

2.4 Glossary

Anterior kidney - portion of the kidney containing hematopoietic tissues with little or no urinary function. Generally it is the portion of the kidney closest to the head.

Aseptic technique - prevention of contact with microorganisms not contained in the target tissue.

Disinfect - to free from pathogenic organisms or render those organisms non-infectious.

ELISA - Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay.

Inspector - a federally accredited veterinarian, a state or federal animal health official, or an American Fisheries Society (AFS) certified inspector or pathologist.

Health history - past events pertaining to infectious or noninfectious agents found during routine monitoring or diagnostic testing.

Life history -all life stages including eggs.

PCR - Polymerase Chain Reaction.

Posterior kidney - portion of the kidney containing excretory elements and responsible for performing urinary function.

Statistically valid number - the number of tissue or fluid samples sufficient to assess the risk of a particular pathogen being present in the population of interest. Selection of this sample number involves specifying both a minimum assumed prevalence level of the pathogen in the population and the minimum acceptable confidence interval for the detection of that pathogen.

Sterile - free from living microorganisms.

Strain - a fish population that exhibits reproducible physiological, morphological, or cultural performance characteristics that are significantly different from other fish populations or a broodstock derived from such a population and maintained thereafter as a pure breeding population.

Strain resistance - the development of disease resistance by a particular strain of fish either through natural or artificial selection.

Susceptible species - any species capable of becoming infected with a particular pathogenic organism.

Therapies - the use of any drugs and/or chemicals for the treatment of disease.

Visceral mass - contents of the abdomen of the fish that includes the liver, spleen, stomach, pyloric caeca, intestine, and kidney.

Water source - a spring, lake, river, stream, creek, or aquifer. Multiple wells from the same aquifer or multiple inlets from the same surface water supply constitute a single water source for a facility. Wells in different aquifers or with demonstrably different water chemistry must be considered different water supplies even if present on a single facility. Unless they are known to come from the same aquifer, every well should be considered a separate source.