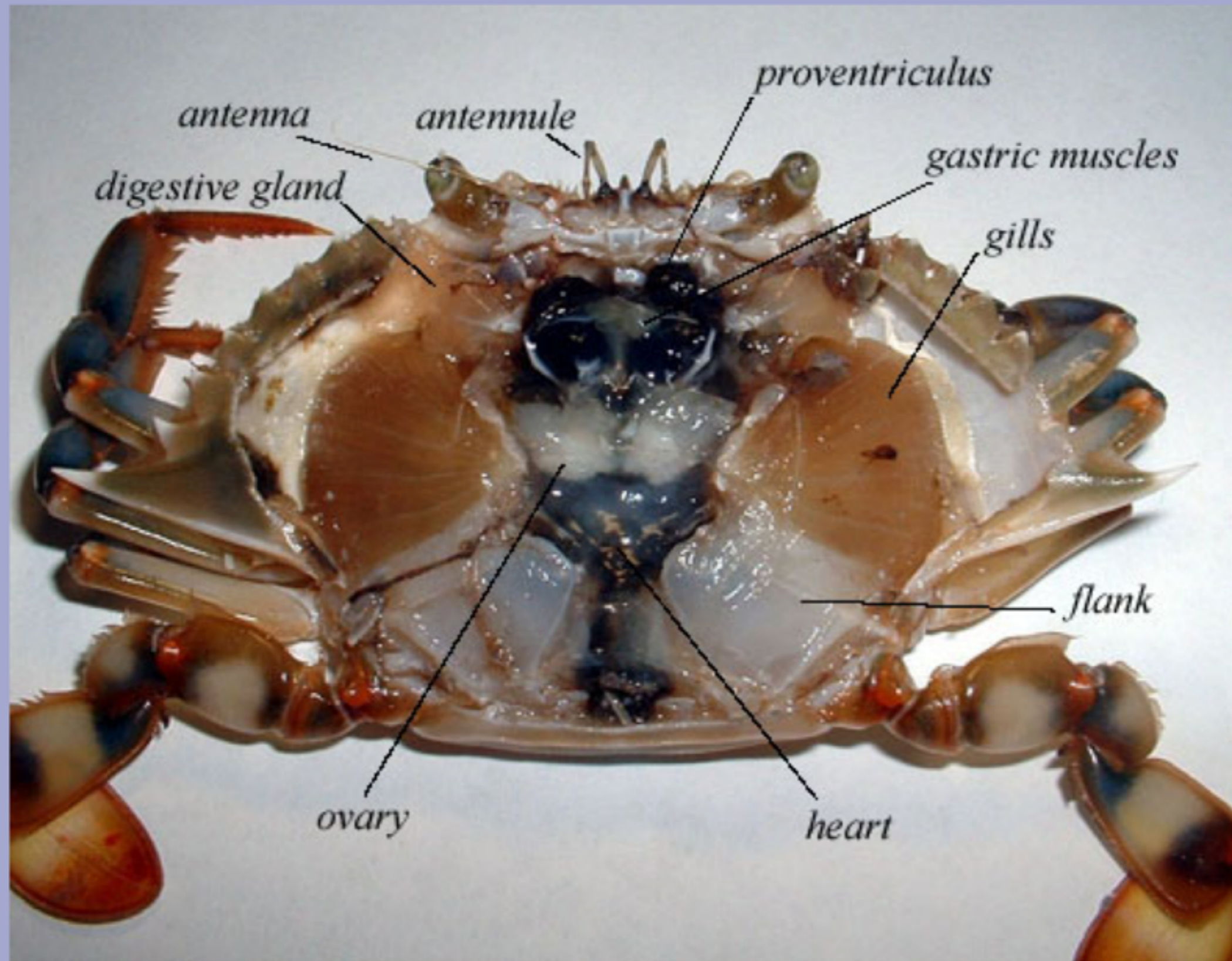
<http://faculty.smcw.edu/wihatch/courses/436web/436labMan/compoundAPs.html>



Ventral View

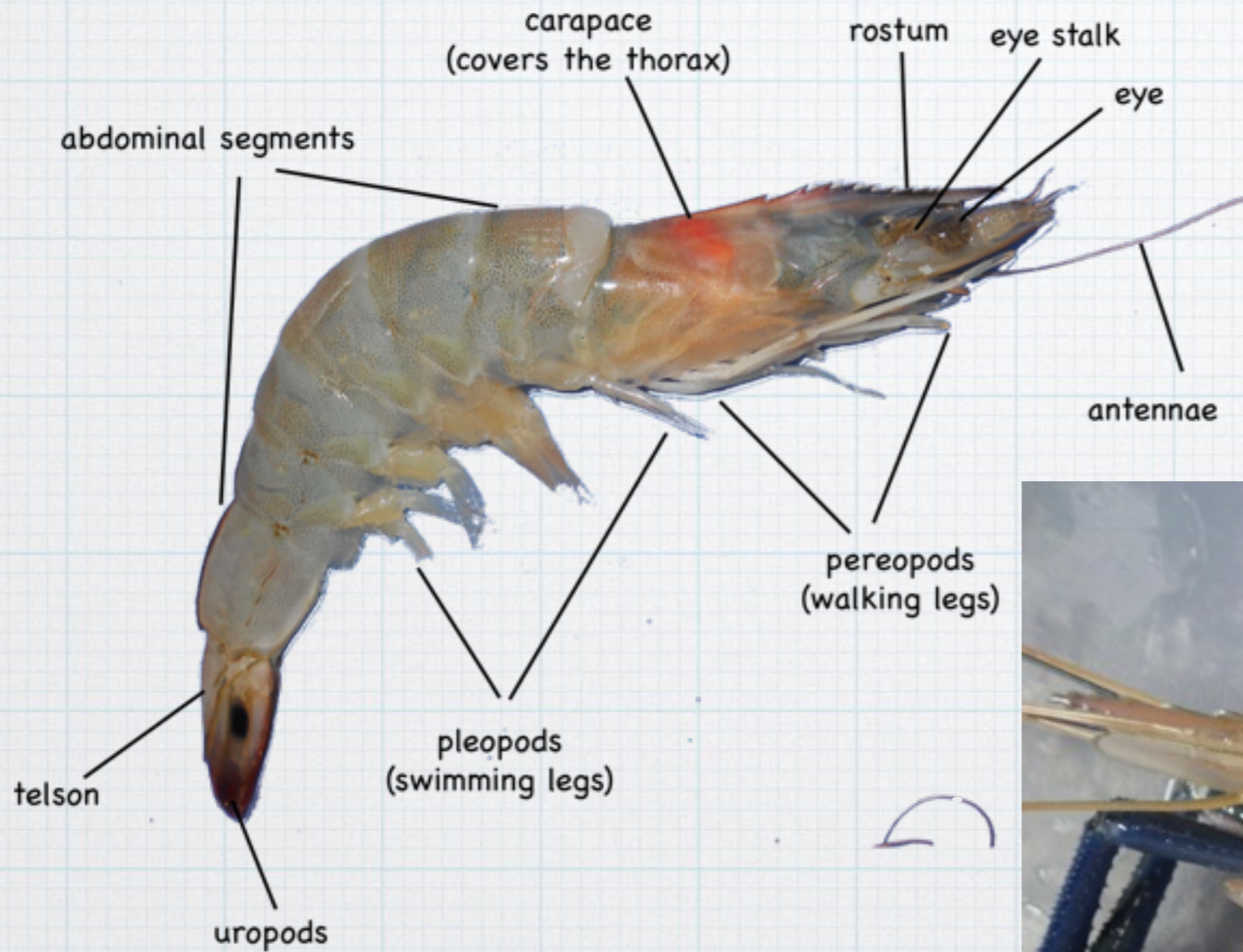
# Anatomy of the crab





<http://digestivephylums.weebly.com/arthropoda.html>

# Anatomy of the shrimp



## Assessment of the pressure–volume relationship of the single ventricle of the grass shrimp, *Palaemonetes pugio*

J. A. Guadagnoli<sup>1,2,\*</sup>, K. Tobita<sup>3</sup> and C. L. Reiber<sup>2</sup>

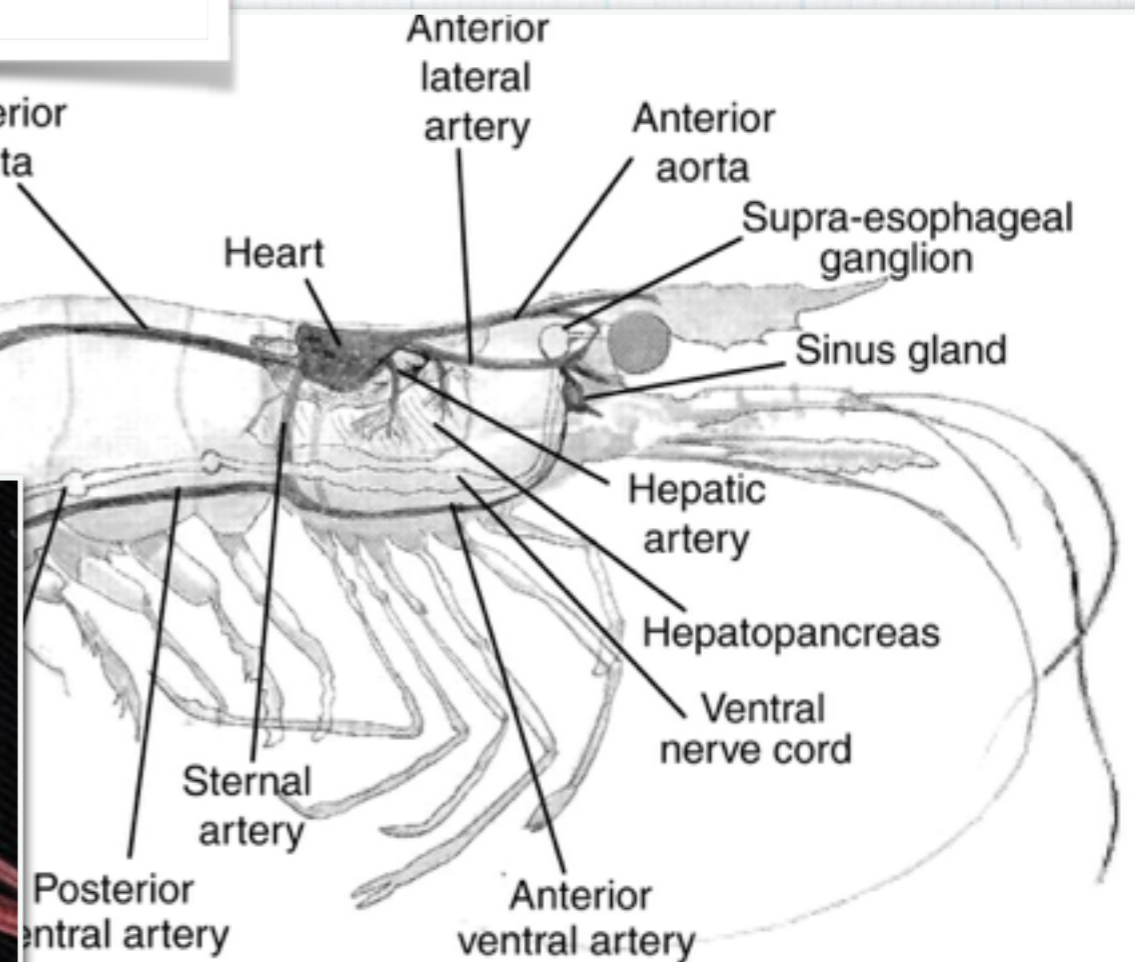
<sup>1</sup>College of Osteopathic Medicine, Touro University – Nevada, Henderson, NV 89014, USA, <sup>2</sup>Department of Biological Sciences, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, NV, USA and <sup>3</sup>Department of Pediatrics, Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh of UPMC, Pittsburgh, PA, USA

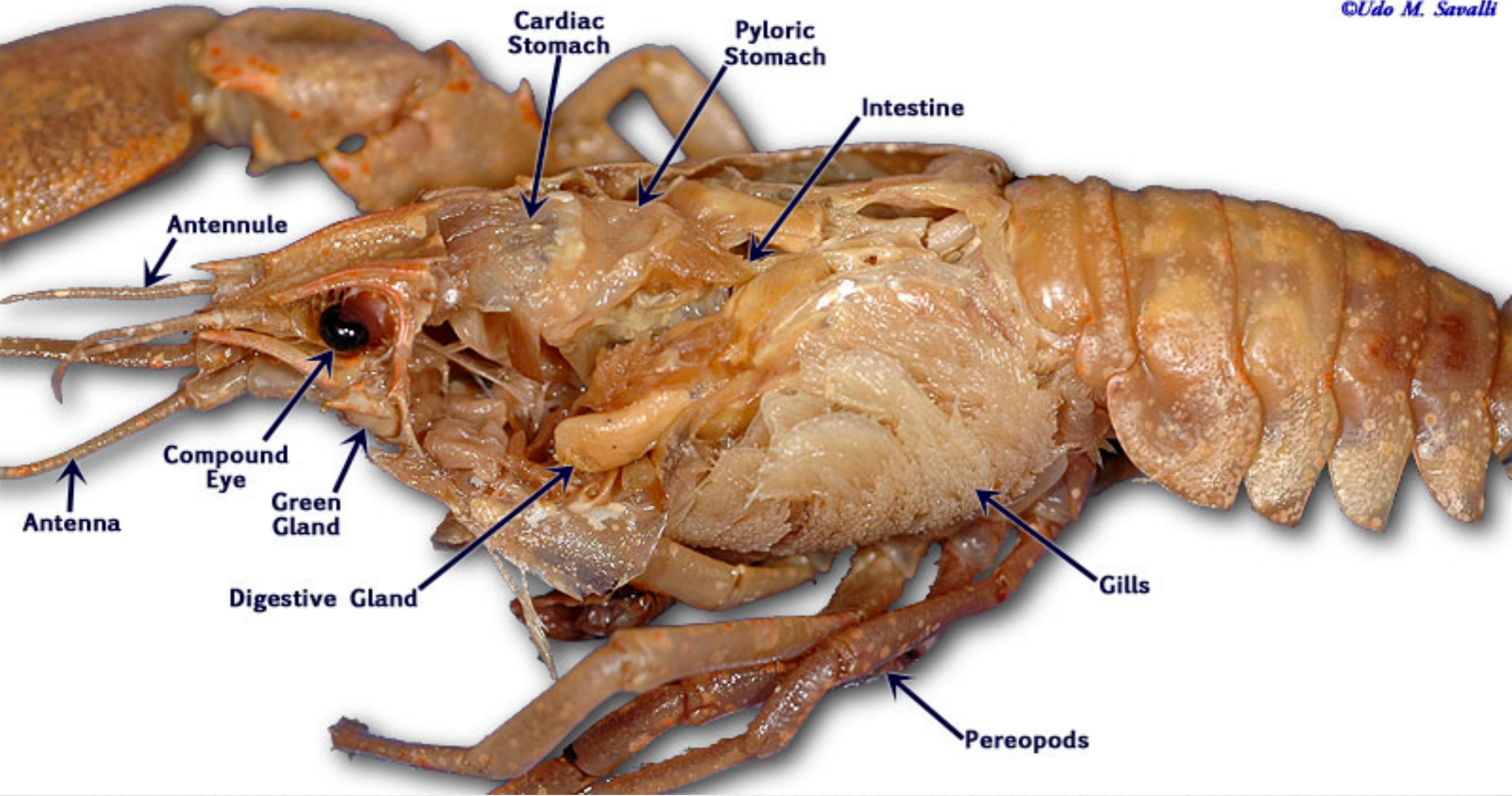
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Accepted 26 March 2007



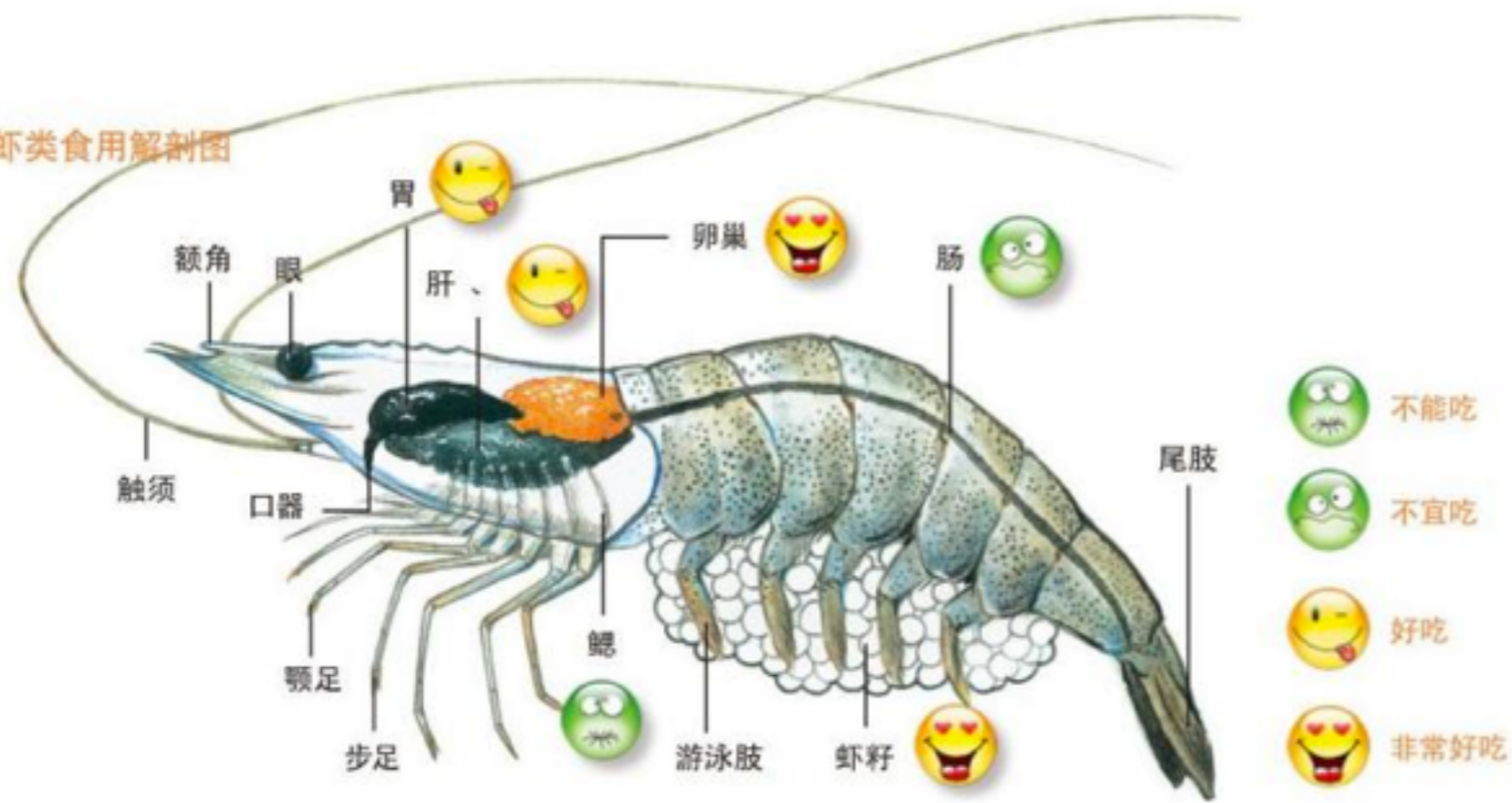
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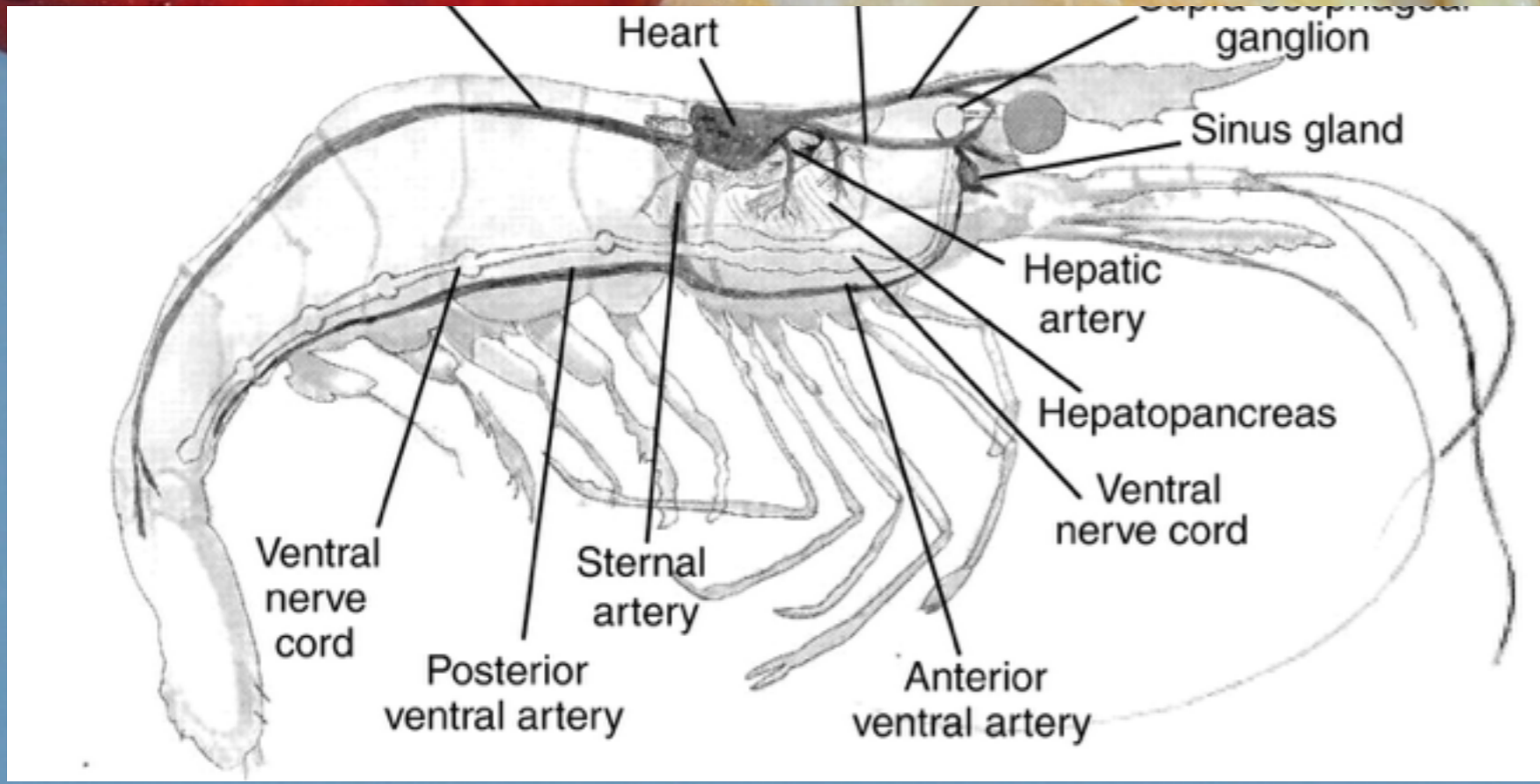






虾类食用解剖图







**FISH PATHOLOGY SECTION**  
**LABORATORY MANUAL**

Edited by

Theodore R. Meyers, Ph.D.

Special Publication No. 12  
2<sup>nd</sup> Edition

Alaska Department of Fish and Game  
Commercial Fisheries Division  
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Juneau, Alaska 99802-5526

How to sample the  
crustacean ?

# How to sample the crustacean ?

📍 Only **live** or **moribund** crabs will be suitable for processing

Do not collect and process **dead crustacean**

📍 Do not **over-ice animals** such that tissues freeze while in transit

Frozen tissues are worthless for histological examination

do not allow **meltwater** to contact sea crustacean

📍 Animals are **anesthetized** first by placing at **4°C** for **35-40 min**

remember to sample the water and examine it

smear



Parameter	Unit	Test Remarks	Requirement	Methods
<b>Physical &amp; Chemical *):</b>				
Colour	Pt. Co scale	3	15	Colorimetric
Odour	Pt. Co scale	negative	odourless	Organoleptic
pH	Pt. Co scale	6.50	6.5-8.5	Electrometric
Taste	Pt. Co scale	normal	tasteless	Organoleptic
Turbidity	FTU	1	5	Turbidity
Aluminum	mg/l	below 0.20	0.2	AAS
Copper	mg/l	below 0.03	1.0	AAS
Iron Total	mg/l	below 0.04	0.3	AAS
Manganese	mg/l	0.06	0.1	AAS
Sodium	mg/l	96.93	200	AAS
Zinc	mg/l	0.047	5	AAS
Chloride	mg/l	140.41	250	Argentometric
Flouride	mg/l	0.09	1.5	Colorimetric
Nitrate	mg/l	below 0.11	10	Colorimetric
Nitrite	mg/l	0.96	1	Colorimetric
Sulphate	mg/l	below 0.94	400	Turbidimetric
Arsenic	mg/l	below 0.001	0.05	AAS
Barium	mg/l	below 0.10	1	AAS
Cadmium	mg/l	below 0.005	0.005	AAS
Cyanide	mg/l	below 0.01	0.1	Colorimetric
Chrom Hexavalent	mg/l	below 0.006	0.05	Colorimetric
Lead	mg/l	below 0.01	0.05	AAS
Mercury	mg/l	below 0.001	0.001	AAS
Selenium	mg/l	below 0.007	0.01	AAS
Organic Matter by KMnO <sub>4</sub>	mg/l	3.06	10	Permanganantometric
Dissolved Solid	mg/l	431	1000	Gravimetric
Hydrogen Sulphide as H <sub>2</sub> S	mg/l	below 0.01	0.05	Colorimetric
Total Hardness	mg CaCO <sub>3</sub>	95.49	500	AAS

water quality



# How to sample the crustacean ?

📌 Soft tissues should be preserved in **Helly's** or **Bouin's fixative** (Fish pathology section laboratory manual, Alaska Department of

Fish and Game, 2000)

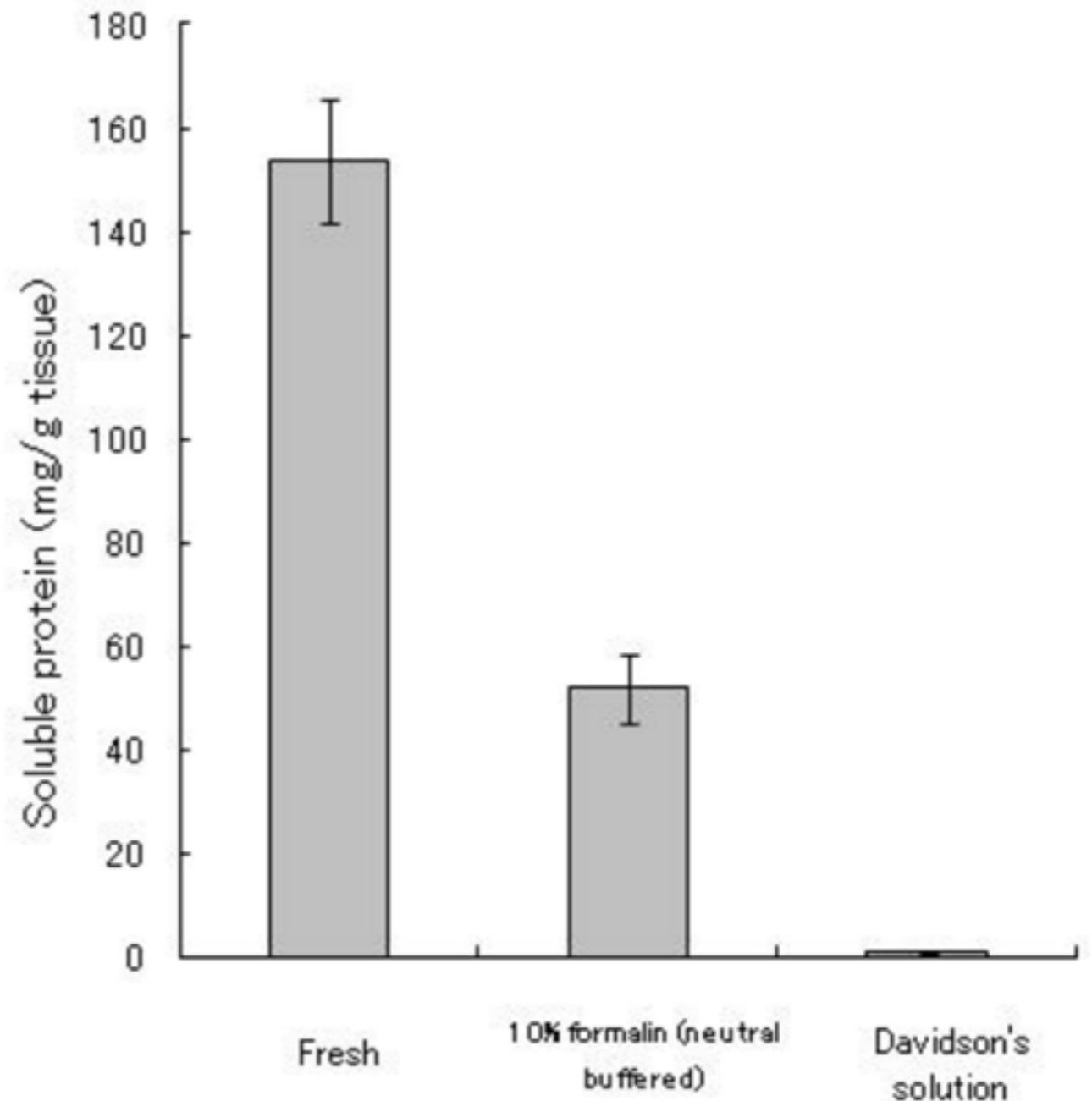
☑ After **48 hours**, the fixative should be poured off and **replaced** with **70% ethyl alcohol** for transport and storage.

☑ **Modified Davidson's solution**

📌 The **sample size** for a disease history per site or species will be **30 crustacean**, live or moribund.

## Fixative solution

When the liver of trout is fixed in either 10% neutral buffered formalin or Davidson's solution for 35 minutes, a substantial amount of soluble protein still remains in the tissue fixed in 10% formalin, whereas virtually no soluble protein remains in the tissue fixed in Davidson's fixative





**Fixed in Davidson's  
solution**



**Fixed in 10% Naturred  
Buffered Formalin**

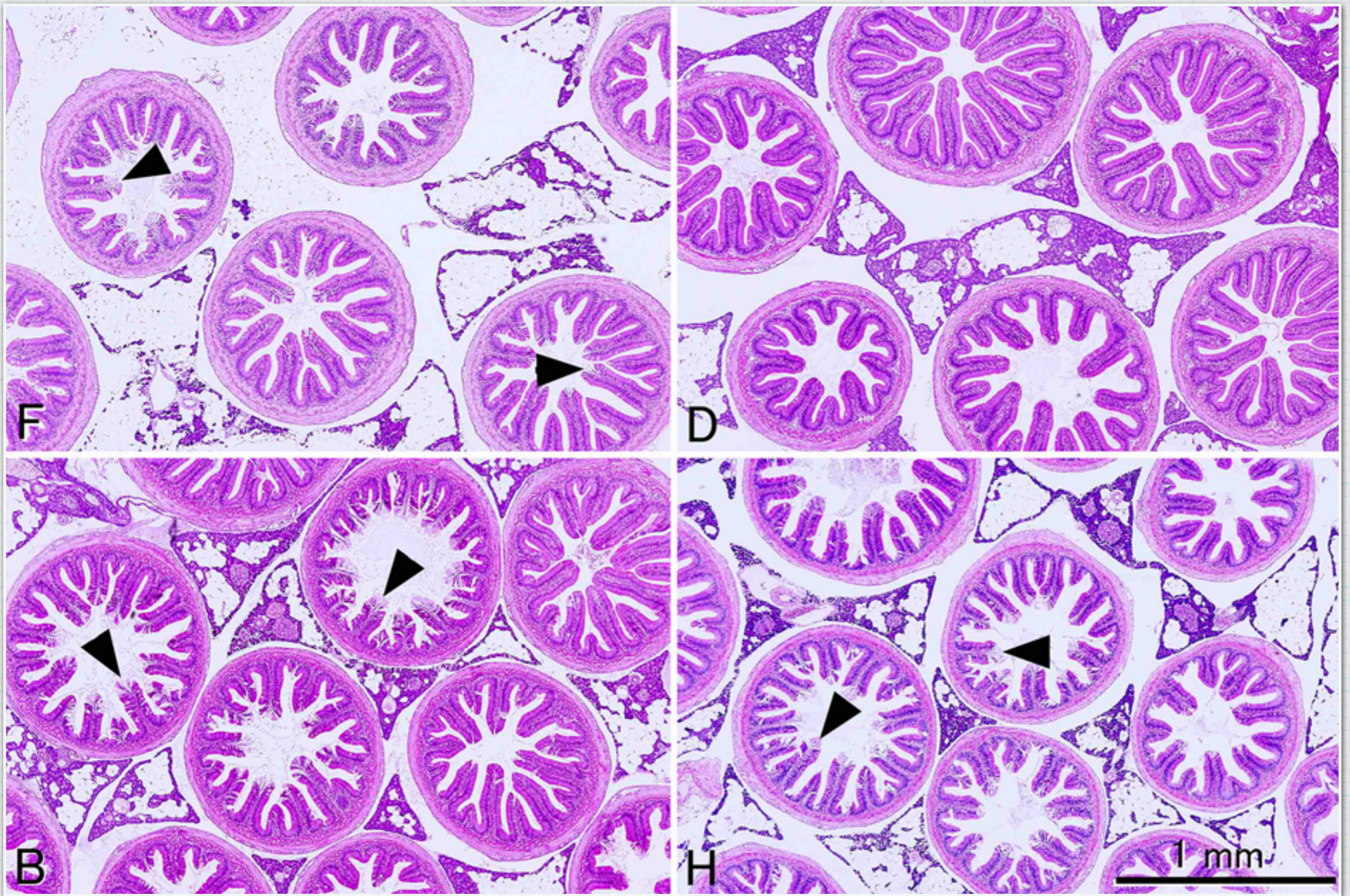


Davidson's solution

Inject the fixative solution into the shrimp

Inject more of the fixative into the **hepatopancreas** than the other sites but overall use about **5%-10%** of the shrimp's body weight.





F, 10% neutral buffered formalin (NBF); D, Davidson's solution; B, Bouin's fluid; H, Helly's fluid.