

Norovirus Fact Sheet

1. **What are noroviruses?** - Noroviruses are a group of viruses that cause gastroenteritis, sometimes called the “stomach flu.” Like all viral infections, noroviruses are not affected by treatment with antibiotics, and cannot grow outside of a person’s body. The term norovirus was recently approved as the official name for this group of viruses. Several other names have been used for noroviruses, including:

- a. Norwalk-like viruses (NLVs)
- b. Caliciviruses (because they belong to the virus family caliciviridae)
- c. Small round structured viruses.

2. **What are the symptoms of illness caused by noroviruses?** - The symptoms of norovirus illness usually include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and some stomach cramping. Sometimes people also have a low-grade fever, chills, headache, muscle aches, and a general sense of tiredness. The illness often begins suddenly, and the infected person may feel very sick. In most people the illness is self-limiting with symptoms lasting for one or two days. Most people with norovirus illness have both vomiting and diarrhea.

3. **What is the name of the illness caused by noroviruses?** - Illness caused by norovirus infection has several names, including:

- a. Stomach flu – this “stomach flu” is **not** related to the flu (or influenza), which is a respiratory illness caused by influenza virus.
- b. Viral gastroenteritis – the most common name for illness caused by norovirus. Gastroenteritis refers to an inflammation of the stomach and intestines.
- c. Acute gastroenteritis.
- d. Non-bacterial gastroenteritis.
- e. Food poisoning (although there are other causes of food poisoning and many norovirus infections are not foodborne).
- f. Calicivirus infection.

4. How serious is norovirus disease? - People may feel very sick and vomit many times a day, but most people get better within one or two days, and they have no long-term health effects related to their illness. However, sometimes people are unable to drink enough liquids to replace the liquids they lose due to vomiting and diarrhea. These persons can become dehydrated and may need medical attention. Dehydration is usually only seen among the very young, the elderly, and persons with underlying conditions.

5. How do people become infected with noroviruses? - Noroviruses are found in the stool or vomit of infected people. People can become infected with the virus in several ways, including:

- a. Eating food or drinking liquids that are contaminated with norovirus.
- b. Touching surfaces or objects contaminated with norovirus, and then placing their hand in their mouth.
- c. Having direct contact with another person who is infected and showing symptoms (for example, when caring for someone with illness, or sharing foods or eating utensils with someone who is ill).

Persons working in child care centers or nursing homes should pay special attention to children or residents who have norovirus illness. This virus is very contagious and can spread rapidly throughout such environments.

6. When do symptoms appear? - Symptoms of norovirus illness usually begin about 24 to 48 hours after ingestion of the virus, but they can appear as early as 12 hours after exposure.

7. Are noroviruses contagious? - Noroviruses are very contagious and can spread easily from person to person. Both stool and vomit are infectious. Particular care should be taken with young children in diapers who have diarrhea.

8. How long are people contagious? - People infected with norovirus are contagious from the moment they begin feeling ill until at least three days after recovery. Some people may be contagious for as long as two weeks after recovery. Therefore, it is particularly important for people to use good hand washing and other hygienic practices even after recovering from norovirus illness.

9. Who gets norovirus infection? - Anyone can become infected with these viruses. There are many different strains of norovirus, which makes it difficult for a

person's body to develop long-lasting immunity. Therefore, norovirus illness can recur throughout a person's lifetime. In addition, because of differences in genetic factors, some people are more likely to become infected and develop more severe illness than others. Because norovirus is highly contagious, it is a common cause of outbreaks in schools, child care settings, cruise ships, and institutional settings. Most outbreaks of norovirus in the United States occur between November and April.

10. How is norovirus diagnosed? – Norovirus diagnosis is usually based on symptoms. Laboratory diagnosis requires examination of stool or vomitus from ill individuals by a specialized laboratory.

11. What treatment is available for people with norovirus infection? - Currently, there is no antiviral medication that works against norovirus and there is no vaccine to prevent infection.

Norovirus infection cannot be treated with antibiotics. This is because antibiotics work to fight bacteria, not viruses. Norovirus illness is usually brief in healthy individuals. When people are ill with vomiting and diarrhea, they should drink plenty of fluids to prevent dehydration. Dehydration among young children, the elderly, and those with underlying conditions can be common, and it is the most serious health effect that can result from norovirus infection. Sports drinks and other drinks without caffeine or alcohol can help with mild dehydration. But, these drinks may not replace important nutrients and minerals. Oral rehydration fluids that you can get over the counter are most helpful for mild dehydration.

12. Can norovirus infections be prevented? - You can decrease your chance of coming in contact with noroviruses by following these preventive steps:

- a. Frequently wash your hands, especially after toilet visits and changing diapers and before eating or preparing food.
- b. Carefully wash fruits and vegetables, and steam oysters before eating them.
- c. Thoroughly clean and disinfect contaminated surfaces immediately after an episode of illness by using a bleach-based household cleaner.
- d. Immediately remove and wash clothing or linens that may be contaminated with virus after an episode of illness (use hot water and soap).
- e. Flush or discard any vomitus and/or stool in the toilet and make sure that the surrounding area is kept clean.

f. Persons who are infected with norovirus should not prepare food while they have symptoms or for three days after they recover from their illness. Food that may have been contaminated by an ill person should be disposed of properly.

13. For more information about noroviruses:

<http://www.cdc.gov/norovirus/about/index.html>

This fact sheet provides general information. Please contact your physician for specific clinical information related to you or your child.

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