DIAGNOSING & TREATING SICK FISH JAPI®



APPEARANCE	DESCRIPTION	SUGGESTED TREATMENT	CAUSATIVE AGENT	
Fungal Infection	 Whitish cottony tufts or patches appear on the mouth, skin and fins of tropical fish, goldfish and koi. 	PIMAFIX TM FISH REMEDY	True fungal infections are caused by Saprolegnia and Achlya species.	
Fin and Tail Rot	 Fins appear ragged and split. Disease can progress until fins and tail are completely eroded. Secondary fungal infections commonly occur. 	MELAFIX™ FISH REMEDY For an alternative medication, select one of the following treatments: PIMAFIX or FIN & BODY CURE™ fish remedy.	Several bacteria infections can cause degradation of the fins and tails of fish. These pathogens include Flavobacterium columnaris, Nocardia, Mycobacterium and Pseudomonas species.	
Flukes/Parasitic Worms	 Most parasitic worms are not visible without the aid of a microscope. Fish will scratch against objects and appear listless. A grayish film may form on the body. Rapid breathing in fish may be accompanied by gasping at the surface of the water, or the fish sitting on the bottom of the aquarium. Gills undergo severe damage, leading to suffocation and death. 	GENERAL CURE [™] FISH REMEDY For an alternative medication, use the following together: MELAFIX <u>and</u> PIMAFIX	Dactylogyrus and Gyrodactylus are parasitic worms, commonly called flukes, that attack fins, skin and especially gills of fish. Parasitic worms are frequently found on newly imported fish. The worms attach to the skin of fish via hooks, where they can feed on blood and body fluids. Secondary bacterial or fungal infections may occur following infestation by either of these parasites.	
Hole-In-The-Head Disease (Hexamita)	 The most obvious symptom is the pitting and erosion of skin and muscle tissue around the face of the fish. This erosion appears to be a symptom of the parasite's presence in the intestinal tract, not on the surface of the fish. Many fish exhibit poor appetite, weight loss and nervousness; without proper treatment, death ultimately results. 	GENERAL CURE	Hexamita and/or Spironucleus parasites infect the intestinal tract of many tropical fish, especially cichlids.	
Dropsy and Malawi Bloat	 Fish develop a bloated appearance due to accumulation of fluid in the body cavity. Scales may appear to stick out from the sides of fish. In advanced cases, fish lose the ability to swim and may float upside down. 	MELAFIX or PIMAFIX For an alternative medication, select one of the following treatments: FIN & BODY CURE and add AQUARIUM SALT to reduce fluid.	Internal Aeromonas bacterial infections most commonly cause this disease. Viral and internal parasitic pathogens (Myxobolus cerebralis) have also been indicated, but are untreatable symptoms.	
Bacterial Hemorrhagic	• Fish show blood streaks in the fins and body.	MELAFIX For an alternative medication, select one of the following treatments: PIMAFIX or FIN & BODY CURE.	Pseudomonas, Aeromonas or Streptococcus bacterial species most commonly cause these symptoms.	

Septicemia

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Eye Cloud, Body Slime	 Eyes develop a whitish haze and/or protrude from the head. Hazy or slimy patches appear on the bodies of fish. If infested with parasites, fish may scratch on objects in the aquarium and exhibit rapid breathing. 	MELAFIX™ FISH REMEDY For an alternative medication, select one of the following treatments: PIMAFIX™ fish remedy, or FIN & BODY CURE™ fish remedy.	Bacterial pathogens include Pseudomonas, Mycobacterium or Streptococcus. Parasitic pathogens include Trichodina, Ichthyobo- do, and Chilodonella See Subdinical Parasitic Infection below, if fish are scratching.
Ich (Ichthyophthirius)	 Early symptoms of this infection in fish include darting in the aquarium and scratching against the gravel and ornaments. Fish exhibit labored breathing and may remain at the water's surface, near filters and aeration devices. White spots may or may not be visible on fish. 	LIQUID SUPER ICK CURE™ FISH REMEDY In addition, add AQUARIUM SALT to replace electrolytes.	Ich, a protozoan parasite, also known as white spot disease, is caused by the external parasite Ichthyophthirius multifiliis. This microscopic parasite has a multi-staged life cycle and is invisible during its theront stage. Theronts burrow into gill and skin tissue, causing severe electrolyte loss and gill damage and prompting secondary bacterial and/or fungal infections.
Subclinical Parasitic Infestation	 Fish may scratch on objects in the aquarium. Slimy skin may develop on fish and fins may be clamped. Labored breathing may be observed. 	LIQUID SUPER ICK CURE In addition, add AQUARIUM SALT to replace electrolytes.	Trichodina, Ichthyobodo, and Chilo- donella are protozoan parasites that infect the skin and gills of fish. These parasites have a multi-stage life cycle, similar to Ich, and are often microscopic. They burrow into gill and skin tissue, causing severe electrolyte loss and gill damage and prompting secondary bacterial and/or fungal infections.
Open Red Sores	• Fish exhibit open red sores on the body.	MELAFIX For an alternative medication, select one of the following treatments: PIMAFIX, E.M. ERYTHROMYCIN [™] fish remedy or FIN & BODY CURE.	Aeromonas species most commonly cause these symptoms. Red sores may also be caused by high ammonia levels in the water. Test your ammonia level in your aquarium with AMMONIA TEST STRIPS to rule this factor out.
Mouth Fungus - O Saddleback Disease	 Raised, gray patches are observed on the fins and mouth areas of fish. Live bearers, such as guppies and mollies, develop grayish patches on their backs, giving rise to the name "saddle back disease." Infected areas may develop into red ulcers and infect the gills, causing rapid loss of fish. 	MELAFIX or PIMAFIX For an alternative medication, select one of the following treatments: E.M. ERYTHROMYCIN or FIN & BODY CURE.	Flavobacterium columnaris is a common bacterium responsible for this disease.
Bacterial Gill Disease	 Fish will scratch against objects and appear listless. A grayish film may form on the body. Rapid breathing in fish may be accompanied by gasping at the surface of the water, or the fish sitting on the bottom of the aquarium. Gills undergo severe damage, leading to suffocation and death. 	MELAFIX For an alternative medication, select one of the following treatments: PIMAFIX, E.M. ERYTHROMYCIN or FIN & BODY CURE.	This bacterial disease can be caused by many pathogens such as <i>Pseudomonas</i> and <i>Mycobacterium</i> species. High ammonia and nitrite levels can also impact gills. Test your ammonia and nitrite levels in your aquarium with a MASTER TEST KIT or 5 IN 1 AQUARIUM TEST STRIPS.
Questions or comments? Call us at 1-800-847-0659 www.apifishcare.com	Note: At times, more than one medication is needed to treat bacterial infections. This is because, without identifying the species of bacteria, the most effective treatment can be difficult to determine. So, if the first product listed under suggested treatment is ineffective, it is recommended to try the other products in the order listed.		

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