{rokbox title=|Nacra (Pinna nobilis) sobre Posidonia oceanica :: Foto: Salud Deudero (COB-IEO)| thumb=|images/stories/ieo/imagenespublicaciones/centro-oceanografico-baleares-pinna-nacra-posidonia-don-pedro-salud-deudero-2013-thumb.jpg|}images/stories/ieo/imagenespublicaciones/centro-oceanografico-baleares-pinna-nacra-posidonia-don-pedro-salud-deudero-2013.jpg{/rokbox}

Antoni Sureda, Silvia Tejada, Antonio Box, **Salud Deudero**, (2013). **Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon levels and measures of oxidative stress in the Mediterranean endemic bivalve *Pinna nobilis* exposed to the Don Pedro oil spill**. Marine Pollution Bulletin. Volume 71, Issues 1–2, 15 June 2013, Pages 69–73.

Abstract: The fan mussel (*Pinna nobilis* Linné, 1758) is the largest endemic Mediterranean bivalve subject to strict protection as an endangered species. Antioxidant biomarkers in P. nobilis gills for biomonitoring marine pollution were researched after the Don Pedro oil spill. Two sampling locations on the east and southeast of the island of Ibiza (Western Mediterranean, Spain) were selected, one extensively affected by the oil spill and the other unaffected (control area). Mussels were sampled 1 month, 6 months and 1 year after the accident. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon levels and antioxidant enzymes significantly increased as result of the oil spill in all sampling periods (p minor than 0.05). Oxidative damage in lipids significantly increased in the mussels collected in the affected area (p minor than 0.05), though such damage was back to normal after 1 year. In conclusion, the Don Pedro oil spill induced a situation of oxidative stress on *P. nobilis* that continued a year later.

Keywords: Antioxidant enzymes, Biomarker, Oil spill, Oxidative stress, PAHs