



Public Health
England

Protecting and improving the nation's health

Rotavirus data 2007 to 2016

May 2018

National laboratory data for residents of England and Wales

About Public Health England

Public Health England exists to protect and improve the nation's health and wellbeing, and reduce health inequalities. We do this through world-leading science, knowledge and intelligence, advocacy, partnerships and the delivery of specialist public health services. We are an executive agency of the Department of Health and Social Care, and a distinct delivery organisation with operational autonomy. We provide government, local government, the NHS, Parliament, industry and the public with evidence-based professional, scientific and delivery expertise and support.

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Key points for 2016

The number of laboratory reports of rotavirus in England and Wales has been in decline since 2013. This reduction is attributable to the introduction of the rotavirus vaccine for babies in July 2013, alongside other routine childhood immunisations.

In 2016, laboratory reports of rotavirus were lower than the 2 previous post-vaccination years (2014 and 2015).

Rotavirus infection in England and Wales is seasonal, occurring mostly in winter and early spring (January to March).

During the winter months, reports of rotavirus activity are published weekly and are available [here](#). Reports are published monthly during the summer months.

Rotavirus data 2007-2016

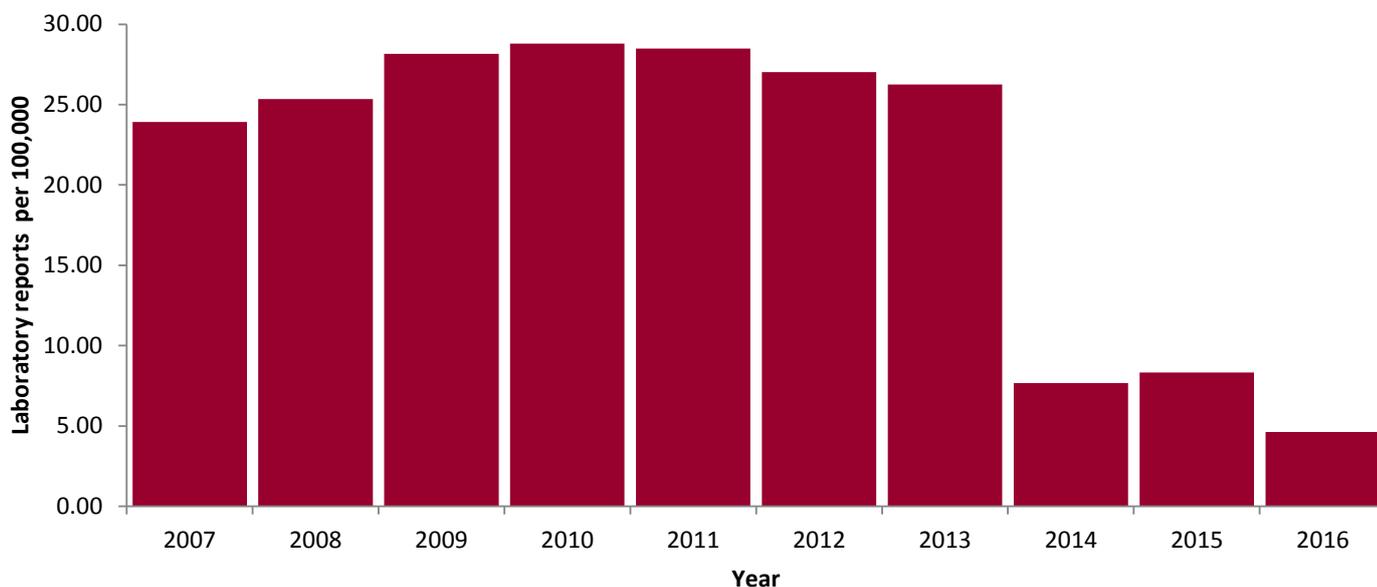
All data presented in this report are correct as of November 2017.

1. Annual data (2007-2016)

Table 1: Annual laboratory reports of rotavirus in England and Wales (2007-2016)

Year	Number of laboratory reports	Laboratory reports per 100,000 population
2007	13,010	23.92
2008	13,902	25.35
2009	15,551	28.15
2010	16,039	28.80
2011	15,997	28.48
2012	15,289	27.03
2013	14,950	26.25
2014	4,405	7.67
2015	4,823	8.33
2016	2,705	4.63

Figure 1: Laboratory reports of rotavirus (rate per 100,000) in England and Wales (2007-2016)



2. Age/sex distribution (2016)*

Figure 2: Age-sex distribution of rotavirus laboratory reports in England and Wales (2016)

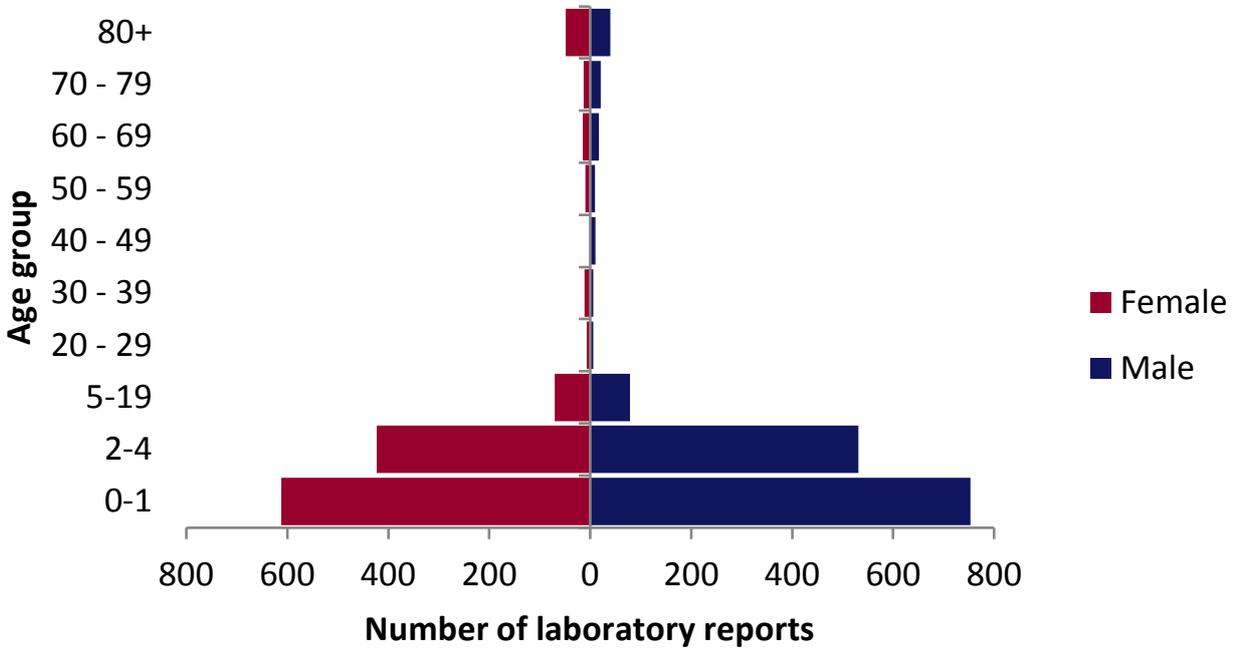
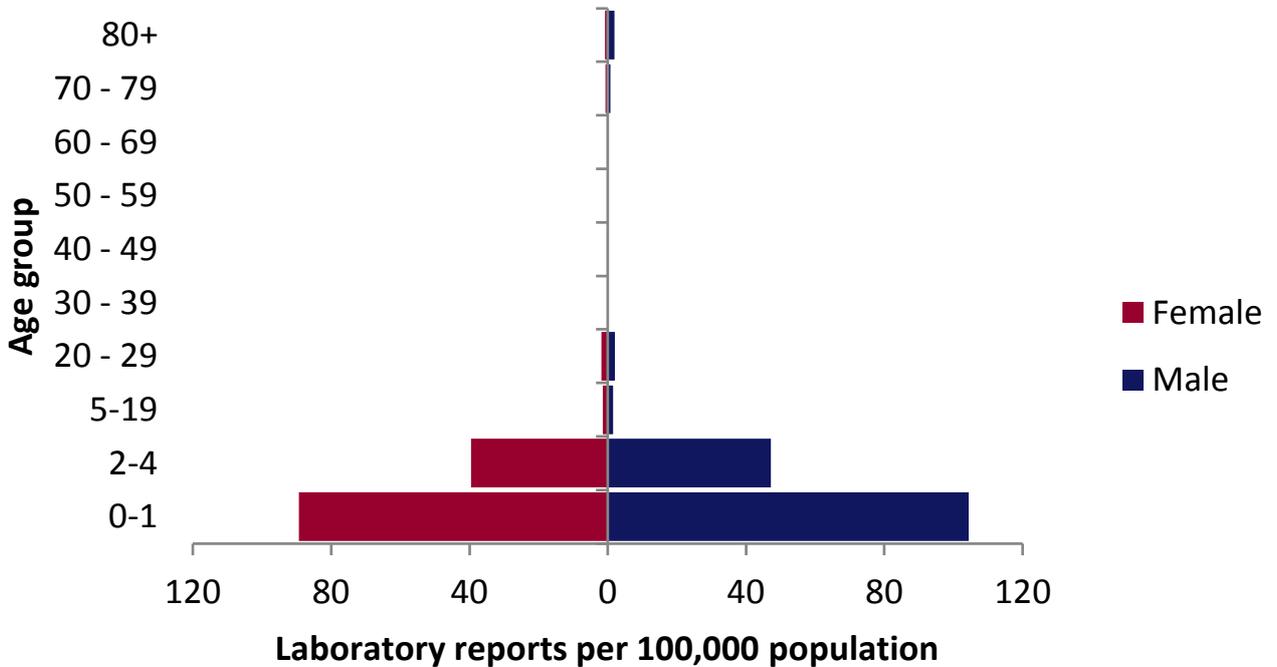


Figure 3: Age-sex distribution of rates of rotavirus laboratory reports in England and Wales (2016)

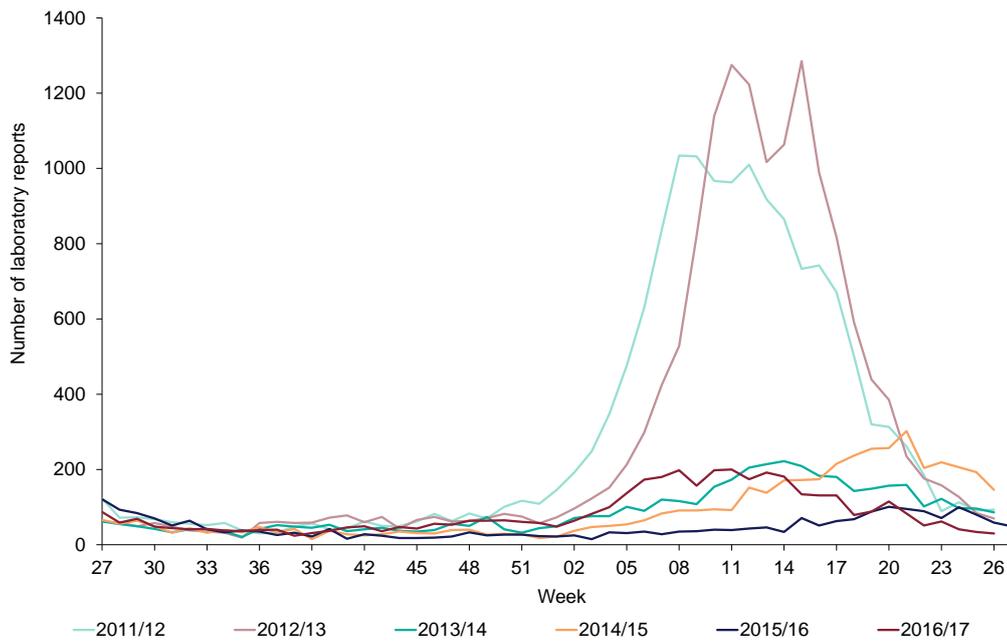


*22 reports with unknown age and/or gender recorded.

3. Seasonal variation (2011/12 to 2016/17)

Each rotavirus season runs from July to the following June (week 27 to week 26) in order to capture the winter peak of activity in one season.

Figure 4: Seasonal comparison of laboratory reports of rotavirus in England and Wales (2011/12 to 2016/17)



Data sources

Labbase2 (2006 to October 2014); Second Generation Surveillance System (SGSS) (November 2014 onwards). This is a live laboratory reporting system. Therefore, numbers may fluctuate. Data provided in this report are new extractions from this system and provide updated figures to previously published reports.

Data extracted are for England and Wales and are faecal and lower gastrointestinal tract specimens only.

Acknowledgements

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