

Spring Viremia of Carp (SVC):

Also called infectious dropsy of carp, an infectious disease characterized by dermal ulceration, ascites and ulceration of the organs.

Causative agent:

Rhabdo virus carpio, bullete shape. The virus isolated 1971 (Fiyon et.al.) only carp is affected.

Clinical Symptoms:

- The sudden change in temperature.
- Fish grouped at the outlet of ponds.
- Dark – black coloration of skin.
- Hemorrhage on the skin and gill.
- Loss of coordination and exophthalmia.
- Swolling of the abdomen due to ascites.
- Inflammation of the intestine, peritonitis.
- Hemorrhage of the internal organs.
- All ages affected for one time.
- Sometimes mixed infection with BHS.

Treatment and control:

No treatment, only prophylactic measures must be taken. Selection of resistant fish and no entry of affected to the ponds.

Carp Pox: DNA virus

Viral disease with incubation period of 1-2 years, fish of 2 years affected no relation with human pox. Stress factors like bad nutrition, high fish population increase infection.

Clinical Symptoms:

- Presence of flat epithelial tumor on the skin and fins.
- These accumulate with each other and form layers covering the body.
- Affect two fish shows soften of the bones deformation of the vertebral column.
- Mainly no mortality but bad and Tate production.

Treatment and control:

- Good sanitary measurements.
- Prevent overcrowding.
- Add CaO 40-50 kg/ Donem to increase Ca.
- The disease is not transmitted to human being.
- Fish can be marked after treating with high current of water to reduce the skin tumor layers.