

Persistence of Ciguatera Fish Poisoning and its Associated Neurological Manifestations in Mice

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What is Ciguatera Fish Poisoning (CFP)?

- CFP is a food-borne illness caused by the presence of ciguatoxins (CTXs) in the flesh and organs of tropical and subtropical coral reef fishes
- CTX is produced by dinoflagellates that are usually attached to dead coral surfaces in the sea, especially in tropical areas
- Heat/cold resistant, and lipophilic



Gambierdiscus spp.



How do we get Ciguatera Fish Poisoning (CFP)?







即時新聞 2017年04月01日 講選擇

Over 100 cases reported affecting > 230 people in the past 10 years



衛生防護中心連續兩日接獲懷疑雪卡毒中毒個案。最新一宗個案患者是55歲男子,他周五在家午膳期間吃過魚頭及喝酒,兩小時後出現舌頭和口部麻痺及四肢乏力,到大埔那打素醫院急症室求醫,期間出現低血壓和心律下跌,同日入院接受治療。中心指病人的情況一直穩定。

初步調查顯示,病人曾進食的魚類是深海紅鮋,該條魚是他在前日(3月30日) 下午在大埔大元街市一魚檔購買,但他記不起是哪一檔魚檔,中心已將事件通 知食物環境生署。

中心表示,雪卡毒素食物中毒在熱帶地方並不罕見,主要與進食大珊瑚魚有 關。這類大魚會吃珊瑚礁海域的小魚,而小魚則吃有毒海藻,故毒素積聚在大 珊瑚魚體內,特別是內臟。衛生防護中心錄得前日有4名市民進食購自藍田德田 街市一魚檔買的魚後懷疑出現雪卡毒中毒,但患者記不起進食的魚類及購自哪 個魚檔。 》



Two prominent outbreaks in 1998 and 2004

more than 100 cases, affecting > 550 people





Common coral reef fish for consumption in HK



Plectropomus leopardus (leopard coral grouper)



Plectropomus areolatus (areolated coral grouper)



Epinephelus fuscoguttatus (Brown-marbled grouper)



Epinephelus lanceolatus (giant grouper)



Cromileptes altivelis (humpback grouper)



Epinephelus polyphekadion (camouflage grouper)



Variola louti (yellow-edged lyretail)



Cheilinus undulaus (humphead wrasse)



Lutjanus bohar (two-spot red snapper)



Gymnothorax spp. (moray eel)



Lutjanus argentimaculatus (mangrove red snapper)



Classification of Ciguatoxins







Ciguatera fish poisoning in Hong Kong—A 10-year perspective on the class of ciguatoxins



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ABSTRACT

The present study used liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) to investigate retrospectively ciguatoxin (CTX)-positive samples as determined by mouse bioassay (MBA) in the past 10 years in Hong Kong, The results showed that Pacific CTXs (P-CTX-1, -2 and -3) were the most commonly observed toxins found in the samples, indicating Pacific Ocean areas as the most important origin of ciguatera fish poisoning. Clinical diagnosis from ciguatera patients also revealed the predominance of neurological illnesses in most cases, supporting intoxication of Pacific origin. This study demonstrated the ability of laboratory analysis to identify and quantify Pacific CTXs in suspected fish samples, so as to support the clinical diagnosis of ciguatera. Comparative analysis (Student's t-test and Spearman's rank correlation analysis) on the two CTX detection methods showed approximate linearity for overall P-CTXs (P-CTX-1, -2 and -3)/P-CTX-1 alone as derived by LC-MS/MS and total toxicity levels (P-CTX-1 equivalent) as determined by MBA. The LC-MS/MS method coupled with the rapid extraction method could allow the detection of trace amount of CTXs at levels below the clinically relevant limit, 0.1 ppb P-CTX-1 in fish flesh. For practical application, the adoption of a two-tiered approach for testing, chemical analysis by LC-MS/MS for toxic fish screening, coupled with biological assay by MBA for final toxicity confirmation, was proposed for first-line screening of CTX in potentially contaminated fish samples in the market, with an aim to minimizing the use of laboratory mice and at the same time providing reasonably effective means for routine analysis. © 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Clinical Symptoms

Gastrointestinal disorders:

Abdominal pain, vomiting, nausea and diarrhea

Neurological disorders:

Muscle weakness, limb paraesthesia, reversal of hot and cold sensation, numbness, tingling, and nerve damage

Cardiovascular disorders:

Irregular pulse, decreased blood pressure, bradycardia, dizziness

->CFP affects >50,000 people worldwide annually with 0.5% of mortality rate

->Under-reporting are common



Human Nervous System





Proximal peripheral nerve injury









Peripheral nervous system regeneration



Pan YA et al., J. Neurosci. 2003



P-CTX-1 reduces neurite outgrowth in peripheral neurons





Experimental Paradigm





P-CTX-1 levels in various tissue organs in mice



CityU P-CTX-1 exposure delays sensory function recovery (Pinprick assay)



Au et al., Scientific Report 2016

CityU

P-CTX-1 exposure delays motor function recovery (Sciatic Function Index)





P-CTX-1 exposure delays motor function recovery (Toe Spreading)



CityU

P-CTX-1 exposure delays motor function recovery (Grip Strength)





Hind limb grip strength test



Four limb grip strength test



P-CTX-1 reduces the number of regenerating axons









P-CTX-1 inhibits neuromuscular junction formation









Au et al., Scientific Report 2016



P-CTX-1 inhibits brain activity (electroencephalogram, EEG)







CityU P-CTX-1 reduces spontaneous firing rates of single motor cortex neuron







Target neurotransmitter profiling in motor cortex



Aspartic Acid (Asp) Taurine (Tau) Glutamine (Gln) Choline (Chol)

Kumar et al., Molecular Neurobiology 2017

CityU P-CTX-1 disrupts major signaling pathways inducing excitotoxicity?





P-CTX-1 induces apoptotic cell death in the motor cortex

TUNEL/DAPI

Vehicle

P-CTX-1



TUNEL











P-CTX-1 induces apoptotic cell death via Caspase-3 activation



Unpublished data





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