

Template for comments - Draft ISPMs for country consultation, 2010

DRAFT ANNEX TO ISPM 27:2010

Plum pox virus

See [instructions](#) on how to use this template at the end of the document. Following these will greatly facilitate the compilation of comments and the work of the Standards Committee.

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
GENERAL COMMENTS					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When discussing diagnostic methods, it would be better to state the advantages and disadvantages of each method. This would be helpful for countries to choose the most appropriate method available to them. We suggest a comparison table containing tests, reliability, cost, ease of use information. Since this protocol was written, the antibody listed under serological detection has not been used as often. The DP should list other antibodies as well so it does not seem like the IPPC is endorsing one antibody over the other. 	USA
TITLE						
Adoption						
Contents						
1. Pest Information	[1]					
1. Pest Information	[2]	para	Substantive	<p>Sharka (plum pox) is one of the most serious diseases of stone fruit in terms of agronomic impact and economic importance. The disease, caused by <i>Plum pox virus</i> (PPV), affects the genus <i>Prunus</i>; it is particularly detrimental in apricot (<i>P. armeniaca</i>), European plum (<i>P. domestica</i>), Japanese plum (<i>P. salicina</i>), and peach (<i>P. persicae</i>) because it reduces quality and causes premature fruit drop. Estimated costs associated with sharka management</p>	<p>Background information needs to be simplified. The document does not discuss all possible hosts, so partial information on some should not be included.</p> <p>Estimated costs information is not needed in a diagnostic protocol.</p>	USA

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
				worldwide since the 1970s exceed 10,000 million euros		
1. Pest Information	[3]					
1. Pest Information	[4]	Last sentence	Substantive	delete	This information is not needed by experts in the field. Protocols are not the place for a lot of background information.	USA
1. Pest Information	[5]	Para	substantive		We suggest to identify strains in order of aggressiveness. This is important information for NPPOs for epidemiology and eradication purposes. For example, in the US, PPV had 500 m buffer, If it was PPV-M (more aggressive), it might have been a 1,000 m buffer. This is also important information for trading partners.	USA
1. Pest Information	[6]	Para	Substantive	Further information about PPV, including illustrations of disease symptoms, can be found in CABI (2008), EPPO (2004), EPPO (2006) and Garcia and Cambra (2007), and PPQ photo gallery website .	This website contains a nice collection of symptoms pictures, gathered from worldwide experts.	USA
2. Taxonomic Information	[7]					
3. Detection and Identification	[8]					
3. Detection and Identification	[9]					
3. Detection and Identification	[10]	First sentence	substantive	PPV can be visually diagnosed using symptoms that may appear on leaves, petals, fruits and stones in the field (see reference list at the end of the Pest Information section) .	PPV does not necessarily show symptoms on all of the plant parts listed. The word “field” is more appropriate and accurate for what the sentence is trying to convey.	USA
		Second sentence	substantive	They are particularly usually clear on leaves in springtime early growing season and include mild light-green discoloration; chlorotic spots, bands or rings; vein clearing or yellowing; or even	Sometimes, symptoms can not be seen at all. The term “springtime” is relative depending on where you are, based on latitude (in <i>Prunus</i> growing region).	USA

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive,Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
				leaf deformation.		
3.Detection and Identification	[11]	7th sentence	Substantive	In summer and autumn mature leaves and the skin of mature fruits collected from the field or packinghouses can be used for analysis.	Experts should not look at autumn leaves because as temperatures decline, changes in leaves cause all types of problems in ELISA tests, which is what a lot of countries use. This paragraph makes it sound like it is acceptable to test in autumn when it should only be done as a last ditch resort.	USA
		Add new 8th sentence	substantive	<u>Testing of leaves should be avoided in autumn unless it is absolutely necessary because of the chance for false positives in ELISA.</u>	Same as above. It may be hard to find a lot of fruit in autumn, unless it is in packing houses. If testing from packing houses, it would imply that fruit is still being collected from the fiels at this time.	USA
3.Detection and Identification	[12]					
Figure 1	[13]	Table	Substantive	Add dash line connecting from “Plum pox virus present” box (bottom left) to the Serological/Molecular tests box.	Because so many strains have been found that show other symptoms, or have different viruses showing similar symptoms, it should be strongly suggested that positive results are confirmed with molecular/serological tests.	USA
		para	substantive	Minimum requirements for the detection and identification of <i>Plum pox virus</i> (e.g. during routine diagnosis of a pest widely established in a country). <u>If no symptoms are observed on biological indicators, a serological or molecular test can be used. If positive results, a test should be run to back it up.</u>	When indexing PPV, very few times you will get a positive because the disease is not homogenous throughout the plant (i.e. plants may not show symptoms because virus is not present in all areas).	USA
3.Detection and Identification	[14]					
3.Detection and Identification	[15]					
3.1Biological detection and identification	[16]					
3.1Biological detection and identification	[17]					

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive,Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
3.1Biological detection and identification	[18]					
3.2Serological detection and identification	[19]					
3.2Serological detection and identification	[20]					
3.2Serological detection and identification	[21]					
3.2Serological detection and identification	[22]					
3.2Serological detection and identification	[23]					
3.2Serological detection and identification	[24]	2nd sentence	substantive		Monoclonal antibody accuracy is listed as 95%. Sensitivity should be listed. Where did this accuracy come from? In order to state sensitivity, we have to know how much is actually there. This pathogen is unevenly distributed. We should have to purify the virus first, then do a real solution series. Otherwise, we may rate false positive and false negatives.	USA
3.2Serological detection and identification	[25]					
3.2Serological detection and identification	[26]					
3.2Serological detection and identification	[27]					
3.2Serological detection and identification	[28]					
3.2Serological detection and identification	[29]					
3.3Molecular detection and identification	[30]					
3.3Molecular detection and identification	[31]	Add new first para	Substantive	<u>At the time of writing, these are the most up to date protocols recommended for molecular detection and identification.</u>	Disclaimer should be added because methods are always changing. New, better antibodies are being developed, so NPPOs	USA

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
		Add last sentence	substantive	<p><u>Literature must be consulted to make sure the most accurate, up to date method is used. NPPOs may use one or another, and not necessarily all methods listed.</u></p> <p><u>Nevertheless, conventional PCR can be used when it is the only method available.</u></p>	<p>should understand that the science behind the protocol is always evolving. It should be made clear to NPPOs that they do not need to use all methods listed.</p> <p>The protocol is supposed to be applicable to all member countries. Some countries may only have conventional PCR method. Many labs do visual and graft inoculation because they do not have the materials, technology, etc., necessary to do some higher tech options.</p>	USA
3.3Molecular detection and identification	[32]	First sentence	Substantive	delete	The protocol states that frozen items should be processed within one year. This makes it seem like it would be an acceptable thing to do but in reality, samples should be sampled as soon as possible. Frozen material should only be used as a last ditch effort. Test results would be hard to believe if negative because frozen material can contribute to increases in false negatives. The protocol without this sentence, would be more consistent with para 11, where it states that samples “can be stored at 4°C for not more than 7 days before processing.”	USA
3.3.1Reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR)	[33]					
3.3.1Reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR)	[34]	Add first sentence	Substantive	<u>Use of these primers has been successful at trapping the PPV virus. Primers are universally used.</u>	Suggest to add more information about each primer mentioned in the text.	USA
3.3.1Reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR)	[35]					
3.3.1Reverse transcription-	[36]					

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive,Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR)						
1.3 Production factors that affect risk	[37]					
3.3.2 Immunocapture RT-PCR	[38]					
3.3.2 Immunocapture RT-PCR	[39]					
3.3.2 Immunocapture RT-PCR	[40]					
3.3.3Co-operational RT-PCR	[41]					
3.3.3Co-operational RT-PCR	[42]	Para	Substantive		Suggest to add information about each primer mentioned in the text.	USA
3.3.3Co-operational RT-PCR	[43]					
3.3.3Co-operational RT-PCR	[44]					
3.3.3Co-operational RT-PCR	[45]					
3.3.4Real-time RT-PCR Mitigation Measures	[46]					
3.3.4Real-time RT-PCR Mitigation Measures	[47]					
3.3.4Real-time RT-PCR Mitigation Measures	[48]					
3.3.4Real-time RT-PCR Mitigation Measures	[49]					
3.3.4Real-time RT-PCR Mitigation Measures	[50]					
3.3.4Real-time RT-PCR Mitigation Measures	[51]					

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive,Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
3.3.4Real-time RT-PCR Mitigation Measures	[52]					
3.3.4Real-time RT-PCR Mitigation Measures	[53]					
3.3.4Real-time RT-PCR Mitigation Measures	[54]					
3.3.4Real-time RT-PCR Mitigation Measures	[55]					
3.3.4Real-time RT-PCR Mitigation Measures	[56]					
4.Identification of Strains	[57]					
4.Identification of Strains	[58]					
4.Identification of Strains	[59]					
Figure 2	[60]					
4.Identification of Strains	[61]					
4.1Serological identification of strains	[62]					
4.1Serological identification of strains	[63]					
4.1Serological identification of strains	[64]					
4.1Serological identification of strains	[65]					
4.1Serological identification of strains	[66]					
4.2 Molecular	[67]					

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
identification of strains						
4.2.1 RT-PCR	[68]					
4.2.1 RT-PCR	[69]					
4.2.1 RT-PCR	[70]					
4.2.1 RT-PCR	[71]					
4.2.1 RT-PCR	[72]					
4.2.2 Immunocapture RT-PCR	[73]					
4.2.2 Immunocapture RT-PCR	[74]					
4.2.3 Co-operational RT-PCR	[75]					
4.2.3 Co-operational RT-PCR	[76]					
4.2.3 Co-operational RT-PCR	[77]					
4.2.4 Real-time RT-PCR	[78]					
4.2.4 Real-time RT-PCR	[79]					
4.2.4 Real-time RT-PCR	[80]					
4.2.4 Real-time RT-PCR	[81]					
4.2.4 Real-time RT-PCR	[82]					
4.2.4 Real-time RT-PCR	[83]					
4.2.4 Real-time RT-PCR	[84]					
4.2.4 Real-time RT-PCR	[85]					
5. Records	[86]					

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive,Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
5. Records	[87]					
5. Records	[88]					
6.Contact Points for Further Information	[89]					
6.Contact Points for Further Information	[90]	Add new contact	substantive	APHIS PPQ PHP RIPPS Molecular Diagnostic Laboratory BARC Building 580 Powder Mill Road, Beltsville, MD 20705 Phone: 301-504-5700 Fax: 301-504-6124	The USDA PPQ laboratory in Beltsville, Maryland, has a lot of experience in this area and would be a good contact point for countries that would need guidance in implementing the molecular protocol for PPV.	USA
6.Contact Points for Further Information	[91]					
6.Contact Points for Further Information	[92]					
6.Contact Points for Further Information	[93]					
6.Contact Points for Further Information	[94]					
6.Contact Points for Further Information	[95]					
6.Contact Points for Further Information	[96]					
7.Acknowledgements	[97]					
7.Acknowledgements	[98]					
8. References	[99]					
8. References	[100]					
8. References	[101]					
8. References	[102]					
8. References	[103]					
8. References	[104]					
8. References	[105]					

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive,Editorial, Translation)	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
8. References	[106]					
8. References	[107]					
8. References	[108]					
8. References	[109]					
8. References	[110]					
8. References	[111]					
8. References	[112]					
8. References	[113]					
8. References	[114]					
8. References	[115]					
8. References	[116]					
8. References	[117]					
8. References	[118]					
8. References	[119]					
8. References	[120]					
8. References	[121]					

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE TEMPLATE

A template is provided to facilitate the submission and compilation of member comments. The instructions have been modified since last year; please review both the instructions and the examples. Paragraph numbers have been included in the draft standards, and each paragraph has a row in the template with the corresponding number. It is important to be accurate in allocating comments to paragraphs, since the compilation of comments will be done automatically and only based on paragraph numbers.

To facilitate compilation of comments and the work of the Standards Committee, please apply the following and refer to the table of examples below:

- do not add or delete columns, and do not change their width or formatting of the actual table.
- ensure that all comments refer to the appropriate section of the text and paragraph number.
- if proposals are made to add, delete or move paragraphs to the text of the standard, subsequent comments should continue to refer to the paragraph numbers used in the draft standard sent for consultation.
- only one type of comment should be made in each row of the template; when more than one type of comment needs to be made on the same paragraph, **insert a new row**, include all appropriate information (including paragraph number) and fill in your comment. **Do not use automatic numbering.**
- ensure that all cells of the row are completed when a comment is made.
- use formatting to indicate proposed additions (e.g. underline) and deletions (e.g. ~~striketrough~~), and not tracked changes of the Word processor
- only include those sentences from the draft standard to display the suggested modifications. Do not include paragraphs or sentences for which no modifications are suggested.
- to provide a comment on a footnote, please enter it in a row with the number of the paragraph with which the footnote is associated.
- delete the rows of the template in which no comments are made.

Specific guidelines for each column in the template and examples of comments

General comments apply to the entirety of the standard. Comments on specific sections of the standard can be provided as described below.

1. Section

- This gives the titles of sections as they appear in the draft, plus a row for general comments. To propose changes to section titles, include new wording in the "proposed rewording" column.

2. Paragraph number (Para nber)

- To propose a new paragraph, add a row and qualify the paragraph number with a letter (e.g. 12a, to indicate that the new paragraph follows paragraph 12).
- To propose to move a paragraph, indicate the new location in the "proposed rewording" column (e.g. move paragraph 51 to after paragraph 47). **Do not alter the paragraph numbers.**

3. Sentence/row/indent, etc.

- Clearly identify the specific place in the paragraph, such as sentence, row of a table, indent, etc, where the comment applies (e.g. sentence 2, indent 5, row 2, footnote 3, figure 15, etc). Table rows have been also numbered similar to the paragraphs
- The text as circulated for consultation should be used as a basis for counting sentences, bullet points, etc. Please do not refer to page or line numbers as these may vary depending on the word processor used or language version of the draft.

4. Type of comment

Indicate whether the type of comment refers to one of the three choices: substantive, editorial, or translation. Please only use these keywords: Substantive, Editorial, Translation.

- substantive comments include technical comments. They take into account conceptual changes, addition of new aspects or ideas, scientific corrections and technical adjustments.
- editorial comments clarify or simplify the text without changing the meaning. This includes spelling or grammatical corrections, suggestions of different but equivalent words, and simplification of sentence structure.
- translation comments correct points that are considered to be inaccurately translated into another language version of the text.

5. Proposed rewording

Suggestions to change the text should always include proposed rewording. Modifications to the original text should be clearly identifiable (i.e. text that is added or deleted should appear in a distinct way from unchanged text). For example, text added can be underlined and text deleted can be ~~striked through~~ (with colours as appropriate). Tracked changes should not be used.

6. Explanation

Detailed explanations should give justification for the comment made and should be sufficient for the Standard Committee to understand the intention of the comment and the proposed rewording.

7. Country

- There should be only one name in this column.
- The country name should be indicated in every row for which a comment is made. The country name should be that of the country submitting the comments.
- Comments made on behalf of an organization (such as an RPPO) should include only the organization name, and not the names of the member countries.

Examples of comments using the template

1. Section	2. Para nber	3. Sentence/ row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment (Substantive, Editorial, Translation) only	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
BACKGROUND	[9]	Sentence 1	Substantive	The main purpose of the IPPC is to protect <u>plants secure common and effective actions to prevent the spread and introduction of pests of plants and plant products</u>	To be consistent with the text of the IPPC.	COUNTRY NAME
BACKGROUND	[9]	Sentence 2	Editorial	In doing so, contracting parties undertake the promotion of appropriate measures for the control of <u>regulated</u> pests.	The scope of the IPPC addresses regulated pests.	COUNTRY NAME
BACKGROUND	[17]	Sentence 4	Editorial	Thus <u>Additionally</u> , while pursuing the	Clearer wording	COUNTRY NAME
1.4 Supervision activities	[26]	Sentence 3	Substantive	The FF-ALPP programme, including regulatory control <u>domestic regulation</u>	The term regulatory control is unclear and text should use specific terms clarifying what is meant.	COUNTRY NAME
1.4 Supervision activities	[32]	New 2nd indent	Substantive	- operation of surveillance procedures - fruit sampling - surveillance capability	Fruit sampling is necessary as part of surveillance	COUNTRY NAME
1.6 Tolerance level	[44a]	After para 44	Substantive	add new paragraph after 44: <u>For quarantine pests the tolerance level generally equals zero. Setting the level of detection to zero implies that all units of the consignment must be included in the sample. Hence, for quarantine pests, a detection level that is as small as technically possible approaches the zero tolerance level.</u>	to explain the particular situation for quarantine pests	COUNTRY NAME
3. Phytosanitary Risk Categories and Measures	[61]	Whole para	Editorial	Move para 61 to after para 47	More appropriate location.	COUNTRY NAME