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ISSN: 2155-9546
Journal of
Aquaculture
Research & Development

Commentary

Factors on Fish Pathology Identification in Aquaculture

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DESCRIPTION

Due to the world population's rapid growth, there is a growing demand for animal human consumption of protein. Since aquaculture is an enterprise capable of delivering solution to feed a rapidly expanding human population and relieve poverty in many countries, it is becoming a more significant protein source available for consumption. Over the past 20 years, both the size of aquaculture industry and the variety of farmed species have substantially expanded in order to do that. Live production is always at risk for infection-related losses, with farmed fish being more susceptible than wild fish to illnesses from a variety of bacterial, viral, parasitic, and fungal infections due to aquaculture husbandry techniques.

Additionally, changes in the dynamics of interplay between organisms, viral infections, and people were caused by the tendency toward higher density production systems, disturbances in ecological system balance brought on by pollution and climatic changes, and the anticipated rise in global exchanges of fish products and their derivatives. Understanding animal diseases and how they spread is essential for their treatment, control, and eradication. Because of this, the research of aqueous pathology can be regarded as a crucial multidisciplinary tool, valuable in so many aquatic scientific domains like coastal environment, aquaculture, and environmental fate, as well as in environmental monitoring to assess the state of the environment. Since they also offer an ecologically appropriate finished of chemical exposure and can be employed as biological models, shellfish and fish diseases and pathologies, together with a broad range of related potential etiological agents, are rapidly being utilized as markers of environmental stress. One of the food production industries with the quickest growth is aquaculture. Aquatic plants and farmed fish together produced more food on a worldwide scale than fishing by catch. Disease is a shift in the host-pathogen dynamic brought on by ecological changes. By acting on the pathogen, these alterations enable enhanced transfer between individual hosts, more contact with new host groups or species, and population genetics that favors pathogen isolates adapted to these different environments. Fish are rarely treated with the same amount of concern for their wellbeing as other vertebrates, while being among the most consumed animal. Compared to other terrestrial animals raised for human consumption, scientific study on fish welfare is in its infancy. While high health is necessary to guarantee good welfare, it does not always mean that the fish is in a favorable welfare state. On the other side, a poor welfare status is typically implied or results from poor health, which refers to the animal's decreased capacity for regular functioning, to deal with stressful situations, and to prevent sickness. For instance, diseased fish that die are a cause of bacteria and harm to the water's quality. Fish and shellfish pathology research is still in its infancy, as are disease investigations in humans. In instance, fewer studies have been done on the pathophysiology of illness in molluscs than in humans, and some of the nomenclature is still being developed. The goal is to maintain a thorough understanding of the psychopathy of various organ systems in these diverse species and educating the science world about the significance of pathology has been highlighted by the rising intensive culture and the use of aquatic species. Histopathology is still an important technique for examining the pathos-morphological characteristics of illnesses today, alongside newly developed tools for diagnosis. The interactions between the host and the pathogen are incredibly intricate and can take place at a variety of scales, from the molecular, cellular, and physiological to the population and ecological levels. The host-pathogen interaction begins when a pathogenic agent, such as a viral, bacterium, prion, fungal, viroid, or parasite, challenges the host organism. This results in a biological response, and the pathogen then develops a defensive response. If the host reaction or defense mechanism fails to counter the pathogenic challenge, an epidemic process may develop in the host, ultimately resulting in death. This relationship entails stimulation of expression of genes synthesis on both sides. For the finest basic, environmental monitoring, and research on aquaculture diseases, it is crucial that aquatic pathology be given the same weight as other fields including genetic, molecular genetics, molecular biology, and immunology.

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Received: 01-Nov-2022, Manuscript No. JARD-22-19102; **Editor assigned:** 04-Nov-2022, Pre QC No. JARD-22-19102 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 21-Nov-2022, QC No JARD-22-19102; **Revised:** 28-Nov-2022, Manuscript No. JARD-22-19102 (R); **Published:** 05-Dec-2022, DOI: 10.35248/2155-9546.22.13.711

Citation: Bishop S (2022) Factors on Fish Pathology Identification in Aquaculture. J Aquac Res Dev.13:711.