



KIDS HEALTH ZONE



THANKSGIVING AND THE BUGS... NOROVIRUS...

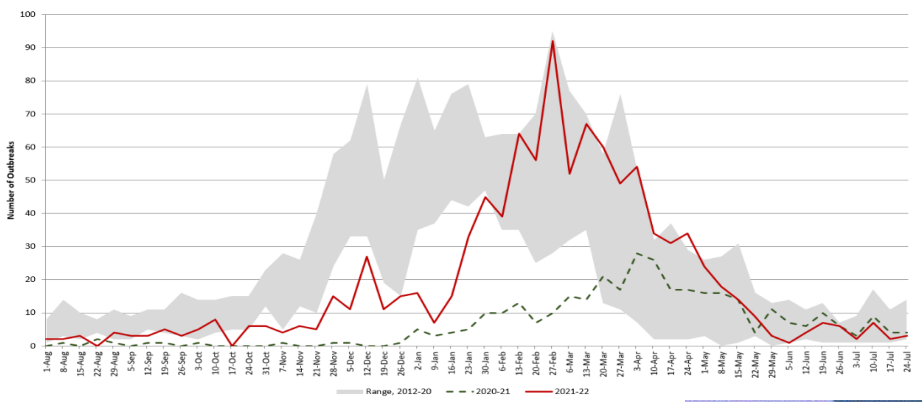
Noroviruses (commonly referred to as "stomach flu") are a group of viruses that cause inflammation of the stomach and intestinal lining that causes short term vomiting and diarrhea. Young children, older people, and people with other illnesses are most at risk and might have prolonged infection. **NOROVIRUS INFECTIONS SPREAD VERY RAPIDLY.** Daycare centers, schools, etc. are particularly at-risk for outbreaks due to increased person-to-person contact.

QUICK LINKS

- [A Norovirus Outbreak Control Resource Toolkit](#)
- [NoroSTAT Data](#)
- [Burden of Norovirus](#)
- [Rotavirus](#)
- [National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System \(NREVSS\)](#)
- [New Vaccine Surveillance Network \(NVSN\)](#)
- [Rotaviruses, Noroviruses, and other gastrointestinal viruses](#)

Norovirus outbreaks in the U.S. have increased rapidly starting January 2022, nearly approaching prepandemic (2012-2019) numbers. During the August 1, 2021-July 31, 2022 surveillance, 12 states (Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming) reported 992 norovirus outbreaks.

Number of Suspected or Confirmed Norovirus Outbreaks Reported by NoroSTAT-Participating States Per Week, 2012-2022



How You Get Norovirus From People or Surfaces

Norovirus spreads when a person gets poop or vomit from an infected person in their mouth.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

For more information, visit www.cdc.gov/norovirus

How to prevent Norovirus?

- ❖ Avoid contact with other people.
- ❖ Wash your hands thoroughly with **soap** and water.
- ❖ Children should stay home from school or childcare.
- ❖ Avoid handling food and items to be used by other people.
- ❖ Avoid traveling until 2-3 days after the symptoms are gone.



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ROTAVIRUS...

Rotavirus commonly causes severe, watery diarrhea and vomiting in infants and children. This could cause extreme dehydration and might need to be hospitalized and can be fatal. The most common symptoms include vomiting, watery diarrhea, and/or abdominal pain. You can get infected with rotavirus if your child puts unwashed hands after using the toilet, touch contaminated surfaces, and eat contaminated food.

Rotavirus trends in the U.S. before the vaccine

In the prevaccine time (before 2006), an estimated of 2.7 million rotavirus infections occurred every year in the U.S. resulting in 410,000 physician visits, 55,000-70,000 hospitalizations, and 20-60 deaths yearly in children <5 years.

HOW TO PREVENT ROTAVIRUS?



Keep others safe by keeping your hands and the surfaces you touch clean and minimize physical contact with others until 2-3 days after you have recovered.



GET VACCINATED... RotaTeq given in 3 doses at 2, 4, and 6 months, and Rotarix is given in 2 doses at 2 and 4 months. First dose of either vaccine is given before a child is 15 weeks of age and all doses before they turn 8 months old.

BOTH vaccines are given by putting drops in an infant's mouth.

Recommended Child and Adolescent Immunization Schedule for ages 18 years or younger

	NOROVIRUS	ROTAVIRUS
How does it transmit?	Fecal-oral, food-borne, water	Fecal-oral
What time of the year?	Occurs year round, outbreaks peaks in cold weather	Year-round; peaks in winter
How severe is it?	Mild to severe	Most severe
Who all is affected by it?	ALL ages	Mainly in children <5 years
Prevention	Personal hygiene	TWO rotavirus vaccines are licensed for children in the U.S.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RotaTeq- 3 doses at 2 months, 4 months, and 6 months • Rotarix (RV1)- 2 doses at 2 months and 4 months of age

LOW VACCINATION RATES CONTRIBUTE TO ROTAVIRUS OUTBREAKS

GET YOUR CHILDREN VACCINATED...