NOROVIRUS

Microbiology 2400

Norovirus got its name after a 1972 outbreak in Norwalk, Ohio, when one virus was first identified.

infected with norovirus by accidentally getting stool or vomit from infected people in your mouth.

Contamination

By eating food or drinking liquids that are contaminated with norovirus, touching surfaces or objects contaminated with norovirus then putting your fingers in your mouth, or having contact with someone who is infected with norovirus (for example, caring for or sharing food or eating utensils with someone with norovirus illness).

common symptoms

diarrhea, throwing up, nausea, stomach pain, fever, headache, body aches

develop symptoms 12 to 48 hours after being exposed to norovirus. Most people with norovirus illness get better within 1 to 3 days. Most norovirus outbreaks
happen from November to
April in the United States
and you can get norovirus
more than once

outbreaks

in Canada 300 - 400 cases each year (#2, the cold is #1) risk of getting sick from oysters from contaminated water and untreated young, old, weak immune system

drinking water risk of dehydration

Treatment

no specific medicine to treat people with norovirus illness. Norovirus infection cannot be treated with antibiotics because it is a viral (not a bacterial) infection.

Norovirus is a highly contagious virus.

different types of noroviruses Norovirus can be found in your stool (feces) even before you start feeling sick. The virus can stay in your stool for 2 weeks or more after you feel better.

most contagious is when person is sick with norovirus illness, and during the first few *days after* you recover from norovirus illness.

prevention

- proper handwashing, hand sanitizers
- wash fruits / veg
- when sick do not prepare food, even after 2 days symptoms go
- clean & disinfect surfaces use bleach

References

https://www.cdc.gov/norovirus/index.html

http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/fs-sa/fs-fi/norovirus-eng.php

https://ecdc.europa.eu/en/norovirus-infection