

# Norovirus Infections Status among Patients with Diarrhea in Futian, Shenzhen, Guangdong, 2012-2014

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## Background/Objective

To investigate the infection status of norovirus in Futian district of Shenzhen, Guangdong province, and provide evidence for the prevention and treatment of diarrhea.

## Method

Stool samples were collected from suspected viral diarrhea patients in Futian. Noroviruses were detected by using real-time polymerase chain reaction (real-time PCR).

## Result

From January 2012 to December 2014, a total of 1744 stool samples were collected, the overall detection rate of norovirus was 20.87% (364/1744), while the annual detection rates were 25.18% (140/556), 18.99% (124/653), and 18.69% (100/535) respectively. The detected rate of norovirus was 22.88% (227/992) among males and 18.22% among females (137/752). The detected rate was highest in summer (26.65%, 121/454), followed by spring (24.53%, 92/375), while the detection rate was low in autumn and winter. There was no significant difference between the detection rates among different age groups.

## Conclusion

Norovirus was the prominent pathogen of viral diarrhea in Futian, with the detected rates fluctuating obviously in different years. The detection rate of norovirus was highest in summer (26.65%, 121/454), followed by spring (24.53%, 92/375), while related lower in autumn and winter. There was no significant statistics different between the detection rates of norovirus among different age groups. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the surveillance of norovirus infection, especially among infants and young children.