The Ecophysiological Effects of Water Temperature and Ibuprofen on *Hemigrapsus*oregonensis







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Introduction

Topic:

 Combined effects of increased water temperature and ibuprofen and the effect it has on *H. oregonensis* physiology

Importance:

- Presence of pharmaceuticals have been in aquatic systems for decades, only recently has there been a push to closely examine the concentrations (Fernandes et al. 2021)
- H. oregonensis face multiple stressors in their natural environment
 - Low tide → increased temperatures
 - Runoff → contaminated water + accumulation of pharmaceuticals in water and sediment

Background/Relevance

Temperature

- Global increases in temperature
- Near-shore species are strongly impacted

Ibuprofen

- Consumed at high rates (180 tons per year Germany)
- After wastewater treatment, residual ibuprofen is still prevalent

Combined Effects

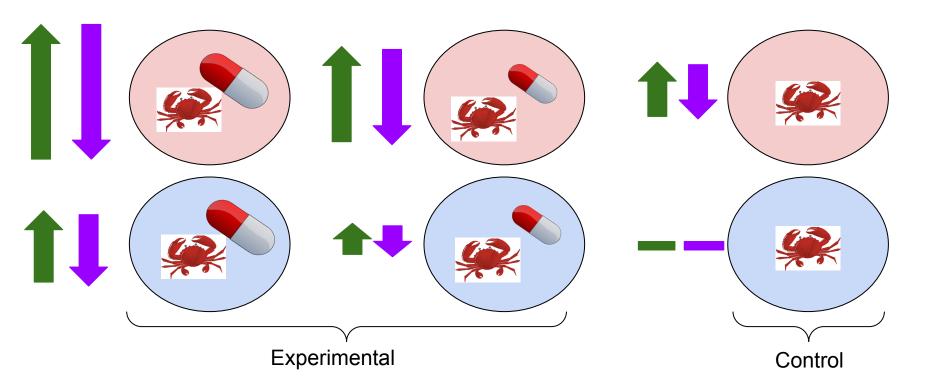
- Temperature is known to impact toxicity of chemicals
- Other NSAIDs designated at "harmful" have "toxic" statuses with increased temperatures
- Lack of research on the combined effects most research is temperature OR ibuprofen

Research Questions

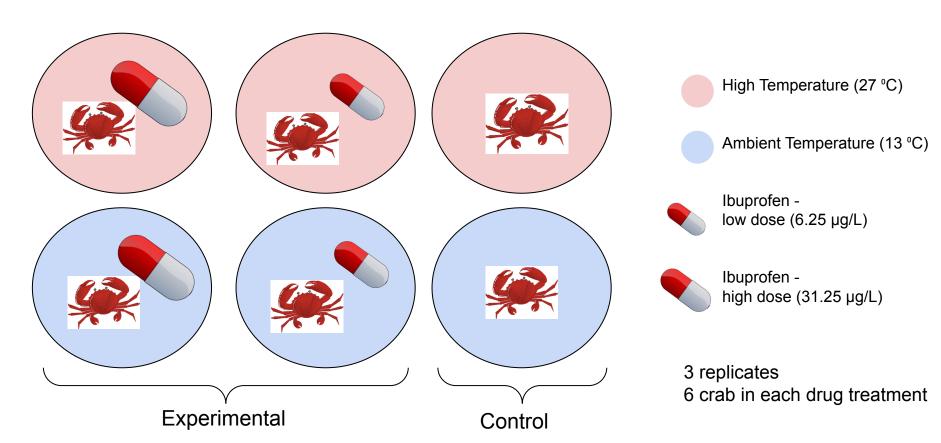
- 1. How will increasing concentrations of ibuprofen affect **glucose** and **respiration** rates in *H. oregonensis*?
- 2. How will an increase in temperature affect **glucose** and **respiration** rates in *H. oregonensis*?
- 3. How will the combined effects of ibuprofen concentrations and increased temperature affect **glucose** and **respiration** rates in *H. oregonensis*?

Glucose Respiration

Hypotheses



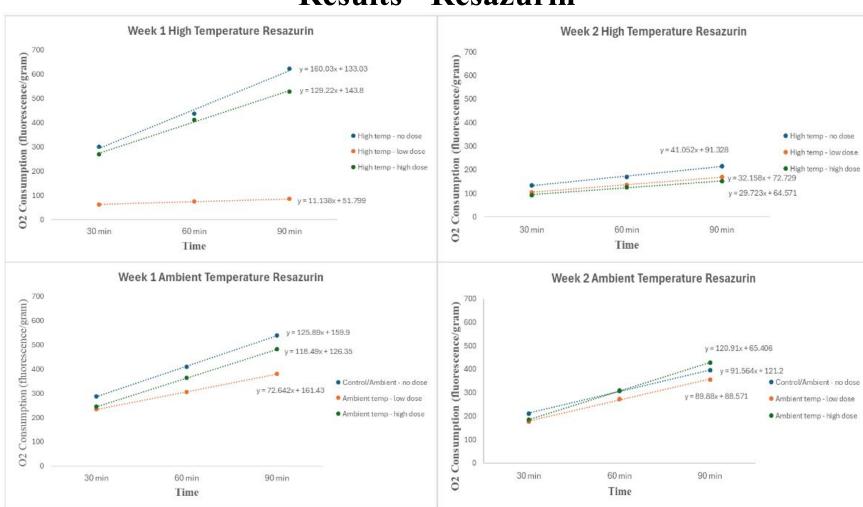
Experimental Design



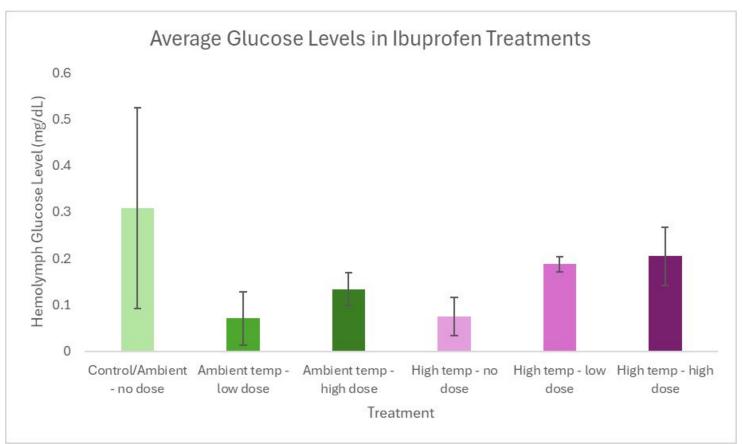
Methods

- Oxygen consumption → resazurin each week
 - 30 min
 - o 60 min
 - o 90 min
 - Used 1 crab from each treatment as representative
 - Graphed for visualization of results across weeks
- Glucose levels → hemolymph extraction on the last day
 - Average of all crabs from each treatment
- Tank cleaning each week
 - Re-dosed tanks after cleaning

Results - Resazurin



Results - Hemolymph Glucose



Interpretations/Conclusions

 NSAIDS combined with thermal stress reduce oxygen consumption due to fatigue and energy depletion.

 Exposure to NSAIDS depletes glucose levels especially at ambient temperature OR glucose production is lower in ambient temperatures

 One week heat exposure elevates O2 consumption but two week heat exposure suppresses O2 consumption.

Limitations

• Small amount of replicates could explain high variance

 Singular Hemolymph assay at the end of week two doesn't give us a reference point for interpretation of results

 Sexes of crabs weren't considered which could explain mixed results due to how females mobilize glucose during stress

Future Work

Next steps:

- Long-term drug studies (chronic response Fent et al. 2006)
- Drug mixture studies (how combined drugs change physiology Nieto et al. 2016)
- Tissue response to drugs (gill, cell damage Aguirre-Martinez et al. 2013)

Unanswered questions:

- Does the type of ibuprofen used impact crab response (e.g., liquid form)?
- Is there a threshold where ibuprofen appears to be beneficial?
- How might these crabs have responded over a longer period of exposure?

Potential applications:

• Shore crabs such as *H. oregonensis* are early signals for how marine organisms can be affected by both increased temperature and ibuprofen

References

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Photos:

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- https://wsg.washington.edu/hemigrapsus-oregonensis-jaws/
- https://stock.adobe.com/uk/images/thermometer-and-sun-hot-weather-and-high-temperature-illustration-vector-illustration/428993452