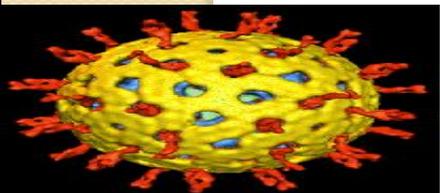




Estimated rotavirus gastroenteritis in children below the age of 5 years in Swaziland (2013)

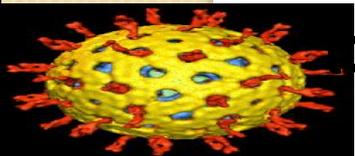
¹Phungwayo N, ¹Maphalala GP, ²Dube K, ²Masona G, ²Ruhinda E, ²Lukhele NJ, ²Gethagun I, ²Kunene N, ²Dlamini S, ³Dlamini N, ³Dube N, ³Khumalo L, ⁴Seheri M, ⁴Mphahlele MJ, ⁵Mwenda J, ⁵Welgebriel G.





Background

- Rotavirus is a dsRNA virus that belongs to the Reoviridae family
- Transmission is by fecal oral route.
- Rotavirus is categorized Groups A - G and A causes human infection
- Rotavirus is the leading cause of severe diarrhoea in infants and young children worldwide
- Globally, almost half a million deaths occur each year in children under the age of 5 due to rotavirus infection





Introduction

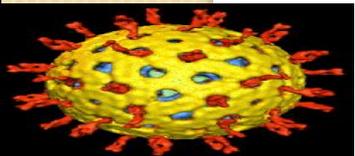
Rotavirus Surveillance launched (April





Surveillance sites

- Rotavirus Surveillance was launched in two sentinel sites:
 - **Mbabane Government Hospital (MGH)**
 - **Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Hospital (RFM)**





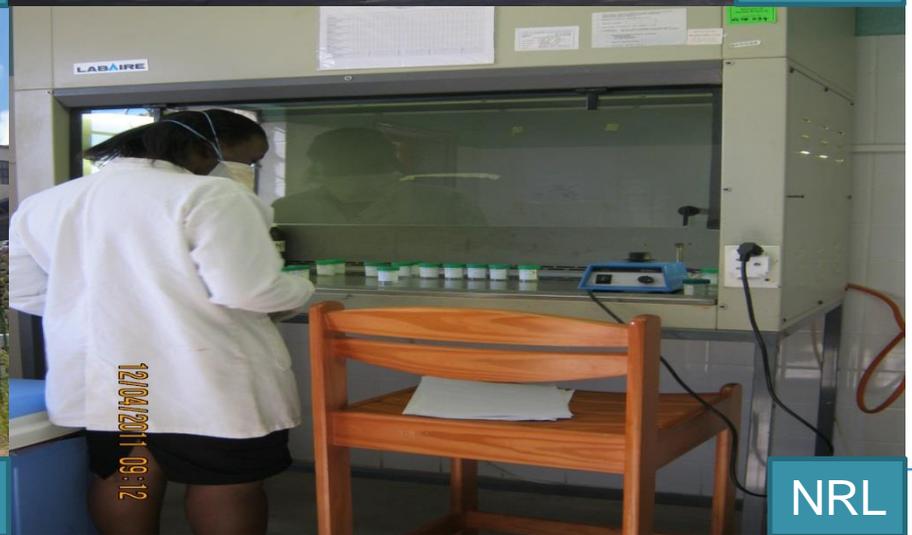
MGH



RFM



SHL



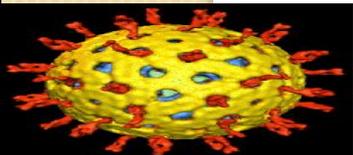
NRL

18 February 2015



Objectives

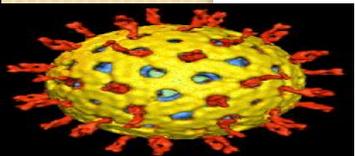
1. To estimate the prevalence of rotavirus disease among children < 5 yrs who presented with acute gastroenteritis
2. To determine the seasonal distribution of Rota virus
3. To establish the most affected age group





Method

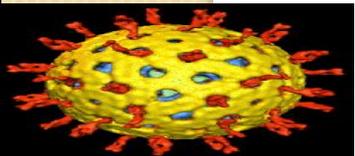
- Stool samples from all children who met the case definition, were collected and tested at the National Reference Laboratory using the Prospect Enzyme immunoassay kit





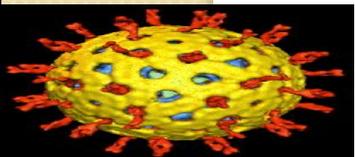
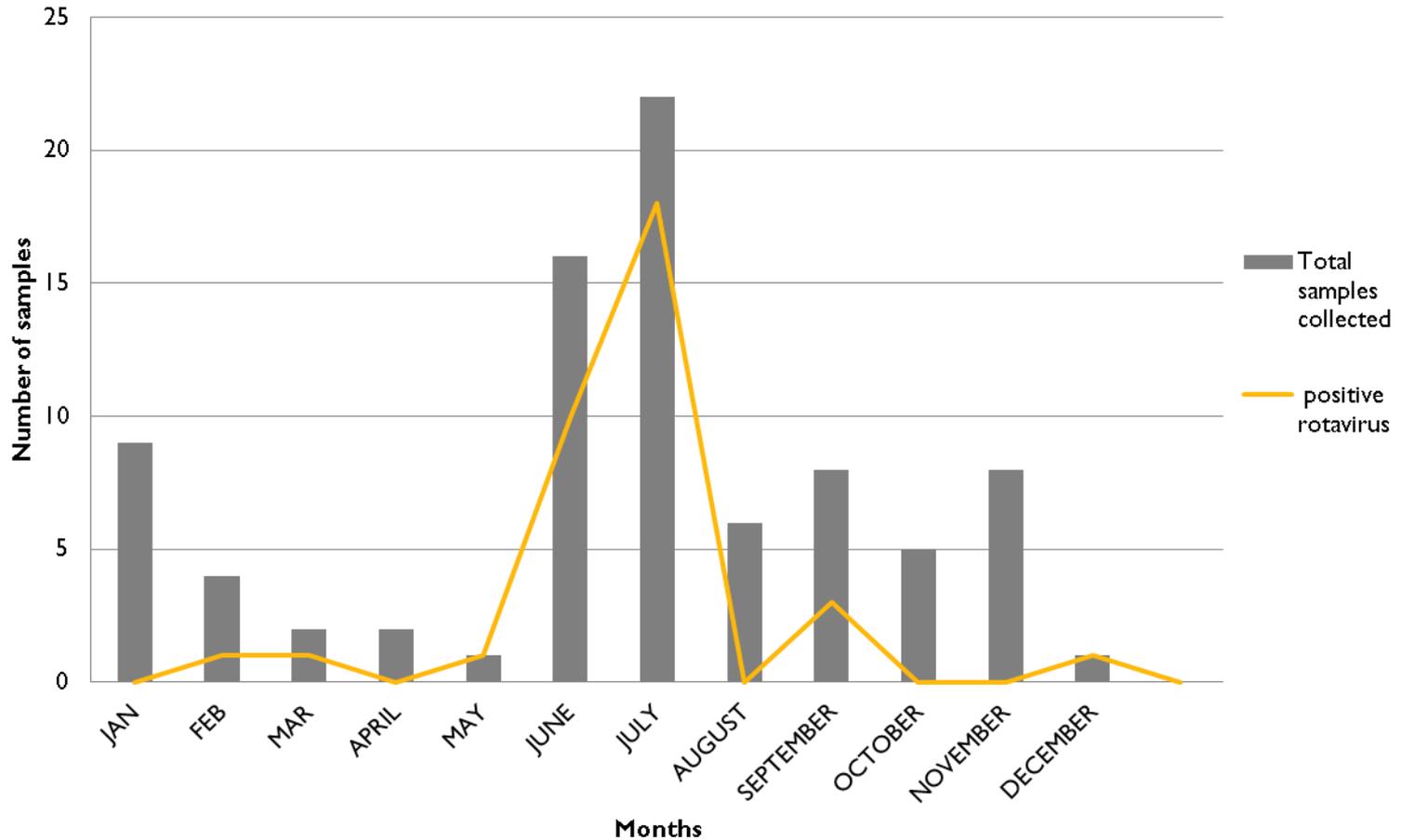
Results

- The prevalence of rotavirus was determined to be (54/121) 44.6%
- The seasonal distribution indicated that the rotavirus was most Prevalent in the months June and July
- The age groups mostly affected; 6-12 months = 51.9%, < 6months = 27.8%, 13-24 months = 16.7% and >24months = 3.6%





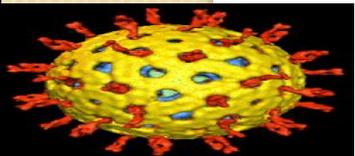
Seasonal Distribution of Rotavirus infection





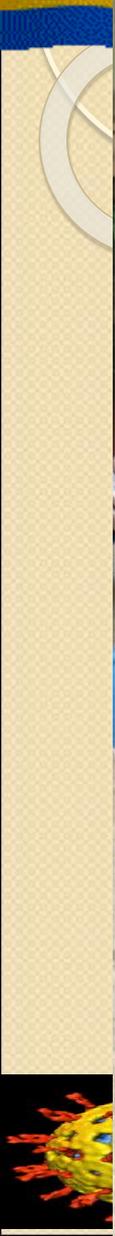
Conclusion

- The high Rotavirus prevalence of 44.6% indicated that there is need for continuous rotavirus surveillance to monitor the disease trends and further testing to determine the circulating strains, which will ultimately lead to the introduction of rotavirus vaccine.





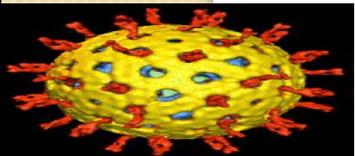
Surveillance team (2013)





Acknowledgements

- WHO Swaziland
- MoH Swaziland
- University Of Limpopo (Medunsa Campus)
- University Research Co.
- Swaziland Health Laboratory Services
- Surveillance Team





**Siyabonga
Thank you !**

