GO

Monday, 25 May 2009

Google Custom Search

Science Centric | RSS feeds | Newsletter

A Science Centric

HOME NEWS TRAVEL ART & STYLE ENTERTAINMENT COMPENDIUM

Physics | Chemistry | Geology and palaeontology | Biology | Environment | Astronomy | Health | Technology | — In pictures | — InMotion

Today's themes: Atlantis · optimism

Where am I? > Home > News > Biology

Tags: anchovies, anisakiasis, Anisakis, cetaceans, fish, Hysterothylacium, parasite, vinegar

# Anisakiasis risk varies depending on origin of fish

Science Centric | 22 May 2009 12:24 GMT

### 50 Hotels in Granada

Book your hotel in Granada online. Find your hotel on a city map! www.Booking.com/Granada

## Pharma Intelligence

Industry news, Deals review, Press releases, Discounted reports

www.pharmalicensing.com/PLi

#### **Hulda Clark Zapper**

All about Zapper. Get free DVD Detail Info on Hulda Clark Supplies
DrClark.net

# AR Marine Science

Insightful Review Articles in the Field of Marine Science www.annualreviews.org



Ads by Google

The Anisakis parasite can still be found in one of the most emblematic Mediterranean dishes - anchovies in vinegar. Spanish researchers have shown the parasites are present at higher levels in anchovies from the south east Atlantic coast and the north eastern Mediterranean, and urge consumers to freeze or cook the fish before eating it.

Although the European Union and Spanish regulations require restaurants to freeze fish that is eaten raw, 'people still run the risk of anisakiasis infection from homemade anchovies in vinegar if they have not got into the habit of freezing the fish for at least 24 hours at -20 C,' according to a team of scientists from the University of Granada (UGR), which has found the larvae of Anisakis spp and another similar parasite, Hysterothylacium aduncum, in anchovies from the west of the Mediterranean Sea and the east of the Atlantic Ocean.

The risk of developing anisakiasis from eating anchovies (Engraulis encrasicolus) could be affected by the geographical area in which the fish were caught, because there is a great variation in parasitation (average prevalence and intensity) among anchovies from different areas,' Adela Valero, lead author of the study and a researcher at the UGR's Department of Parasitology, explains to SINC.

The study, which has been published recently in the International Journal of Food Microbiology, involved the analysis of 792 anchovies obtained between October 1998 and September 1999 at the fish market in Granada. Half of the fish originated from the eastern Atlantic Ocean (Gulf of Cadiz and Straits of Gibraltar) while the other 396 came from the western Mediterranean (Alboran Sea, Catalan Sea, Gulf of Leon and the Ligurian Sea).

The researchers say the Hysterothylacium aduncum parasite was more frequently observed among anchovies from the north western Mediterranean, specifically from the Gulf of Leon and the Ligurian Sea. Anisakis was more common in anchovies captured in the Atlantic part of the Gibraltar Straits (Gulf of Cadiz and the Straits themselves) than in those from the Mediterranean part (Alboran Sea), 'apparently due to the presence of cetaceans,' points out Valero.

'This relationship is particularly clear in anchovies from the Ligurian Sea, where both Anisakis and cetaceans are present at higher levels than in the rest of the areas studied,' stresses Francisco Javier Adroher, another of the authors and a researcher at the UGR. This results in a greater risk for consumers if they do not freeze the fish.

Another factor that increases the likelihood of infection with the parasite is the movement of larvae to the muscles of the fish. According to the scientists, 'the higher parasite levels in muscle tissue leads to increased risk of contracting anisakiasis by eating anchovies in vinegar.' The Granada-based scientists have also shown that the parasite is found in greater numbers in longer fish. 'As anchovies in vinegar are prepared using the largest individuals, this also raises the risk,' adds Adroher.

Valero and her team point out that more studies are needed in order to identify those marine areas with the greatest presence of parasites that could affect human health. This will make it possible to find out whether the parasites vary in quantity in certain areas over time, 'enabling us to design and apply measures to limit human exposure to the parasites.'



DON'T MISS -



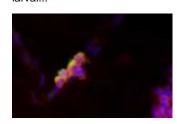
New tool isolates RNA within specific cells — [19 May] — A team of University of Oregon biologists, using fruit flies, has created a way to isolate RNA from specific cells, opening...



Embryo's heartbeat drives blood stem cell formation — [13 May] — Biologists have long wondered why the embryonic heart begins beating so early, before the tissues actually need to be infused...



New genomic technique uncovers coral transcriptome — [12 May] — Using a new technique for cDNA preparation combined with the latest sequencing methods, researchers have uncovered the larval



Protein combination directs production of new cardiac myocytes — [26 Apr] — Scientists from the Gladstone Institute of Cardiovascular Disease have discovered a combination of proteins that triggers...

More Biology...



— Advertise here

LATEST MOS

MOST E-MAILED

ARCHIVE

Watching superfluid vortices as they form NIST's LIDAR may offer peerless precision in remote measurements
Study indicates people by nature are universally optimistic
ER physicians don't follow clinical guidelines for diagnosing possible pulmonary emboli Binge drinking in childhood and adolescence Online educational empowerment
The challenges of avian influenza virus: Mechanism, epidemiology and control Low levels of vitamin D linked to common vaginal infection in pregnant women
A first choice of renal function tests in

Space shuttle Atlantis lands in California

## More recent stories...

hepatectomy patients

Unravelling the roots of dyslexia
Psoriasis associated with diabetes and high
blood pressure in women
Cumulative radiation exposure shows
increased cancer risk for emergency
department patients
Dye-coated glass to channel energy into
solar cells

Intestinal bacteria promote - and prevent! - inflammatory bowel disease
Scientists discover how rheumatoid arthritis causes bone loss
The upside to allergies: Cancer prevention

Protein on 'speed' linked to ADHD
Study links seismic slip and tremor, with implications for subduction zone
Native lizards evolve to escape attacks by fire ants

2007 — II I

— <u>II III IV V VI VII VIII IX X XI XII</u>

2008

2009 — <u>I II III IV V</u>