



A Nosocomial Outbreak of G12P[6] Rotavirus Gastroenteritis in Neonates at a University Hospital in Thailand

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Introduction

Rotavirus (RV) :

- Leading cause of nosocomial infection among children

Among hospitalized children with RV gastroenteritis (RVGE), 14-51% were nosocomial infection



Objectives

- To describe clinical characteristics of neonates with nosocomial RVGE
- To study impact of nosocomial RVGE on the length of hospitalization
- To analyze molecular characteristic of RV that caused nosocomial outbreak in neonates
- To describe infectious control measures



Materials and Methods

RVGE outbreak and Hospital Setting

- RVGE outbreak occurred at the Department of Pediatrics, Siriraj Hospital, from Jul 24 - Nov 10, 2008 involved
 - 3 neonatal wards that provided care for sick neonates:
 - 15-bed neonatal intensive care unit
 - 30-bed high dependency care unit
 - 45-bed special nursery
 - 8 postpartum wards provided care for healthy neonates



Materials and Methods

Case Definitions

- **Nosocomial RVGE cases:** neonates who
 - Developed diarrhea after 48 hours of delivery
 - Were re-hospitalized with diarrhea within 72 hours after hospital discharge
- **Confirmed cases:** neonates who had confirmation of RV in stool
- **Probable cases:** neonates who had diarrhea but had not tested for RV in the stool