

Attachment 2

Request for Containment of Wild Poliovirus in Laboratories for Global Polio Eradication (Draft)

In accordance with the resolution of the World Health Organization General Assembly held in May 1988, strategies are presently being promoted to eradicate polio (poliomyelitis, acute anterior poliomyelitis) on a global scale. Thanks to efforts focusing on surveillance and immunizations in the WHO Western Pacific Region (to which Japan belongs), there have been no cases of wild polio reported since March 1997, when a girl was found to be infected in Cambodia. If no further cases are reported, WHO is planning to declare the WHO Western Pacific Region free of the wild poliovirus in autumn 2000.

Another important aim of the polio eradication initiative is the containment of the wild poliovirus kept by laboratories and test centers. As stated above, our communities are now free of new polio cases, and the relative risk of infection and the spread of the wild poliovirus kept for the purpose of tests and research is growing increasingly higher. For this reason, WHO has been calling on the governments of member countries to track organizations storing the wild poliovirus and provide the necessary information to these organizations.

As the first step of its efforts in this global polio eradication initiative, the Ministry of Health and Welfare in Japan will disseminate the importance of the containment of the wild poliovirus or specimens and samples (hereafter referred to as "specimens, etc.") that may contain the wild poliovirus to laboratories, etc. in Japan who may be keeping the wild poliovirus, and conduct a survey on the storage condition.

As with Form 1, we seek your complete understanding in the containment of the wild poliovirus and specimens. If your laboratory, etc. does store such specimens, please kindly indicate the storage condition, name of your laboratory, institution, etc. and contact number.

Details of the planned survey are available for reference at the following National Institute of Infectious Disease website:

<http://www.nih.go.jp/niid/polio.html>

For inquiries, etc., please contact XX of Convention Linkage at 03-5770-5531 or e-mail: mpdiv@c-linkage.co.jp. Please note that the National Institute of Infectious Disease or the Infectious Diseases Control Division, Health Service Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare will respond (via Convention Linkage) to any inquiries that Convention Linkage cannot directly answer.

Laboratories, etc. which replied that they had the wild poliovirus or specimens, etc. which may contain the wild poliovirus in their possession will be contacted for details on a later date.

We thank you in advance for your understanding of the purpose of this survey, and for your cooperation in this global polio eradication initiative.

Form 1

Status Update for Wild Poliovirus Registration

(Submit a copy to the proper authorities and keep another copy at your organization.)

Date:

Name of laboratory:

Name of institution:

Proper authorities (If you are not a private company):

Address: Prefecture

Tel:

Fax:

E-mail:

1. Have you thoroughly read the attached documents and the information in the web site on the containment of wild poliovirus in laboratories, etc. for polio eradication, and completely understood the purpose of this initiative?

Yes No

2. Does your laboratory, etc. possess the wild poliovirus or specimens that may contain the wild poliovirus (see Reference 1)?

Yes No

3. If you answered Yes for Item 2. "Does your laboratory, etc. possess the wild poliovirus or specimens that may contain the wild poliovirus?" please note that the wild poliovirus or specimens that may contain the wild poliovirus must be stored and/or tested under the BSL-2 conditions (see Reference 2).

Reference 1 Wild Poliovirus or Specimens, Samples, Etc. which may Contain the Wild Poliovirus

Definition of Specimens, Samples, Etc. which may Contain the Wild Poliovirus

1. Stool, blood, liquor, unfixated autopsy specimens taken from polio patients (due to wild poliovirus)

2. Research samplings

Separated strains, standard strains, strains of the virus intended for use in inactivated vaccine, and experiment animals infected with the wild strain

3. Environment-originated

Sewage, sludge, water, etc. which may contain the wild poliovirus

Definition of Specimens, Samples, Etc. which may Contain the Wild Poliovirus

Frozen or freeze-dried clinical samplings, sewage, sludge, water, research samplings collected from regions that have or had the wild poliovirus epidemic.

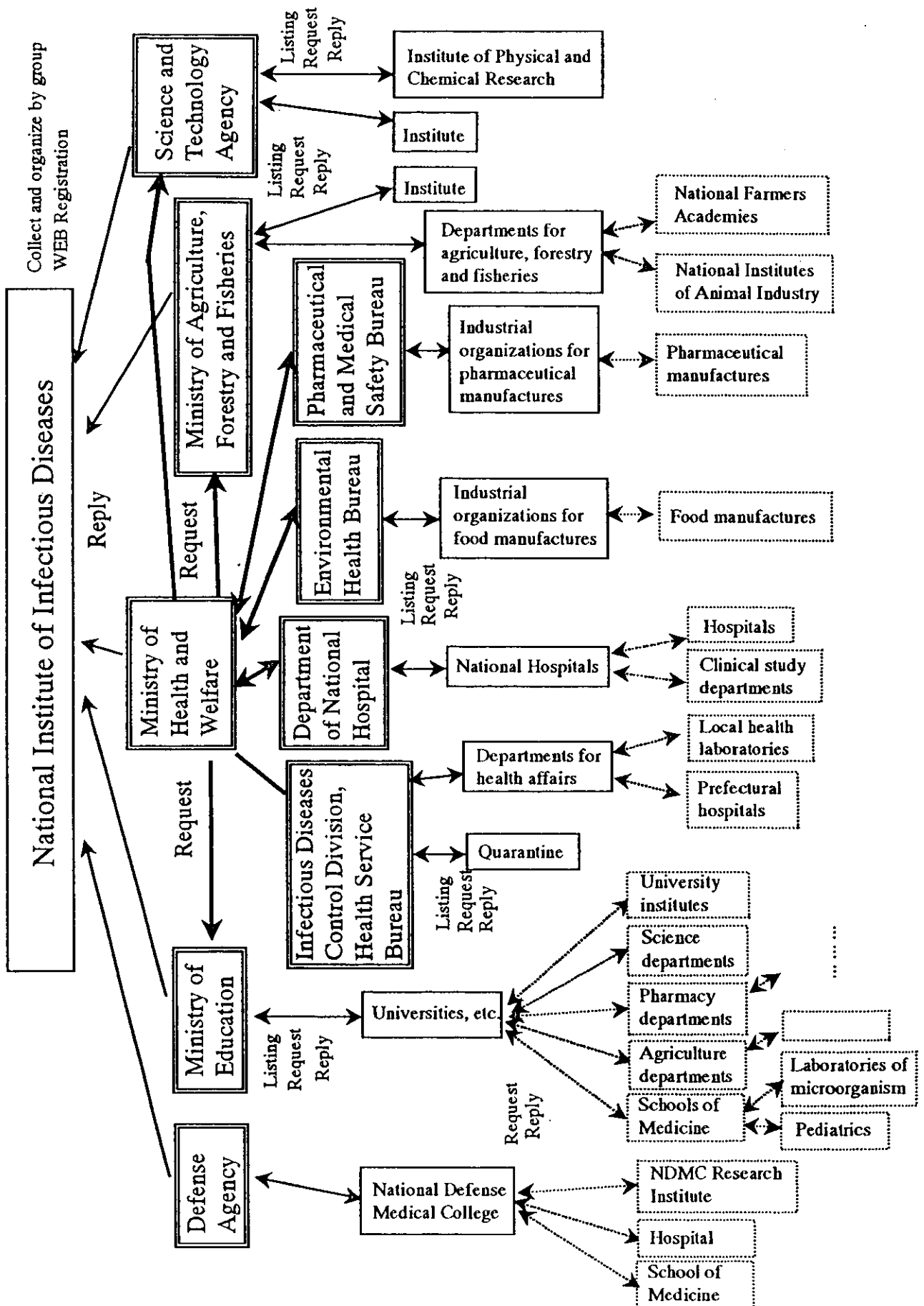
Special precautions are required for stools, throat swabs, sewage, and unidentifiable enterovirus.

Reference 2 Risks of Microorganisms and Standards on Safe Handling

Risk group	Level of risk	Description of risk group	Biosafety level (BSL)
1	No- or very low-level of individual and community risk	A microorganism that is unlikely to cause human or animal disease	Basic-BSL-1
2	Moderate individual risk, low community risk	A pathogen that can cause human or animal disease but is unlikely to be a serious hazard to laboratory workers, the community, livestock or the environment. Laboratory exposures may cause serious infection, but effective treatment and preventive measures are available and the risk of spread of infection limited.	Basic-BSL-2
3	High individual risk, low community risk	A pathogen that usually causes serious human or animal diseases but does not ordinarily spread from one infected individual to the other. Effective treatment and preventive measures are available	High containment-BSL-3
4	High individual and community risk	A pathogen that usually causes serious human or animal disease and that can be readily transmitted from one individual to another, directly or indirectly. Effective treatment and preventive measures are usually not available	Maximum containment-BSL-4

* Source: World Health Organization, Laboratory biosafety manual. 2nd ed. Geneva: World Health Organization, 1993.

Procedure for Confirmation of Possession of Wild Poliovirus Specimens (Draft)



Annex 12-3

http://www.nih.go.jp/niid/polio.html

Verification of Wild Poliovirus Registration

(Upon sending this form, print out this page and keep it as your copy.)

	(Input Sample):
Date: <input type="text"/> (DD) <input type="text"/> (MM) <input type="text"/> (YY)	30 07 06 (i.e. 30th July 2006)
Name of laboratory: <input type="text"/>	First Laboratory:
Name of institution: <input type="text"/>	Biotechnology Institute:
Proper authorities: (If your institution is not a private company): <input type="text"/>	Ministry of Health and Welfare:
Address: <input type="text"/> (Prefecture)	
<input type="text"/> (Country)	Japan:
Tel: <input type="text"/>	+81-3-5770-5531
Fax: <input type="text"/>	+81-3-5770-5552
E-mail: <input type="text"/>	polio@donrih.go.jp

Answer the following questions:

1. Have you thoroughly read the attached documents on the containment of wild poliovirus in laboratories, etc. for polio eradication, and completely understood the purpose of this initiative?
 Yes No
2. Does your laboratory, etc. possess the wild poliovirus or specimens that may contain the wild poliovirus?
 Yes No
3. If you answered Yes for 2., please note that the wild poliovirus or specimens that may contain the wild poliovirus must be stored and/or tested under the BSL-2 conditions.
 Yes No
4. If you answered Yes for 2., please note that you will be further contacted by the Ministry of Health and Welfare or other related authorities.
 Yes No

- Check this form carefully before clicking the send button.
- Click the send button only once.

Ⅲ 研究成果の刊行に関する一覧表

雑誌

発表者氏名	論文タイトル名	発表誌名	巻名	ページ	出版年
K. Matsuura, M. Ishikura, H. Yoshida, T. Nakayama, S. Hasegawa, S. Ando, H. Horie, T. Miyamura, and T. Kitamura.	Assessment of polioviruses eradication in Japan: genomic analysis of polioviruses isolated from river water and sewage in Toyama Prefecture	Appl. Environ. Microbiol.	66	5087-5091	2000
H. Shimizu, M. Agoh, Y. Ago, H. Yoshida, K. Yoshii, T. Yoneyama, A. Hagiwara, and T. Miyamura	Mutations in the 2C region of poliovirus responsible for altered sensitivity to benzimidazole derivatives	J. Virol.	74	4146-4154	2000
H. Yoshida, H. Horie, K. Matsuura, and T. Miyamura	Characterisation of vaccine-derived polioviruses isolated from sewage and river water in Japan	Lancet	356	1461-1463	2000
T. Yoneyama, Y. Karoji, K. Watanabe, M. Tsuchiya, M. Nakano, and T. Miyamura	Surveillance of poliovirus-isolates in Japan, 1999	Jpn. J. Infect. Dis.	53	90-91	2000
宮村達男	ポリオの撲滅とワクチンの今後	日本医師会雑誌	124	1156-1160	2000
宮村達男	世界ポリオ根絶計画の現状とワクチン対策	感染炎症免疫	31	53	2001
米山徹夫	生ポリオワクチンの副反応	小児科	74	in press	2001

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以降 P.172-175 は雑誌に掲載された論文となりますので、下記の「資料」をご参照ください。

「資料」

Surveillance of poliovirus-isolates in Japan, 1998.

Yoneyama T, Sawada H, Sekine H, Sasagawa A, Futohashi Y, Sakurai N, Yokota Y, Ishizaki T, Karoji Y, Nakano M, Kajiwara K, Hagiwara A, Miyamura T.

Jpn J Infect Dis. 1999 Feb;52(1):19-20.

Surveillance of poliovirus-isolates in Japan, 1999.

Yoneyama T, Karoji Y, Watanabe K, Tsuchiya M, Nakano M, Miyamura T.

Jpn J Infect Dis. 2000 Apr;53(2):90-1.