
Anita Kambhampati, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Blanca Vargas, Michael E. DeBakey VA Medical Center
Mahwish Mushtaq, Michael E. DeBakey VA Medical Center
Hannah Browne, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Sara Perregaux, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Scott Grytdal, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Robert L Atmar, Baylor College of Medicine
Jan Vinje, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Umesh D. Parashar, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Aron J. Hall, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Only first 10 authors above; see publication for full author list.

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Anita Kambhammampati, MPH1, Scott Gryzda1, BH Viswanath2, Blanca Vargas1, Maria C. Rodriguez-Barradas3, MD, PhD, Robert R. Tauxe4, MD, MPH, Robert L. Atmar4, MD, Jan Vinje5, PhD, Umesh D. Parashar3, MBBS, Aminin J. Hall4, MD, Cristina V. Cardemil6, MD, Benjamin Lopez, PhD1, and Maria C. Rodriguez-Barradas3, MD, PhD. 1National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia; 2THRC, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia; 3Infectious Diseases Section, Michael E. DeBakey VA Medical Center, Houston, Texas; 4Infectious Diseases Section, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas; 5Division of Infectious Disease, Michael E. DeBakey VA Medical Center, Houston, Texas; 6VAMC, Bethesda, Maryland, VA.

Session: 139. Adult Viral Infection
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Background. Norovirus is the leading cause of acute gastroenteritis (AGE) outbreaks in the United States; however, little data exist on the burden of endemic norovirus disease among adults. Robust estimates of the norovirus disease burden among US adults are needed to inform assessment of potential norovirus vaccines, which are currently in development.

Methods. We conducted active surveillance for AGE at the Michael E. DeBakey VA Medical Center in Houston, TX, between November 2011 and April 2015. AGE was defined as ≥2 loose stools, ≥2 vomiting episodes, or ≥1 episode of both loose stool and vomiting, within 24 hours occurring in the previous 10 days, who presented to the emergency department or outpatient clinics (outpatients), or were admitted to the hospital (inpatients). Patients without AGE symptoms in the prior 14 days were enrolled as controls. Demographic data and illness characteristics were collected from enrolled subjects, and stool samples were collected and tested using the FilmArray gastrointestinal panel. AGE cases were confirmed by real-time RT-PCR and genotyped after sequencing of conventional PCR products.

Results. From November 1, 2015–November 30, 2016, 130 inpatient and 85 outpatient AGE cases, along with 20 inpatient and 37 outpatient controls, were enrolled and provided a stool specimen. Among cases, 201 (93%) were male, and 94 (44%) were ≥65 years; median duration of illness was 3 days (range, 1–10 days). Norovirus was detected in 12 (9%) inpatients and 15 (18%) outpatient cases; norovirus was not detected in any controls. Incidence of norovirus-associated hospitalization was 15/100,000 and was similar in hospitalized cases aged <65 years (14/100,000) and ≥65 years (15/100,000). 212 norovirus positive specimens genotyped, 13 (59%) were GIL4 Sydney.

Conclusion. This robust, active surveillance platform employed screening and enrollment of patients in a VA population meeting a standardized AGE case definition, as well as symptom controls. Data from this study highlight the burden of norovirus in adults and importance of a norovirus vaccine.


1045. Norovirus, Astrovirus, and Sapovirus in a Tertiary Care Research Hospital
Shelby Daniel-Wayman, MD1,2, Hannah Browne, BS1,2, Scott Gryzda, MPH1,3,4, Hannah Brown, BS5, Sara Perregaaux, BS1,3, Scott Gryzda, MPH1, Robert L. Atmar4, MD, Jan Vinje5, PhD, Umesh D. Parashar3, MBBS, Arnon J. Hall4, MD, Cristina V. Cardemil6, MD, Benjamin Lopez, PhD1, and Maria C. Rodriguez-Barradas3, MD, PhD. 1National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia; 2THRC, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia; 3Infectious Diseases Section, Michael E. DeBakey VA Medical Center, Houston, Texas; 4Infectious Diseases Section, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas; 5Division of Infectious Disease, Michael E. DeBakey VA Medical Center, Houston, Texas; 6VAMC, Bethesda, Maryland, VA.

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Background. Norovirus, astrovirus, and sapovirus are known to cause acute gastroenteritis as well as norovirus-associated asymptomatic infection, with chronic excretion of these viruses among immu

Conclusion. This study provides estimates of the incidence of norovirus AGE outpatient visits and hospitalizations across multiple years among a geographically distributed VA population, highlighting the substantial burden of norovirus in US adults.

Disclosures. All authors: No reported disclosures.

1047. WU Polyomavirus Associated with Severe Respiratory Failure in Children
Kazuhiko Uda, MD1,2, Kenseuke Shoji, MD2, Chitose Wakai-Koyama, MD1,3, and Taiso Miyairi, MD4. 1Office for Infection Control, National Center for Child Health and Development, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo, Japan; 2Infectious Disease, National Center for Child Health and Development, Tokyo, Japan; 3Division of Infectious Diseases, National Center for Child Health and Development, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo, Japan; 4Public Health Surveillance and Research, Department of Veterans Affairs, Palo Alto, California, 5Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia.

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Background. WU polyomavirus (WUVPyV) is a relatively new virus associated with respiratory infections. However, its role is unclear in children with severe respiratory failure.