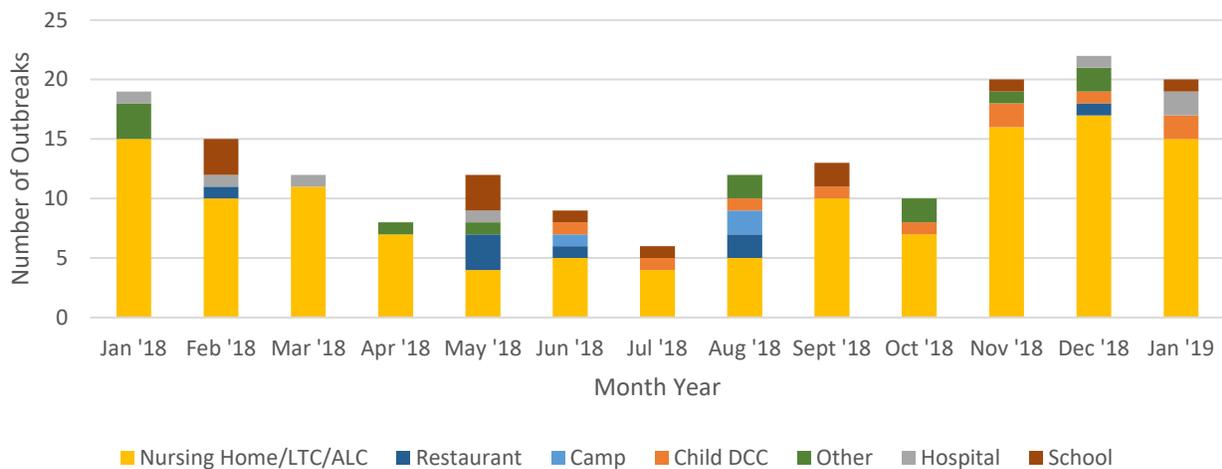


OREGON NOROVIRUS WATCH, JANUARY 2019. This issue of *Oregon Norovirus Watch* includes norovirus outbreak data from January 2018 through January 2019. We continue to see increased reported norovirus and noro-like outbreaks in January 2019 (n=20); 15 (75%) occurred in nursing homes, 2 (10%) in both child day care centers and hospitals, and 1 (5%) in a school. Since January 2018, most reported norovirus and noro-like outbreaks have been in long-term care facilities (n=126, 71%, Fig. 1). Norovirus or noro-like outbreaks were reported in 12 (7%) schools, 10 (6%) child day-care centers, and 8 (4%) restaurants (Fig. 1) during the same time period. Most of the 65 confirmed norovirus outbreaks reported since January 2018 were caused by strains within the GII genogroup (Fig 2, n=60, 92%); most GII outbreak strains were typed as GII.4 Sydney (n=34, 52%).

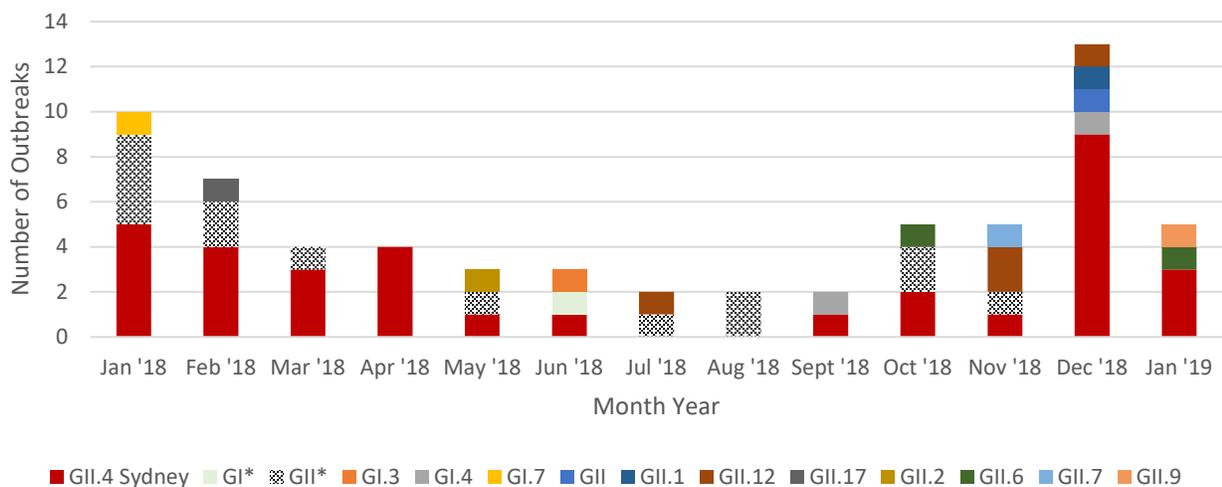


Figure 1. Laboratory-confirmed norovirus & norovirus-like outbreaks by setting type and month Oregon, January 2018- January 2019 (n=178)



LTC: long term care, ALC: Assisted living facility, DCC: Day Care Center, Other: includes religious facility, private homes, jail, outpatient clinic, workplace

Figure 2. Laboratory confirmed norovirus by genotypes and month in Oregon, January 2018 - January 2019 (n=65)



65 (36.5%) of 178 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.