

Presence in Australia: Exotic



Presence in Queensland: Exotic

Infectious Myonecrosis is exotic to Australia and has not been recorded in any State.

Signs of Disease:

Crustaceans infected with this virus may exhibit the following signs:

- lethargy and high mortalities during stressful events
- small to large areas of white lesions in the muscle of the abdomen and/or a reddish tail fan



Infectious Myonecrosis (IMN): Left. Pacific white shrimp infected with IMNV showing extensive whitening of the abdominal muscle. Right. Focal areas of opaque white tail muscle due to Infectious Myonecrosis.

Photos: Don Lightner

Host Species affected may include:

Banana prawns Black tiger prawns Brown tiger prawns

Imported seafood including: Uncooked prawns (Pacific white shrimp *Penaeus vannamei*, Pacific blue shrimp *Penaeus stylirostris*)

At risk fisheries in QLD may include:

East Coast Otter Trawl Fishery River and Inshore Beam Trawl Fishery

Introduction Pathways to avoid:

Do not use imported seafood (particularly imported uncooked prawns) for bait or berley.

Basic decontamination information:

There is no published information on inactivation of this disease agent, though it is considered more difficult to inactivate compared to other known crustacean viruses. Likely treatments will nevertheless include dessication (drying out), and temperatures above 100°C for over 1 minute.

What to do if this disease is suspected:

If you suspect this disease is present please contact the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (13 25 23) or the National 24 hr Emergency Animal Disease Hotline (1800 675 888) immediately.

How to collect and store samples for diagnosis:

If you are taking samples to help authorities to test for this disease, whole crustaceans should be provided alive (if possible) or chilled and on ice, or frozen.

