

Trematode Metacercariae in Freshwater Fish from Water Systems of Hantangang and Imjingang in Republic of Korea

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Abstract: The infection status of freshwater fish with digenetic trematode metacercariae was examined in water systems of Hantangang and Imjingang (River), the Republic of Korea. A total of 877 (594 from Hantangang and 283 from Imjingang) fishes were examined by the artificial digestion methods. *Clonorchis sinensis* metacercariae were detected in 7 (1.2%) fishes (in 3 spp.) from Hantangang in Cheorwon-gun, Gangwon-do, and 40 (14.1%) fishes (in 7 spp.) from Munsancheon in Paju-si, Gyeonggi-do. The average densities were 1.9 and 35.6 per fish infected, respectively. *Metagonimus* spp. metacercariae were detected in 312 (52.5%) and 113 (39.9%) fishes from Hantangang and Imjingang, and their average densities were 47.5 and 9.6 per fish infected, respectively. *Centrocestus armatus* metacercariae were found in 161 (27.1%) and 70 (24.7%) fishes from Hantangang and Imjingang, and their average number per fish infected was 694 and 82, respectively. *Echinostoma* spp. metacercariae were detected in 50 (8.4%) and 94 (33.2%) fishes from Hantangang and Imjingang, and their average densities were 9.6 and 23.1 per fish infected, respectively. The infection status of fishes with metacercariae of *Stephanoprora* spp., *Diplostomum* spp., *Clinostomum complanatum*, *Metorchis orientalis*, and *Metorchis taiwanensis* were analyzed by surveyed regions. Conclusively, it was confirmed that *C. sinensis* metacercariae were quite commonly detected in fishes from Munsancheon but rarely from other localities, whereas the metacercariae of other digenetic trematodes were relatively prevalent in fishes from water systems of Hantangang and Imjingang in Korea.

Key words: *Clonorchis sinensis*, *Metagonimus* spp., *Centrocestus armatus*, *Echinostoma* spp. and *Stephanoprora* spp., *Diplostomum* spp., freshwater fish, digenetic trematode, metacercaria, Hantangang, Imjingang

INTRODUCTION

Digenetic trematodes (subclass Digenea) are a relatively large group comprising of more than 2,500 nominal genera, and generally has 3 hosts, 2 intermediate and 1 definitive, in the life cycle. A variety of vertebrates, i.e., fish, amphibian, reptilian, and arthropod, act as the second intermediate hosts containing the infective larvae, metacercariae. Most of digenetic trematode metacercariae (DTM) are detected in the fish hosts, and are morphologically distinguished because they retain unique morphologies species by species [1,2]. In the Republic of Korea (Korea), since Chun [3] reported various DTM

in 16 fish species collected from streams and ponds in adjacent areas of Nakdonggang (“gang” means river), several workers investigated the infection status of fishes with DTM in various local areas, especially in southern Provinces, Gyeongsang-do and Jeolla-do [4-10].

Among the digenetic trematodes, fishborne zoonotic trematodes (FZT) provoke a public health problem in some Asian countries. FZT infections including clonorchiasis showed the higher endemicity, and they are important parasitic diseases in some riverside areas of Korea [11-13]. Seo et al. [11] reported high prevalences of clonorchiasis and metagonimiasis among the peoples residing in the riverside areas of Korea. Cho et al. [12] reported the egg positive rates in residents living in 4 large river basins, Nakdonggang, Seomjingang, Yeongsangang, and Geumgang, located in southern parts of Korea. Recently, Kim et al. [13] surveyed the prevalence of clonorchiasis in riparian people along the 5 major rivers of Korea.

On the other hand, the infection status of FZT metacercariae

•Received 1 March 2015, revised 12 May 2015, accepted 13 May 2015.

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Table 1. Infection status of freshwater fish with trematode metacercariae by localities and fish species in Hantangang, Korea

Locality and fish species examined	No. of fish examined	Metagonimus spp.		Centrocestus armatus		Echinotoma spp.		Diplostomum spp.	
		% fish infected	Av (range) ^a	% fish infected	Av (range) ^a	% fish infected	Av (range) ^a	% fish infected	Av (range) ^a
Namdacheon (Cheonwon-gun, Gangwon-do)									
<i>Hemibarbus longirostris</i>	18	100	17.4 (1-43)	0	-	88.9	23.7 (1-118)	61.1	2.3 (1-5)
<i>Pseudogobio esocinus</i>	17	100	44.5 (2-145)	0	-	41.2	3.9 (2-8)	82.4	13.8 (1-48)
<i>Acheilognathus rhombeus</i>	15	93.3	4.5 (1-12)	93.3	10.2 (2-23)	6.7	1	0	-
<i>Coreoperca herzi</i>	15	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
<i>Acanthorhodus macropterus</i>	15	86.7	2.8 (1-7)	66.7	5.3 (1-10)	0	-	0	-
<i>Zacco temminckii</i>	14	100	42.2 (2-135)	100	232 (17-848)	0	-	50	11.9 (2-40)
<i>Pungtungia herzi</i>	13	46.2	1.5 (1-3)	0	-	53.9	6.3 (2-12)	7.7	1
<i>Acheilognathus koreensis</i>	10	80	3.8 (1-8)	0	-	10	1	50	2.4 (1-6)
<i>Odontobutis platycephala</i>	10	80	5.0 (1-12)	0	-	10	1	0	-
<i>Carassius auratus</i>	3	100	1.7 (1-3)	0	-	0	-	0	-
Subtotal	130	77.7	18.3 (1-145)	29.2	91 (1-848)	25.4	13.7 (1-118)	29.2	8.3 (1-48)
Hantangang (Cheonwon-gun, Gangwon-do)									
<i>Pungtungia herzi</i>	41	2.4	1	0	-	7.3	1.7 (1-3)	0	-
<i>Zacco temminckii</i>	35	100	34 (1-127)	100	1,042 (43-3,890)	0	-	31.4	2.6 (1-9)
<i>Microphysogobio longidorsalis</i>	35	0	-	0	-	8.6	1.7 (1-2)	14.3	3.0 (1-4)
<i>Pseudogobio esocinus</i>	26	92.3	132 (2-347)	0	-	0	-	42.3	2.8 (1-10)
<i>Zacco platypus</i>	22	100	102 (10-265)	100	2,542 (529-5,720)	0	-	9.1	1
<i>Hemibarbus longirostris</i>	21	100	27 (1-262)	0	-	0	-	0	-
<i>Acheilognathus signifer</i>	20	55	2.5 (1-9)	0	-	0	-	0	-
<i>Hemibarbus myloodon</i>	19	100	254 (7-1,165)	0	-	0	-	0	-
<i>Acheilognathus rhombeus</i>	15	46.7	13 (1-68)	33.3	4.6 (1-9)	0	-	0	1.6 (1-2)
<i>Coreoperca herzi</i>	13	7.7	2	0	-	15.4	1	0	-
<i>Acheilognathus lanceolatus</i>	10	60	2.2 (1-4)	0	-	40	1.5 (1-2)	0	-
<i>Carassius auratus</i>	4	66.7	107 (1-197)	0	-	0	-	0	-
<i>Siniperca scherzeri</i>	4	0	-	0	-	25	2	0	-
<i>Sarcocheilichthys nigripinnis</i>	4	25	3	0	-	0	-	0	-
Subtotal	269	56.1	88 (1-1,165)	23.1	1,490 (1-5,720)	4.8	1.5 (1-3)	12.6	2.5 (1-10)
Hantangang (Neoncheon-gun, Gyeonggi-do)									
<i>Zacco platypus</i>	15	33.3	3.2 (2-5)	100	12 (1-33)	0	-	20	1
<i>Microphysogobio longidorsalis</i>	7	0	-	0	-	0	-	14.3	1
<i>Hemibarbus longirostris</i>	4	75	1.7 (1-2)	0	-	0	-	0	-
<i>Hemibarbus labeo</i>	4	75	1.3 (1-2)	0	-	25	1	25	2
<i>Pungtungia herzi</i>	3	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
<i>Pseudogobio esocinus</i>	1	100	5	0	-	0	-	100	1
<i>Sarcocheilichthys variegatus</i>	1	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Subtotal	35	34.3	2.5 (1-5)	42.9	12 (1-33)	2.9	1	17.1	1.2 (1-2)

(To be continued)

Table 1. (Continued)

Locality and fish species examined	No. of fish examined	Metagonimus spp.		Centrocestus armatus		Echinotoma spp.		Diplostomum spp.	
		% fish infected	Av (range) ^a	% fish infected	Av (range) ^a	% fish infected	Av (range) ^a	% fish infected	Av (range) ^a
Chatancheon (Yeoncheon-gun, Gyeonggi-do)									
<i>Pungtungia herzi</i>	25	4	1	0	-	0	-	0	-
<i>Zacco platypus</i>	25	76	10 (1-29)	100	592 (5-2,524)	0	-	44	1.9 (1-3)
<i>Rhodeus ocellatus</i>	20	30	11 (1-35)	0	-	0	-	5	1
<i>Coreoleuciscus splendidus</i>	15	26.7	1.3 (1-2)	0	-	0	-	0	-
<i>Acheilognathus yamatsuratae</i>	10	40	6 (1-19)	0	-	0	-	0	-
<i>Hemibarbus longirostris</i>	7	85.7	11 (1-45)	0	-	42.9	1.7 (1-2)	14.3	1
<i>Pseudogobio esocinus</i>	2	100	49 (12-85)	0	-	0	-	50	1
<i>Hemibarbus labeo</i>	2	0	-	0	-	0	-	100	1.5 (1-2)
Subtotal	106	39.6	11 (1-85)	23.9	592 (5-2,524)	2.8	1.7 (1-2)	15.1	1.7 (1-3)
Yeongpyeongcheon (Pocheon-si, Gyeonggi-do)									
<i>Zacco platypus</i>	20	10	14 (12-16)	90	39 (2-244)	0	-	15	1
<i>Hemibarbus labeo</i>	15	13.3	1	0	-	0	-	0	-
<i>Cyprinus capio</i>	9	0	-	0	-	0	-	11.1	1
<i>Pseudogobio esocinus</i>	3	66.7	2.5 (2-3)	100	49 (32-76)	0	-	16.7	1
<i>Zacco temminckii</i>	1	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
<i>Pseudorasbora parva</i>	54	11.1	5.8 (2-16)	38.9	41 (2-244)	0	-	0	-
Subtotal	54	52.5	47.5 (1-1,165)	27.1	694 (1-5,720)	8.4	9.6 (1-118)	16.7	4.4 (1-48)
Total ^b	594	52.5	47.5 (1-1,165)	27.1	694 (1-5,720)	8.4	9.6 (1-118)	16.7	4.4 (1-48)

^aNo. of metacercariae detected (Av: average).

^bTotal 594 freshwater fishes in 24 species were examined.

in the second intermediate hosts is used as an important epidemiological index together with those of the infection status with adult worms in the definitive and/or reservoir hosts. Thus, many Korean workers have investigated the infection status of fish from various endemic areas with FZT metacercariae to estimate the endemicities of FZT infections [3-10,14-21]. Most of these studies were performed on specific trematode species, such as *Clonorchis sinensis*, *Metagonimus* spp. (including *M. yokogawai*), *Centrocestus armatus*, and *Echinostoma hortense*, and on the fish hosts from specific regions, such as the river-side areas of major rivers in Korea [14-21]. However, with regard to the infection status of DTM, most studies were performed before 2000, and have not been widely conducted in freshwater fish from the water systems of Hantangang and Imjingang. Therefore, we performed the present study to investigate the infection status of freshwater fish with DTM in the water systems of Hantangang and Imjingang in Korea.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Freshwater fishes examined by collection sites

We collected a total of 594 freshwater fishes (in 24 species) in 5 local sites of Hantangang, i.e., Namdaecheon (“cheon” means stream) (latitude: 38.43268; longitude: 127.4375) in Cheorwon-gun, Hantangang (38.23047; 127.2179) in Cheorwon-gun, Gangwon-do, Hantangang (37.94375; 127.07142) in Yeoncheon-gun, Chatancheon (38.0855; 127.07264) in Yeoncheon-gun, and Yeongpyeongcheon (38.01408; 127.2088) in Pocheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, from August to October 2013 and in June and August, 2014 (in Namdaecheon and Hantangang in Cheorwon-gun). The numbers and species of fish examined are presented in Table 1. In addition, a total of 283 freshwater fishes (in 15 species) were collected in 3 sites of Imjingang, i.e., Imjingang (38.04905; 127.02154) in Yeoncheon-gun, Seokjangcheon (37.94185; 126.93864) in Yeoncheon-gun, and Munsancheon (37.80837; 126.85643) in Paju-si, Gyeonggi-do, from August to October, 2013. The numbers and species of fish examined are shown in Table 2.

Examination methods

All collected fishes were transferred with ice to the Department of Parasitology and Tropical Medicine, Gyeongsang National University School of Medicine, Jinju, Korea. After species identification, the fish were ground individually with a mortar with pestle or a grinder. The meat of each ground fish

Table 2. Infection status of freshwater fish with trematode metacercariae by locality and fish species in Imjingang, Korea

Locality and fish species examined	No. of fish examined	Metagonimus spp.		Centrocestus armatus		Echinotoma spp.		Diplostomum spp.	
		% fish infected	Av (range) ^a	% fish infected	Av (range) ^a	% fish infected	Av (range) ^a	% fish infected	Av (range) ^a
Imjingang (Yeoncheon-gun, Gyeonggi-do)									
<i>Sarcocheilichthys variegatus</i>	27	59.3	2.0 (1-11)	0	-	0	-	0	-
<i>Zacco platypus</i>	20	100	34 (1-250)	100	231 (2-1,050)	0	-	25	1.8 (1-3)
<i>Acheilognathus yamatutai</i>	20	100	5.1 (1-16)	20	1.3 (1-2)	30	2.0 (1-3)	0	-
<i>Abbotina springeri</i>	20	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
<i>Pungtungia herzi</i>	2	0	-	0	-	50	1	0	-
<i>Coreoleuciscus splendidus</i>	2	100	1	0	-	0	-	0	-
Subtotal	91	63.7	14 (1-250)	26.4	193 (1-1,050)	7.7	1.9 (1-3)	5.5	1.8 (1-3)
Seokjangcheon (Yeoncheon-gun, Gyeonggi-do)									
<i>Zacco platypus</i>	18	100	12 (1-31)	94.4	48 (8-130)	0	-	22.2	4.0 (1-8)
<i>Hemibarbus labeo</i>	10	80	2.4 (1-6)	0	-	20	2.5 (1-4)	0	-
<i>Hemibarbus longirostris</i>	4	25	2	0	-	100	1.5 (1-2)	50	1.5 (1-2)
Subtotal	32	84.4	8.5 (1-31)	53.1	48 (8-130)	18.8	1.8 (1-4)	18.8	3.2 (1-8)
Munscheon (Paju-si, Gyeonggi-do)									
<i>Zacco platypus</i>	30	36.7	1.5 (1-3)	96.7	11 (1-44)	0	-	46.7	2.7 (1-10)
<i>Pseudogobio esocinus</i>	30	23.3	2.6 (1-5)	0	-	100	46 (4-149)	66.7	28 (10-48)
<i>Pseudorasbora parva</i>	30	33.3	1.8 (1-4)	0	-	36.7	4.9 (1-21)	6.7	1
<i>Odontobutis platycephala</i>	30	0	-	0	-	96.7	21 (1-125)	0	-
<i>Carassius auratus</i>	20	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
<i>Abbotina rivularis</i>	12	0	-	0	-	33.3	5 (1-12)	50	1.7 (1-5)
<i>Hemibarbus longirostris</i>	6	0	-	0	-	100	16.2 (8-25)	33.3	2.0 (1-3)
<i>Squalidus gracilis majimae</i>	1	0	-	0	-	100	1	0	-
<i>Hemiculter eigenmanni</i>	1	0	-	0	-	0	-	9	-
Subtotal	160	17.5	1.9 (1-5)	18.1	11 (1-44)	50.6	26.6 (1-149)	27.5	14 (1-48)
Total ^b	283	39.9	9.6 (1-250)	24.7	82 (1-1,050)	33.2	23 (1-149)	19.4	11.5 (1-48)

^aNo. of metacercariae detected (Av: average).

^bTotal 283 freshwater fishes in 15 species were examined.

was mixed with artificial gastric juice, and the mixture was incubated at 36°C for 2 hr. The digested material was filtered with 1 × 1 mm of mesh, and washed with 0.85% saline until the supernatant became clear. The sediment was carefully examined using a stereomicroscope. Each species of digenetic trematode metacercariae were separately collected by the general morphologic features [1,2], and they were counted to get the infection rates and densities by fish species.

RESULTS

Metagonimus spp. metacercariae

The metacercariae of *Metagonimus* spp. were detected in 312 (61.1%) out of 511 fishes (in 19 spp.) from the water systems of Hantangang, and their average number was 47.5 per fish infected. Their infection status by the fish species and fish collection sites are revealed in Table 1. *Metagonimus* spp. metacercariae were found in total 113 (59.0%) out of 191 fishes (in 8 spp.) from the water systems of Imjingang, and their average number was 9.6 per fish infected. Their infection status by the fish species and surveyed areas are shown in Table 2.

Centrocestus armatus metacercariae

The metacercariae of *C. armatus* were detected in 161 (75.0%) out of 179 fishes (in 4 spp.) from the water systems of Hantangang, and their average number was 694 per fish infected. Among the positive fish species, especially 2 species of chubs, *Zacco platypus* and *Zacco temminckii* from Hantangang in Cheorwon-gun and *Z. platypus* from Chatancheon in Yeoncheon-gun were heavily infected with *C. armatus* metacercariae. Their infection status by the fish species and fish collection sites are shown in Table 1. *C. armatus* metacercariae were found in 70 (79.6%) out of 88 fishes (in 2 spp.) from the water systems of Imjingang, and their average number was 82 per fish infected. The infection status of each fish species with *C. armatus* metacercariae and surveyed areas are presented in Table 2.

Echinostoma spp. metacercariae

Echinostoma spp. metacercariae were detected in 50 (25.4%) out of 197 fishes (in 11 spp.) from the water systems of Hantangang, and their average number was 9.6 per fish infected. They were also found in 94 (64.8%) out of 145 fishes (in 9 spp.) from 3 surveyed sites of Imjingang, and their average density was 23.1 per fish infected. Especially in Munsancheon,

6 fish species were infected with the metacercariae, and their average number was 26.6 per fish infected. The infection status by fish species and surveyed areas are depicted in Tables 1 and 2. To obtain the adult fluke, the echinostome metacercariae collected in 3 fish species (*Odontobutis platycephala*, *Pseudogobio esocinus*, and *Hemibarbus longirostris*) from Munsancheon were orally infected to albino rats. Adult flukes of *Echinostoma hortense* were recovered only in the small intestines of rats infected with the metacercariae from *O. platycephala*. The echinostome metacercariae from *P. esocinus* and *H. longirostris* were morphologically identical with those of *E. hortense* from *O. platycephala*, but seemed less viable. The metacercariae of *E. hortense* were elliptical and 145-175 (156) × 95-120 (108) μm in size, had 2 suckers, a head crown with 27 collar spines including 4 corner spines in each end, 2 rows of excretory granules (Fig. 1).

Diplostomum spp. mesocercariae

Diplostomum spp. mesocercariae (=diplostomula) were detected in fishes from all surveyed areas in water systems of Hantangang and Imjingang. Their infection status by the fish species and surveyed areas are shown in Tables 1 and 2.

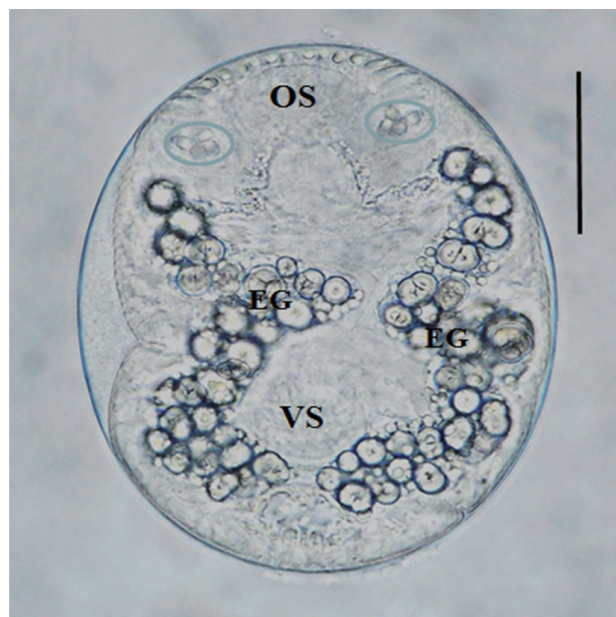
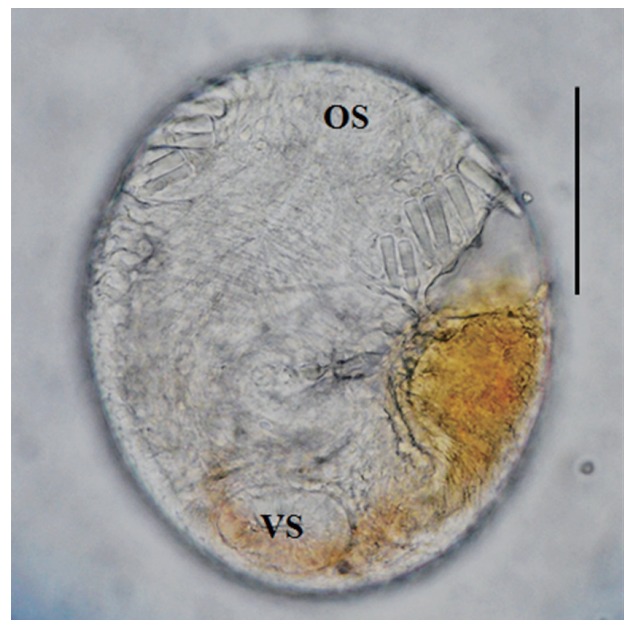


Fig. 1. A metacercaria of *Echinostoma hortense* found in *Odontobutis platycephala* in Munsancheon, Paju-si, Gyeonggi-do, which is elliptical and 156 × 108 μm in average size, has 2 suckers, a head crown with 27 collar spines including 4 corner ones (encircled) in each end, and 2 rows of excretory granules (EG).

Table 3. Infection status of *Clonorchis sinensis* metacercariae in fishes from Hantangang and Munsancheon in Korea

Locality and fish species examined	No. of fish examined	No. (%) of fish infected	No. of metacercariae detected		
			Total	Range	Average
Hantangang (Cheorwon-gun, Gangwon-do)					
<i>Pungtungia herzi</i>	41	5 (12.2)	10	1-3	2
<i>Microphysogobio longidorsalis</i>	35	1 (2.9)	2	-	2
<i>Hemibarbus mylodon</i>	19	1 (5.3)	1	-	1
Subtotal	95	7 (7.4)	13	1-3	1.9
Munsancheon (Paju-si, Gyeonggi-do)					
<i>Pseudorasbora parva</i>	30	24 (85.3)	1,269	1-1,012	52.9
<i>Pseudogobio esocinus</i>	30	2 (6.7)	17	1-16	8.5
<i>Carassius auratus</i>	20	1 (5.0)	1	-	1
<i>Abbotina revulais</i>	12	10 (83.3)	84	1-22	8.4
<i>Hemibarbus longirostris</i>	6	1 (16.7)	2	-	2
<i>Hemiculter eigenmanni</i>	1	1 (100)	46	-	46
<i>Squalidus gracilis majimae</i>	1	1 (100)	4	-	4
Subtotal	100	40 (40.0)	1,423	1-1,012	35.6
Total	195	47 (24.1)	1,436	1-1,012	30.6

**Fig. 2.** A metacercaria of *Clonorchis sinensis* collected from *Pseudorasbora parva* in Munsancheon, Paju-si, Gyeonggi-do, which is elliptical and 158×138 μm in average size, has nearly-equal sized 2 suckers (OS: oral & VS: ventral sucker), brownish pigment granules and an O-shaped excretory bladder (EB).**Fig. 3.** A metacercaria of *Stephanoprora* sp. detected in *Z. platypus* from Seokjangcheon in Yeoncheon-gun, Gyeonggi-do, which is elliptical, 128×98 μm in average size, has 22 color spines interrupted in the dorso-median of oral sucker, minute excretory granules and yellowish pigment. Scale bar is 50 μm.

Clonorchis sinensis metacercariae

The metacercariae of *C. sinensis* were detected in 7 (7.4%) out of 95 fishes in 3 species (*Pungtungia herzi*, *Microphysogobio longidorsalis*, and *Hemibarbus mylodon*), from Hantangang in Cheorwon-gun, Gangwon-do, and their average density was 1.9 per fish infected. They were also found in 40 (40.0%) fishes in 7 species from Munsancheon, and their average density

was 35.6 per fish infected. The infection status by the fish species and the locality are designated in Table 3. The metacercariae of *C. sinensis* collected from *Pseudorasbora parva* in Munsancheon were elliptical and 143-170 (158)×123-155 (138) μm in size, had 2 nearly equal-sized suckers, brownish pigment granules, and an O-shaped excretory bladder (Fig. 2).

Table 4. Infection status of *Stephanoprora* spp. metacercariae in fishes from the water systems of Hantangang and Imjingang in Korea

Locality and fish species examined	No. of fish examined	No. (%) of fish infected	No. of metacercariae detected		
			Total	Range	Average
Chatancheon (Yeoncheon-gun, Gyeonggi-do)					
<i>Zacco platypus</i>	25	1 (4.0)	1	-	1
Imjingang (Yeoncheon-gun, Gyeonggi-do)					
<i>Zacco platypus</i>	20	3 (15.0)	7	1-3	2.3
<i>Acheilognathus yamatsutae</i>	20	1 (5.0)	1	-	1
Subtotal	40	4 (10.0)	8	1-3	2
Seokjangcheon (Yeoncheon-gun, Gyeonggi-do)					
<i>Zacco platypus</i>	18	6 (33.3)	33	1-12	5.5
Total	83	11 (13.3)	42	1-12	3.8

Stephanoprora spp. metacercariae

Stephanoprora spp. metacercariae were detected in 2 fish species, i.e., *Z. platypus* and *Acheilognathus yamatsutae*, from 3 surveyed areas. Their infection status by the fish species and surveyed areas are shown in Table 4. They were elliptical in shape, 123-138 (128) × 90-110 (98) μm in size, had 22 color spines interrupted in dorsomedially, minute excretory granules, and yellowish pigment (Fig. 3).

Other trematode metacercariae

Clinostomum complanatum metacercariae were found in 2 fish species, *P. herzi* (in only 1 of 25 fish examined) and *H. longirostris* (in 2 of 7 fish: 28.6%), from Chatancheon, and their number was 1.0 per fish infected respectively. *Metorchis orientalis* metacercariae were detected in 3 fish species, *P. parva* (in 4 of 30 fish examined: 13.3%), *P. esocinus* (in 1 of 30 fish) and *Abbotina rivularis* (in 8 of 12 fish: 66.7%), from Munsancheon, and their numbers per fish infected were 3.5, 1.0, and 2.5 respectively. *Metorchis taiwanensis* metacercariae were found in 2 fish species, *P. parva* (in 3 of 30 fish examined) and *O. platycephala* (in 2 of 30 fish: 6.7%), from Munsancheon, and their average numbers were 1.0 and 1.5 per fish infected, respectively.

DISCUSSION

Kim et al. [14] reported that all fishes from upper regions of Cheongju-si, Chungcheongbuk-do were negative for *C. sinensis* metacercariae. However, Cho et al. [15] detected *C. sinensis* metacercariae in 2 fish species, *Pungtungia herzi* and *Squalidus japonicus coreanus*, only from Hantangang in Cheorwon-gun, among 9 localities surveyed in Gangwon-do. Cho et al. [22] also found them in 4 fish species, i.e., *P. herzi*, *S. japonicus*

coreanus, *Acheilognathus rhombeus*, and *Ladislavia taczanowskii*, from Hantangang in Cheorwon-gun. In the present study, we also detected *C. sinensis* metacercariae in 3 fish species, i.e., *P. herzi*, *Microphysogobio longidorsalis*, and *Hemibarbus mylodon*, from Hantangang in Cheorwon-gun, Gangwon-do, although their densities were very low. Therefore, it is confirmed again that the life cycle of *C. sinensis* is still maintained in some limited areas of Hantangang in Cheorwon-gun, Gangwon-do.

In addition, we also found *C. sinensis* metacercariae in 7 fish species from Munsancheon in Paju-si, Gyeonggi-do. This finding is the first on the presence of *C. sinensis* metacercariae in fish from the water systems of Imjingang. Therefore, it is interesting and important in epidemiological aspects of clonorchiasis. Further intensive studies on the snail and other fish intermediate hosts, humans, and reservoir definitive hosts should be investigated in the near future in the water systems of Imjingang.

A successful fish collection is a prerequisite in epidemiological surveys of FZT metacercarial infections like the present study. However, we failed to do it in some surveyed areas such as Hantangang in Yeoncheon-gun, Yeongpyeongcheon, and Seokjangcheon. In these 3 areas, the water current was so rapid and turbulent, the fish collection was possible only by the casting net at the daytime. Whereas in case of Hantangang in Cheorwon-gun, and Munsancheon, 2 fish catching methods, i.e., netting and casting net, were used together to collect various species of fish. Especially, the netting was a recommendable method for the collection of nocturnal fish species.

In the Republic of Korea, Chun [3] described more than 11 species of DTM, i.e., *C. sinensis*, *Metorchis orientalis*, *Exorchis oviformis*, *Pseudexorchis major*, *Echinochasmus japonicus*, *E. perfoliatus*, *Cyathocotyle orientalis*, *C. armatus*, *Metacercaria hasegawai*, *Rhypidocotyle lingualis*, *Diplostomum* sp., and unidentified spe-

cies, in 16 fish species from streams and ponds in adjacent areas of Nakdonggang. Lee [4] reported more than 10 species of DTM found in 12 fish species from Geumhogang, a branch of Nakdonggang, in Daegu Metropolitan City. Rhee et al. [6,7] detected more than 13 species of DTM, i.e., *C. sinensis*, *M. orientalis*, *M. taiwanensis*, *Metagonimus* spp., *E. oviformis*, *P. major*, *E. japonicus*, *E. hortense*, *C. orientalis*, *Holostephanus nipponicus*, *C. armatus*, *Metacercaria hasegawai*, and *Diplostomum orientale*, in 32 and 33 fish species from Mangyeonggang and Dongjingang in Jeollabuk-do. Besides, several studies were performed on the infection status of DTM in freshwater fishes along the riverside areas of Gyeongsang-do [5,8-10]. In the present study, we investigated the infection status of 9 DTM, i.e., *C. sinensis*, *Metagonimus* spp., *C. armatus*, *Echinostoma* spp., *Diplostomum* sp., *Stephanoprora* sp., *M. orientalis*, *M. taiwanensis*, and *C. complanatum*, and did not detect 5 species, i.e., *Metacercaria hasegawai*, *E. oviformis*, *P. major*, *C. orientalis*, and *H. nipponicum*, among the list of DTM described previously. The present study is meaningful as the first trial on the investigation of DTM infections in fishes from the northern regions of the Korean peninsula, although some studies on FZT metacercariae infections were conducted in fishes from Hantangang in Cheorwon-gun, Gangwon-do [15,22].

Stephanoprora sp. is newly added among the list of DTM in Korea. This genus, *Stephanoprora*, is a group of the Family Echinostomatidae, and mainly found from birds and rarely from mammals. Chai et al. [23] already described *Stephanoprora* sp. adult recovered in the small intestine of a stray cat from a local market of Busan Metropolitan City. They tentatively called it *Stephanoprora* sp., but they mentioned that it should be considered identical with *S. denticulata* although there are minor differences in some morphological features. We were unable to obtain the adult worms from an experimental infection of animals with *Stephanoprora* sp. metacercariae. However, in faunistic points of view, we should continuously pay attention to this interesting 22-collar-spined echinostome in Korea.

Among 9 species of DTM subjected in this study, *Metagonimus* spp. were the most highly prevalent, detected in 425 (48.5%) out of 877 fishes examined, and their prevalence was 60.5% among the positive fish species group, total 702 fish. However, their metacercarial burdens were relatively low. The burden of *Metagonimus* spp. was the highest in fishes from Hantangang in Cheorwon-gun, more than 80 (average), and it was less than 20 in fishes from remaining 7 localities. Unlike Cho et al. [22], the susceptible fish species, i.e., *Plecoglossus al-*

tivelis and *Tribolodon hakonensis*, were not examined in this study. On the other hand, at least 64 fish species (in 42 genera) were reported as the second intermediate host of *Metagonimus* spp. in Korea [1,22]. In the present study, *Metagonimus* spp. metacercariae were found in 21 fish species from the water systems of Hantangang and Imjingang. All fish species except for *Acheilognathus koreensis* were already listed among the fish intermediate hosts of *Metagonimus* spp. previously in Korea [1,22].

A total of 24 fish species in 20 genera were previously listed as the second intermediate hosts of *C. armatus* in Korea [1,21,22]. In this study, the metacercariae of *C. armatus* were detected in 5 fish species, *Z. platypus*, *Z. temminckii*, *A. rhombus*, *A. yamatsutae*, and *A. macropterus* from the water systems of Hantangang and Imjingang. Especially, 2 species of chubs, *Z. platypus* and *Z. temminckii* from Hantangang in Cheorwon-gun were highly and heavily infected. These findings agreed well with Cho et al. [22]. The high prevalence and heavy metacercarial burden in 2 species of chubs were found in almost all regions of Ganwon-do surveyed. In addition, 2 species of bitterlings, i.e., *A. yamatsutae* and *A. macropterus*, were first confirmed as the fish hosts of *C. armatus* in this study. Accordingly, total 26 fish species in 21 genera are included among the second intermediate hosts of *C. armatus* in Korea.

In the present study, *Echinostoma* spp. metacercariae were detected in 15 fish species, but their species names could not be determined. Although 3 species, i.e., *Echinostoma cinetorchis*, *E. hortense*, and *Echinostoma revolutum*, have been known to exist in Korea, there are possibilities for distribution of other *Echinostoma* spp. infecting birds and mammals via fish intermediate hosts. Among the 3 echinostome species, *E. hortense* is the dominant zoonotic species, and 8 fish species, i.e., *Misgurnus anguillicaudatus*, *Misgurnus mizolepis*, *R. oxycephalus*, *Odontobutis interrupta*, *S. japonicus coreanus*, *Rhinogobius brunneus*, *A. macropterus*, and *Acanthogobius flavimanus*, have been reported as the second intermediate hosts in Korea [1,19,22]. On the other hand, some fish species, i.e., *O. platycephala*, *P. esocinus*, and *H. longirostris*, from Munsancheon were highly infected with *Echinostoma* spp. metacercariae. In the adult worm recovery experiment, *E. hortense* adult flukes were harvested in the small intestines of experimentally infected rats.

Diplostomula are the metacercariae (mesocercariae) of *Diplostoma* spp. (Digenea: Diplostomidae) and lodge in fish and amphibians. Adult worms infect mainly birds and rarely in mammals. In the present study, diplostomula were detected in

fishes from all surveyed areas. Total 13 fish species, i.e., *A. rivulairs*, *A. koreensis*, *C. capio*, *H. longirostris*, *H. labeo*, *H. mylodon*, *M. longidorsalis*, *P. esocinus*, *P. parva*, *P. herzi*, *R. ocellatus*, *Z. platypus*, and *Z. temminckii*, are listed among the second intermediate hosts of unknown *Diplostoma* spp. in Korea. Among these fish hosts, *P. esocinus* from Namdaecheon and Munsancheon were most highly and heavily infected. Rhee et al. [7] detected diplostomula in a loach, *Misgurnus anguillicaudatus*, from Dongjingang in Jeollabuk-do, and named them as *Diplostoma orientale*. However, they did not try to recover the adult flukes, and identified them with mesocercariae only. If it is so, what species of *Diplostoma* are distributed in Korea? The species determination of *Diplostoma* mesocercariae infected in fish hosts is one of the taxonomic problems to be solved with recovery of the adult flukes in Korea.

Conclusively, it is confirmed for the first time in Korea that a variety of trematode species are inhabited in fishes from the water systems of Hantangang and Imjingang, in northern parts of South Korea. In epidemiological aspects of FZT infections, these 2 regions are endemic areas of intestinal flukes, i.e., *Metagonimus* spp., *C. armatus*, and *Echinostoma* spp., rather than *C. sinensis*.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This study was supported by a grant from Korea Association of Health Promotion (2013). We thank Jung-A Kim and Hee-Joo Kim, Department of Parasitology and Tropical Medicine, Gyeongsang National University School of Medicine, Jinju, Korea, for their help in examination of fish.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors have no conflicts of interest concerning the work reported in this paper.

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