

FOOTNOTES:

SPECIES ABBREVIATIONS:

ARC	Arctic char (<i>Salvelinus alpinus</i>)
ARG	Arctic grayling (<i>Thymallus arcticus</i>)
ATS	Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)
BKT	Brook trout (<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>)
BNT	Brown trout (<i>Salmo trutta</i>)
CHS	Chum salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus keta</i>)
COS	Coho salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>)
CKS	Chinook salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>)
CUT	Cutthroat trout (<i>Oncorhynchus clarki</i>)
DOV	Dolly Varden trout (<i>Salvelinus malma</i>)
HYS	Hybrid salmon or trout (specify cross)
KOE	Kokanee (<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>)
LAT	Lake trout (<i>Salvelinus namaycush</i>)
OSA	Other salmonid species (<i>Innconnu</i> , <i>Plecoglossus</i> , <i>Hucho</i> , <i>Brachymystax</i> , etc specify _____)
PKS	Pink salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i>)
RBT	Rainbow trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)
SOS	Sockeye salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>)
STT	Steelhead trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)
WHF	Whitefish (<i>Coregonus</i> , <i>Prosopium</i> , etc) specify Genus and species _____)
*T	species abbr./Transgenic

Age is counted from hatch. In lots of fish less than one year of age, the age is listed in Arabic numerals followed by mo. for month; for fish older than one year, the age is expressed in Arabic numerals followed by yr.

Findings are reported in columns from top to bottom for each lot as follows: Box 1: number of fish examined; Box 2: methods used; Box 3: results (negative or prevalence of infection plus confirmatory test used).

PATHOGEN ABBREVIATIONS:

IPNV	Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis virus
IHNV	Infectious Hematopoietic Necrosis virus

VHSV	Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia virus
OMV	Oncorhynchus masou virus
ISAV	Infectious Salmon Anemia virus
OFRA	Other Filterable Replicating Agent
As	<i>Aeromonas salmonicida</i> Yr <i>Yersinia ruckeri</i>
Rs	<i>Renibacterium salmoninarum</i>
Mc	<i>Myxobolus cerebralis</i>
Cs	<i>Ceratomyxa shasta</i>

A. Prevalence of infection

c = carriers
i = clinical infection
e = epizootic

DIAGNOSTIC METHODS:

VIRAL PATHOGENS: Methods encoded as follows:

First letter = sampling method

A = whole fry homogenates
B = whole visceral homogenates
C = kidney/spleen
D = reproductive fluids
E = kidney/spleen/pyloric caeca/gill lamellae
F = kidney/splee/encephalon
G = other

Numbers = continuous cell lines used

1 = RTG-2 (rainbow trout gonad)
2 = CHSE-214 (chinook salmon embryo)
3 = FHM (fathead minnow)
4 = EPC (epithelioma papillosum cyprini)
5 = BF2 (bluegill fin)
6 = SHK-1 (salmon head kidney)
7 = other cell lines

Last letter = Pooling of samples

A = individual fish
B = five fish pools
C = Other _____

BACTERIAL PATHOGENS: Encoded as follows:

Letter= Health of fish sampled
A= live, random
B= moribund
C= Mortalities

Number = Material sampled

1 = kidney
2 = lesion
3 = gill
4 = Other _____

Last letter = technique used for:

Primary Isolation

A = Standard culture medium TSA
B = Cytophaga agar
C = Shieh's medium
D = Other _____

Presumptive Diagnosis

E = Visual inspection only (Rs)
F = Gram stain, kidney smears (Rs)
G = Standard biochemical/physical testing
H = Other _____

PROTOZOAN PATHOGENS: Encoded as follows:

A = Digestion method
B = Plankton centrifuge method
C = Examination of stained smear
D = Visual inspection only (Cs)

B. CONFIRMATORY TESTING FOR VIRAL, BACTERIAL, & PARASITIC PATHOGENS

H = Serum neutralization
I = Fluorescent antibody test
J = Agglutination (Slide, tube, micro-well)
K = ELISA
L = Biochemical profile
M = PCR
N = Other _____