

## Classification of Pathogens (2005)

I. Emergency prohibited pathogens are pathogens that cause high morbidity and high mortality, are exotic to Utah, and require immediate action. These pathogens generally can not be treated and shall be controlled through avoidance, eradication, and disinfection.

<b>Pathogen</b>	<b>Classification</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Inspection Requirement/Comment</b>
Infectious Hematopoietic Necrosis Virus (IHNV)	Emergency Prohibited	Salmonids	None
Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis Virus (IPNV) / Aquatic Birnaviruses	Emergency Prohibited	All susceptible hosts	May be isolated from many species of aquatic organisms
Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia Virus (VHSV)	Emergency Prohibited	Salmonids, pike, herring, turbot, pilchard, etc.	None
Oncorhynchus Masou Virus (OMV)	Emergency Prohibited	Salmonids	None
Spring Viremia of Carp Virus (SVCV)	Emergency Prohibited	All cyprinids, esocids, shrimp	Required use of Bluebook designated, cell lines; inspection requirement shall be applied as needed to koi and ornamental fish
Epizootic Hematopoietic Necrosis Virus (EHNV)	Emergency Prohibited	Salmonids, percids, ictalurids, silurids, Gambusia, etc.	Required only for fish from endemic areas; use OIE Manual for test protocol
White Spot Syndrome Virus (WSSV)	Emergency Prohibited	Freshwater or marine shrimp	Protocol for testing in OIE Manual
Yellow Head Virus (YHV)	Emergency Prohibited	Freshwater or marine shrimp	Protocol for testing in OIE Manual
Taura Syndrome Virus (TSV)	Emergency Prohibited	Freshwater or marine shrimp	Protocol for testing in OIE Manual
Infectious Hypodermal and Hematopoietic Necrosis Virus (IHHNV)	Emergency Prohibited	Freshwater or marine shrimp	Protocol for testing in OIE Manual

II. Prohibited pathogens are pathogens that can cause high morbidity or high mortality, may be endemic to Utah, and require action in a reasonable time. Prohibited pathogens are generally very difficult or impossible to treat and can only be controlled through avoidance, eradication, and disinfection, etc.

<b>Pathogen</b>	<b>Classification</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Inspection Requirement/Comment</b>
Myxobolus cerebralis (Whirling Disease)	Prohibited	Salmonids	Focus on more susceptible species as per Bluebook
Renibacterium salmonarum (Bacterial Kidney Disease, BKD)	Prohibited	Salmonids	Required for salmonid species with more frequently reported clinical disease, such as Pacific salmon, brook trout, lake trout, Atlantic salmon, grayling, etc.
Ceratomyxa Shasta	Prohibited	Salmonids	Inspect fish only from reported endemic areas
Bothriocephalus acheilognathi (Asian tapeworm)	Prohibited	All cyprinids, one Poecilid	Mosquito fish (Gambusia affinis) is the poecilid regulated under this section
Tetracapsuloides bryosalmonae (Proliferative Kidney Disease, PKD)	Prohibited	Salmonids	Inspect fish only from reported endemic areas

III. Reportable pathogens are pathogens that are generally prevented using good management practices. Reportable pathogens are not prohibited in Utah, but may be prohibited in some other states or countries (see R58-17-20). Inspections are not required for reportable pathogens, but all positive findings must be reported to the Board.

<b>Pathogen</b>	<b>Classification</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Inspection Requirement/Comment</b>
Yersinia ruckeri (enteric redmouth disease)	Reportable		No inspection requirement in Utah
Aeromonas salmonicida (furunculosis)	Reportable		No inspection requirement in Utah
Centrocestus formosanus	Reportable		Not applicable. Usually diagnosed by the presence of metacercarial cysts in gills via light microscopy: no inspection protocols available