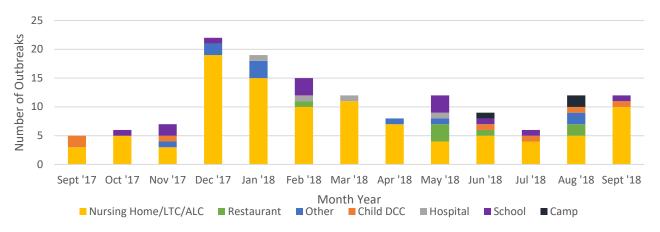
OREGON NOROVIRUS WATCH, SEPTEMBER 2018. This issue of Oregon Norovirus Watch includes norovirus outbreak data from the 2017–2018 norovirus season. During September 2018, 12 norovirus or norovirus-like outbreaks were reported, of which 10 (83%) were in nursing homes, and 1 (8%)



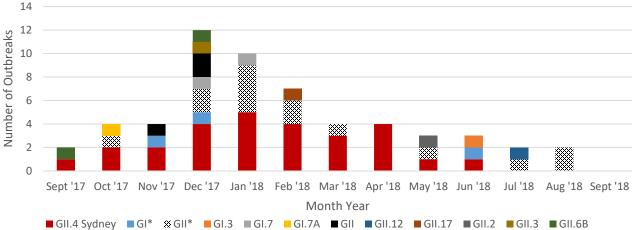
each in a child day care center and school. Since September 2017, most reported norovirus and noro-like outbreaks have occurred in long-term care facilities (n=98, 68%, Fig. 1). Norovirus or noro-like outbreaks were reported in 13 (9%) schools, 7 (5%) restaurants, and 7 (5%) child day care centers (Fig. 1). Most of the 57 lab-confirmed norovirus outbreaks reported since September 2017 were caused by strains within the GII genogroup (Fig 2, n=50, 88%); most of these GII outbreak strains were typed as GII.4 Sydney (n=27, 54%).

Figure 1. Laboratory-confirmed norovirus & norovirus-like outbreaks by setting type and month Oregon, September 2017 - September 2018 (n=145)



LTC: long term care, ALC: Assisted living facility, DCC: Day Care Center, Other: includes religious facility, private homes, jail, residential treatment facilities

Figure 2. Laboratory confirmed norovirus by genotypes and month in Oregon, September 2017 - September 2018 (n=57)



57 (39%) of 145 suspected norovirus outbreaks have been confirmed by positive lab results from ≥2 patients. GI and GII* denote outbreaks that only had 1 positive sample

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Oregon Norovirus Watch monthly reports are also found on our calicivirus web site: www.oregon.gov/oha/ph/diseasesconditions/diseasesaz/pages/calicivirus.aspx.