

Antidepressants stimulate population growth in the harpacticoid copepod *Nitocra spinipes*

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Introduction

Copepods

- Potentially largest animal biomass on earth
- Important as prey for fish (trophic link)
- Small size and short life cycle
- → easy lab culture & ecotox. testing

imal biomass on earth fish (trophic link) life cycle cotox. testing

Antidepressants

- Widely used against depressive disorders
- Detectable in effluents
- Potential threat to biota?

Population effects

- May disrupt ecosystem functioning
- Rarely investigated due to high cost and effort

Materials & Methods

Test species: Nitocra spinipes

- Brackish water habitats
- Worldwide distribution
- Sexual reproduction
- Test species since 1970s^[1]



Nauplius



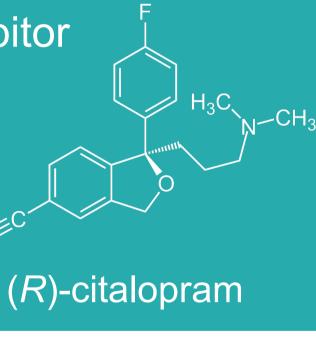


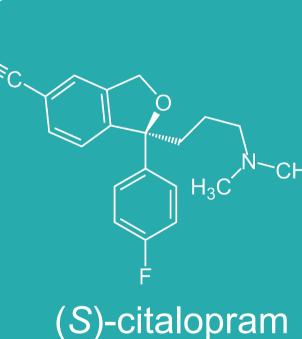
Adult



Test compound: Citalopram hydrobromide

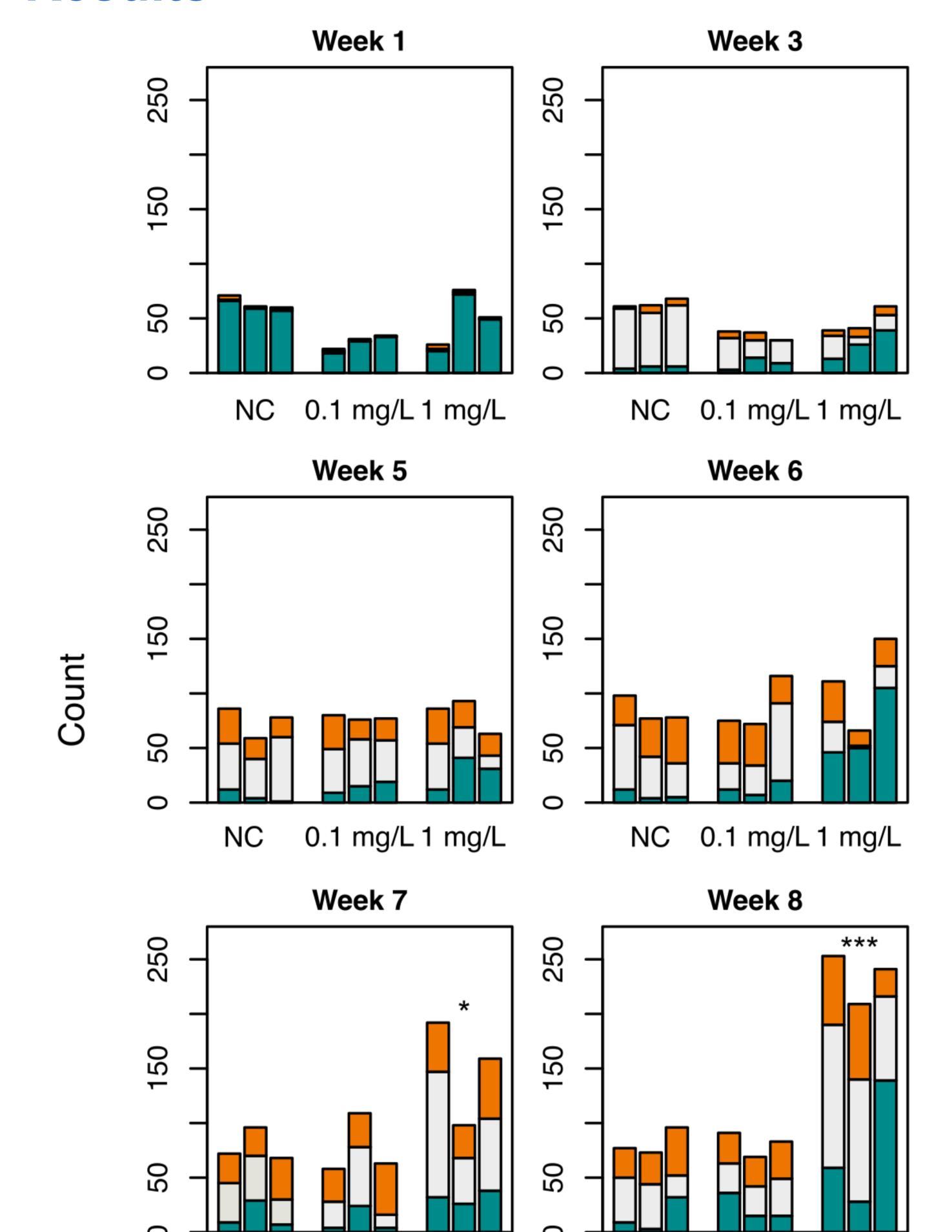
- Selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitor
- Among the antidepressants with the highest environmental concentrations (up to 10 μg/L)^[2]





population modeling. SETAC Brussels - Poster Presentation.

Results



One-tailed Dunnett's test; H_0 : Treatment \leq NC; ***p < 0.001, *p < 0.05

Nau 🗆 Cop 🗖 Adu

0.1 mg/L 1 mg/L

Discussion

- Population stimulation effects were found after 7 weeks at 1 mg/L
- The results are in line with sublethal reproduction promoting effects observed in individuals in a preceding life history experiment^[3]
- Whether the stimulation effects are beneficial to the population health in the long term should be further investigated

Conclusions

- Population experiments add realism to ecotox. testing since they integrate both lethal and sublethal effects
- Effects were only observed at a factor
 100 above environmentally relevant
 concentrations

Contact

NC

0.1 mg/L 1 mg/L

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[1] Bengtsson, B.-E., 1978. Use of a Harpacticoid Copepod in Toxicity Tests. Mar. Pollut. Bull. 9, 238-241.

[2] Fong, P.P., Ford, A.T., 2014. The Biological Effects of Antidepressants on the Molluscs and Crustaceans: A Review. Aquat. Toxicol. 151, 4-13. [3] Koch, J., Janssen, C.R., De Schamphelaere, K., 2017. Harpacticoid copepods in risk assessment - Combining life cycle experiments with



