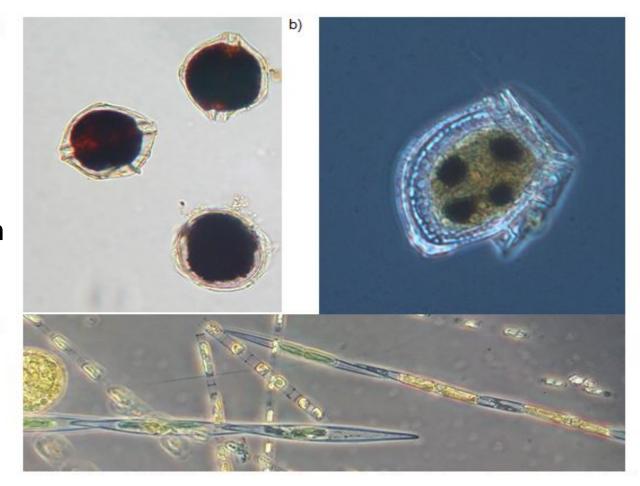
Biotoxin illness in BC

Lorraine McIntyre and Esther Tong, Food Safety and Environmental Health Specialists May 23rd, 2024



Marine biotoxin illnesses

- a) Paralytic ShellfishPoisonings
- b) Diarrhetic Shellfish Poisonings
- c) Amnesic Shellfish Poisonings



Harmful algae in British Columbia: a) *Alexandrium* spp., b) *Dinophysis acuminata*, and c) *Pseudo-nitzschia* spp.

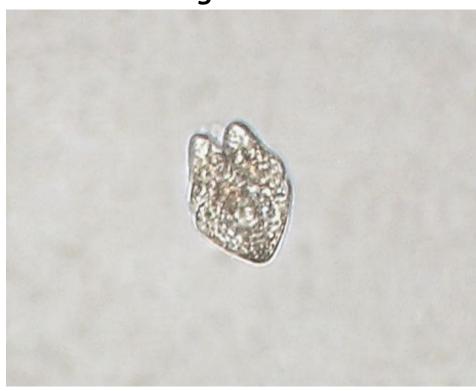
Slide from Nicky Haigh, Microthalassia Consultants Inc. Presentation from Oct 2016 Marine biotoxin workshop



Shellfish killing phytoplankton HABs

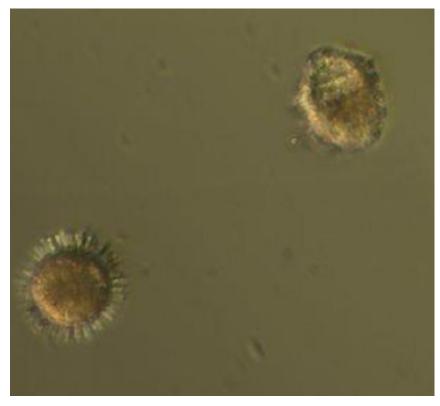
Author: Teri King et al (2021) Harmful Algae

Akashiwo sanguinea



• By Minami Himemiya - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=4975461

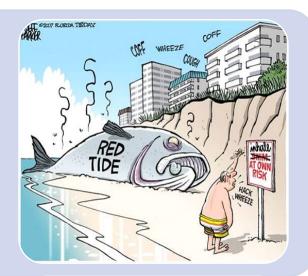
Protoceratium reticulatum



https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1568988321000615







Food

- ingestion
- fish or shellfish

Water

ingestion

Air

• inhalation

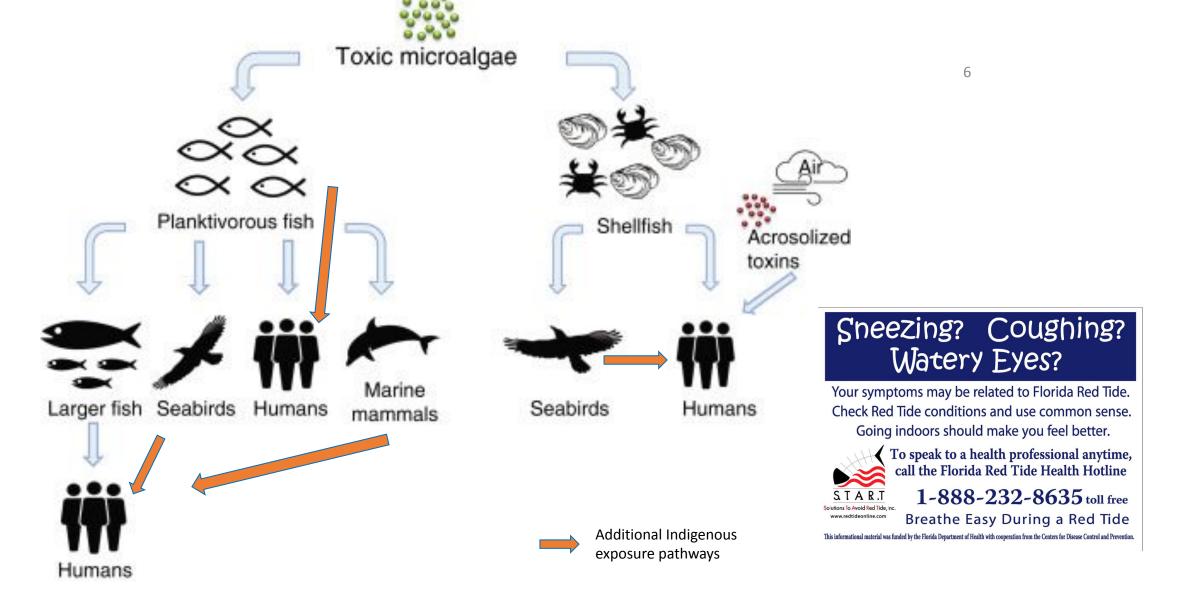


Diagram adapted from Marine-Based Toxins and Their Health Risk (2018) https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/B9780128114421000031 https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/B9780128114421000031 https://www.mdpi.com/1660-3397/5/4/208/htm Lora Fleming et al (2007)

Shellfish Toxins – PSP, DSP, ASP



TOXIN

Paralytic shellfish toxins (PSTs) Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning

Illness

- Symptoms & Onsets
 - Min (<12hr): perioral tingling and numbness (parasthesias) □ hands & feet; difficulty breathing; incoordination, paralysis,
 - Serious cases: respiratory failure and death
 - Vomiting; nausea when sitting up
 - Gastro-intestinal: diarrhea, abdominal cramps.

PSTs

- Source
 - Dinoflagellates (Alexandrium spp.)
 - PST is not a single toxin:
 58 analogs (e.g. saxitoxin)
 - Concentrate in shellfish
- Sodium channel blockers, disrupt nerve conduction



TOXIN

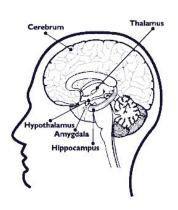
Domoic acid Amnesic Shellfish Poisoning

Illness

- Symptoms & Onsets
 - Within 24hr:
 Gastro-intestinal:
 diarrhea, abdominal
 cramps, nausea,
 vomiting,
 - Within 48 hr: Headache, memory loss, muscle weakness, disorientation
 - Severe cases: death

Domoic acid

- Source
 - Diatoms (Pseudo-nitzschia)
 - Concentrate in shellfish
- Neurotoxin binds to glutamate receptors



TOXIN

DSTs

Diarrhetic Shellfish Poisoning

Illness

- Symptoms & Onsets
 - Within 15 min to 12 hr (usually in 1 to 2 hr)
 - Gastro-intestinal: watery diarrhea, abdominal cramps, nausea, vomiting,
 - Resolve within 3 days

DSTs

- Source
 - Phytoplankton (*Dinophysis* spp., *Prorocentrum* spp.)
 - Dinophysis toxins, esters, and okadaic acid
 - Concentrate in bivalve shellfish (e.g. mussels)
- Okadaic acid is an inhibitor of protein phosphatases

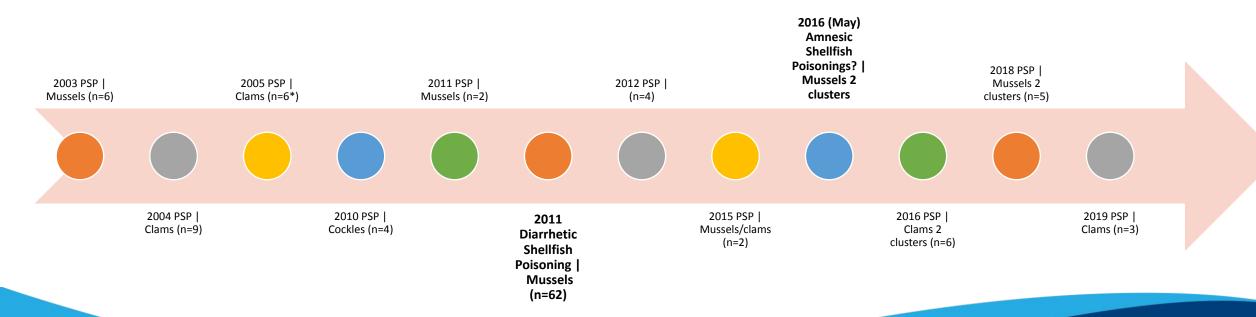
Long-term health effects of biotoxin poisonings

PSP	ASP	DSP
At risk groups, most susceptible: Infants, children, pregnant women, developing fetus	At risk groups, most susceptible: Pre-existing condition renal disease, elderly, neonates, developing fetus	At risk groups, most susceptible: Developing fetus
Chronic and long-term low dose exposure: unknown	Chronic and long-term low dose exposure: Negative effects on cognitive performance including memory	Chronic and long-term low dose exposure: unknown

- 89.5% of reports about marine toxins are based on ACUTE events
- Very little is known about long term health effects

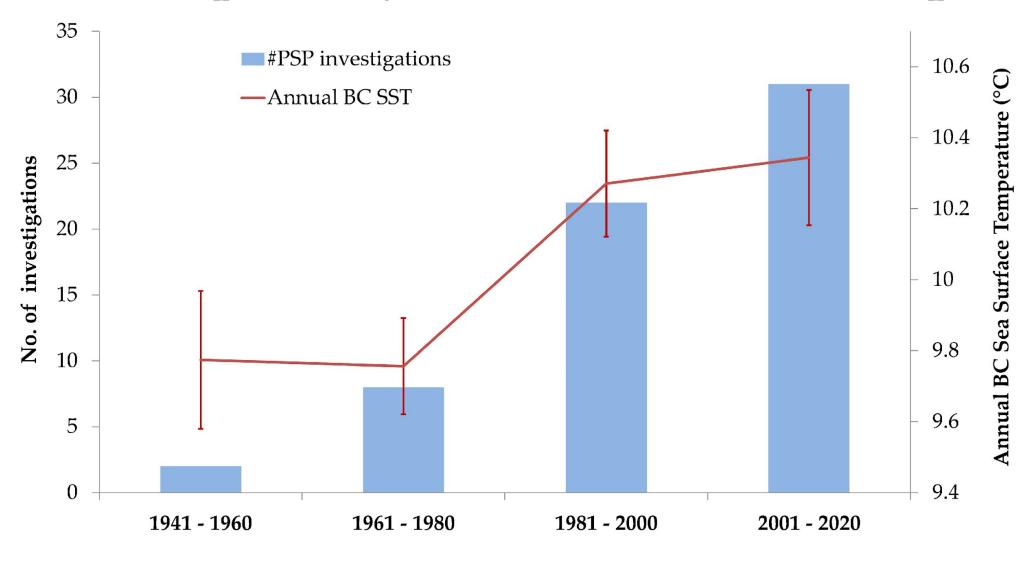
Lee et al (2024): The health risks of marine biotoxins associated with high seafood consumption: Looking beyond the single dose, single outcome paradigm with a view towards addressing the needs of coastal Indigenous populations in British Columbia https://www.cell.com/heliyon/pdf/S2405-8440(24)03177-3.pdf

Historical toxin associated shellfish outbreaks in BC – mainly PSP the last 20 years





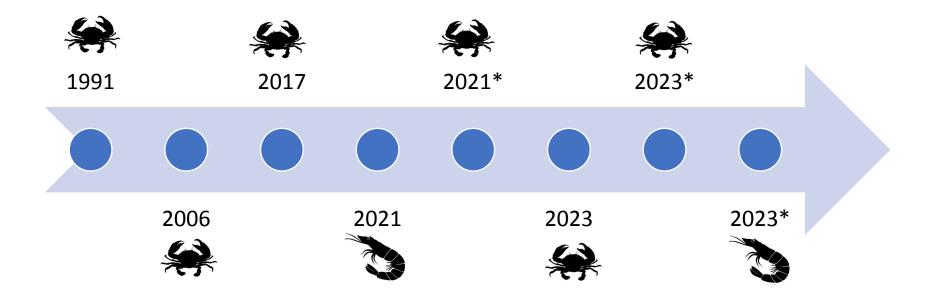
Increasing SST temperatures and more PSP investigations



Climate change impacts
McIntyre et al (2021) https://www.mdpi.com/1660-3397/19/10/568

r²=0.76, p<0.006

A concerning new trend: paralytic shellfish poisoning cases in British Columbia linked to consumption of crabs and spot prawns



^{*}To be verified in record

Probable PSP in BC (2021 – 2023)

Recent review of data from January 1, 2021 – December 31, 2023

- In BC during this time there were:
 - Total of 27 individuals exposed
 - 7 individuals were asymptomatic but consumed the suspect shellfish
 - Total of 20 probable PSP
 - 12 were individual/single reports
 - Majority of these (60%) were from recreational harvesters

YEAR	# Clusters (n = 2 or more)	# Probable PSP
2021	1	6
2022	0	4
2023	3	10
		TOTAL: 20

Shellfish consumed by recreational harvesters

- All reported harvesting areas were on Vancouver Island
 - Local beach not identified in all reports

Next steps

- NOTE: Data is subject to further review
 - ASP and DSP reporting to be added
- Engaging with public health partners
- Updating BCCDC Shellfish resources (Maps, educational materials etc.)

WATCH is supported by:





BC Centre for Disease Control

Provincial Health Services Authority

FNHA's Environmental Public Health Services (EPHS)

FNHA's Indigenous Climate Health Action Program (ICHAP)

FNHA's Environmental Contaminants Program (ECP)



VIU

Deep Bay Marine Field Station







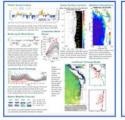


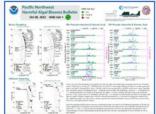
Agence de la santé publique du Canada

WATCH Systems Change

COLLECT, INTERPRET DATA

- WATCH data QC and interpretation
- >>Trends, Models
- Research
- Intertidal surveys





< HARVEST

- Alerts
- More indicators, and more timely information on shellfish maps and apps
- More real-time data (e.g., offshore AST (WA)



ON THE BEACH

Rapid tests Y/N (AST, cyanotoxin)



 Evidence-based, beach-specific shellfish sampling protocol

(e.g., water, phytoplankton, tissue sample sites are the same)

IN THE LAB

- Phytoplankton monitoring to triage samples in regulatory system (WA)
- New lab capacity (consider coastline, transport)
- More species tested
- Testing on demand (AK)
- 1-2 day turnaround time (AK, WA)







