

# From the concept of health to the determination of reference intervals in *Crassostrea gigas*

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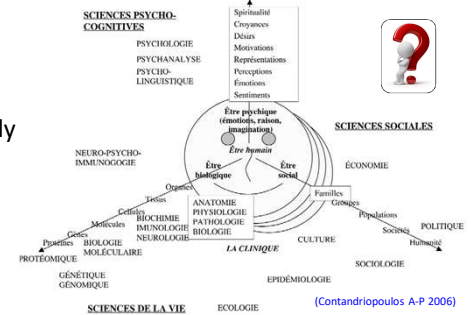
## Health(s)?

❖ "(Human) Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity." (OMS 1946)

... Lack of an official definition of animal health. (Nicks et Vandenheede 2014)

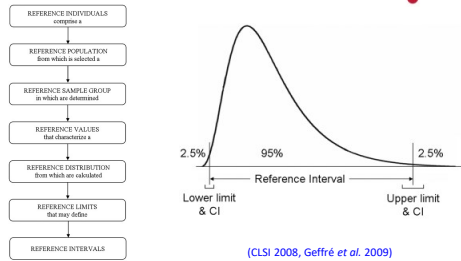
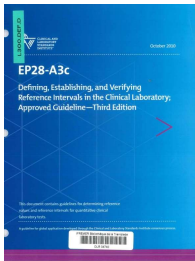
❖ Which scientific discipline(s) for the study of health in marine molluscs?

Choice of **pathophysiology** for the study of the **biological (physical) dimension of health**.



## Theory of reference values

❖ Starting with the **description of a "healthy" population**.



(CLSI 2008, Geffré et al. 2009)

## 1 Biomarkers

❖ Evaluating biological health through **biomarker** monitoring: "a characteristic that is objectively measured and evaluated as an indicator of normal biologic processes, pathogenic process, or pharmacologic responses to a therapeutic intervention." (Atkins et al. 2001)

### Biomarkers of food intake and respiration in *C. gigas*

#### Clearance rate (CR)

Volume of 100% filtered water, free of all effectively retained particles per unit of time

$$CR (l \cdot h^{-1}) = F \times [(I-O)/I]$$

#### Oxygen consumption rate (OCR)

$$OCR (mgO_2 \cdot h^{-1}) = F \times (I-O)$$

where F = flow rate (l.h<sup>-1</sup>), I = fluorescence or concentration of oxygen (mgO<sub>2</sub>·l<sup>-1</sup>) measured at the outlet of the control unit; O = fluorescence or concentration of oxygen (mgO<sub>2</sub>·l<sup>-1</sup>) measured at the outlet of the experimental unit (Haure et al. 2003)

## 2 Reference population & sample group

### Reference population

❖ Taking into account the availability of "healthy" animals and the biological, pre-analytical and analytical variations factors of biomarkers: **2000 diploid F1 oysters, produced and maintained in safe conditions in an Ifremer hatchery, by crossing broodstock of wild origin.**

### Reference sample group

❖ Choice within the reference population based on **inclusion/exclusion criteria** (biological, zootechnical, medical), with a **sample size greater than the 120 individuals** recommended to estimate the 90% confidence intervals (CI) for reference limits using non-parametric statistical analysis. (CLSI 2008)

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## 3 Acquisition of reference values (RV)

### Acclimatization of the reference sample group

❖ Gradual adjustments during **8 days**.

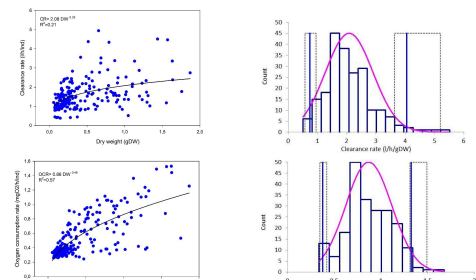
### Reproducible laboratory conditions

❖ Measuring bench equipped with a Hach Lange Orbisphere 410 oximeter / M1100 LDO probe and a Seapoint SCF fluorometer, in a closed circuit filled with seawater from natural source previously filtered (sand, bag filters), treated by ultraviolet sterilizer, at a temperature of 22°C, at the salinity of 32 ‰, supplemented with 30-40 cells/μl of *Isochrysis affinis galbana*.



## 4 Proposal for reference intervals (RI)

❖ **Reference Value Advisor**, a freeware set of macroinstructions was used to generate **distribution histograms** and propose the **RI limits with a corresponding 90% confidence interval (CI)**. The 90% CIs were obtained using a non-parametric bootstrap method after verifying the symmetric distribution of transformed data with the Box-Cox technique. (Geffré et al. 2011)



(François et al. 2020)

Variables	Units	N	Median	Mean	SD	Min	Max	Centile 2.5 (50% CI)	Centile 97.5 (90% CI)
CR	l.h <sup>-1</sup> gDW <sup>-1</sup>	214	3.9	2.1	0.8	0.5	5.5	0.7 (0.6-1.0)	4.1 (3.6-5.2)*
OCR	mgO <sub>2</sub> ·h <sup>-1</sup> gDW <sup>-1</sup>	214	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.3	1.7	0.6 (0.5-0.9)	1.1 (1.0-1.3)*

Abbreviations: \* the 90% CI of one (or more) limit is wider than recommended (CLSI 2008); CI confidence interval; Max maximum; Min minimum; N number of reference individuals in the sample group; SD standard deviation.

## Applications

❖ **Methodological harmonization of physiology studies and inter-laboratory validation.**

❖ Comparison and understanding of **observed values of biomarkers** under non-aggressive / aggressive conditions.

❖ **Assessment of animal health and welfare.**