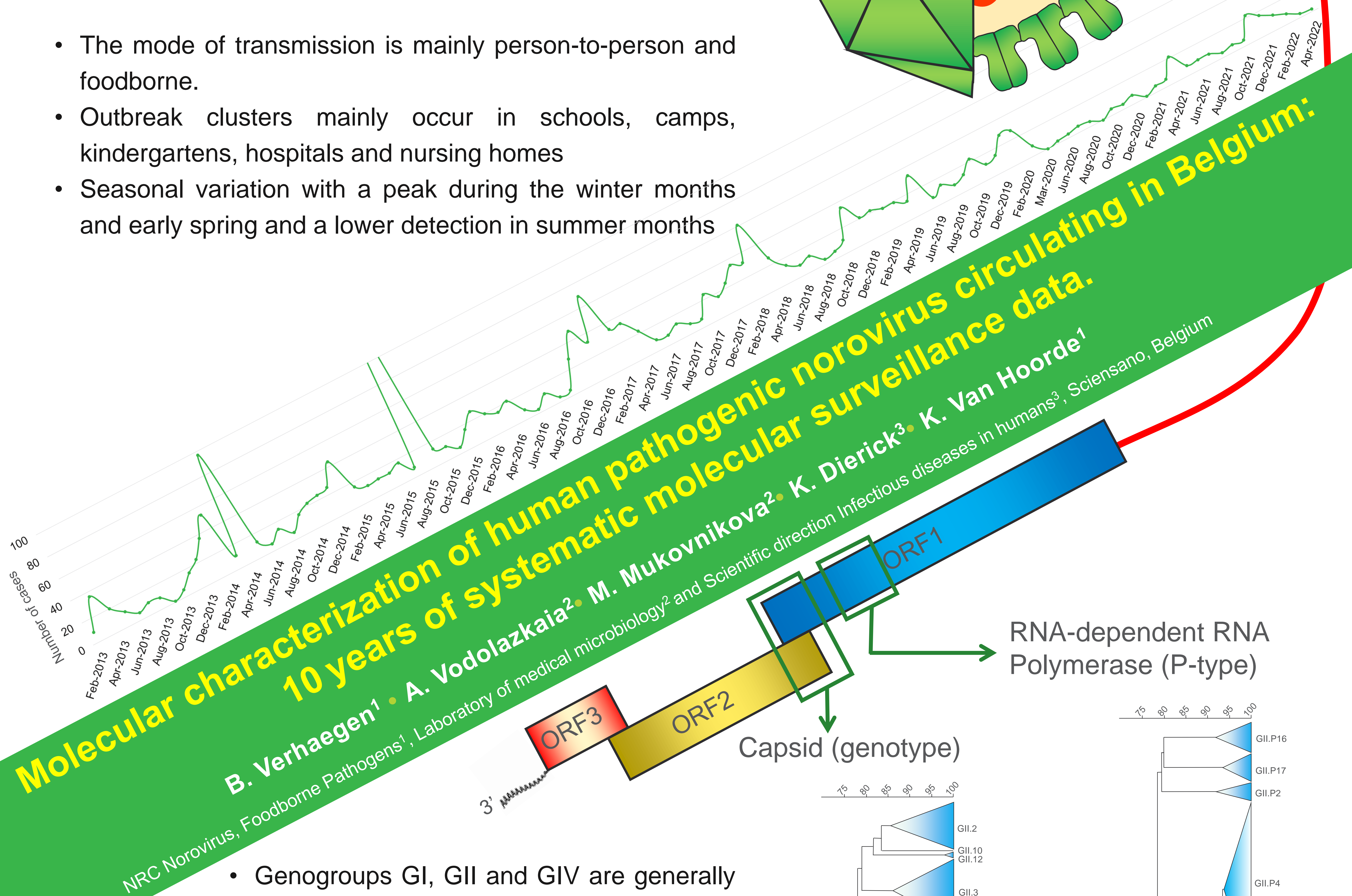
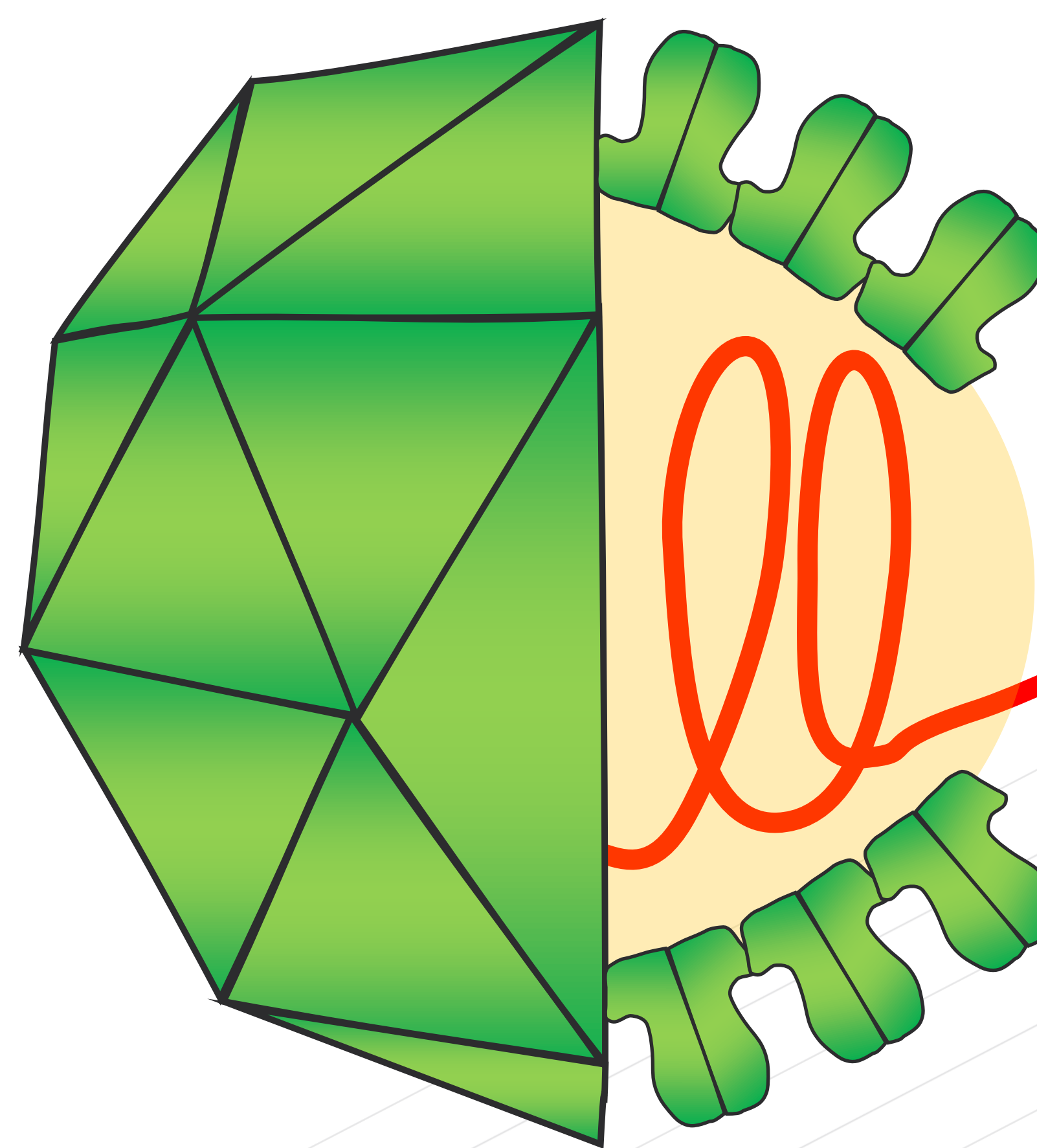


Norovirus is one of the leading causes of acute gastroenteritis outbreaks. Norovirus is a non-culturable single stranded RNA. Sciensano houses the National Reference Center (NRC) of norovirus since 2011 and has provided 10 years of systematic molecular surveillance data of norovirus in Belgium

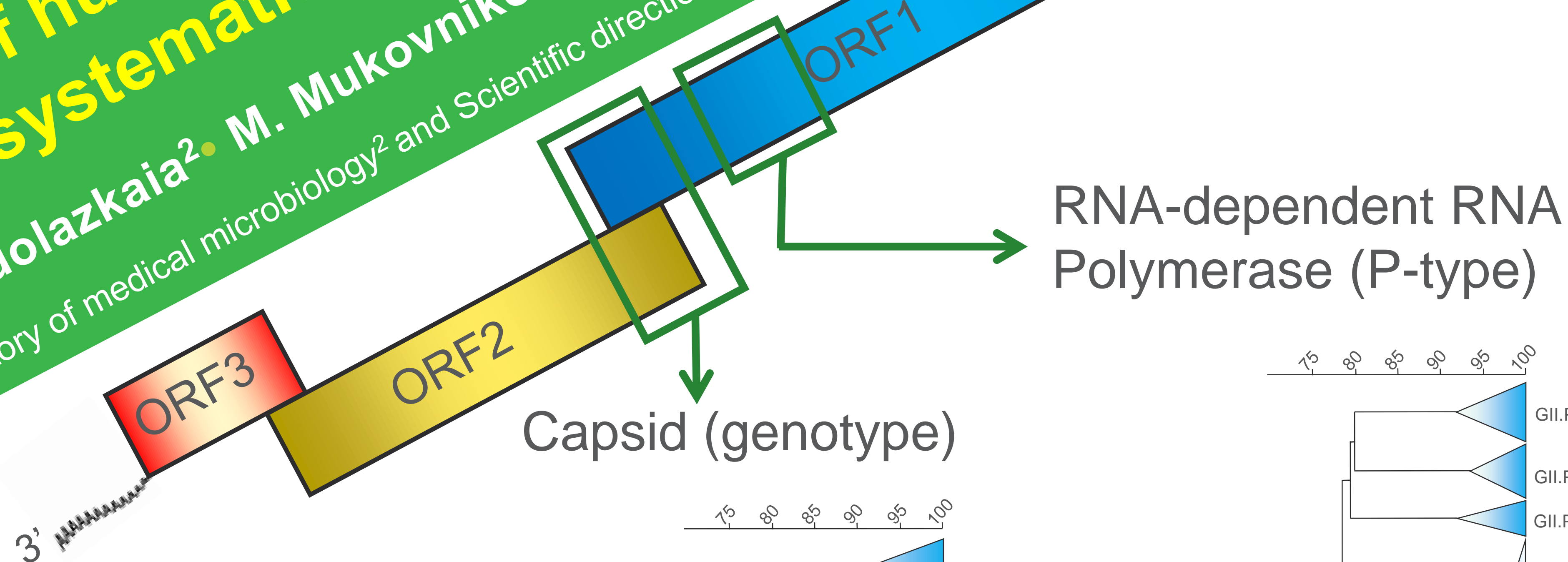
- The mode of transmission is mainly person-to-person and foodborne.
- Outbreak clusters mainly occur in schools, camps, kindergartens, hospitals and nursing homes
- Seasonal variation with a peak during the winter months and early spring and a lower detection in summer months



**Molecular characterization of human pathogenic norovirus circulating in Belgium: 10 years of systematic molecular surveillance data.**

NRC Norovirus, Foodborne Pathogens<sup>1</sup>, Laboratory of medical microbiology<sup>2</sup> and Scientific direction Infectious diseases in humans<sup>3</sup>, Sciensano, Belgium

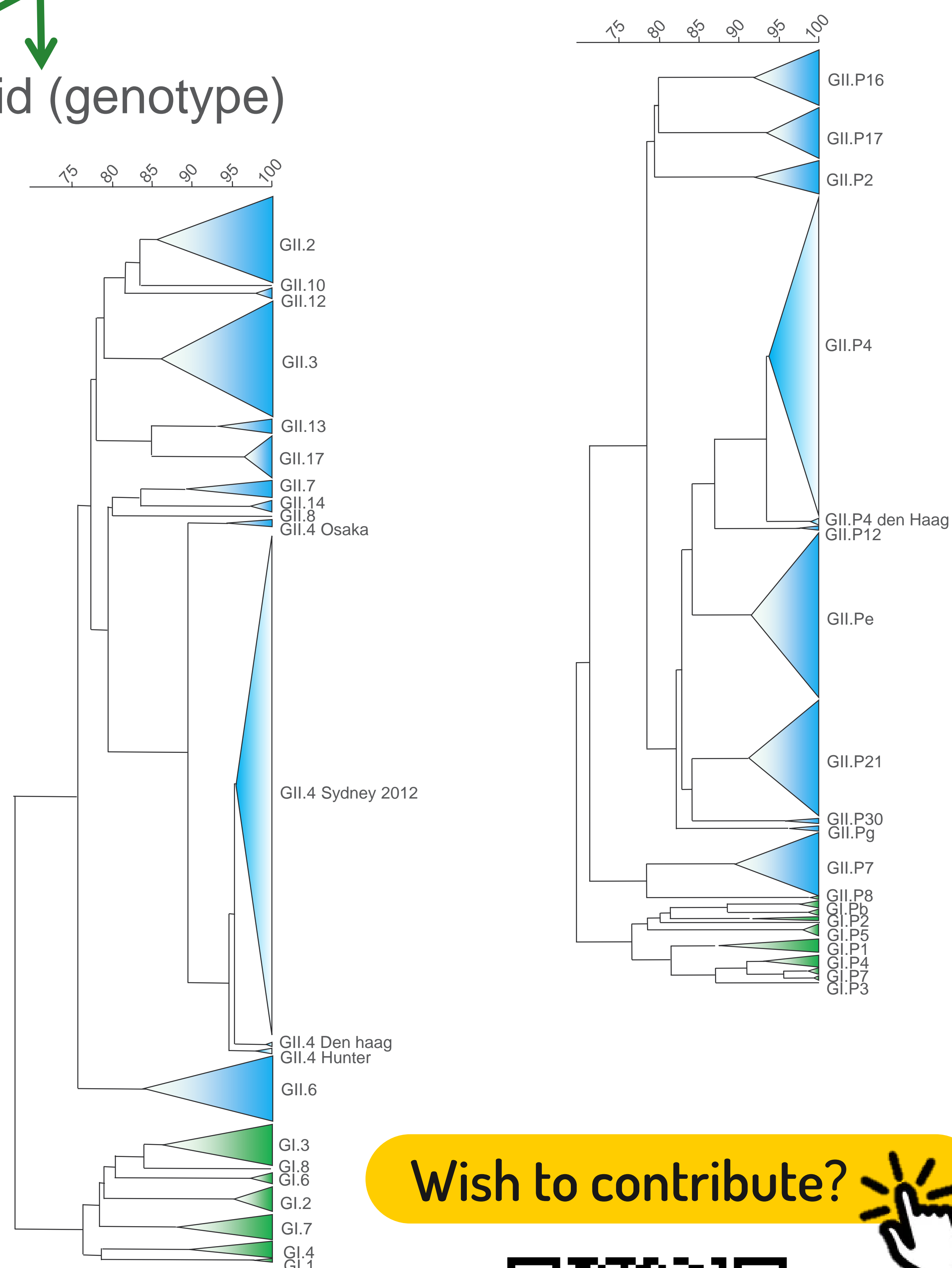
B. Verhaegen<sup>1</sup> • A. Vodolazkaia<sup>2</sup> • M. Mukovnikova<sup>2</sup> • K. Dierick<sup>3</sup> • K. Van Hoorde<sup>1</sup>



- Genogroups GI, GII and GIV are generally recognized as human pathogenic
- Genogroup GI was detected in only a small number of the cases
- Genotype GI.3 and P-type GI.P3 are most prevalent

- The majority of all detected norovirus strains belonged to genogroup GII

- 16 out of the 27 described GII genotypes observed
- Genotype GII.4 and P-type GII.P4 is by far the most prevalent
- 80% of the GII.4 belong to the variant Sydney 2012



Wish to contribute?



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