**ORIGINAL: ENGLISH** 

## SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

Twenty-second Regional Technical Meeting on Fisheries (Noumea, New Caledonia, 6-10 August 1990)

## COORDINATION OF SPC WORK ON CIGUATERA

(Paper prepared by the Secretariat)

- 1. Several previous SPC RTMF's have noted the importance of ciguatera fish poisoning to countries of the region. This importance appears to be growing. Coastal development programmes that result in environmental damage or change (causeways, reef blasting), pollution (poisoning of corals, eutrophication caused by excess nutrients), destructive fishing methods (bleach and dynamite fishing) and natural disasters (cyclones, El Nino-associated changes in water temperature) and accidents such as shipwrecks continue to provoke sporadic ciguatera outbreaks or chronic ciguatoxicity in an apparently increasing number of incidents.
- 2. The local problems that ciguatera may cause are numerous. As well as the direct health risks to consumers of the fish, work days may be lost as the health of local populations is diminished and individuals become sensitized, making them more likely to suffer repeated poisonings with reducing amounts of toxin. Easily accessible coastal fishing grounds may become essentially unfishable because of the ciguatera threat. Development of export marketing ventures are hampered by fear of ciguatoxicity, as are local marketing operations in some cases, and there is the possibility of litigation against vendors of toxic fish products.
- 3. Because of these reasons, ciguatera is not only of concern to fisheries workers, but is also of importance to health workers, economists, environmentalists, and others involved in various aspects of development. While the interdisciplinary nature of problems associated with ciguatera draw together a range of different technical areas and the perspectives associated with them, it also makes approaches to problems less straightforward and more difficult.
- 4. This problem of focus has been experienced with the production of a new SPC Ciguatera Handbook, as recommended by the 20th RTMF. There are numerous difficulties inherent in producing a handbook that provides the right level of technical coverage of the biological, medical, environmental and economic issues involved, and that is equally relevant to the needs of each of the interest groups to which it should be addressed. These difficulties are not insurmountable but, because there has so far been no organised interdisciplinary approach to ciguatera issues within the SPC, they have seriously hindered the production of the handbook, which is still in draft form.

- 5. SPC continues to receive requests for assistance on ciguatera-related problems in member countries. These may include requests for information, advice, technical assistance or funding support, and may be channeled through the Fisheries, Health, Environment or other programmes. As a result, the Commission has formally established a ciguatera committee, which comprises members of each of these sections, and which will serve as a means of coordinating SPC activities in this field.
- 6. The Committee met for the first time in June 1990 and discussed ciguatera-related areas in which SPC was active, or could become active. The following actions were agreed:
  - the Fisheries Programme will give priority to completing the draft Ciguatera Handbook, with support from other sections, especially Health. The Fish Handling and Processing Officer will assume responsibility for completion and publication of the draft as soon as possible;
  - the Fisheries Programme will accelerate the establishment of a Special Interest Group (SIG) on ciguatera, and with the support of all other sections will prepare an Information Bulletin on the topic. The Fisheries Information Officer has received commitments to actively participate in the SIG, and to contribute to the Bulletin, from ciguatera researchers world-wide. A first draft of the Bulletin is available from the Secretariat;
  - the Health Programme will actively encourage the reporting of information on ciguatera cases and outbreaks, and will make this information available via the SIG. As part of this activity, the Health and Fisheries Programmes will develop and distribute a standard case investigation form that can be used by medical or fisheries personnel to report ciguatera information that could be logged into an accumulating regional database. A draft form is attached as appendix 1;
  - the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPEP) will develop planning guidelines for coastal development projects that will make development planners aware of the potential ciguatera risk;
  - all Programmes will attempt to strengthen links with institutions involved or interested in ciguatera research, and will support their efforts in as far as possible. Priority will be given to the study of ciguatera and types of reef disturbance, and to arranging for the testing of fish samples.

## Action required

7. This meeting is invited to:

comment on the above approach to studying and improving our understanding of ciguatera;

suggest additional areas of emphasis;

suggest potential areas of collaboration between the Commission and other bodies at both national and international levels.

## South Pacific Commission SEAFOOD POISONING REPORT FORM

Please fill in the answers to the questions completely. Tick the boxes where appropriate.

etails of person filling in report form:
ame Job/ Position
ontact address
eate:Signature
oisoned person's details:
Sex (M/F) Age (yrs)
ddress
ddiess
etails of the seafood that caused the poisoning: (tick all the boxes that apply)
ype of food Where caught How preserved What eaten How eaten
Fish River Fresh, no ice _ Head Unprepared (raw) _ U
Crab Mangrove Fresh, iced Flesh Marinated
Lobster Beach Frozen Skin Cooked U
Other crustacean  Reef patch  Salted  Liver
Gastropod* Lagoon Dried Roe D
Bivalve* Outer reef Smoked Other organs How many others
Other mollusc    Open sea
Other (specify) Other (specify) Other (specify) felt sick?
Other (specify) Other (specify
fame of vendor or restaurant (if bought)  fame of place it was caught (if known)  Then was the food eaten?  Date Time  Then did you first feel sick?  Date  Gastropods are one-shelled seafoods like snails, trochus, conches, etc.  Bivalves are two-shelled seafoods like clams, mussels, cockles, oysters, etc.
ymptoms: (tick all the boxes that apply)
Burning or pain when touching cold water Pin pricking sensation on touching water Tingling or numbness sensations Strange taste in mouth Difficulty or pain in urinating Skin itching or redness Difficulty in breathing Excessive salivation Fever or chills Difficulty in walking Excessive sweating Headache Difficulty in talking Diarrhoea Joint aches Eye irritation Vomiting Muscle cramps
ledical data:
ulse   Blood pressure / Pupils
n case of death:
ate of death Autopsy findings
ther information

Please return this form to:

South Pacific Commission, P. O. Box D5, Nouméa CEDEX, New Caledonia