2018 RESEARCH PRIORITIES

#	Research Need	Ranking
1.	Methods for detection of pathogenic Vibrios that are faster, cheaper and more sensitive	3.058824
2.	Understanding of the ecology and pathogenicity of virulent strains of Vibrios	2.957627
3.	Update risk assessments for Vp and Vv. to address regional differences, consumption patterns, dose-response, influence of local environmental conditions, etc.)	2.889831
4.	Better screening methods (qualitative or semi-quantitative detection of toxins; field deployable, inexpensive, rapid, and easy)	2.694915
5.	Better tools for the identification of toxin-producing algal species and a better understanding of the factors influencing toxin production and shellfish uptake / depuration dynamics. (For example, what species are producing okadaic acid, dinophysis toxins, and related toxins in regions where DSP has been detected?)	2.632479
6.	Evaluate influence of culture methods and post harvest practices on Vibrio growth	2.59322
7.	Time required to depurate viruses?	2.439024
8.	Better quantitative and confirmatory methods, (such as liquid chromatography (LC) and LC with mass spectroscopy).	2.435897
9.	Compilation and collection of Vibrio strains for virulence research and describe established ranges for various strains	2.355932
10.	Tools to allow the culture of Norovirus for enumeration.	2.289474
11.	Alternative PHP methods for reducing Vibrios that retain the product attributes of live shellfish	2.279661
12.	Refine minimum dilution standards for classification around WWTP according to plant design, capacity, characteristics of receiving water basin (ie. tidal flow, retention times and flow rates)	2.205128
13.	What are the human health impacts of contaminants of emerging concern in WWTP effluent that may be accumulated by shellfish (ie. pharmacological compounds, estrogen mimics, EU-banned detergent Oxy-clean, caffeine, insecticides, etc.)	2.179487
14.	Evaluate public health impact of contamination by birds, mammals and wildlife associated withcultured and wild shellfish.	2.145299
15.	Develop better tools to evaluate whether shellfish have been fully cooked. The acid phosphatase test has not been fully validated. A quantitative test would be a significant improvement over current organoleptic tests.	1.722689
16.	Evaluate public health impact of microplastics consumption	1.683761