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CHAPTER-5

HEALTH MANAGEMENT IN AQUACULTURE

Mr. Tasok Leya, Assistant Professor
School of Fisheries

Centurion University of Technology and Management, Odisha

Introduction

The long-term aim of aquaculture farming should be the complete removal of all fish disease. However, for a long list of both specialized and financial reasons, complete elimination of all aquatic fish disease is not possible in the aquaculture system. The fish farmer should strive to manage the health of the fish stock so that the occurrences of particular diseases are reduced to as great an extent as possible. In this regard, active health management strategies are playing a vital role in the aquaculture system.

Fish health management is a term used in aquaculture to describe management practices that are designed to prevent and control fish disease. Once fish get infected it can be difficult to cure them. Successful fish health management begins with the prevention of disease rather than treatment. Prevention of fish disease is accomplished through good water quality management, nutrition, and sanitation and biosecurity measure. Without this creation, it is impossible to prevent outbreaks of fish diseases.

Fish diseases can be classified into infectious and non-infectious disease base on infectivity. The infectious pathogen is the virus, bacteria, fungus, protozoans, and parasites. The non-infectious disease is related to nutritional deficiency disease, poor water quality parameters, genetic disorder, heavy metal, and algal toxin. Both the disease caused fish mortality and economic loss in the aquaculture system.