Review of: "[Mini-review] The Global Impact and Management of Foodborne RNA Viruses"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

The Mini-review by Ana Izabel Passarella Teixeira provides a comprehensive overview of the global impact and management of foodborne RNA viruses, focusing on significant contributors like norovirus and hepatitis A. The paper effectively highlights the health implications of these viruses, emphasizing their prevalence, transmission routes, and the associated risk factors.

The paper begins by acknowledging the substantial public health concern posed by foodborne diseases globally, with a specific focus on the role of RNA viruses in causing infectious diseases transmitted through food or water. The clear and concise abstract sets the stage for the subsequent discussion on the challenges posed by RNA viruses, characterized by their non-enveloped structure and high genetic variability.

The author effectively communicates the urgency of addressing foodborne RNA viruses, emphasizing the need for stringent hygiene and food safety measures to prevent their spread. The mention of the oral-fecal route as a common mode of transmission underlines the importance of maintaining proper practices throughout the food supply chain.

The impact of foodborne RNA viruses on public health is appropriately highlighted, with references to studies and statistics supporting the significant number of illnesses attributed to these viruses worldwide. The inclusion of keywords such as "public health," "transmission routes," and "prevention and control" enhances the paper's accessibility and relevance to a wider audience.

The paper provides a well-organized summary of the most prominent RNA viruses associated with foodborne outbreaks, including norovirus and hepatitis A virus, along with other viruses such as hepatitis E virus, rotavirus, astrovirus, and Aichi virus. The emphasis on their non-enveloped nature and genetic variability contributes to a nuanced understanding of the challenges in developing effective interventions and control measures.

Furthermore, the discussion on the potential foodborne transmission of respiratory viruses like influenza and coronavirus adds a contemporary dimension to the paper. The acknowledgment that the possibility of such transmission cannot be ruled out reflects the paper's commitment to considering emerging threats.

The final section addresses the global burden of foodborne diseases and emphasizes preventive measures at various stages of food production, processing, and consumption. The integration of recommendations for primary production, processing, consumer use, and surveillance and monitoring demonstrates a comprehensive approach to mitigating the

risk of foodborne RNA virus transmission.

In conclusion, Ana Izabel Passarella Teixeira's Mini-review effectively presents a thorough examination of the global impact and management of foodborne RNA viruses. The paper contributes valuable insights into the challenges posed by these viruses, urging the implementation of stringent preventive measures and comprehensive strategies throughout the food supply chain. The inclusion of references to reputable studies and global health statistics enhances the credibility and relevance of the paper.