PHARMACOTOXICOLOGICAL EFFECT OF ANTIBIOTICS ON THE NUTRITIONAL QUALITY OF AQUACULTURE FISH NILE TILAPIA (*Oreochromis niloticus*)

BOUCETTA Sabrine [1.2*], HAFID Kahina [2], and MAHMOUDI Abdelghani [4]

[1] Department of Natural and Life Sciences, University of 20 August 1955 Skikda, Algeria .[2] Laboratory of Ecobiology of Marine and Coastal Environments (EMMAL), University Badji Mokhtar Annaba, Algeria.

[3]Equipe Maquav, Laboratoire bioqual, INATAA, Université Frères Mentouri Constantine 1, Route de Ain El-Bey, 25000 Constantine, Algeria

[4]Department of Material Science, University of 20 August 1955 Skikda,Algeria.

Email* : s.boucetta@univ-skikda.dz

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Introduction & Objectives:

This study means to assess the impact of anti-microbials (erythromycin and sulfonamide) in a business animal groups, the Nile Tilapia "*Oreochromis* sp" freshwater fish, in a methodology of aquari-trial and error in the research facility. Toward the finish of this work, we can reason that the remedial achievement relies upon how the medication is utilized. Regarding the dosages, the intelligence of the treatment, the frequency is fundamental. The Atbs we have picked are adaptable, they are referenced without harmfulness for people and fish.

Methodology (Material and methods):

The tests were directed for a time of 10 days (as per OECD rule 203; OECD 1992), under controlled research center circumstances like those took on during the acclimation time frame. People of *Orechromis* ssp (weight of19≤Wt (g)≤989) with changing length (10.5 ≤Lt(cm)≤16.4). Were uncovered (by Balneation) to five separate ostensible centralizations of YRE (0.3, 1.7, 10, 60, and 300 µg/L) and an extra benchmark group (no substance). The determination of YRE fixations depended on I) recently announced levels in various seawater tests (0.1-1900 ng/L) (Gulkowska et al. 2007; Gaw et al. 2014; Moreno-González et al. 2014 and 2015; Chen et al 2015); ii) distributed LC50 values for YRE for fish species (>100 mg/L for the fish medaka; Kim et al. 2009) and iii) all chose fixations were sublethal, and the most minimal level was environmentally significant. 80 Tilapia people were appropriated in six 50 L aquaria, each containing 10 fish (Rodrigues et al. 2016). Fish were taken care of during intense openness and the openness medium was reestablished by 80% after 48 h of openness (Rodrigues et al. 2016). Hence, tilapia were presented through taking care of to SMZ (sulfonamides) of the request for 0.1g/kg, (for 03 days succicive), is that For the approval of the scientific method.The Codex Alimentarius Commission (2017) revealed a greatest buildup limit (MRL) an incentive for sulfadimidine (sulfamethazine) of 100 µg-kg-1 in muscle, for unknown species. As indicated by European Commission Guideline (EU) No. 37/2010, for finfish muscle, the MRL an incentive for individual sulfonamides, or joined complete buildups of all substances having a place with the sulfonamide bunch, is 100 µg-kg^{-1}.

Results and Discussion:

This investigation examined the organoleptic characteristics of Nile Tilapia (*Oreochromis* sp.) that had been subjected to novel antibiotics. The suggested approach is based on a comparison

of the biochemical characteristics of fish meat at different doses with the control. When *Oreochromis* sp showed up at the lab, morphological measurements including size, width, thickness, and weight were taken. These measurements were followed by physicochemical parameters including pH, humidity, myoglobin content, mineral composition, water retention capacity, relegated water content, fragmentation index, and electrophoretic profile. The results showed that the antibiotic dosage had no impact on pH, water loss, color (as measured by myoglobin content), moisture, or the mineral and organic matter composition. The myofibrillar fragmentation index, however, did change, with those treated with 0.3 g/l being the most tender.

Conclusion:

In context, we intend to research how these antibiotics affect fish health, nutritional metabolism, and overall bodily processes. in addition to researching their long-term impacts and using other techniques including chronic toxicity assessments and combination exposures. The next step in comprehending the dangers of antibiotics on the ecosystem is this. Thus, the presence of antibiotic residues in food derived from animals may result in allergies, malignancies, as well as toxicological hazards for consumers on the microbiological side owing to altered intestinal flora and bacterial resistance.

Keywords: *Oreochromsi* ssp, érythromycine, sulfamide, pathologies, hématologie, dépistage de résidus d'antibiotiques (uv-visible).

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