Proposal No.	15-112

-	ask Force Considerat 19 Biennial Meeting	tion	a. b. c.		Growing Area Harvesting/Handling/I Administrative	Distribution
Submitter	Executive Board					
Affiliation	Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference (ISSC)					
Address Line 1	209 Dawson Road					
Address Line 2	Suite 1					
City, State, Zip	Columbia, SC 29223-1740					
Phone	803-788-7559					
Fax	803-788-7576					
Email	issc@issc.org					
Proposal Subject	Direct Plating Method for trh					
Specific NSSP	Section IV. Guidance Documents					
Guide Reference	Chapter II. Growing Areas .11 Approved NSSP Laboratory Tests					
Text of Proposal/ Requested Action	This method was developed by Jessica Jones (FDA Gulf Coast Seafood Laboratory) and is being submitted by the ISSC Executive Board. The Executive Board granted interim approval to this method on March 13, 2015. The Executive Board is submitting this proposal to comply with Article V. Section 1. of the ISSC Constitution, Bylaws, and Procedures.					
	Submitted by method developer Jessica Jones (FDA Gulf Coast Seafood Laboratory) 5. Approved Methods for Vibrio Enumeration					
		Vibrio Ir	ndicator Ty	ype:	Application: PHP Sample Type: Shucked	Applicatio Reopenin
		ibrio vulnific	us (V.v.)		X	
		ibrio vulnific	us (V.v.)		X	
	QPCR-MPN ⁵	ibrio vulnific	us (V.v.)		X	
		ibrio paraha				
		ibrio paraha			,	
		h+ Vibrio pa V.p.)	<u>rahaemoly</u>	<u>yticus</u>	X	<u>X</u>
	Footnotes: ¹ EIA procedure of Tamplin, et al, as described in Chapter 9 of the FDA Bacteriological Analytical Manual, 7th Edition, 1992. ² MPN method in Chapter 9 of the FDA Bacteriological Analytical Manual, 7th Edition, May 2004 revision, followed by confirmation using biochemical analyses or by the DNA -alkaline phosphatase labeled gene probe (vvhA). ³ MPN format with confirmation by biochemical analysis, gene probe methodology as listed in Chapter 9 of the FDA Bacteriological Analytical Manual, 7th Edition, May 2004 revision, or a method that a State can demonstrate is equivalent. ⁴ PCR methods as they are listed in Chapter 9 of the FDA Bacteriological Analytical Manual, 7th Edition, May 2004 revision, or a method that a State of the FDA Bacteriological Analytical Manual, 7th Edition, May 2004 revision, or a method that a State of the FDA Bacteriological Analytical Manual, 7th Edition, May 2004 revision, or a method that a State of the FDA Bacteriological Analytical Manual, 7th Edition, May 2004 revision, or a method that a State of the FDA Bacteriological Analytical Manual, 7th Edition, May 2004 revision, or a method that a State of the FDA Bacteriological Analytical Manual, 7th Edition, May 2004 revision, or a method that a State of the FDA Bacteriological Analytical Manual, 7th Edition May 2004 revision, or a method that a State of the FDA Bacteriological Analytical Manual, 7th Edition May 2004 revision, or a method that a State of the FDA Bacteriological Analytical Manual, 7th Edition May 2004 revision, or a method that a State of the FDA Bacteriological Analytical Manual, 7th Edition May 2004 revision, or a method that a State of the FDA Bacteriological Analytical Manual, 7th Edition May 2004 revision, or a method that a State of the FDA Bacteriological Analytical Manual, 7th Edition May 2004 revision, or a method that a State of the FDA Bacteriological Analytical Manual, 7th Edition May 2004 revision, or a method that a State of the FDA Bacteriological Analytical Manual, 7th Edition May 20					

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	can
	demonstrate is equivalent.
	⁵ Vibrio vulnificus, ISSC Summary of Actions 2009. Proposal 09-113, Page
	123.
	⁶ Direct plating method for <i>trh</i> as described in Nordstrom et al., 2006.
Public Health	Scientific evidence suggests that the presence of the trh gene in V.
Significance	parahaemolyticus (V.p.) is correlated with higher virulence. Additionally, at the
	2013 conference, proposal 13-202 was adopted which requires testing for the
	presence of trh prior to reopening of growing areas closed as a result of $V.p.$
	illnesses [Chapter II @.01.F(5)]. Currently, there are no NSSP approved methods
	for enumeration of <i>trh</i> . This method is a needed option for testing following <i>V.p.</i> illness closures.
Cost Information	This method costs ~\$5 per test for laboratory consumables, supplies, and reagents.
	Most equipment needed for testing is standard microbiology equipment, but
	purchase of a specialized water bath or environmental chamber may be necessary at
	a cost of ~\$3,000-\$5,000. Additional costs for a laboratory would vary based on
	their operational overhead and labor.
Action by 2015	Recommended referral of Proposal 15-112 to an appropriate committee as
Laboratory Methods	determined by the Conference Chair to further review the data submitted.
Review Committee	
Action by 2015	Recommended adoption of 2015 Laboratory Methods Review Committee
Task Force I	recommendation on Proposal 15-112.
Action by 2015	Adopted recommendation of Task Force I on Proposal 15-112
General Assembly	Q 1 11 Q 6 1 1 D 11 7 11 2
Action by FDA	Concurred with Conference action on Proposal 15-112.
January 11, 2016 Action by 2017	Decomposed referred of Proposed 15 112 to an empression committee as
Laboratory Committee	Recommended referral of Proposal 15-112 to an appropriate committee as determined by the Conference Chair.
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Action by 2017 Task Force I	Recommended adoption of Lab Committee recommendation on Proposal 15-112.
Action by 2017 General	Adopted the recommendation of Task Force I on Proposal 15-112.
Action by 2017 General Assembly	Adopted the recommendation of Task Poice Fon Proposal 13-112.
Action by FDA	Concurred with Conference action on Proposal 15-112.
February 7, 2018	Concurred with Conference action on Froposal 13-112.
1 Columny 1, 2016	