

DISEASES IN THE AQUARIUM FISHES:-A REVIEW**Baidehi Mohapatra and Yashaswi Nayak**

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**ABSTRACT:-**

Progress over the past years has revealed much strength of the ornamental fish as an alternative model for the environmental sideline in the aquaculture both in fresh water and marine waters. These include low rearing costs, an earlier life stage. Aquarium fish are one of the largest groups of pets in the world. There is an increasing demand for the veterinary services that are related to the ornamental fish. Early clinical signs in many infectious and noninfectious diseases of fish are manifested by the skin. More diseases in fish have been described and have been associated with the research for the future has been discussed. This article also describes the more common environmental and pathogen related dermatologic diseases of the aquarium fishes. Disease prevention, control and various treatment methods also have been discussed.

Key words: Ornamental fishes, diseases, clinical signs, treatment, ornamental aquaculture.

INTRODUCTION:-

The ornamental fish industry is an aquaculture based business which is the popular hobby around the world which gives hundreds of millions of dollars and supports the rural people in developing countries. And the veterinarians are increasingly becoming involved in disease management of the related species whether for private home clients, retail and wholesale operations, which are in larger display settings. Diseases of fish arise through many of the same pathways of influencing the primary, and perpetuating factors as of their other animals. Often results in the practical approach of euthanizing one or more of the severely affected fish, and using various tools (Chapman et. al., 1997). Early clinical signs in many infectious and noninfectious diseases of fish are manifested by the skin (Schmale, 1995).

Dermatologic disease associated with aquarium fish:-

Aquarium fish often live in suboptimal conditions involving limited volumes of water in aquarium systems with a restricted capacity to maintain adequate water quantity, unlike natural fish; they cannot escape a potentially harmful environment. Even the preeminent outfitted aquarium, combined with meticulous concern of water quality parameters, can never truly ape natural conditions in the wild. Thus, the keeping of fish in aquaria is a finding the middle ground that usually has a pessimistic influence on the fish wellbeing (Magnadottir, 2006). In wild fish live in an environment that is full of disease causing organisms and parasites (Nunez et.al., 1990) which usually have a low burden of a wide varieties of parasites when they are captured, frequently without showing any signs of disease (King et.al., 2004). Protozoa, trematodes and crustaceans are among the many parasites which usually infect the fishes. Some of the figures of the disease associated with aquarium fish in the Hatchery are shown in figure 1.

Protozoan Diseases:-

Velvet or Rust