



Metal(loid) concentrations in fish muscle, intestine and acanthocephalans with respect to different pollution and environmental conditions

Zorana Kljaković-Gašpić

Institute for Medical Research and Occupational Health
(IMROH)

THIRD PROJECT MEETING

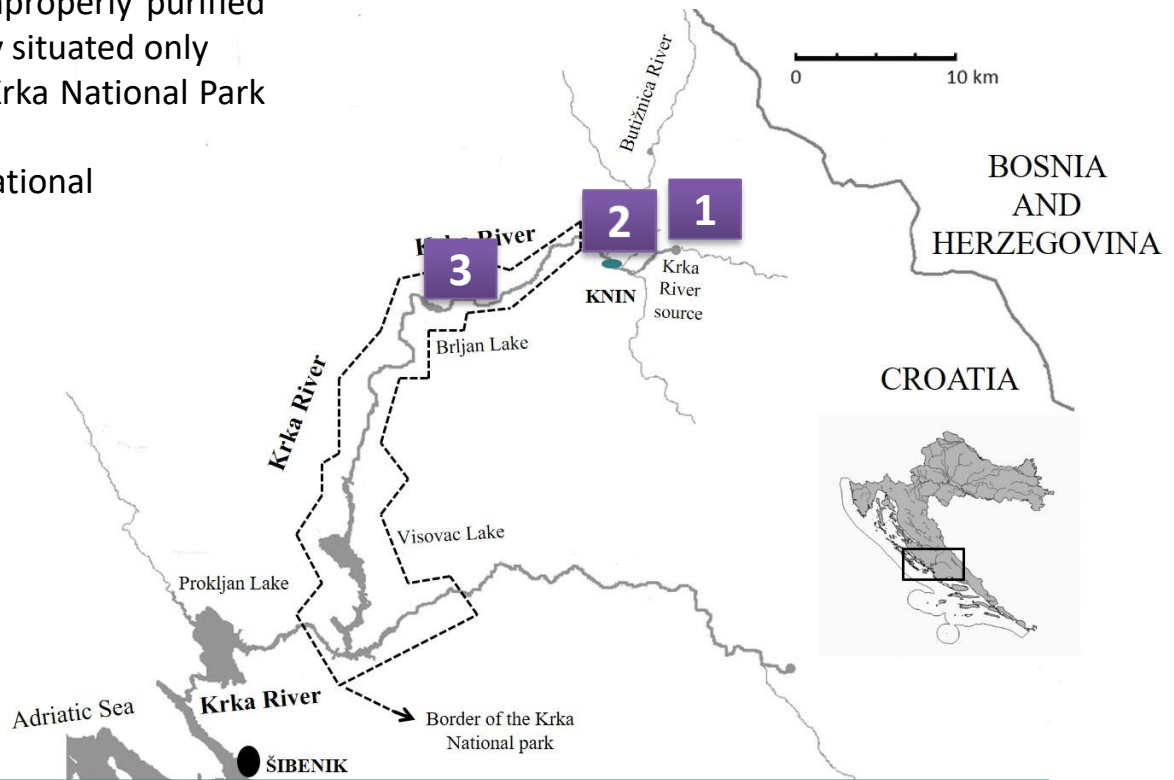
Integrated evaluation of aquatic organism responses to metal exposure: gene expression, bioavailability, toxicity and biomarker responses (BIOTOXMET)

Zagreb, 19th May 2023



Study area and sampling locations

- Anthropogenic influence caused by improperly purified industrial effluents from the screw factory situated only 2 km upstream of the beginning of the Krka National Park (KNP).
- Most of the watercourse proclaimed National Park in 1985.



Bioindicator organism:

brown trout (*Salmo trutta* Linnaeus, 1758)

Indicator organs/tissues:

- Muscle (as the site of Hg accumulation)
- Intestine → site of dietary metal uptake
- Intestinal parasites, acanthocephalans (as effective metal bioaccumulators)



Two seasons: spring and autumn 2021

Main goal

- To assess potential differences in accumulation of metal(loid)s under influence of wastewaters in the Krka River, using native fish brown trout (*Salmo trutta*) as bioindicator organism

How?

- By measuring mass fractions of 25 metal(loid)s (Al, As, Ba, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Hg, K, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, Pb, Rb, Se, Sr, Tl, U, V, Zn) in muscle of fish, intestine and intestinal parasites of trout
- Statistical analysis of the data

Histopathological changes in fish tissues

Multi-biomarker approach
(oxidative stress: MDA;
antioxidative capacity: GSH, CAT)

Indication of potential risks for the protected area of
Krka National Park (KNP)

Contribution to the development of
water management plans

Methods

Digestion with HNO_3 i H_2O_2 (85 °C; 3.5 h) (Laboratory for Biological Effects of Metals, IRB; in-house method):

1. Fish muscle: 0.3 – 0.35 g

2.50 mL HNO_3 + 1.25 mL H_2O_2

2. Fish intestine: 0.15 – 0.2 g

2.50 mL HNO_3 + 1.25 mL H_2O_2

3. Acantocephalans: 0.03 – 0.035 g

2.25 mL HNO_3 + 0.75 mL H_2O_2

Determination of metal(loid)s (IMROH):

➤ inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometer (ICP-MS)

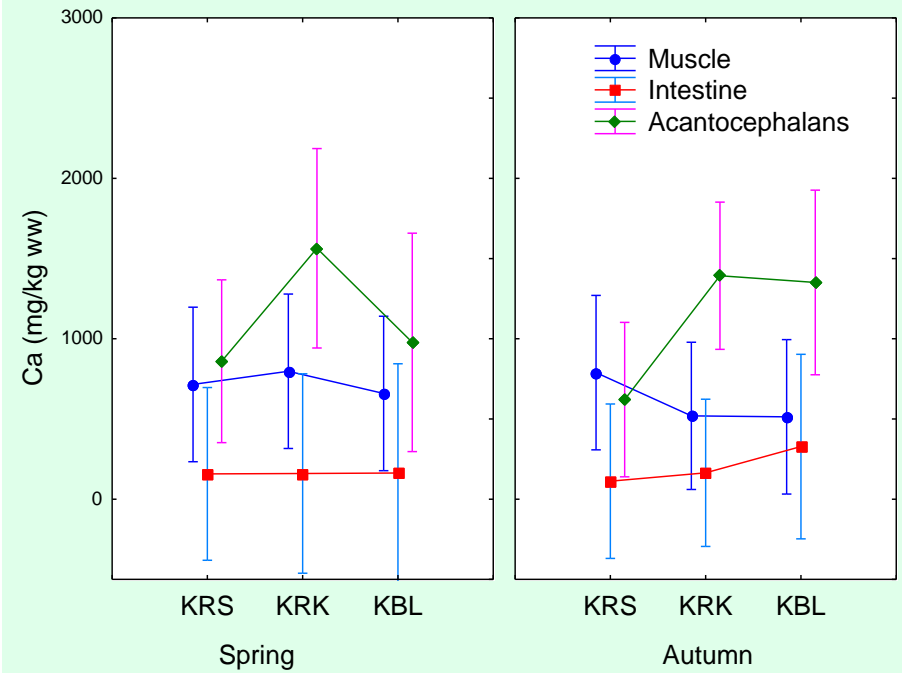
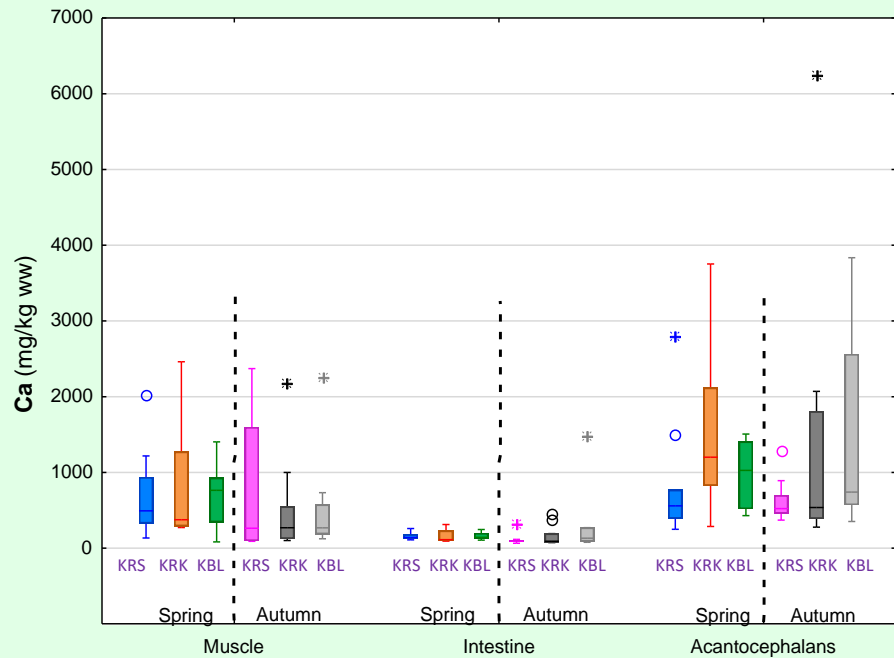


Agilent 8800



Agilent 7500

Metal(loid)s accumulation: without statistically significant differences



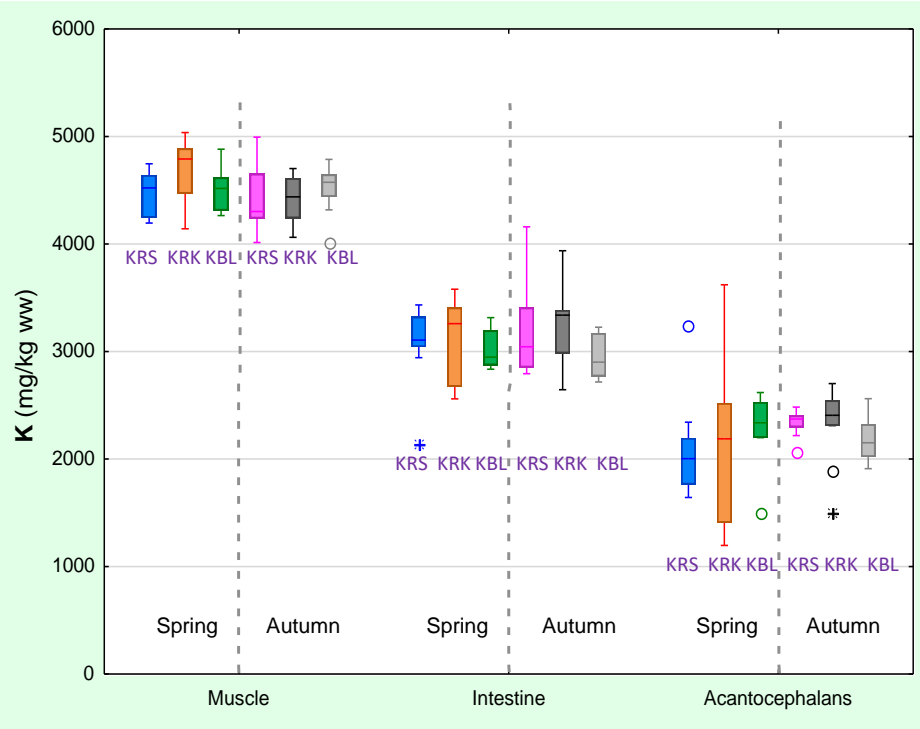
➤ Ca: NO statistically significant differences:

- between **tissues**,
- between **locations**,
- **or** between **seasons**

➤ **Ca did not** follow the patterns of metal concentrations in water samples, which increase downstream

Metal(loid)s accumulation: statistically significant differences

➤ Differences only between tissues: K, Na



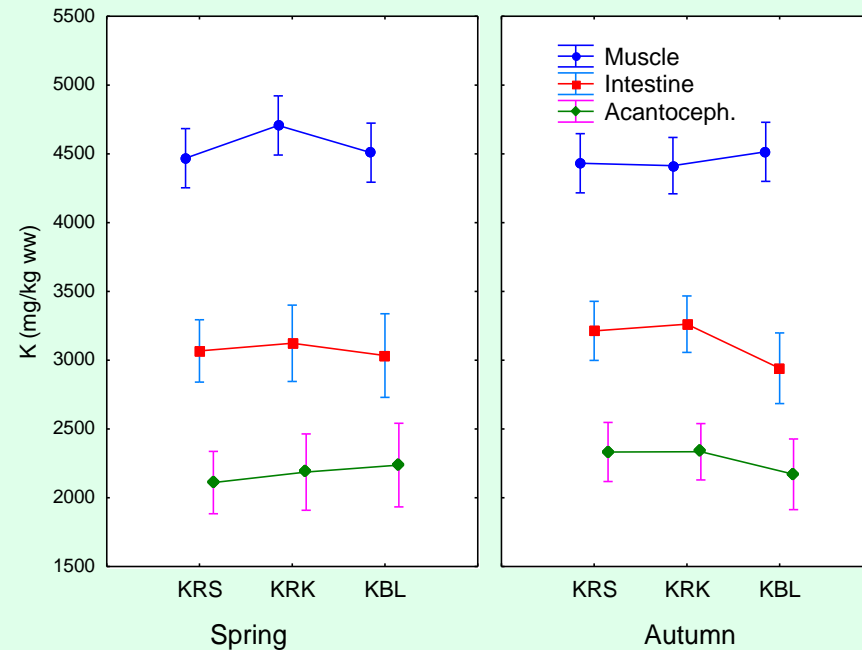
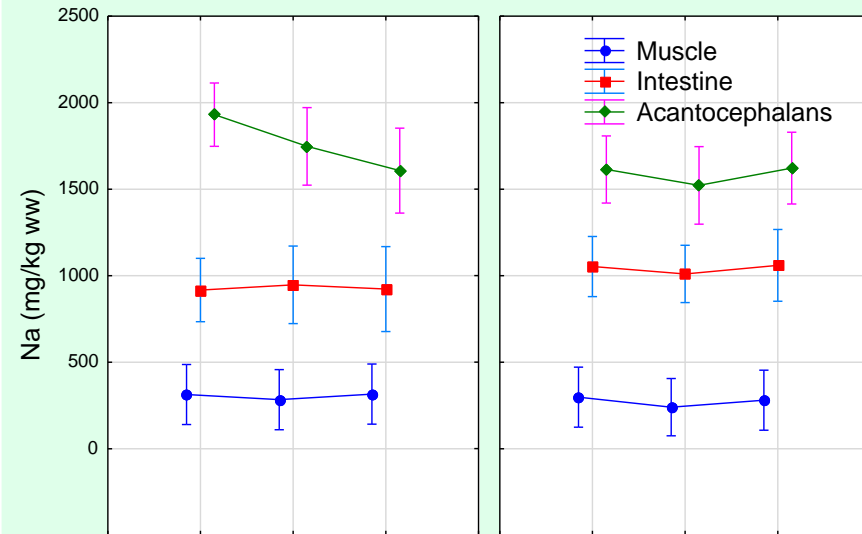
K: Mus > Int > AC

Na: AC > Int > Mus

➤ no spatial differences!!!

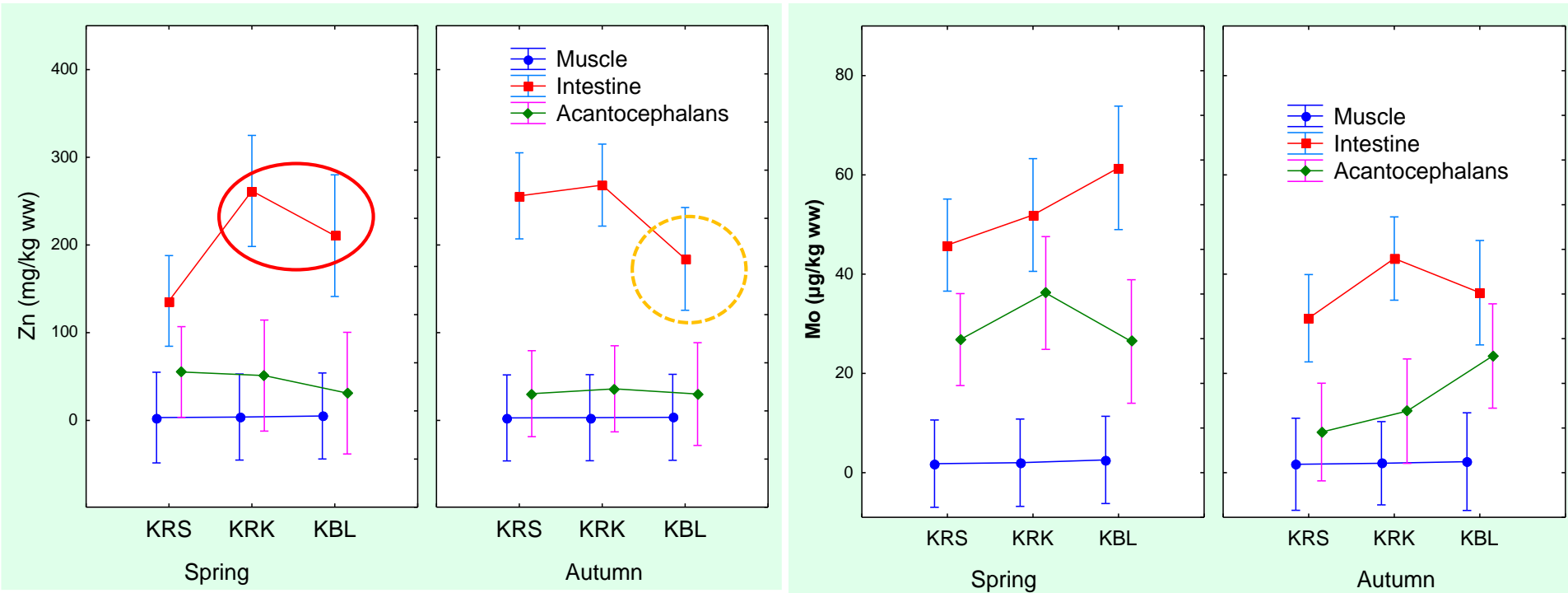
➤ no seasonal differences!!!

ANOVA results



Metal(loid)s accumulation: statistically significant differences

- Differences between tissues combined with season and location:
- ✓ Metal(loid)s whose concentrations in the **intestines** were **higher than in other tissues**: Zn, Mo



Zn: Int > Mus, AC in both seasons

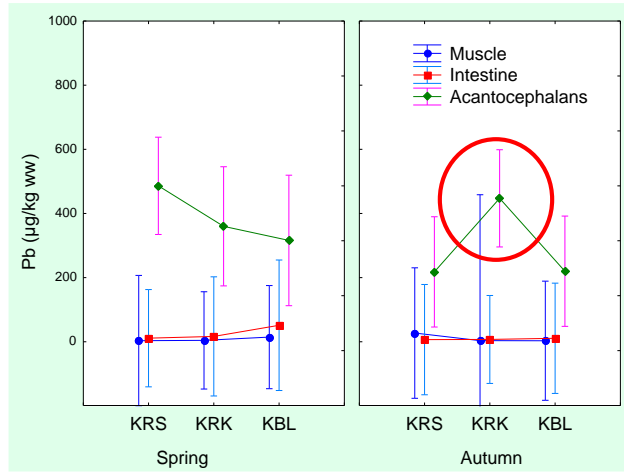
- Spatial difference: KRK, KBL > KRS only in spring

Mo: Int > AC > Mus in spring

Int > AC, Mus in autumn
no spatial differences

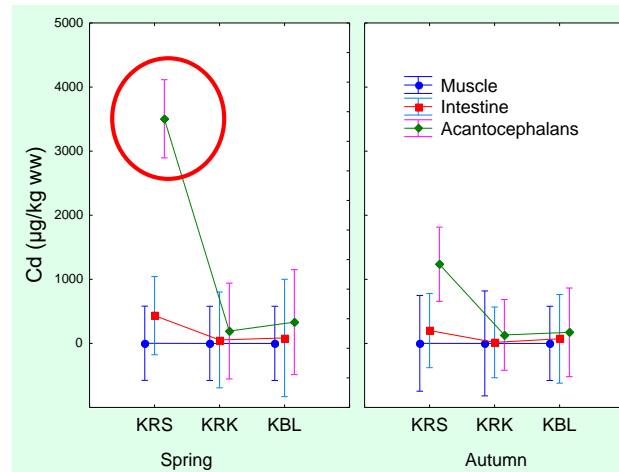
- **Zn and Mo** followed the patterns of metal concentrations in water samples

Significant differences: metal(loid)s with mass fractions higher in parasites

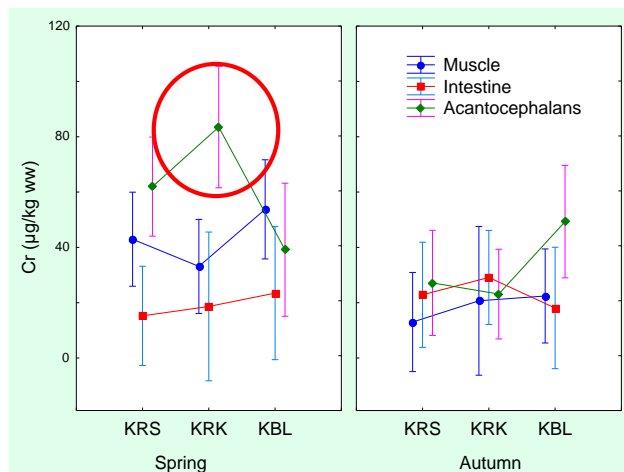
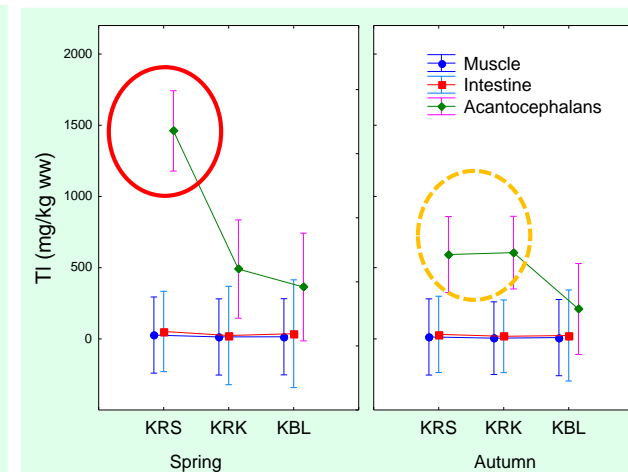


Pb: AC > Int, Mus

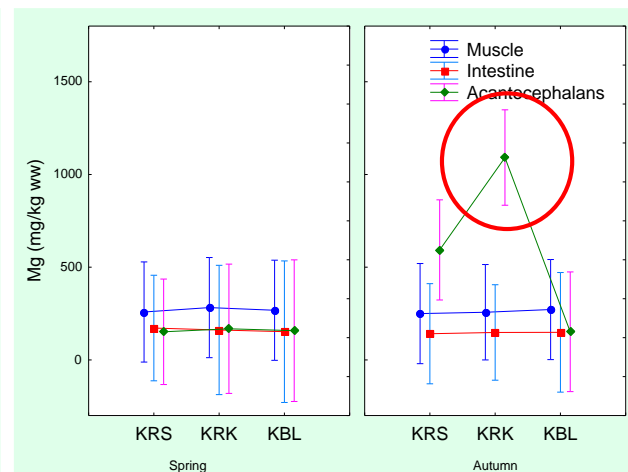
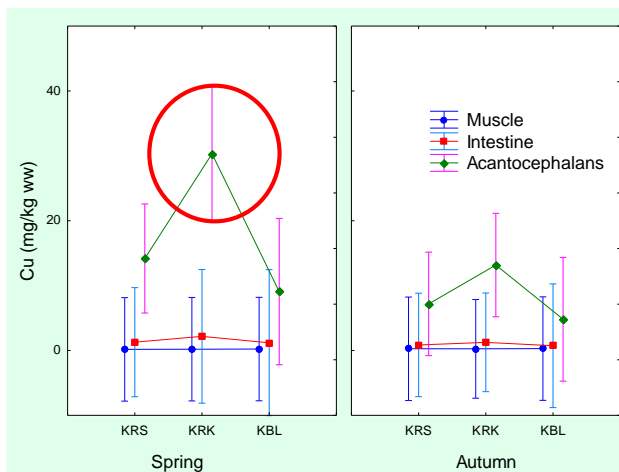
No spatial or seasonal differences!!!



Tl, Cd: in Acantocephalans - KRS > KRK, KBL only in spring



Cr, Cu: in AC - KRK > KRS, KBL only in spring



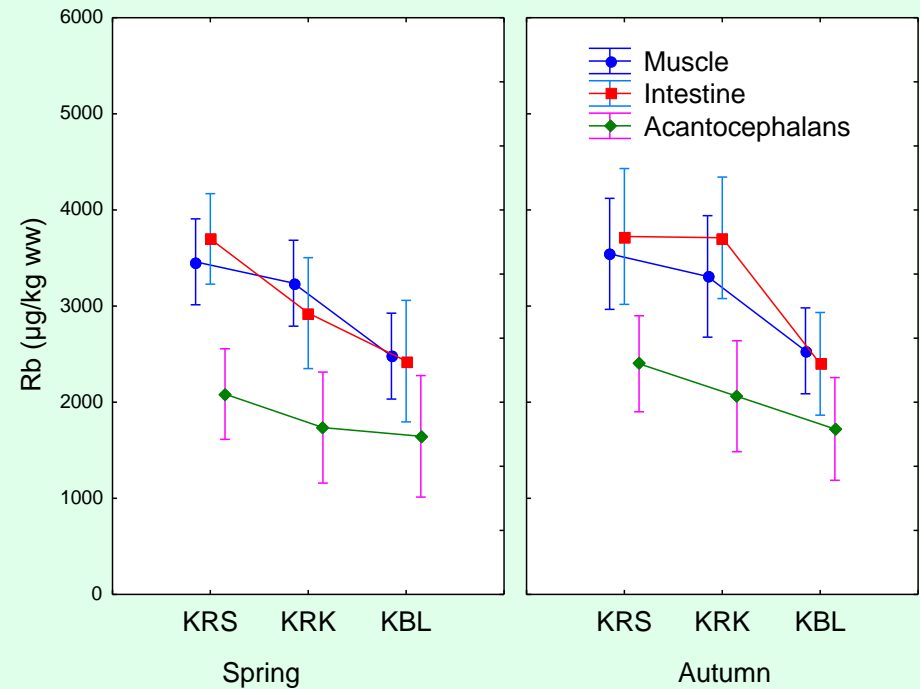
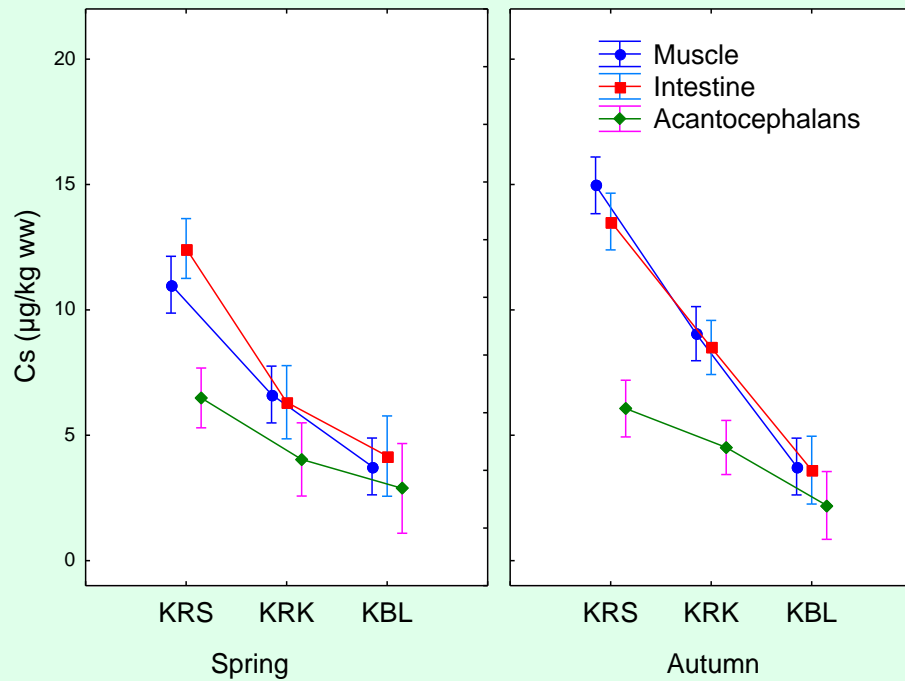
Mg: in AC - KRK > KRS, KBL only in autumn

Cd, Tl: mass fractions followed the pattern of concentrations in water

Cr, Cu, Mg: Mass fractions **did not follow** the patterns of metal concentrations in water samples

Significant differences: clear **spatial** differences

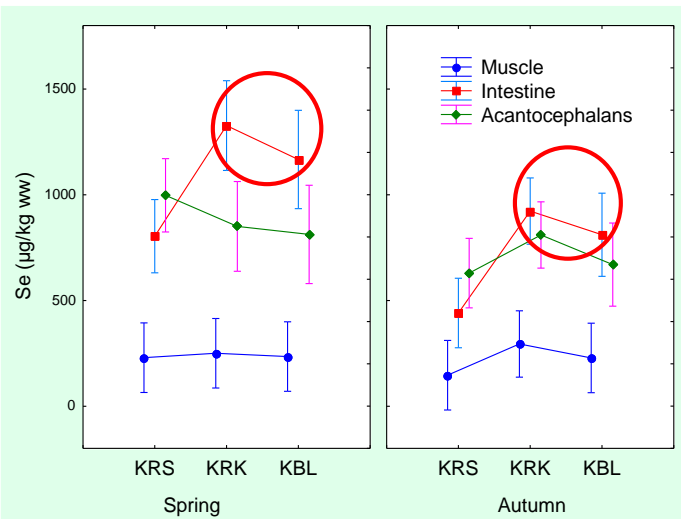
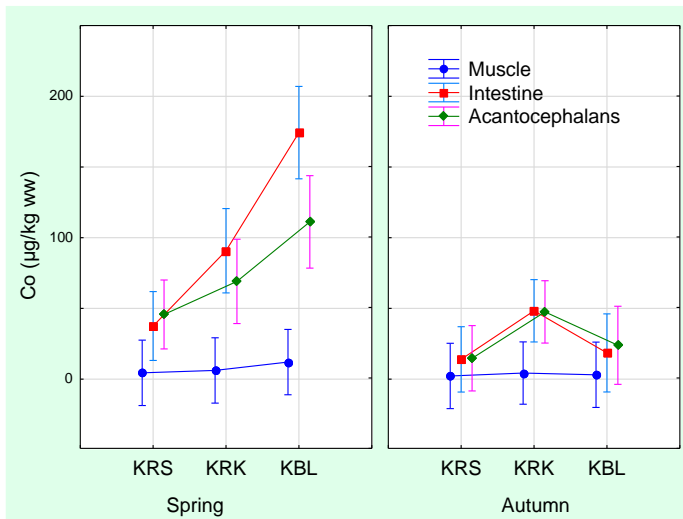
Cs, Rb: **KRS > KRK > KBL** → mass fractions **decrease** downstream



➤ We should compare them with water and sediment values

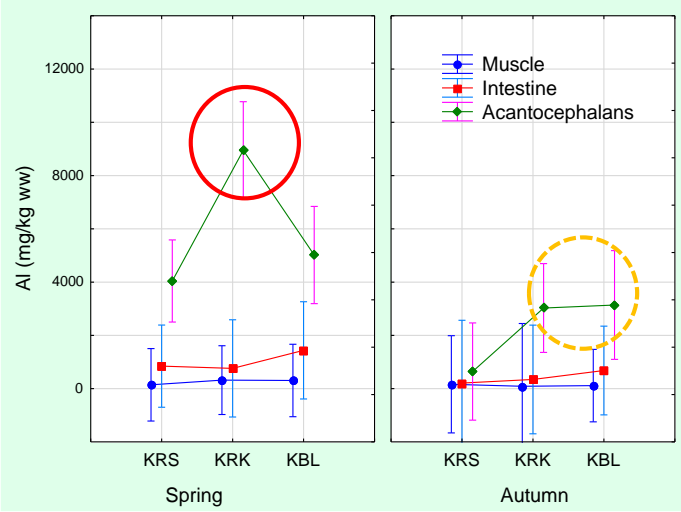
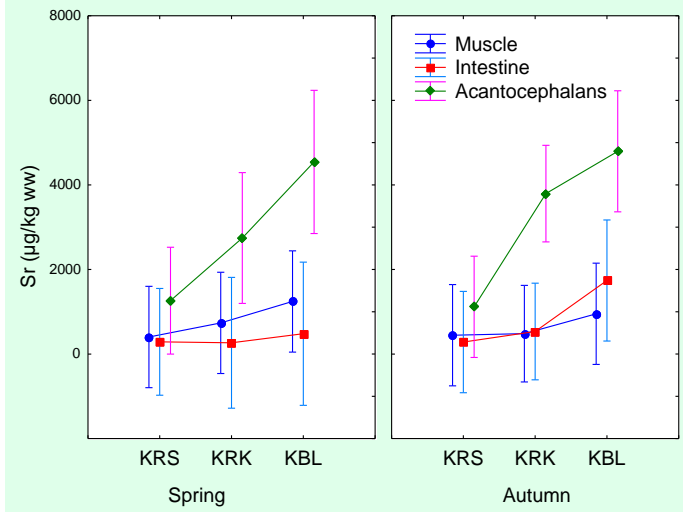
Significant differences: metal(loid)s whose mass fractions **increase** downstream

Co: Int, AC
KRS < KRK < KBL
 → **increase**
downstream
only in spring



Se: Intestine
KRS < KRK, KBL
 → **Downstream**
increase

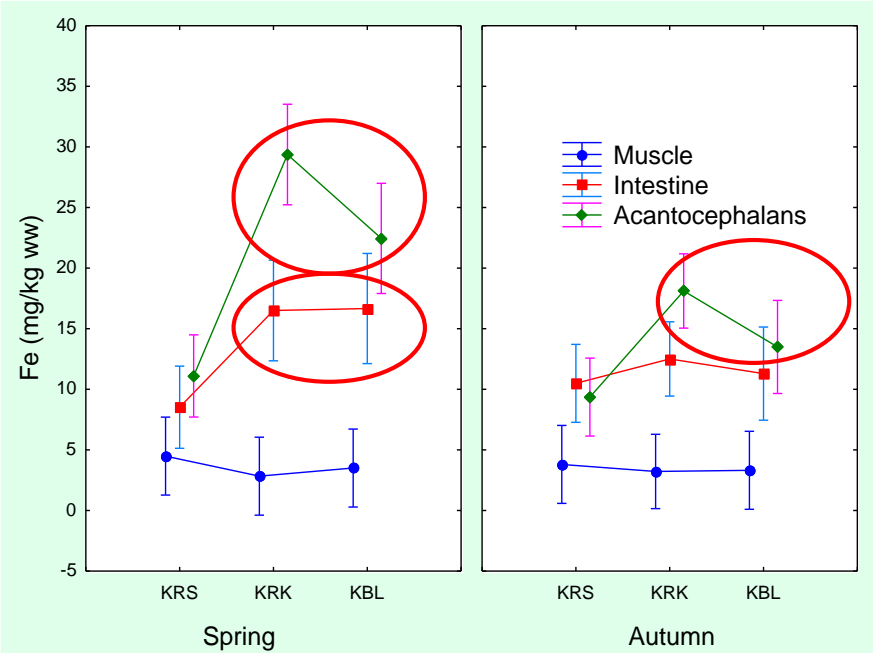
Sr: AC
KRS < KRK < KBL
 → **increase**
downstream
in both seasons



Al: AC
KRS < KRK > KBL
only in spring!!

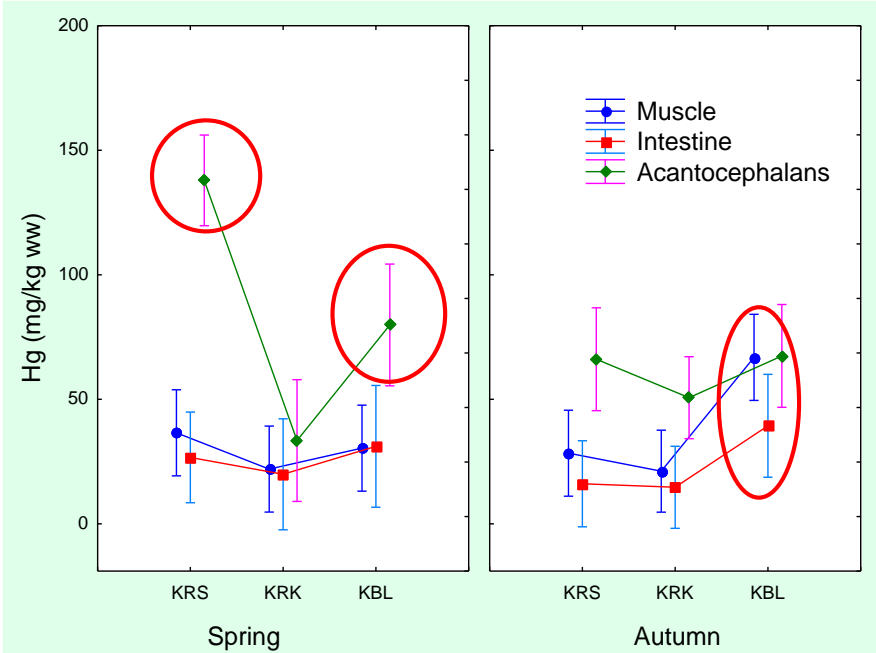
Sr: Mass fractions followed the pattern of concentrations in water
Co: Mass fractions **did not follow** the patterns of metal concentrations in water samples

Significant differences: metal(loid)s whose mass fractions **increase** downstream



Spring: KRK, KBL > KRS in Intest and AC
 Autumn: KRK, KBL > KRS only in AC


Fe: Mass fractions mostly followed the pattern of concentrations in water, especially in spring



Spring: KRS > KBL > KRS in AC (similar to Cd and TI)
 Autumn: KBL > KRS, KRK in muscle!!! and intestine

Hg: we could not compare the values with concentrations in water since they were close to or below the DL of the method
 ➤ Mass fractions in tissues/organisms followed the pattern of concentrations in sediment

Conclusions

- Metal mass fractions in Acantocephalans and intestine in lot of cases pointed to more disturbed environmental conditions in fish from the contaminated site (KRK) with significantly higher concentrations of **Al**, **Co**, **Cr**, **Cu**, **Fe**, **Se**, **Sr** and **Zn** than in fish from KRS  wastewater impact!
- Values clearly showed that fish at **KBL** are also exposed to higher levels of greater part of metal(loid)s → impact on biota even in the Krka National Park.



The impact of wastewaters still seems to be mostly moderate but it is of growing concern that some metal(loid)s indicated the potential risk for the protected area of Krka National Park



Need of continuous monitoring of the region in order to protect the biota of the Krka River itself and for a protection of KNP

