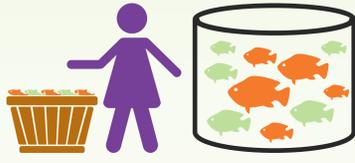


# Rapid genomic detection of aquaculture pathogens

## Opportunities and Challenges

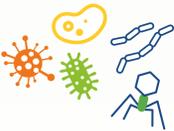


**Global finfish** aquaculture production of **54.1 million tons** worth **USD 138.5 billion** annually<sup>1</sup>

Aquaculture is one of the **fastest growing food** producing sectors<sup>2</sup>



Losses to aquatic animal diseases exceed **USD 6 billion per annum**<sup>6</sup>



**Infectious disease** is a primary limitation to aquaculture production<sup>7</sup>



**4.5 billion people** rely on fish as a protein source<sup>3</sup>

**19.3 million** are employed in the aquaculture sector<sup>1</sup>

**67 different antibiotic** compounds are used in **11 major producing countries**<sup>8</sup>



Non-targeted use of antibiotics often **ineffective** and promote **increased resistance**<sup>9</sup>



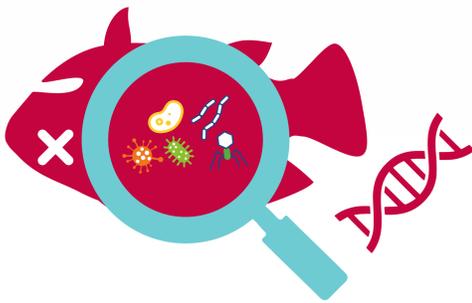
**Human population** expected to reach **9.7 billion** by **2050**<sup>4</sup>

**40% by 2030**<sup>5</sup>. Expected increase in demand for fish. Aquaculture will play a major role in meeting this



**Capacity to diagnose and treat disease** is **limited** in low income food deficit countries

## Our innovation

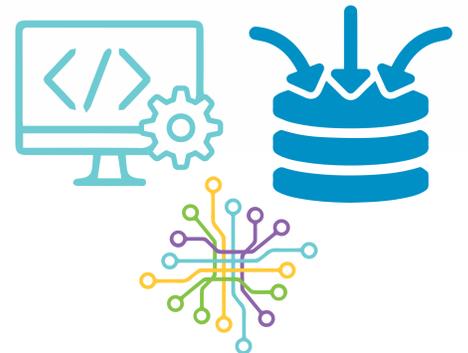


- **Real-time diagnostics** for disease **prevention** and **treatment**
- **Monitoring** and **surveillance** for **food safety** and **biosecurity**
- **Identification** of **outbreak** origins

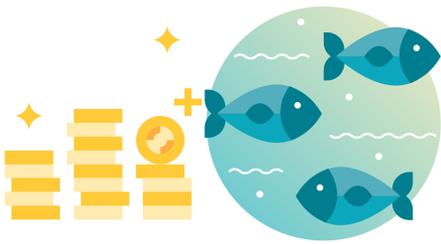


**Genomic sequencing** with **portable** Minion and MinIT devices from Oxford Nanopore Technologies

- Easy to use
- Same day diagnostics
- Little capital investment



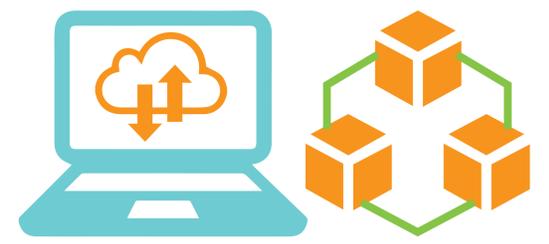
Our **AI solutions** are designed to **decode noisy** sequence data to deliver **real-time diagnostics** with **unprecedented accuracy**



Leads to **increased production** and **income** for **improved livelihoods**, **food** and **nutrition security**. Significant improvements in **animal welfare** and **greatly reduced use** of **antimicrobials**



**Real-time diagnostics** enable **fast targeted response** to disease, expedited **vaccine formulation**, prevention or localisation of **disease outbreaks**



**Cloud-based computing** and **data storage** solutions quickly reduce large **complex datasets** down to **readable** and **actionable results**

## SOURCES

<sup>1</sup> FAO. 2018. The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2018. Meeting the sustainable development goals. Rome. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO

<sup>2</sup> Metlan M, Troell M, Christensen V, Steenbeek J and Poil S. 2019. Mapping diversity of species in global aquaculture. Reviews in Aquaculture; doi: 10.1111/raq.12374, pp 1-11

<sup>3</sup> Bene C, Barange M, Subasinghe R, Andersen PP and Merino G. 2015. Feeding 9 billion by 2050 – Putting fish back on the menu. Food Security 7(2), 261-274; doi.org/10.1007/s12571-015-0427-z

<sup>4</sup> United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). World Population Prospects 2019: Ten Key Findings

<sup>5</sup> FAO. 2019. The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture assessments. Rome

<sup>6</sup> World Bank. Reducing disease risks in aquaculture. World Bank Report #88257-GLB. 2014

<sup>7</sup> Stentford GD, Sritunyaluckana K, Flegel TW, Williams BA, Withyachumnamkul B, Itsathitphaisam O and Bass D. 2017. New paradigms to help solve the global aquaculture disease crisis. PLoS Pathogens 13(2): e1006160; doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.1006160

<sup>8</sup> Lulijwa R, Rupia EJ and Allaro AC. 2019. Antibiotic use in aquaculture, policies and regulation, health and environmental risks: a review of the top 15 major producers. Reviews in Aquaculture; doi: 10.1111/raq.12344

<sup>9</sup> Watts JEM, Schreier HJ, Lanska L and Hale MS. 2017. The rising tide of antimicrobial resistance in aquaculture: sources, sinks and solutions. Marine Drugs 15(6):158; doi: 10.3390/md15060158