

Annex 1 - Diagnostic Methods for Exports to Canada

OIE diagnostic methods are appropriate unless otherwise stated. For diseases not listed by OIE please refer to information below.

Finfish

****Ceratomyxa shasta:***

Population must be screened via intestinal mucosal smear stained with Ziehl-Neelsen acid fast stain or methylene blue. Any positive results found must be confirmed via PCR according to current AFS-FHS (American Fisheries Society-Fish Health Section), Blue Book.

***Infection pancreatic necrosis (IPN):**

Susceptible population must be screened via cell culture (CHSE-214, BF-2 cell lines or FHM). Any positive results found must be confirmed via PCR screening according to the current AFS-FHS (American Fisheries Society-Fish Health Section), Blue Book

Whirling disease (*Myxobolus cerebralis*):

Susceptible populations must be screened via Pepsin-Trypsin digest method using partial head. Any positive results must be confirmed via PCR according to current AFS-FHS (American Fisheries Society-Fish Health Section), Blue Book /(Canada Fisheries and Oceans Fish Health Protection Regulations) 2004.

****Oncorhynchus masou virus disease (Oncorhynchus masou Virus):***

Susceptible population must be screened via cell culture (CHSE-214, BF-2 cell lines or RTG-2). Any positives found must be confirmed via PCR according to the current AFS-FHS (American Fisheries Society-Fish Health Section), Blue Book.

Mollusks

****Marteilioides chungmuensis*:**

The population must be visually inspected for clinical signs in females only. If clinical signs are present, the population must be screened by histology for the presence of *Marteilioides chungmuensis*.

****Haplosporidium nelson*:**

Screening by histology and confirmation by PCR according to current AFS-FHS (American Fisheries Society-Fish Health Section), Blue Book method.

****Mikrocytos mackini*:**

Screening by histology and confirmation by PCR according to current AFS-FHS (American Fisheries Society-Fish Health Section), Blue Book.

Martilla roughleyi = *B. exitiosa*: using OIE listed test methods

Brown ring disease (*Vibrio tapetis*):

The population must be visually inspected for clinical signs. If clinical signs are present, the population must be screened by histology for the presence of *Vibrio tapetis*. Any positive results must be confirmed via PCR according to current Fisheries and Oceans Canada's diagnostic techniques.

****Marteilia sydneyi*:**

The population must be screened by histology for the presence of *Marteilia sydneyi*. Any positive results must be confirmed via PCR according to current AFS-FHS (American Fisheries Society-Fish Health Section), Blue Book.

*APHIS and CFIA are evaluating this testing methodology and where appropriate will move in the direction of validated PCR within the next year.