**Title**

Community-based surveillance of norovirus disease: a systematic review

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**Abstract**

*Background*

Norovirus is a common cause of infectious gastrointestinal disease. Despite the increased ability to detect norovirus in affected people, the number of reported cases and outbreaks in the community is still substantially underestimated. We undertook a systematic review to determine the nature, scope and scale of community-based surveillance systems which capture information on norovirus disease.

*Methods*

We searched MEDLINE, EMBASE and Scopus for studies published between 01 January 1995 and 31 December 2015, using terms relating to norovirus and surveillance. Publications were screened independently by two reviewers using exclusion criteria. Data extraction from included papers was performed using a standardized data extraction form. Outcomes were descriptions of the methods reported in included papers, and any estimates of incidence rate of norovirus disease in each community, stratified by age.

*Results*

After exclusions, we reviewed 45 papers of which 23 described surveillance studies and 19 included estimates of incidence. The estimates of incidence varied by outcome measure, type of laboratory test and study population. There were two estimates of norovirus hospitalisation; 0.72 and 1.04 per 1000 person-years. Estimates of norovirus disease ranged between 0.024 cases per 1000 person-years and 60 cases per 1000 person-years and estimates of all gastroenteritis varied between 49 and 1100 cases per 1000 person-years.

*Conclusions*

Our systematic review found few papers describing community-based surveillance for norovirus disease. Standardised age-specific estimates of norovirus incidence would be valuable for calculating the true global burden of norovirus disease; robust community surveillance systems would be able to produce this information.

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**Keywords**

Norovirus, surveillance, community, gastroenteritis, systematic review

**Background**

Norovirus infection is the most common cause of infectious gastrointestinal disease in the United Kingdom (UK) and many other countries [1, 2]. Globally, it is estimated to be associated with 18% of all cases of acute gastroenteritis [3]. Norovirus is a common cause of gastroenteritis outbreaks in healthcare settings [4]. Outbreaks are difficult to control in enclosed settings and the evidence for the effectiveness of infection control methods remains inconclusive [5, 6]. The infection is typically mild and self-limiting and people who are infected rarely have contact with medical services; further detail on the clinical manifestations of norovirus has been described elsewhere [1]. Some groups , particularly the elderly, can have longer episodes of illness [7], and are at risk of more serious outcomes [8].

Surveillance of norovirus disease is essential for providing information for norovirus prevention and control [9]. Different types of surveillance system are used and have been described elsewhere [5]. Norovirus surveillance is largely based on laboratory diagnosis and the ability to detect norovirus in affected people has increased with the adoption of more sensitive molecular methods [10]., There is evidence that the number of reported cases and outbreaks in the community is substantially underestimated; and that this underestimation is greater in the community than hospital settings [5, 11, 12], but there is little evidence of the type and variety of community-based norovirus surveillance systems. We were prompted to undertake this research to address this gap.

The aim of this research is to determine the nature, scope and scale of community-based surveillance systems which capture information on norovirus disease. To do this, we undertook a systematic review according to the criteria of the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) statement [13]. In order to determine the nature, scope and scale of community-based surveillance of norovirus disease, we described the methods reported in papers included in the review, as a primary objective. A secondary objective was to capture the incidence rate of norovirus disease in each setting.

**Methods**

*Protocol and registration*

The review was registered on the PROSPERO International prospective register of systematic reviews on 03 October 2016 (PROSPERO 2016:CRD42016048659) [14]. The review protocol followed the PRISMA checklist (Additional file 1).

*Eligibility criteria*

Studies published between 01 January 1995 and 31 December 2015. No explicit geographical restrictions were applied. Only studies published in English were eligible. We excluded the following types of publication: studies of illness in persons residing in primary care settings, reports or reviews of outbreak investigations, review papers, editorials, conference abstracts or proceedings, randomized clinical trials or case reports, environmental surveillance, economic analyses, studies based on asymptomatic infections, surveys of molecular epidemiology or seroprevalence surveys.

*Information sources*

We searched the following electronic databases: MEDLINE, EMBASE and Scopus. The last date searched was 16 August 2016.

*Search*

We used the following search terms: (norovirus.ab,ti. OR (norwalk-like adj1 virus).ab,ti. OR (norwalk-like adj1 disease\*).ab,ti. OR norwalk.ab,ti. OR small round structured virus.ab,ti. OR winter vomiting disease.ab,ti.) AND surveillance.ab,ti. The search terms were piloted prior to selection and are comprised of specific norovirus terms. The search terms for MEDLINE were developed initially. Terms were combined using Boolean operators. The same terms were used to search Scopus. When the searches were run in MEDLINE, each term was searched for within the title and abstract of the documents contained in each database; in Scopus, terms were searched within the title, abstract and keywords.

*Study selection*

All references identified by the search strategy were imported into the reference management programme EndNote X7 (Clarivate Analytics, USA). Using this software, publications from the different databases were combined and deduplicated. These publications were then screened applying the exclusion criteria. This screening was conducted independently by two reviewers (TI and JPH) to ensure the criteria were applied consistently. Differences between reviewers on first screening were reconciled by discussion between the two reviewers. Full texts of all studies meeting the title and abstract screening criteria were examined independently by the two reviewers (TI and JPH) using a standardised eligibility form. Final agreement on study inclusion was determined through consensus between the two reviewers (TI and JPH).

In order to maximise the proportion of eligible studies included in the review, the reference lists of studies that met the inclusion criteria were searched to identify potentially relevant articles not included be the database searches. When potentially relevant articles were identified in this way, the two reviewers (TI and JPH) searched for abstracts and then screened in the same fashion as those identified by the database search. The full text of any abstract that met the eligibility criteria was assessed using the standardised eligibility form; final agreement was determined through consensus between the two reviewers.

*Data collection process and data items*

Data extraction from included papers was performed using a standardized data extraction form. The following data were extracted (where available): year published, predominant study type, surveillance type (active or passive), study setting, time period, study duration, geography (country, region), case definition, laboratory testing methods, proportion of norovirus detections, use of further typing methods, population age range, study population, person-time of study population, number of cases, incidence rate with 95% Confidence Interval. We defined the surveillance type as active if the person-time at risk was actively enumerated.

*Summary measures*

Outcomes were descriptions of the methods reported in included papers, and any estimates of incidence rate of norovirus disease in each community, stratified by age. Estimates of incidence rates were not pooled between studies.

*Synthesis of results*

We compared methods used in included papers. We described the study design and methods used, the population under surveillance, the date of publication, the location of study and compared incidence rates in various studies, stratified by age where available.

**Results**

*Study selection*

The first searches identified 1058 papers; following de-duplication this was reduced to 673 publications. After review of the title and abstract, 56 publications were included and 617 excluded. Of the 56 publications subject to full text review, 11 were excluded and 45 included in this systematic review (Figure 1). Of the 11 papers excluded after full text review, seven were conference proceedings, two were non-English language, one was an economic analysis and one was a survey of molecular epidemiology.

*Characteristics of included studies*

The number of publications regarding the community-based surveillance of norovirus disease increased over the 20 year period included in this review; two thirds of papers (n=30) were published since 2010. Papers based in community settings in Europe (n=20) were most frequent, the majority of these being from the United Kingdom (n=7) and France (n=4). Other countries with multiple published studies include the United States of America (n=6), Australia (n=3) and China (n=3). Figure 2 shows the distribution of publications over time and by geography of study location.

A total of 23 publications described surveillance studies; 18 of these described surveillance of individuals, five described surveillance of norovirus outbreaks in the community. Other community-based publications included cohort studies (n=14), cross-sectional surveys (n=7) and one case-control study in a community setting. A breakdown of included publications by study type is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Reviewed publications, by study type and outcome (n=45)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| First Author | Year Published | Study Type | Surveillance Type | Incidence outcome measure | Study country | Study Duration (Years) |
| Dedman[15] | 1998 | Surveillance | Passive | Norovirus disease | UK | 5 |
| Wheeler[16] | 1999 | Cohort | Active | All gastroenteritis ; Norovirus disease | UK | 3 |
| Lopman[17] | 2003 | Surveillance | Passive | - | UK | 7 |
| Froggatt[18] | 2004 | Surveillance | Passive | - | UK | 0.5 |
| Sinclair[19] | 2005 | Cohort | Active | - | Australia | 1.5 |
| Medici[20] | 2006 | Cohort | Passive | - | Italy | 1 |
| Vernacchio[21] | 2006 | Cohort | Active | All gastroenteritis | USA | 1.5 |
| Bucardo[22] | 2008 | Cohort | Passive | - | Nicaragua | 1 |
| Gomara[23] | 2008 | Cohort | Active | - | UK | 1.25 |
| Huhulescu[24] | 2009 | Cohort | Active | All gastroenteritis | Austria | 1 |
| Iturriza-Gomara[25] | 2009 | Cohort | Active | All gastroenteritis | UK | 1.66 |
| Gauci[26] | 2010 | Cross-sectional survey | Active | All gastroenteritis | Malta | 1.66 |
| Kirk[27] | 2010 | Outbreak survilesurveillance | Passive | - | Australia | 6 |
| Kirk[28] | 2010 | Cohort | Active | - | Australia | 1 |
| Liu[29] | 2010 | Surveillance | Passive | - | China | 1 |
| Moyo[30] | 2011 | Cross-sectional survey | Passive | - | Tanzania | 0.25 |
| Scallan[31] | 2011 | Surveillance | Passive | - | USA | 8 |
| Vega[32] | 2011 | Outbreak surveillance | Passive | - | USA | 1 |
| Baumann-Popczyk[33] | 2012 | Cross-sectional survey | Active | All gastroenteritis | Poland | 1 |
| Oldak[34] | 2012 | Surveillance | Passive | All gastroenteritis | Poland | 1 |
| Ouyang[35] | 2012 | Surveillance | Passive | - | China | 1 |
| Tam[11] | 2012 | Cohort | Active | All gastroenteritis ; Norovirus disease | UK | 1.33 |
| Thouillot[36] | 2012 | Outbreak surveillance | Passive | - | France | 0.33 |
| Ahmed[37] | 2013 | Cross-sectional survey | Active | All gastroenteritis | Dominica | 1.5 |
| Gould[38] | 2013 | Outbreak surveillance | Passive | - | USA | 10 |
| Ingram[39] | 2013 | Cross-sectional survey | Active | All gastroenteritis | Barbados | 1 |
| Nahar[40] | 2013 | Surveillance | Passive | - | Bangladesh | 1 |
| Payne[41] | 2013 | Surveillance | Active | Norovirus hospitalisation | USA | 2 |
| Saupe[42] | 2013 | Surveillance | Passive | - | USA | 1.25 |
| Trainor[43] | 2013 | Surveillance | Passive | - | Malawi | 10 |
| Verhoef[44] | 2013 | Cross-sectional survey | Passive | Norovirus disease | Netherlands | 1 |
| Arena[45] | 2014 | Surveillance | Passive | All gastroenteritis | France | 2 |
| Barret[46] | 2014 | Outbreak surveillance | Passive | - | France | 1.5 |
| Bernard[47] | 2014 | Surveillance | Passive | Norovirus disease | Germany | 8 |
| Anders[48] | 2015 | Cohort | Active | All gastroenteritis | Vietnam | 4 |
| Ballard[49] | 2015 | Cohort | Active | All gastroenteritis ; Norovirus disease | Peru | 9 |
| Enserink[50] | 2015 | Cohort | Active | All gastroenteritis | Netherlands | 3 |
| Fernandez[51] | 2015 | Case-control | Passive | - | Colombia | not stated |
| Gaspard[52] | 2015 | Outbreak surveillance | Active | - | France | 6 |
| Lekana-Douki[53] | 2015 | Cohort | Passive | - | Gabon | 1.25 |
| Leshem[54] | 2015 | Surveillance | Active | Norovirus hospitalisation | Isreal | 7 |
| Platts-Mills[55] | 2015 | Cohort | Active | - | multi-site | 3 |
| Sakon[56] | 2015 | Surveillance | Passive | - | Japan | 10 |
| Thongprachum[57] | 2015 | Surveillance | Passive | - | Japan | 4 |
| Xue[58] | 2015 | Cross-sectional survey | Active | - | China | 2 |

*Description of methods reported in community-based norovirus surveillance*

Reports of community-based surveillance of laboratory reports of norovirus infection were published from England and Wales[15, 17, 18], Germany[47] and the United States of America (USA)[31]. Surveillance using sentinel general practitioners (family doctors) was reported from France[45]. Surveillance of norovirus using a foodborne illness complaint system in the USA state of Minnesota[42]. Reports of the surveillance of norovirus outbreaks in the community were published from the USA[32, 38]. Norovirus outbreak surveillance in care homes was reported from France[36, 46, 52] and Australia[27].

A number of papers described the surveillance of cases of norovirus acquired in the community, through the surveillance of cases admitted to hospital from the community. Sentinel networks or small groups of hospitals published their findings from Japan [56, 57], Israel[54], USA[41] and Bangladesh[40]. Four publications reported surveillance at individual hospitals in China[29, 35], Poland[34] and Malawi[43]. Children under five years old were included in one case-control study in Colombia[51]. A total of 20 papers were classed as active surveillance and 25 were classed as passive surveillance.

Cohort studies captured surveillance data on norovirus disease in children in general practice[21, 23, 25], in day care[50] and in hospital[20, 22, 53]. Two birth cohort studies, one in Vietnam[48] and one across eight sites in South America, Africa and Asia[55]. Four cohort studies captured surveillance data on norovirus disease in all of those attending general practice[11, 16, 19, 24]; one cohort study was based in 16 care homes[28] and one a cohort study of military personnel[49]. A number of cross-sectional studies from different countries collected information on the general population[26, 33, 37, 39, 44]. One study was of hospitalised children[30] and another included hospital outpatients[58].

Of the 39 papers which covered the surveillance of individual cases, all but one used a laboratory test to confirm the presence of norovirus. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was used either alone or in combination with other methods by 29 of the reports; enzyme immunoassay (EIA) was used as the only method in two studies and electron microscopy (EM) as the only method in one study. The laboratory methods were either absent or unclearly defined in five studies. The case definition was based on the WHO definition of diarrhoea in 22 of the 39 studies; another symptomatic definition was used in 13 of the studies, one study used a virological case definition and the case definition was unclear in the remaining three studies. Regarding the surveillance of norovirus outbreaks, three of the six used the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) outbreak definition [27, 32, 38]. Comparable definitions were used by the other three studies [36, 46, 52]. All norovirus outbreak surveillance systems used some form of laboratory confirmation; PCR was used alone or in combination for five studies, the lab method wasn’t specified in the other study.

*Estimates of the incidence rate of norovirus disease in each community*

Publications included in this review measured outcomes that can be classified into three groups; norovirus hospitalisation, norovirus disease and all gastroenteritis. A total of 19 papers included estimates of incidence, of which seven also published Confidence Intervals. Figure 3 depicts the estimated incidence rates by outcome and study age group. Of the 19 papers, 14 were classed as active surveillance and clearly enumerated the person-time at risk.

Two papers used norovirus hospitalisation as an outcome, both were based in those aged under five and reported similar estimates; 0.72[41] and 1.04[54] hospitalisations per 1000 person-years. Six papers provided estimates of norovirus disease incidence. Estimates of norovirus disease ranged between 0.024 cases per 1000 person-years and 60 cases per 1000 person-years [11, 15, 16, 44, 47, 49].

Incidence rates of all gastroenteritis were estimated by 14 papers. Estimates in children under five ranged between 29.5 and 389 cases per 1000 person-years[21, 25, 34, 48, 50]. Estimates in all ages ranged between 49 and 1100 cases per 1000 person-years[11, 16, 24, 26, 33, 37, 39]. One paper estimated the incidence rate of all gastroenteritis in long-term care facility (LTCF) resident as 0.64 cases per 1000 bed-days[28]. Another estimated the incidence rate of gastroenteritis outbreaks in LTCFs as 16.8 per 100 LTCFs per year[27].

**Discussion**

Our systematic review has found few papers describing community-based surveillance for norovirus disease. We found surveillance based on individual laboratory reports were reported from four countries; England and Wales, Germany, France and the USA. Surveillance of outbreaks in care homes was reported from France and Australia. We found a number of hospital-based surveillance reports capturing illness acquired in the community; these tended to be based in a single or small number of hospitals and many were cross-sectional or cohort studies in a fixed time period. Several papers from the USA reported on the surveillance of outbreaks associated with food.

The small number of national surveillance systems reporting norovirus disease is likely to be related to the knowledge that most people do not access health care for a diagnosis[11]. One explanation could be the lack of statutory basis for norovirus reporting. The European Surveillance System (TESSy) is a system used by European Union (EU) Member States and European Economic Area (EEA) countries for the collection, analysis and dissemination of data on communicable diseases. Norovirus disease is not one of the 52 communicable diseases covered by this surveillance system[59]. Another reason could be the low priority of testing for norovirus with limited healthcare or laboratory resources. Due to the usually mild self-limiting nature of the disease, testing for norovirus may not be prioritised by healthcare providers. This is an issue in high-resource countries, but is particularly relevant in low-resource settings. This under-representation of developing countries may be partially addressed by plans for the inclusion of norovirus in the World Health Organisation (WHO) global rotavirus surveillance network[60], which includes a number of developing countries. The change in the number of papers published, whereby we observed that the majority have been published since 2010, is likely to be related to the change in testing from electron microscopy to more rapid and more sensitive techniques such as real-time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) and EIA[61].

We found that estimates of the incidence rate of community-based norovirus disease had three outcome measures; norovirus hospitalisation, norovirus disease and all gastroenteritis. The two estimates of norovirus hospitalisation in children were both similar, around one case per 1000 person-years. Of the estimates of norovirus disease, one estimate was far lower (0.024 cases per 1000 person-years) than the others [15]. This much lower estimate is possibly due to the different diagnostic methods used; this is the earliest published study included in the review and at that time diagnosis of norovirus was by electron microscopy which is far less sensitive for detecting norovirus. This may also reflect changes in the criteria for testing for norovirus; as cheaper PCR tests have become more widespread, this may have led laboratories to widen the criteria for testing stool specimens for norovirus. The wide range of other estimates for norovirus disease (12.5 – 60 cases per 1000 person-years) and all gastroenteritis (29.5 – 1100 cases per 1000 person-years) probably reflects the different populations and age groups included. Unfortunately 12 of the publications included a point estimate, but did not include any estimate interval. Therefore, caution must be used when drawing conclusions from the differing estimates.

Subsequent to the period of this literature search, a report has been published on an enhanced surveillance system for norovirus in an area of China [62]. The rate of norovirus-associated diarrhoea that they observed was 89 cases per 1000 person-years (95% CI 82–97); this is higher than any of the estimates captured in this review, the next highest being 60 cases per 1000 person-years from a study in South America [49]. This higher rate in China may represent an increased incidence in this population, or could be a product of the extrapolations used to produce the estimate from the surveillance data.

In this review we were only able to include papers written in English due to resource limitations. As a consequence of not including those publications not in English, it is likely that we have under-represented the findings of countries where English is not widely spoken. In addition, some reports or descriptions of surveillance systems may be published on institute websites rather than indexed journals. This type of “grey literature” is difficult to search and capture in a systematic way, so is therefore excluded from this review, possibly affecting the representativeness of our findings. We were not able to undertake a meta-analysis of the norovirus incidence rates due to the extensive heterogeneity in study designs, laboratory methods, outcome measures and study populations. A meta-analysis to estimate the prevalence of norovirus in persons with acute gastroenteritis has previously been conducted[3].

Of the 45 publications included in this review, incidence estimates were only available for 19. Excluding those publications reporting on the surveillance of outbreaks, 20 publications did not include an estimate of incidence. Of the 19 papers reporting incidence estimates, 14 were classed as active surveillance as they clearly enumerated the person-time at risk in the population. The five papers classed as passive surveillance used population denominators which assume that all persons would have been captured in the surveillance system had they become a case. It has been shown that a large proportion of norovirus cases are not captured in national surveillance systems[11], so estimates from these passive systems have to be interpreted in this light. A number of the surveillance publications, particularly those based in hospitals, did not report or estimate a denominator population. Without a population denominator, it is not possible to calculate incidence rates. We would recommend that future publications of this kind include an estimate of the population denominator as good epidemiological practice, and to facilitate further research of this kind.

**Conclusions**

In this systematic review, we found that despite norovirus being an important cause of acute gastroenteritis, in terms of number of cases that occur, few papers describe community-based surveillance for it, and a small number report any measure of norovirus incidence. Standardised age-specific estimates of norovirus incidence would be valuable for calculating the true global burden of norovirus disease; robust community surveillance systems would be able to produce this information.

**List of abbreviations**

CDC Centres for Disease Control and Prevention

EEA European Economic Area

EIA enzyme immunoassay

EM electron microscopy

EU European Union

LTCF long-term care facility

PCR polymerase chain reaction

PRISMA Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses

RT-PCR real-time polymerase chain reaction

TESSy The European Surveillance System

WHO World Health Organisation

**Declarations**

**Ethics approval and consent to participate**

Not applicable

**Consent for publication**

Not applicable

**Availability of data and materials**

Not applicable

**Competing interests**

The authors declare that they have no competing interests

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**Authors’ contributions**

TI, JH, RV, MIG and SOB all contributed to the study design. TI and JH undertook the search, selection and analysis, and wrote the first draft. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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**Figures, tables additional files**

Figure 1: Study selection, systematic review of community-based surveillance of norovirus disease (n=1058)

Figure 2: Reviewed studies; shown by year of publication and geography of study location (n=44\*)

\*One study published in 2015 was based in several sites across the world

Figure 3: Studies with estimates of community incidence, shown by measured outcome and population age group (n=19)

\*No published Confidence Interval estimate; (a) population under 1; (b)6 months to 3 years old; (c) males aged 18 to 34

Additional file 1: completed PRISMA checklist