



PHE National norovirus and rotavirus Report

Summary of surveillance of norovirus and rotavirus

10 August 2016 – reporting weeks 26-30

This report is published monthly on the PHE [website](#). For further information on the surveillance system mentioned in this report, please visit the [Hospital Norovirus Reporting System website](#).

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Summary

The next report will be published next month on 8 September 2016.

Norovirus

- The number of laboratory reports of norovirus in this season* (since week 27 2016) is 166. This is 25% lower than the average number for the same period in the five seasons from season 2011 and 2012 to season 2015 and 2016 (222), and 11% higher than the same weeks last season. Reports of outbreaks of diarrhoea and vomiting in hospitals continue to be reported but at lower levels than in previous years.

Rotavirus

- The number of laboratory reports of rotavirus in this season* (since week 27 2016) is 253. This is 10% higher than the ten season average for the same period in the seasons 2003 and 2004 to 2012 and 2013 (229)*. Rotavirus laboratory reports are currently lower than previous years.

*In order to capture the winter peak of norovirus activity in one season, for reporting purposes, the norovirus season runs from week 27 in year 1 to week 26 in year 2, i.e. week 27 2009 to week 26 2010, July to June.

Hospital Norovirus Outbreak Reporting System (HNORS)

In the five weeks between 27/06/2016 and 31/07/2016 (weeks 26 2016 to 30 2016) the hospital norovirus outbreak reporting scheme (HNORS) recorded nine outbreaks of norovirus, eight of which (89 per cent) led to ward/bay closures or restrictions to admissions and three of which (33%) were laboratory confirmed as a norovirus outbreak.

Last season (week 27 2015 to week 26 2016) 494 outbreaks were reported, 469 (95 per cent) of which reported ward/bay closures or restrictions to admissions and 361 (73 per cent) were reported as laboratory confirmed norovirus outbreaks.

Table 1: The number of suspected and confirmed norovirus outbreaks in hospitals

Public Health England Centre	Outbreaks 27/06/2016 to 31/07/2016			Outbreaks reported in the last season 2015/2016 (week 27 2015 - week 26 2016)		
	Outbreaks	Ward/bay closure [‡]	Lab confirmed	Outbreaks	Ward/bay closure [‡]	Lab confirmed
Avon, Gloucestershire and Wiltshire	2	2	1	80	79	59
Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire and Northamptonshire				2	2	1
Cheshire and Merseyside				11	11	11
Cumbria and Lancashire				21	21	12
Devon, Cornwall and Somerset				36	36	23
Greater Manchester	1	1		15	15	8
Hampshire, Isle of Wight and Dorset				28	28	24
Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire				25	24	21
London				2	1	1
Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire and Essex						
North East	1	1		88	81	64
Sussex, Surrey and Kent	1	1		17	16	12
Thames Valley				17	16	9
West Midlands	4	3	2	45	44	27
Yorkshire and the Humber				107	95	89
Total	9	8	3	494	469	361

[‡] Note: not all outbreaks result in whole ward closure, some closures are restricted to bays only

Norovirus Laboratory Reporting

The number of laboratory reports of norovirus in this season* (week 27 2016 to week 30 2016) is 166. This is 25% lower than the average number for the same period in the five seasons from season 2011 and 2012 to season 2015 and 2016 (222), and 11% higher than the same weeks last season. Data from laboratory reporting are subject to a reporting delay and the number reported in recent weeks is likely to increase as further laboratory reports are received. Norovirus is predominantly a winter pathogen; however, norovirus infections do occur in the summer months.

Figure 1: Seasonal comparison of laboratory reports of norovirus (England and Wales)

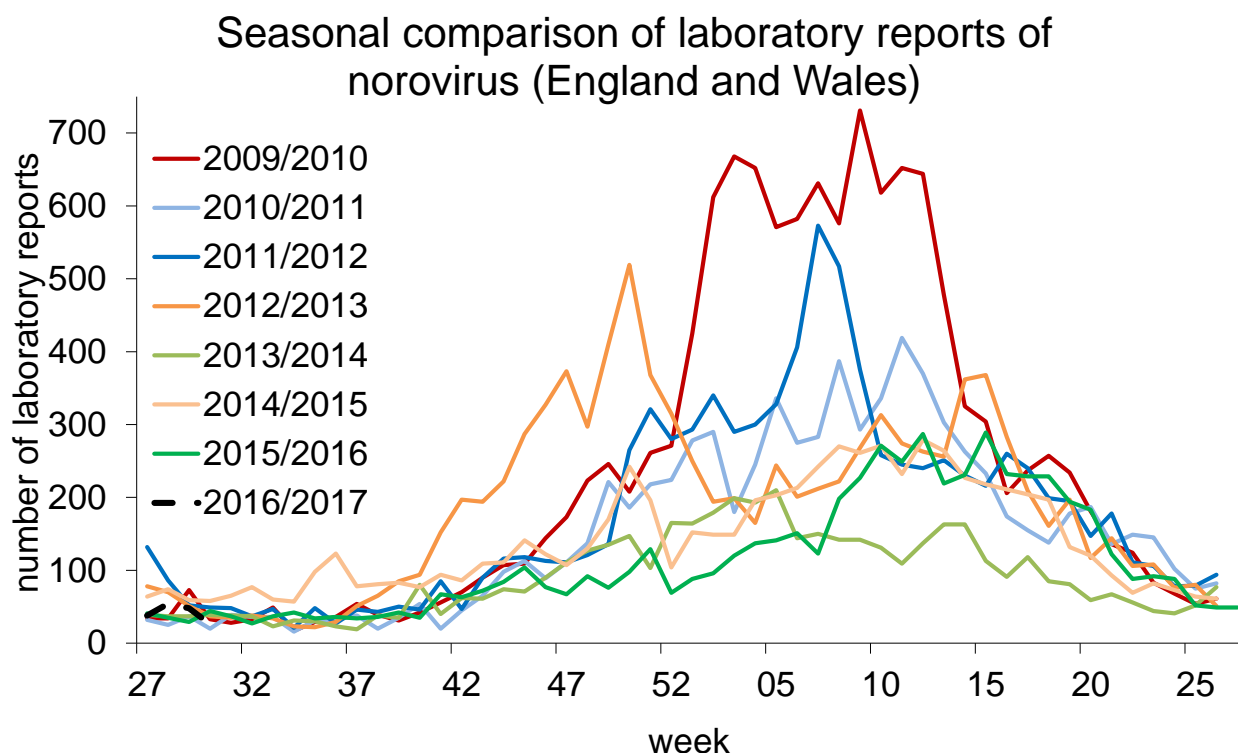


Figure 2: Laboratory and hospital outbreak reports by month of occurrence

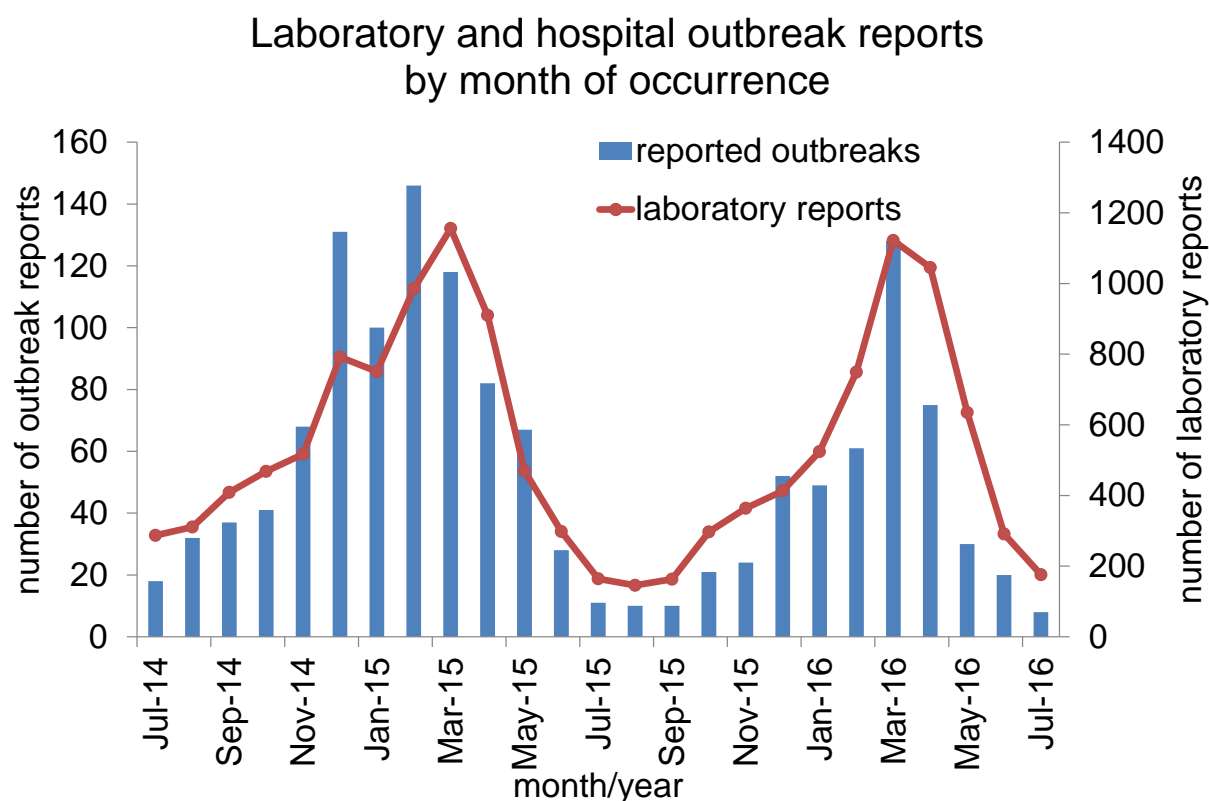


Figure 3: Cumulative number of laboratory reports of norovirus by season 2007/8-2016/17

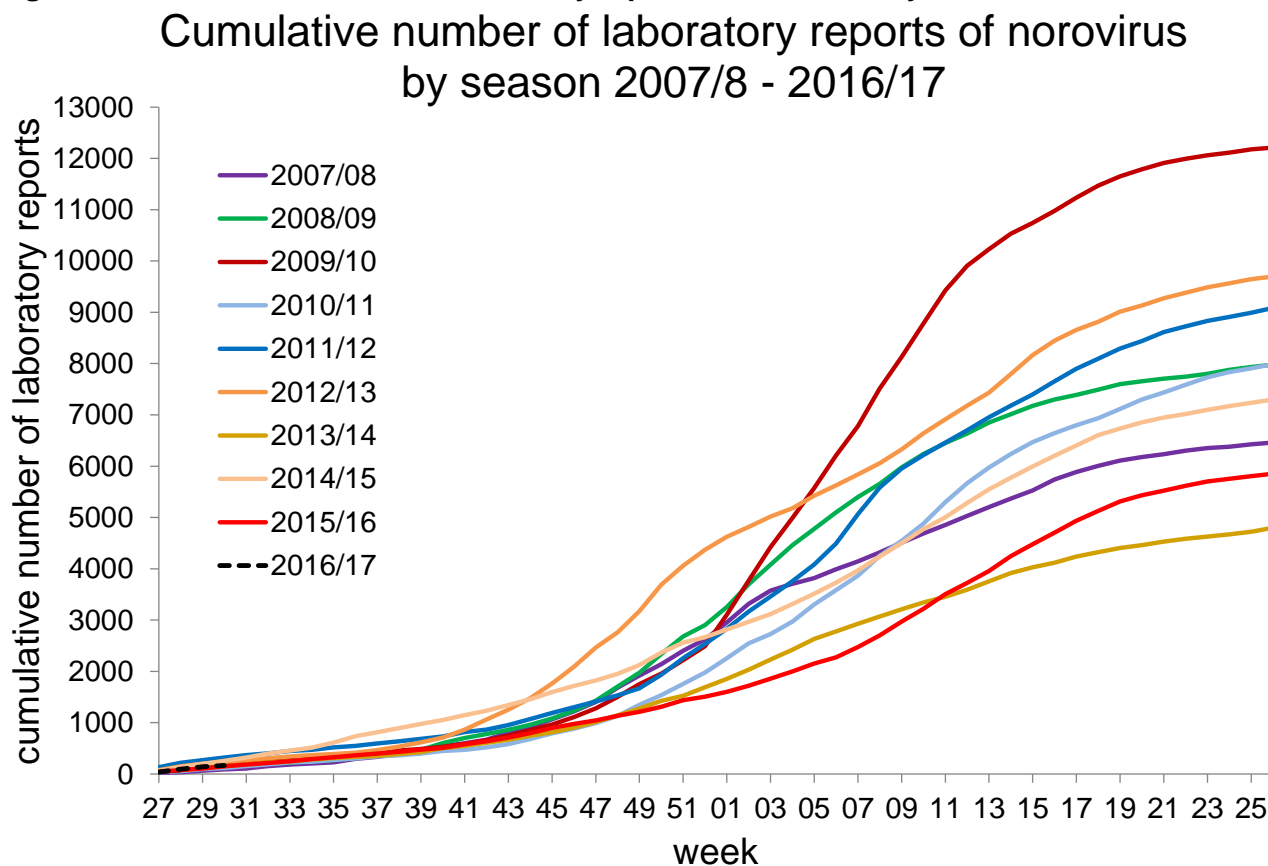
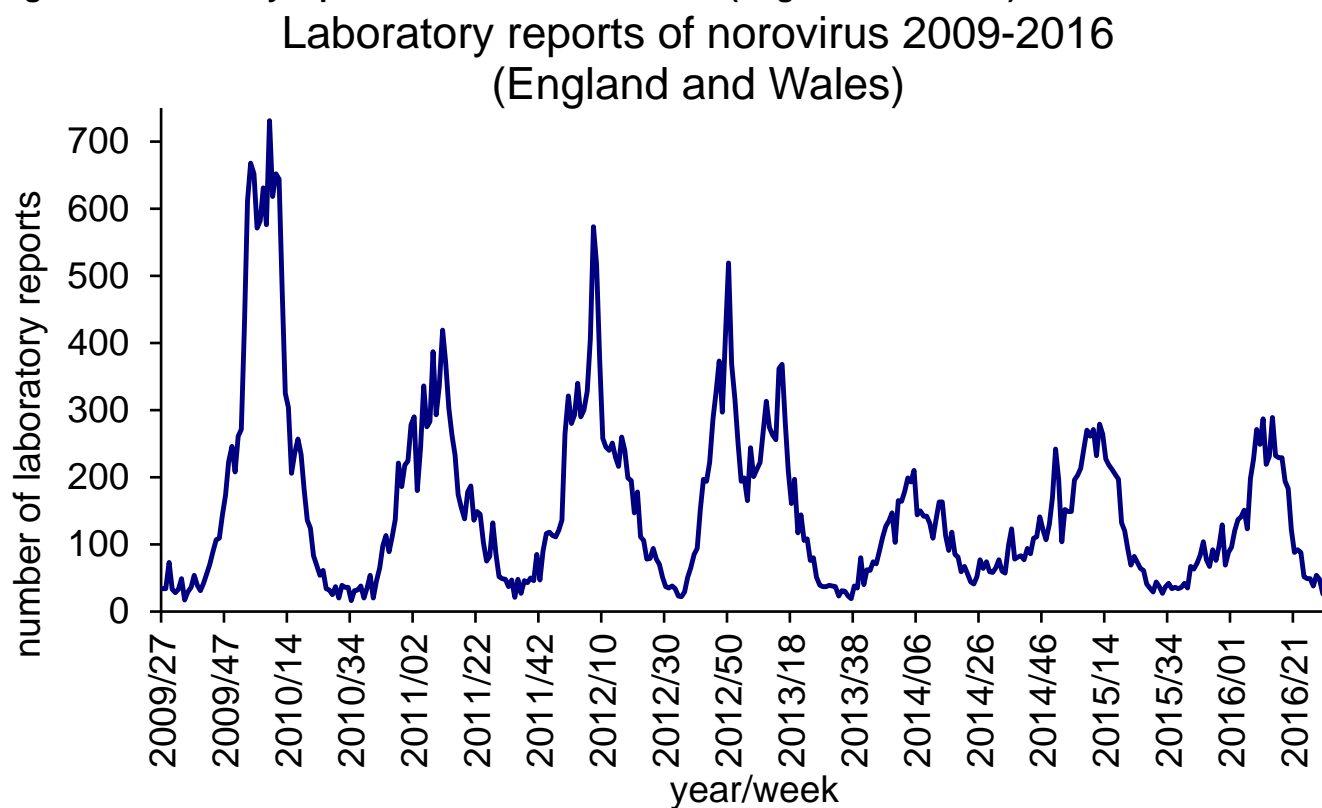


Figure 4: Laboratory reports of norovirus 2009-2016 (England and Wales)



*In order to capture the winter peak of norovirus activity in one season, for reporting purposes, the norovirus season runs from week 27 in year 1 to week 26 in year 2, i.e. week 27 2009 to week 26 2010, July to June.

Laboratory Surveillance Update – Virus Reference Department (VRD)

Date of update: **08/08/2016**

Week of update: **32-2016**

Total number of outbreaks referred to VRD (27-2016 to date): **49**

Total number of outbreaks confirmed as norovirus positive: **9**

Total number of outbreaks from healthcare settings, referred to VRD (27-2016 to date): **36**

Total number of outbreaks from healthcare settings, confirmed as norovirus positive: **4**

Please note that the number of confirmed norovirus positive outbreaks is likely to be higher than indicated as there is a number of samples still awaiting confirmation by sequence analysis.

Figure 5: Season-to-season comparison of norovirus-confirmed outbreaks (all settings) referred to VRD

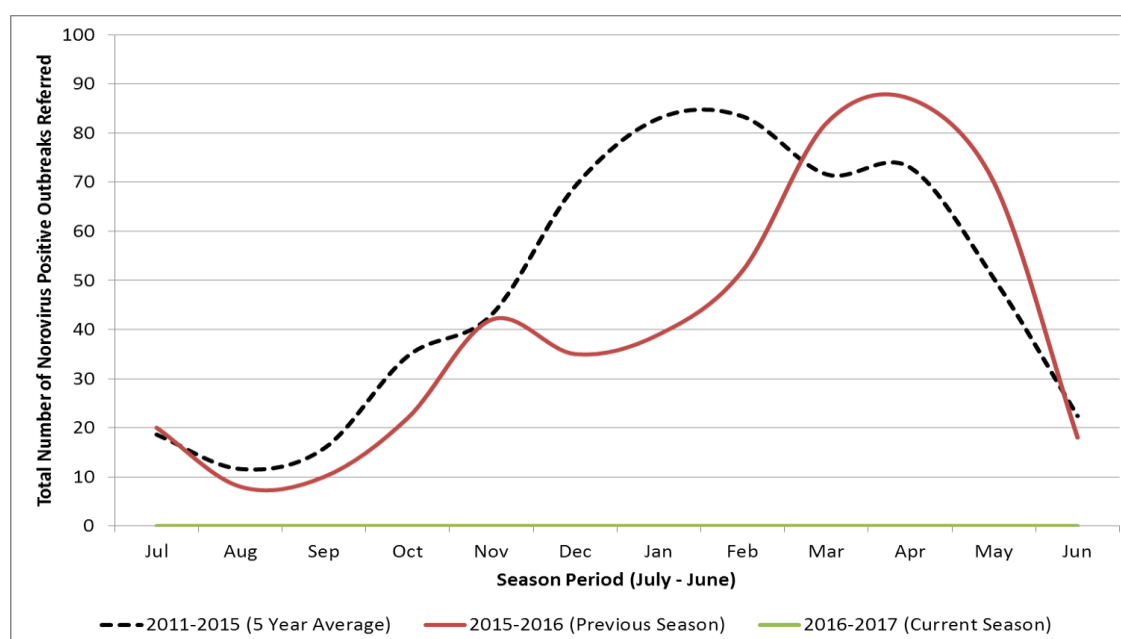
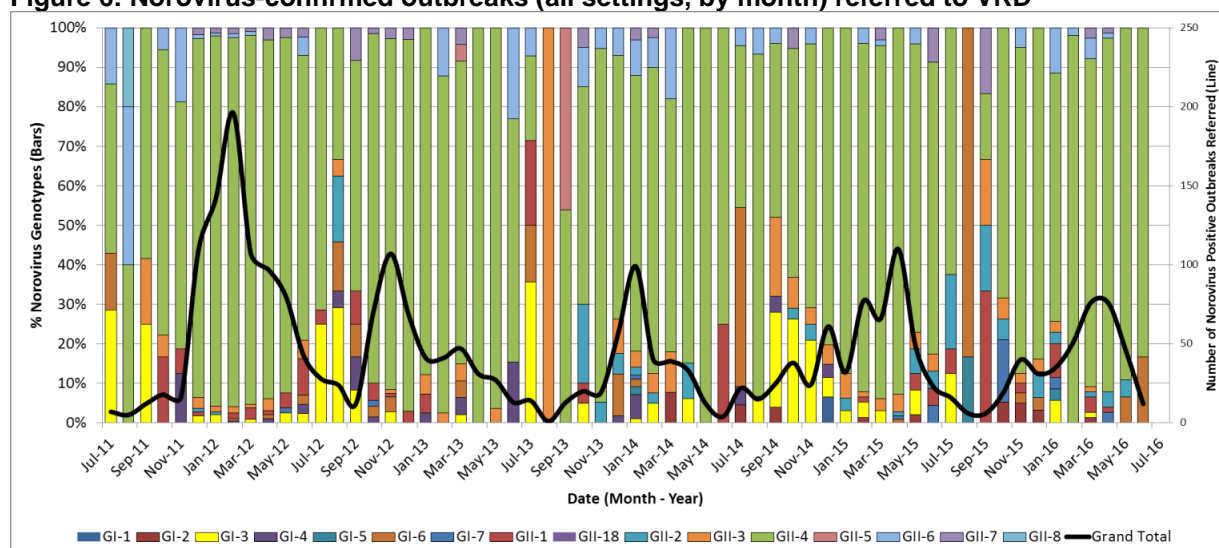
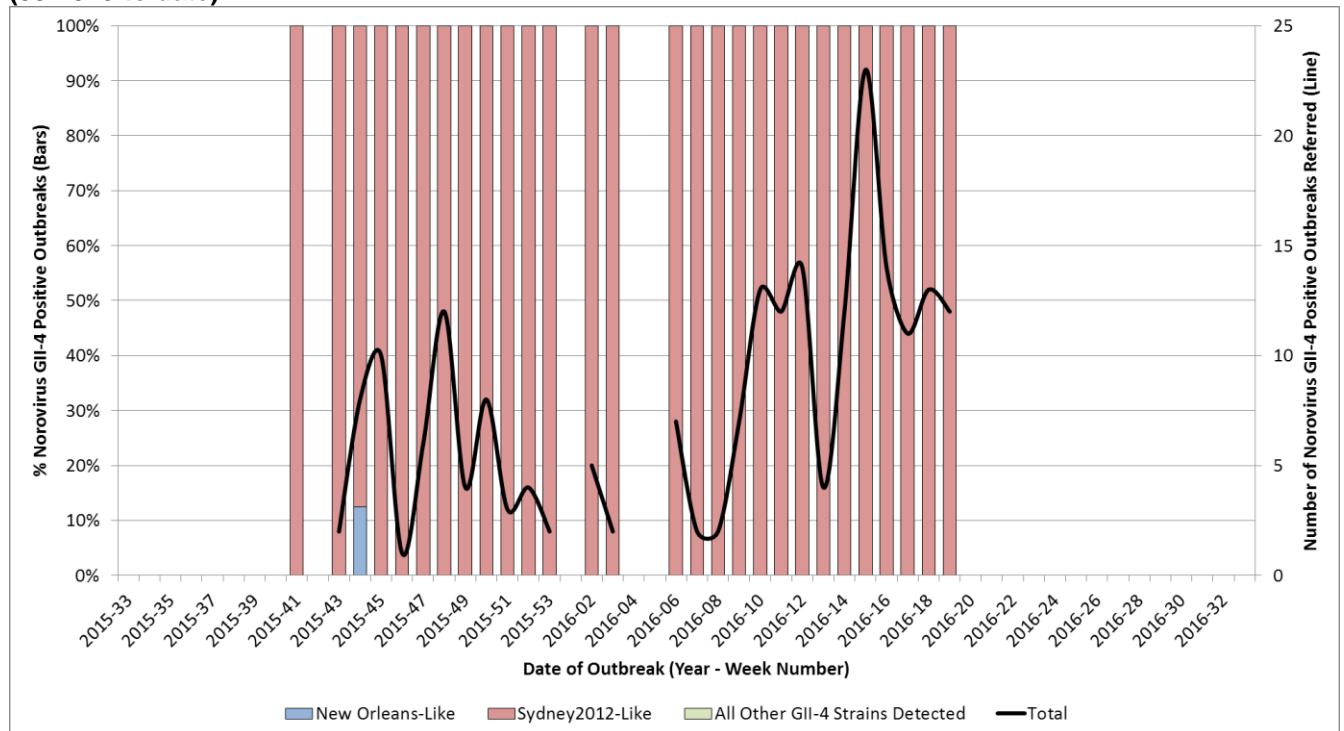


Figure 6: Norovirus-confirmed outbreaks (all settings, by month) referred to VRD



- 82.3% of norovirus-confirmed outbreaks were associated with GII-4 strains since July 2011.
- 0 norovirus genotypes have been detected in the current season (27-2016 to date).
- Data above is associated with date of outbreak, not date referred to VRD.

Figure 7: GII-4 norovirus strains detected (by week) among norovirus confirmed outbreaks (all settings) (33-2015 to date)



- The most commonly detected GII-4 strain between periods 33-2015 to date is Sydney 2012 and is associated with 99.5% of GII-4 norovirus-confirmed outbreaks.
- The most commonly detected GII-4 strain in the previous season (2015-2016) was Sydney 2012

Norovirus Activity in Prisons

Two outbreaks of diarrhoea and vomiting have been reported in prisons in weeks 26 to 30 2016.

NB. Not all suspected cases are tested for norovirus. Where there is an outbreak, a sample of individuals will be tested.

For guidance on the management of outbreaks in prisons see:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/multi-agency-contingency-plan-for-disease-outbreaks-in-prisons>

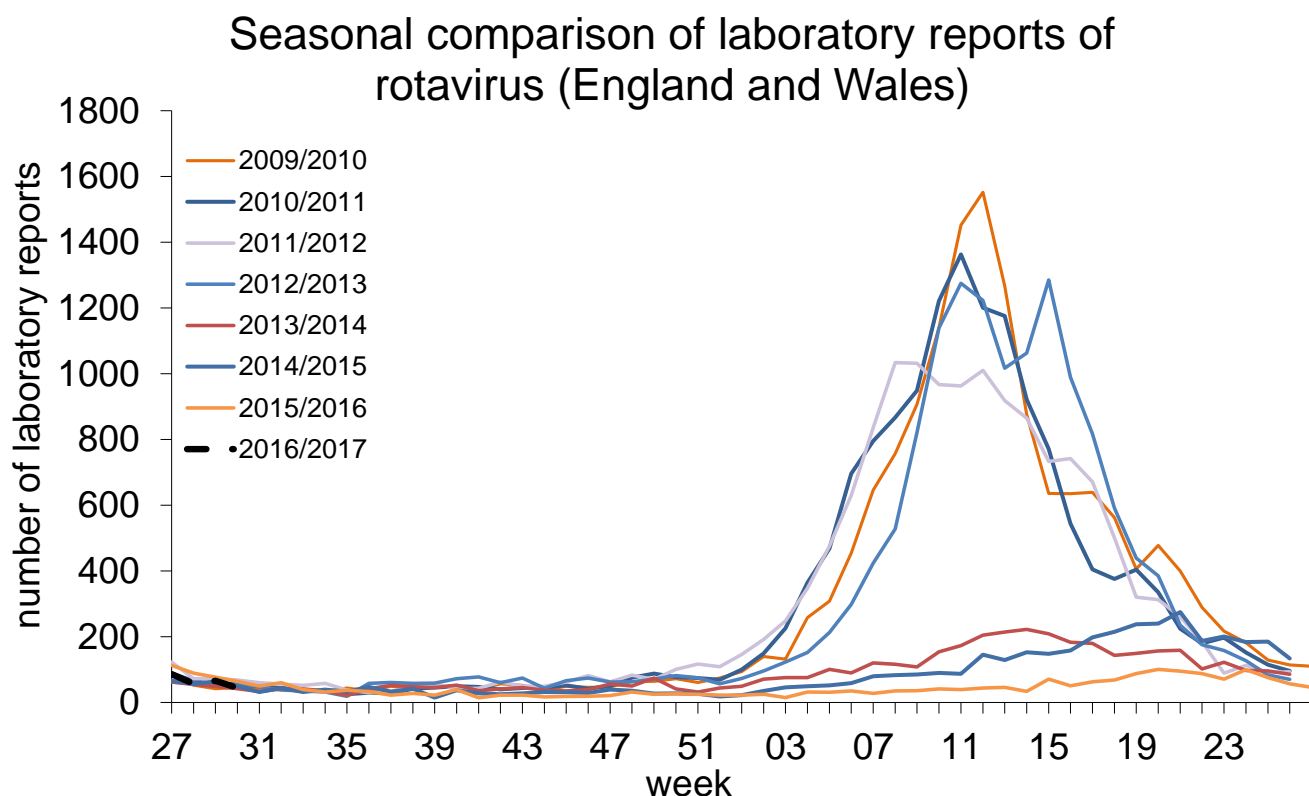
Rotavirus Laboratory Reporting

The number of laboratory reports of rotavirus in this season* (week 27 2016 to week 30 2016) is 253. This is 10% higher than the ten season average for the same period in the seasons 2003 and 2004 to 2012 and 2013 (229)**. Rotavirus laboratory reports are currently lower than previous years.

Rotavirus particularly contributes to reported diarrhoea and vomiting illness in children aged under five and is often associated with outbreaks of diarrhoea and vomiting in nurseries and schools.

Data from laboratory reporting are subject to a reporting delay and the number reported in recent weeks is likely to increase as further laboratory reports are received.

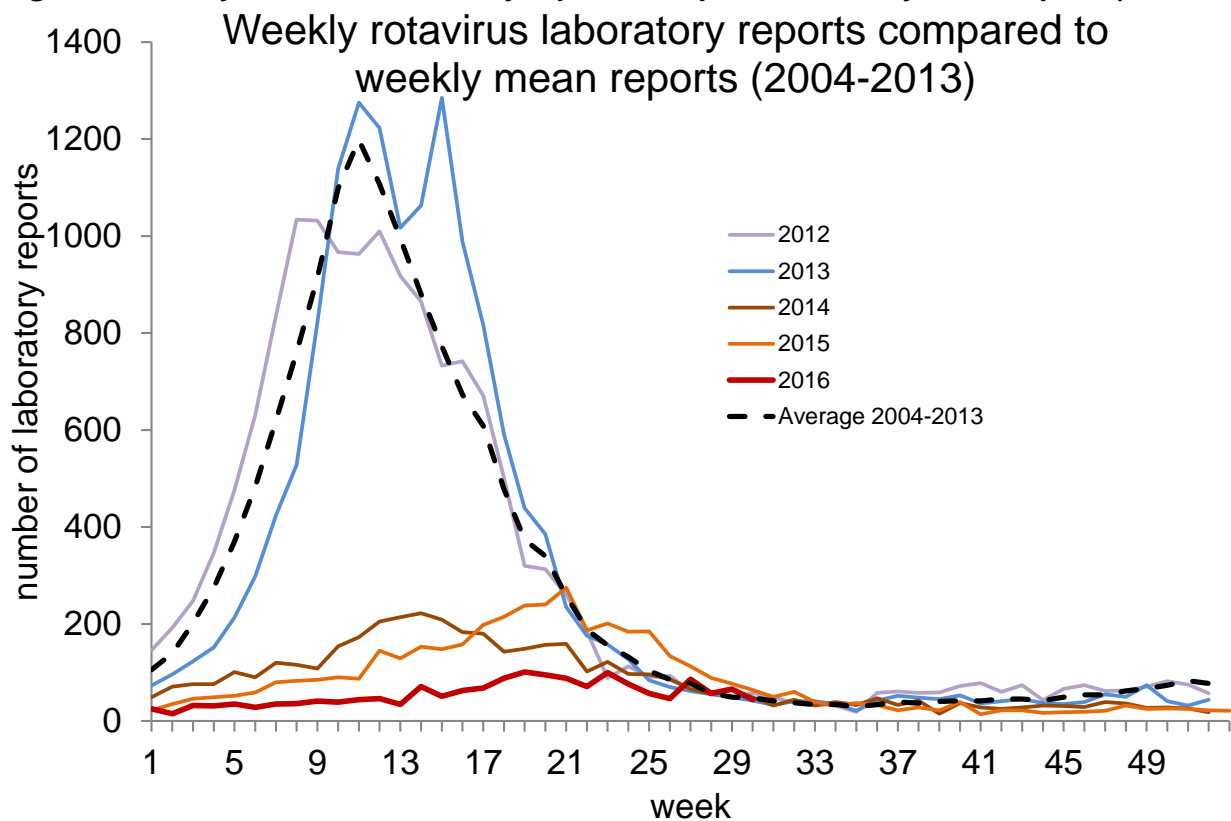
Figure 8: Seasonal comparison of laboratory reports of rotavirus (England and Wales)



*In order to capture the winter peak of norovirus activity in one season, for reporting purposes, the norovirus season runs from week 27 in year 1 to week 26 in year 2, i.e. week 27 2009 to week 26 2010, July to June.

**Comparison is made with this ten year period as it is prior to the vaccine introduction.

Figure 9: Weekly rotavirus laboratory reports compared to weekly mean reports(2004-2013)



Acknowledgements

We thank all of the infection control staff in hospitals who take the time to contribute data to HNORS.

Any queries can be directed to noroOBK@phe.gov.uk