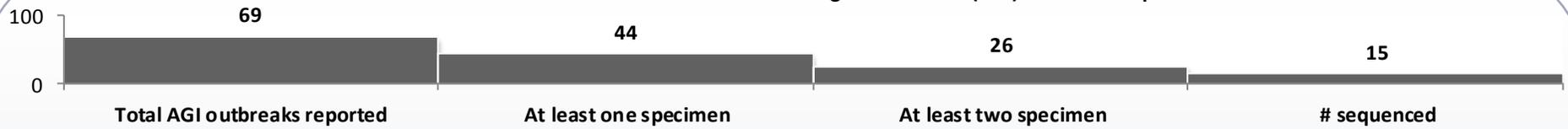


Data from acute gastroenteritis (AGI) outbreaks reported to DPHHS between 2013-2014



Of acute viral gastroenteritis outbreaks **36%** had no specimens collected to confirm the causative agent.

36%



38%

Of acute viral gastroenteritis outbreaks were confirmed as norovirus with two or more specimens tested.



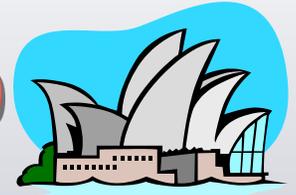
Of confirmed norovirus outbreaks sequenced.

58%



Of all sequenced norovirus outbreaks confirm as GII.4 Sydney.

73%



26%

Of acute viral gastroenteritis outbreaks had one specimen that confirmed as norovirus.



80%

Of outbreaks with at least one confirmed specimen were serogroup G2, 20% were serogroup G1.



Norovirus is the most common cause of acute gastroenteritis in Montana and the nation, yet many outbreaks remain unreported or are discovered late. The ability to obtain at least two specimens for all outbreaks is crucial in epidemiological investigations, establishing disease burden and assessing public health impact. The identification of norovirus strains contributes to public health surveillance and contributes to findings of newly emerging strains, such as the GII.4 Sydney.