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Trends of viral gastroenteritis in the Australian Capital Territory

Laura Ford, Sam McEwen and Kathryn Glass

Abstract

Rotavirus, norovirus and adenovirus are common gastroenteritis viruses. To investigate trends of these viruses in the Australian Capital Territory, we analysed routine laboratory data and institutional outbreak data from 2003-2015. We found that after the introduction of rotavirus vaccination, there was a reduction in the proportion positivity in hospitalised cases and young children overall, but little change in cases referred by general practitioners. Proportion positivity of norovirus has been influenced by changes in testing methods and proportion positivity of adenovirus has decreased from the beginning of the study period, with peaks every few years. There were no trends identified in rotavirus, norovirus, and adenovirus outbreaks, but faecal testing during outbreaks has decreased over the study period. The results of this short report indicate that other interventions such as hygiene promotion and reinforced infection control could be targeted at young children, and testing of specimens in outbreaks should be a priority.

Introduction

Viral gastroenteritis infections, mainly rotavirus, norovirus, and adenovirus, cause significant morbidity in Australia.^{1,2} There were an estimated 1.68 million cases of illness due to these viruses in the Australian community circa 2010.¹ Rotavirus*, norovirus, and adenovirus are not notifiable in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT), unless as part of an outbreak in a health or care institution or reported as suspected food poisoning, making it difficult to analyse disease trends.

It is particularly important to analyse trends of rotavirus to examine the impact of vaccination. A vaccine for certain strains of rotavirus was first introduced into the National Immunisation Program in Australia for infants in July 2007.³ Following the introduction of the vaccine, reductions in hospital admissions for rotavirus and all-cause gastroenteritis in infants less than 2 years were observed in Queensland, New South Wales, South Australia and the ACT.⁴⁻⁸

This report uses pathology testing and institutional outbreak data to examine whether there has been a change in the number of community infections and institutional outbreaks of rotavirus following vaccine introduction, and whether there have been changes in trends over time of rotavirus, norovirus, and adenovirus infection and outbreaks. The report aims to increase the understanding of the epidemiology of viral gastroenteritis in the ACT in order to inform the public health response.

Methods

To examine trends of rotavirus, we used de-identified laboratory pathology results of rotavirus tests from 2 of 3 diagnostic laboratories that service the ACT. We obtained data from 2003-2015 from Provider A, who services the 2 public hospitals in the ACT and about 20% of ACT general practice (GP) pathology. We also used data from 2003-2012 from Provider B, with the majority of requests received by this provider coming from general practice. During the study period, immunochromographic tests (ICT) were used, with Provider A using several

* Rotavirus became a nationally notifiable disease in late 2016.

kits throughout the study period, but most recently the SD (Bioline) Rota/Adeno Rapid, and Provider B using the VIKIA Rota-Adeno kit throughout.

We excluded rotavirus specimen tests where age or sex was missing ($n=21$; $<1\%$). Duplicate test results for the same specimen were also excluded ($n=30$; $<1\%$), except for a small proportion of people who submitted more than one specimen for testing on the same day ($n=86$ specimens; $<1\%$), which were included. In these cases, results were the same for both specimens.

We used a Fisher's exact test to examine differences in the proportion of rotavirus tests that were positive. We used negative binomial regression with the rotavirus testing data to estimate an incidence rate of positive rotavirus tests by sex and age group, and the trend over time by age group for the period immediately before the introduction of the vaccine to the end of the period where both laboratories were reporting data (2006-2012). The date of specimen collection was used to determine year of test. The total number of tests performed by the 2 providers by age group and sex was used as a denominator to standardise the positive rotavirus tests to the population tested. Age was categorised into 8 age groups: ≤ 6 months, 7-11 months, 1 year, 2 years, 3 years, 4 years, 5-64 years, 65 years or older. Analysis was performed using the 'nbreg' command in Stata SE statistical package 13 (StataCorp, College Station TX) and graphs were made using Microsoft Excel 2007.

To examine trends of norovirus and adenovirus, we used de-identified laboratory pathology results from 2009-2015 from Provider A. Provider A used the SD (Bioline) Rota/Adeno Rapid kit and the SD (Bioline) Norovirus ICT kit, until switching to a Cepheid GeneXpert polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test for norovirus in 2015. Prior to 2009, Provider A referred norovirus requests to another laboratory for testing. Similar to rotavirus, we excluded duplicate test results for the same specimen ($n=5$; $<1\%$ for norovirus and $n=19$; $<1\%$ for adenovirus), except for a small proportion of people who submitted

more than one specimen for testing on the same day ($n=2$ specimens; $<1\%$ for norovirus and $n=8$ specimens; $<1\%$ for adenovirus). In these cases, results were the same for both specimens.

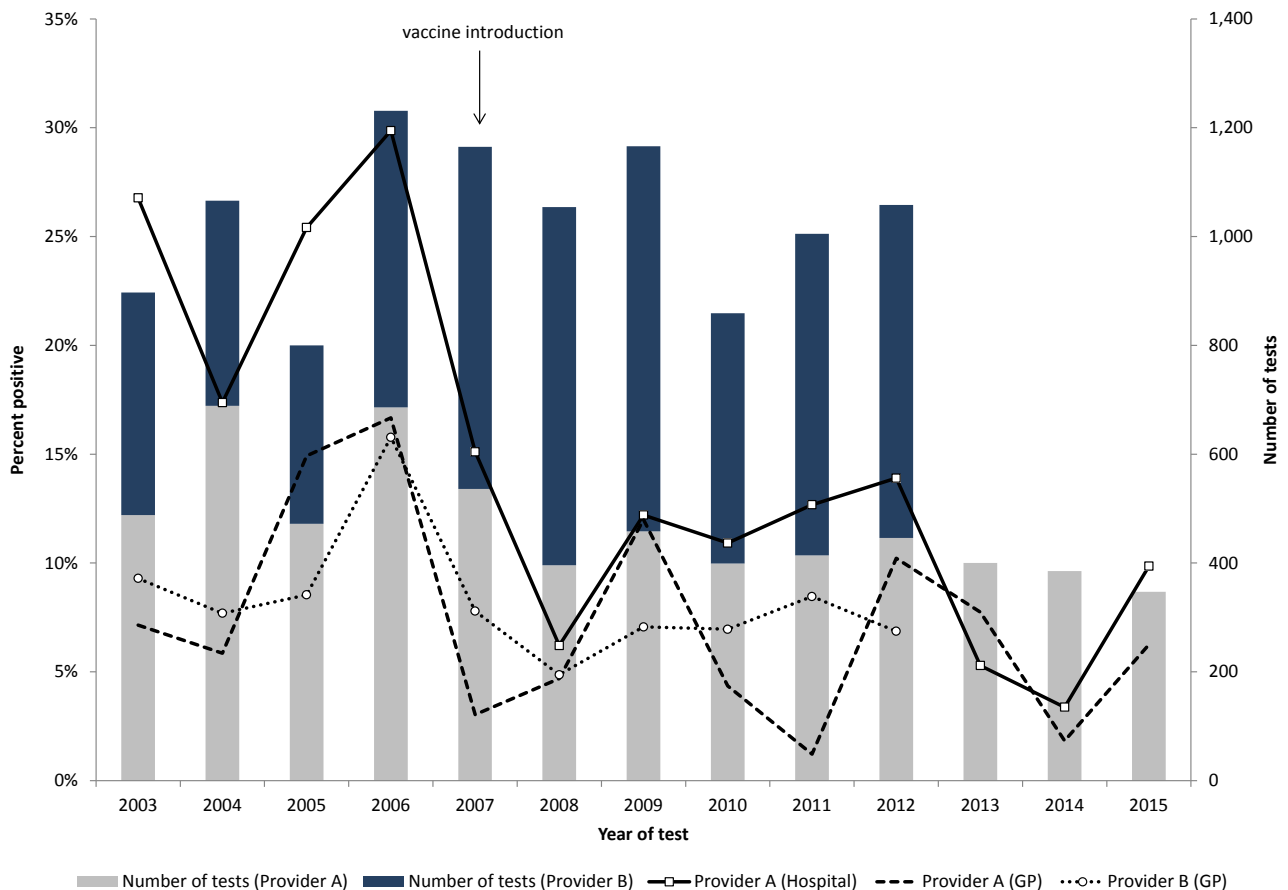
We used data from the ACT OzFoodNet outbreak register, which includes details of all notified gastroenteritis outbreaks in the ACT, to examine trends of outbreaks suspected to be due to person-to-person transmission of viral gastroenteritis pathogens in institutions from 2003-2015. Where faecal specimens were submitted in these outbreaks, testing was undertaken at 1 of the 3 diagnostic laboratories in the ACT (including Provider A and Provider B) using the methods described above. Ethics approval was granted by the ACT Health Human Research Ethics Committee [ETHLR.16.005].

Results and discussion

Rotavirus

Rotavirus was detected in 13% of the 6,125 specimens tested for rotavirus by Provider A between 2003 and 2015, and 8% of the 5,317 specimens tested for rotavirus by Provider B between 2003 and 2012. There was a significant drop in the proportion of positive tests from hospitalised patients between 2003 and 2015 ($p<0.001$) (Figure 1), consistent with findings from the ACT, other Australian states, and internationally.⁴⁻⁹ There was no significant difference in the proportion positive in GP patients referred to either Provider A from the same time period ($p=0.53$) or GP patients referred to Provider B from 2003-2012 ($p=0.10$) (Figure 1), indicating that while the introduction of the vaccine may have resulted in fewer hospitalisations, there was a limited effect on the proportion positivity of community GP cases. While Provider A used different ICT kits to test for Rotavirus throughout the period, any change in proportion positivity from kit changes would affect both GP and hospitalised cases equally. In addition, although data was only available from 2 of 3 diagnostic laboratories and changes in the use of providers may appear as trends in the number of tests, the role of the providers has not changed over time.

Figure 1: Number of tested specimens and proportion of positive specimens for rotavirus at Provider A, from hospitalised patients and from general practice patients (2003-2015), and at Provider B from general practice patients (2003-2012), Australian Capital Territory. Note: The decrease in the number of tests from 2013-2015 is reflective of the fact that data was only available from one pathology provider for these years.



There was no significant difference in testing and detection between females and males in specimens from 2003-2012 ($p=0.09$). Fifty eight percent of specimens submitted and 81% of the positive specimens were from children aged 0-4 years.

Between 2006 and 2012, the rate of positivity significantly decreased for children aged 7-11 months and 1 year, and increased in adults aged 65 years and older (Figure 2). This is similar to what was reported in Queensland⁷; however, the decreasing trend here remains up to 2012 for children aged 7-11 months and 1 year. In all other age groups, there was a decrease in the crude rate of rotavirus positivity in 2007 and 2008 compared to 2006, but there was no significant trend over time, suggesting the effect of the vaccine is greatest directly after children are

immunised (Supplementary Table and Figures). The initial decrease in positivity rate in all age groups after the introduction of the vaccine may be related to reduced circulation following reduced infection in those receiving the vaccine. Time trends should be interpreted with caution and may reflect herd immunity, as well as direct effects of the vaccine.

Norovirus and adenovirus

Norovirus positivity rates have been impacted by the introduction of PCR. Provider A began testing for norovirus using ICT in 2009 and using PCR in 2015 on an average of 127 specimens per year (annual range 58-284). Norovirus had a declining rate of positivity over time using the ICT testing method, with norovirus detected in 30% and 8% of specimens in 2009 and 2015

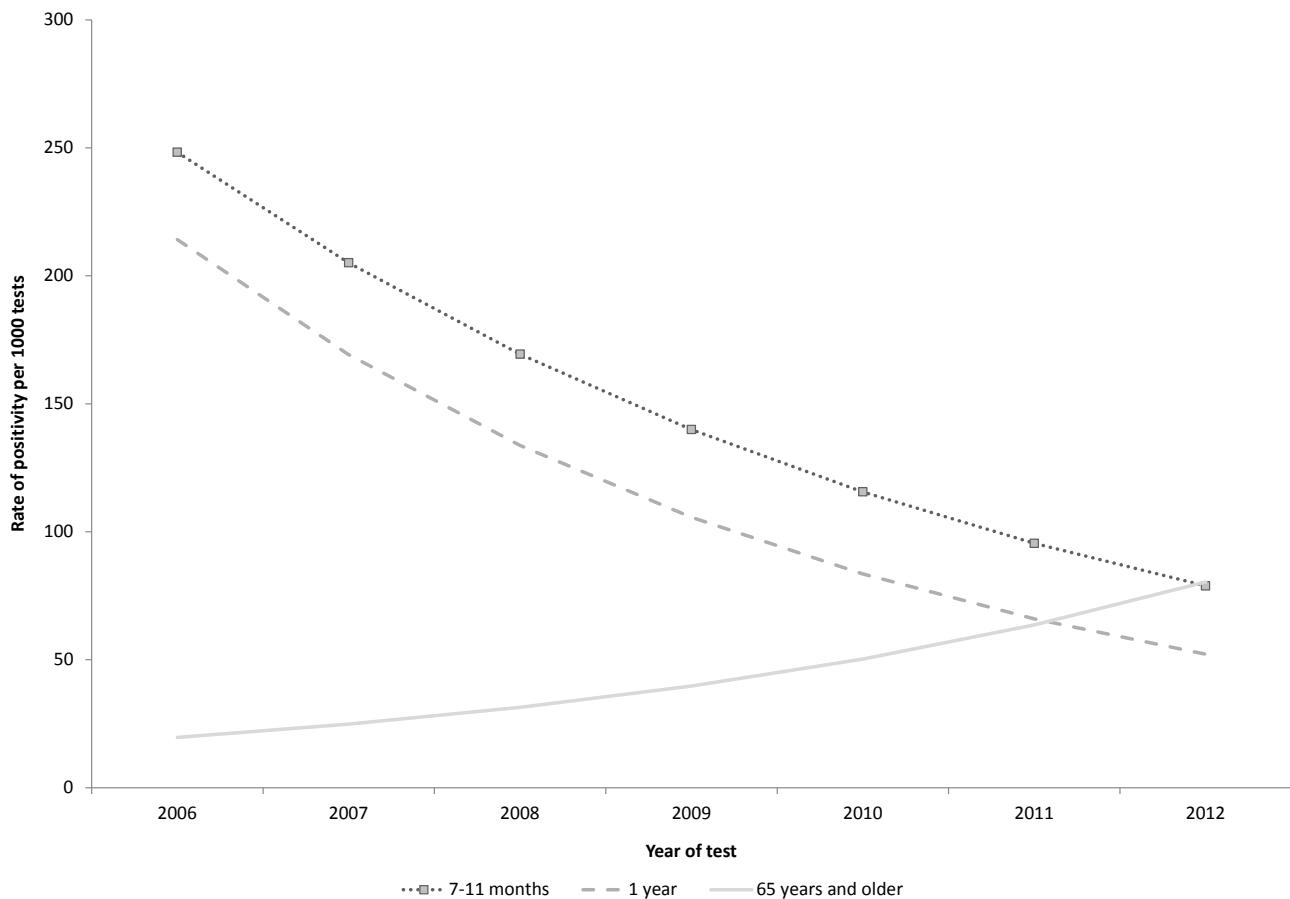


Figure 2: Significant negative binomial regression margins plot of rotavirus positivity rates per 1000 tests by age group, 2006-2012, ACT

respectively (Figure 3). This may be due to a true decrease in the incidence of norovirus, or to other unmeasured factors such as changes in health seeking behaviour or specimen submission. However, in 2015, the use of PCR resulted in the highest proportion positivity, with norovirus detected in 40% of specimens tested using PCR (Figure 3). This is likely due to the increased sensitivity of PCR testing compared to ICT.¹⁰

Unlike with norovirus, ICT testing has been used throughout the study period for adenovirus. Peaks in adenovirus positivity rates occurred every few years, with peaks in 2005, 2008, and 2012. Over the time period, the proportion positivity was lowest in 2014 and 2015 (Figure 3).

Gastroenteritis outbreaks in institutions

Viral gastroenteritis outbreaks in institutions are a good indicator of viral gastroenteritis in the community. Between 2003 and 2015 there

were 466 gastroenteritis outbreaks of suspected viral aetiology notified in institutions. There has been an increase in the number of outbreaks notified, with only 8 outbreaks notified in 2003, compared to 65 outbreaks notified in 2015. At least one faecal specimen was tested in 205 outbreaks (44%), and of these, norovirus was detected in 102 outbreaks (50%), rotavirus was detected in 23 outbreaks (11%), adenovirus was detected in 3 outbreaks (1%), both norovirus and rotavirus were detected in 2 outbreaks (<1%), and no pathogen was detected in 75 outbreaks (37%). There was no trend over time in the number of outbreaks due to norovirus, rotavirus or adenovirus; however the number of outbreaks where no specimens were taken has increased (Figure 4). It is unknown why the increase in outbreaks overall and the decrease in outbreaks where specimens are tested has occurred as there have been no changes in notification requirements, but increases may be affected by changes in health seeking behaviour, GP testing,

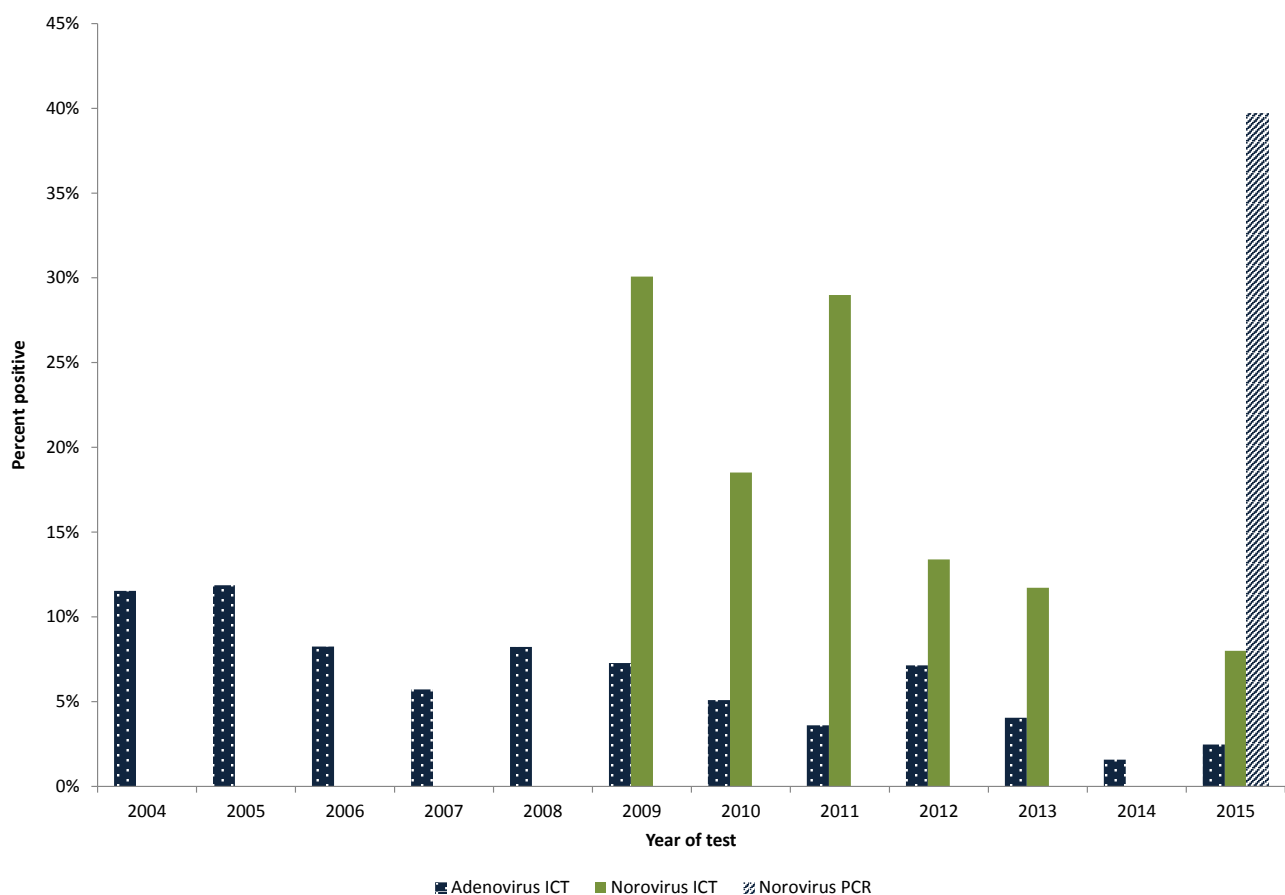


Figure 3: Proportion of specimens positive for adenovirus (2004-2015) or norovirus (2009-2015) tested at Provider A by immunochromatographic test (ICT) or polymerase chain reaction (PCR), ACT

or facilitation of specimen collection within the facility. The decrease in the number of outbreaks with testing suggests that public health action to encourage testing may be needed.

Conclusion

Despite that data was only obtained for restricted years from 2 of 3 laboratory providers, this study has provided useful insights into the epidemiology of 3 viral gastroenteritis pathogens in the ACT. Laboratory data supports evidence that infant rotavirus vaccination has reduced illness in hospitalised cases and the proportion positivity in young children overall. However, it also suggests that there has been little change in cases referred by GPs. Other interventions, such as hygiene promotion and reinforced infection control could be targeted at children under 4 to try to reduce these potentially milder community cases. As PCR testing for norovirus has

increased the proportion positivity, increases in confirmed case numbers may be due to a change in testing, rather than a true increase in disease. Testing of specimens in outbreaks should be a priority, as the overall number of outbreaks has increased, but the proportion due to a known virus has decreased over time. Identifying trends in pathology and outbreak data provides information for public health action when conditions are not notifiable.

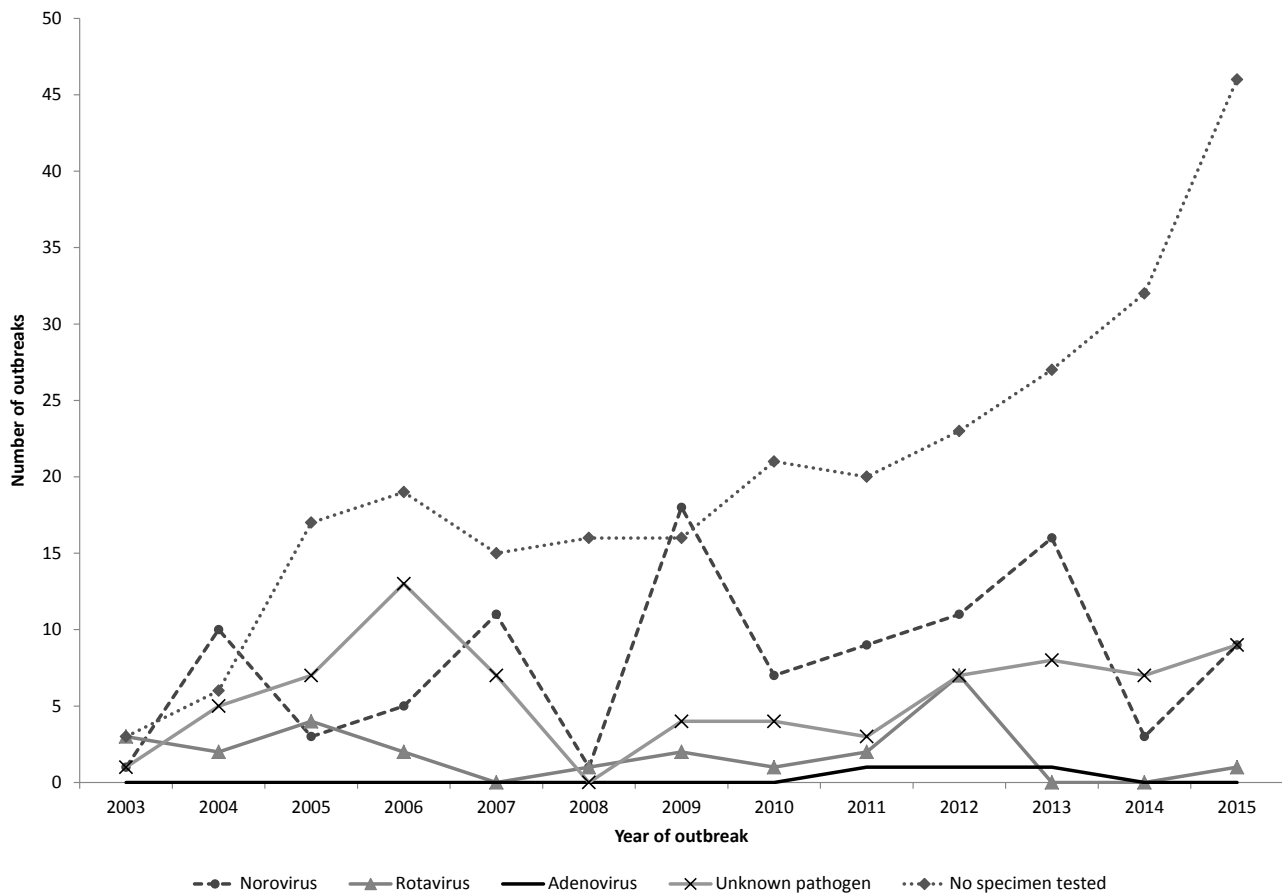
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Figure 4: Number of suspected person-to-person gastroenteritis outbreaks in institutions by pathogen identified, 2003-2015, ACT



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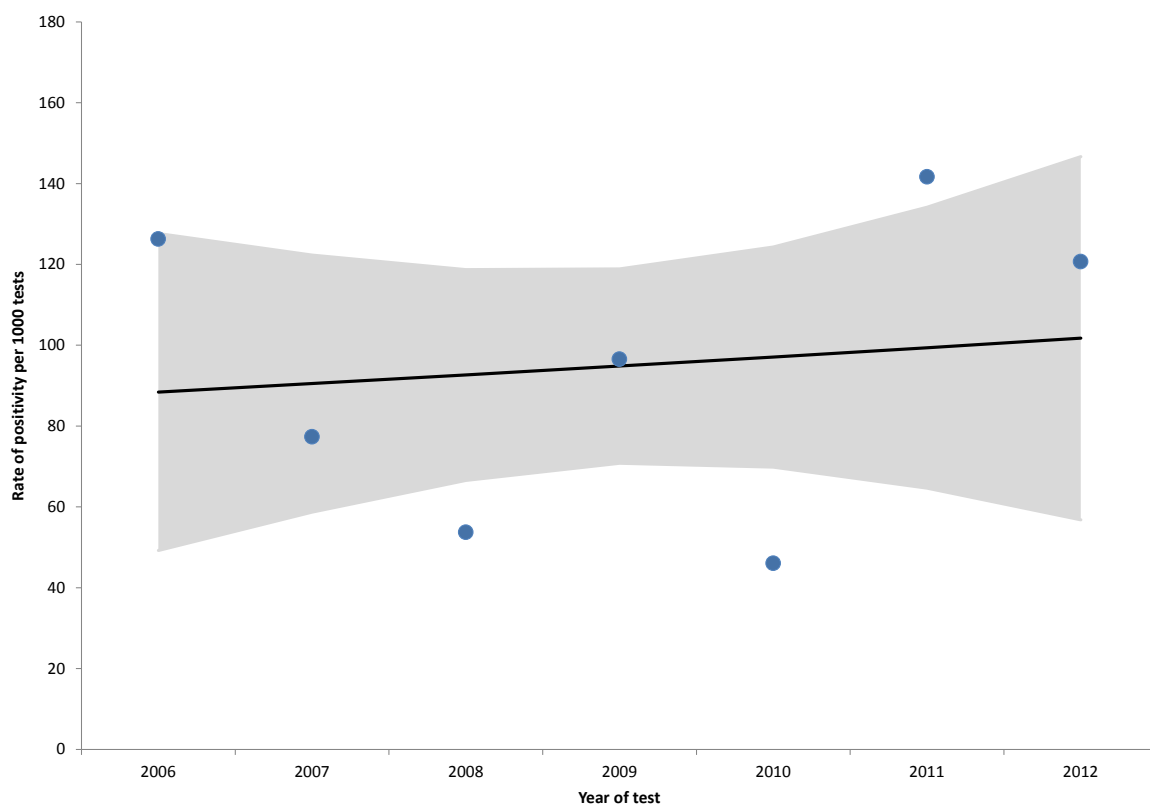
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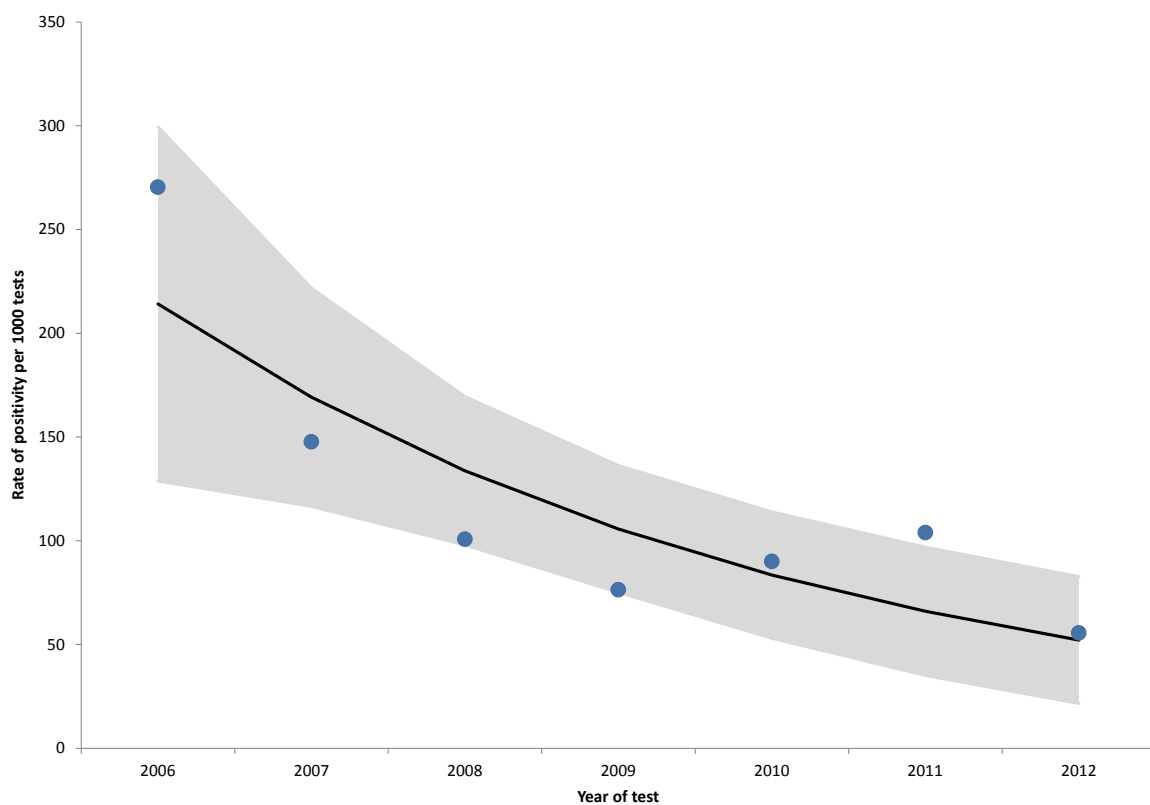
Supplementary Table 1: Incident rate ratios calculated using negative binomial regression of rotavirus testing results by age group, sex, and trend by age over time, 2006-2012

	Incident rate ratio	95% Confidence intervals	p-value
Age group (reference = ≤6 months)			
7-11 months	2.42	(1.33-4.39)	<0.01
1 year	2.81	(1.59-4.95)	<0.001
2 years	2.38	(1.29-4.39)	<0.01
3 years	1.85	(0.93-3.70)	0.08
4 years	1.31	(0.51-3.35)	0.57
5-64 years	0.70	(0.38-1.29)	0.25
≥65 years	0.22	(0.07-0.66)	<0.01
Sex (reference = females)			
Males	0.94	(0.77-1.15)	0.54
Trend by age over time (2003-2012)			
≤6 months	1.02	(0.91-1.16)	0.70
7-11 months	0.79	(0.69-0.91)	0.001
1 year	0.83	(0.74-0.92)	0.001
2 years	0.87	(0.75-1.01)	0.06
3 years	0.96	(0.80-1.14)	0.61
4 years	1.01	(0.79-1.29)	0.93
5-64	1.00	(0.89-1.11)	0.93
≥65 years	1.26	(1.02-1.57)	0.03

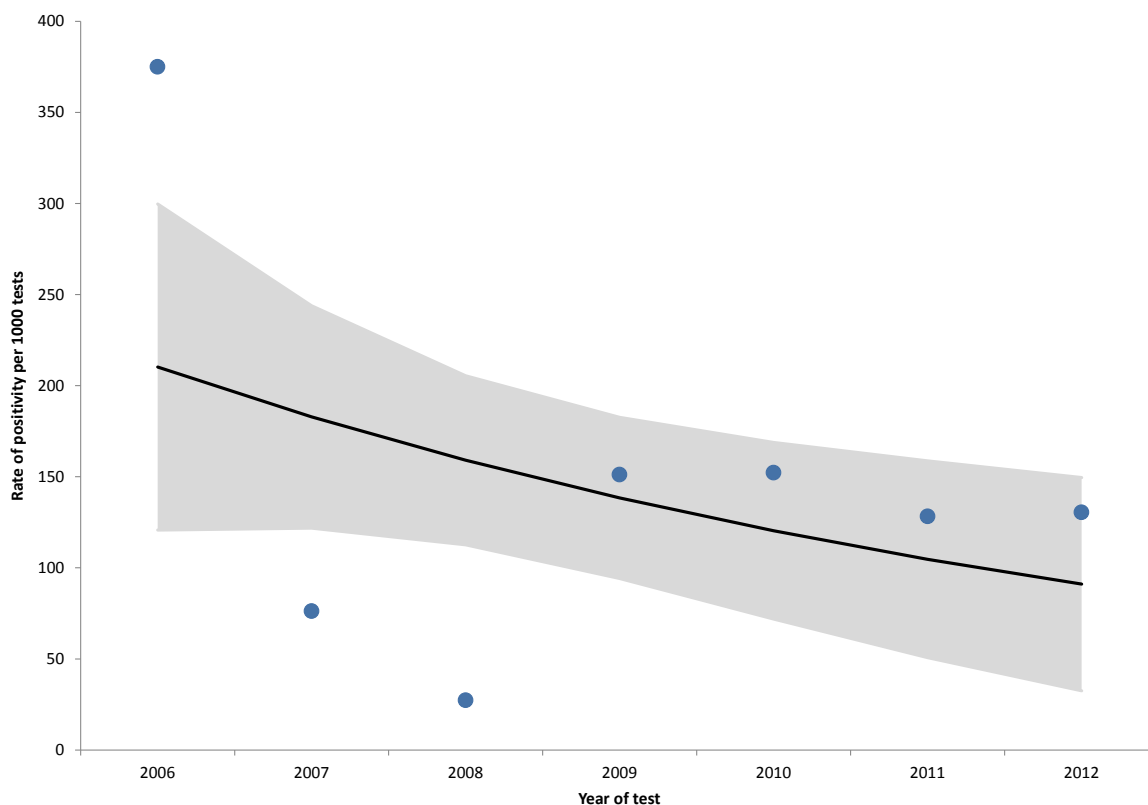
Supplementary Figure 1: Crude rates of positivity (dots) and negative binomial regression margin plots (lines with 95% CI) of rotavirus detections in children ≤ 6 months of age, ACT, 2006-2012



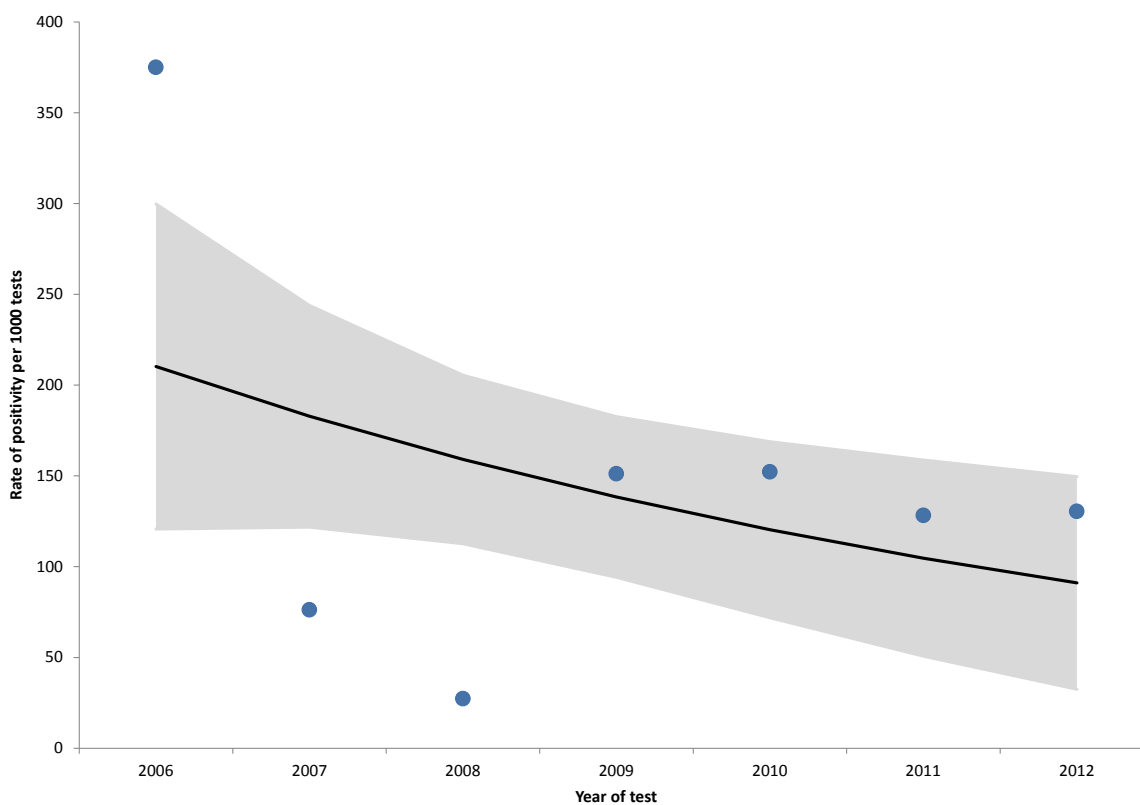
Supplementary Figure 2: Crude rates of positivity (dots) and negative binomial regression margin plots (lines with 95% CI) of rotavirus detections in 7-11 month children, ACT, 2006-2012



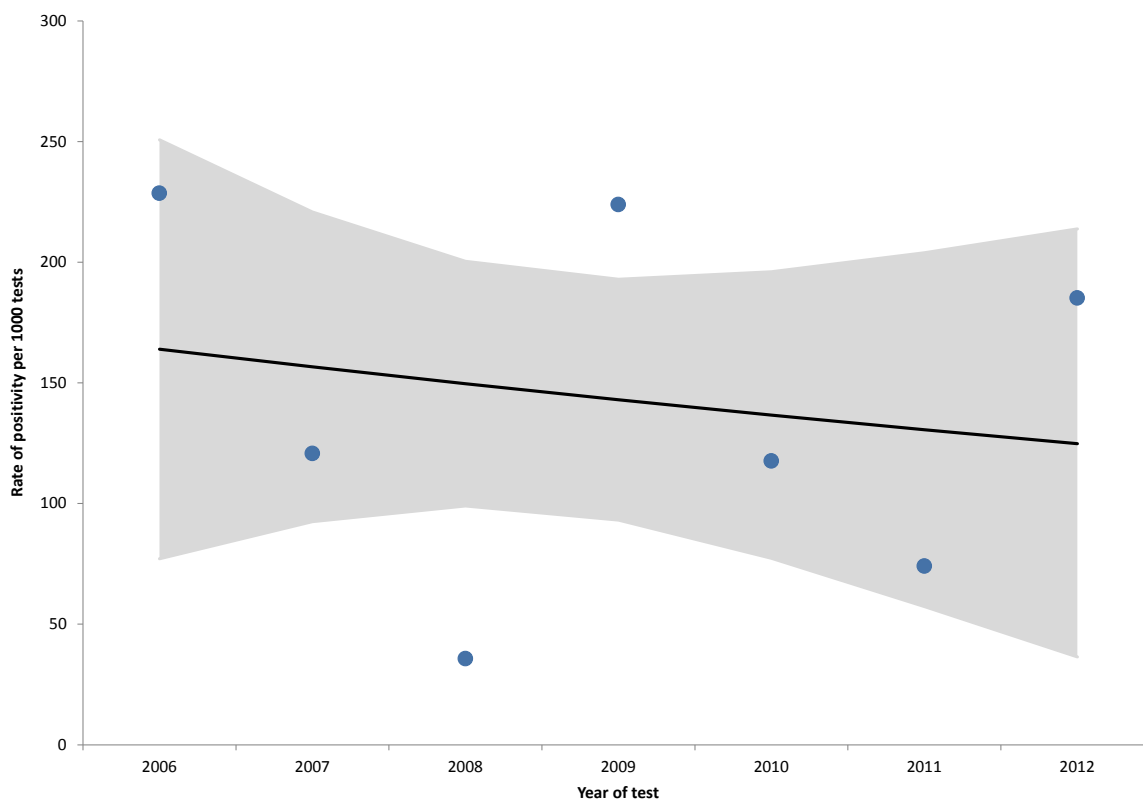
Supplementary Figure 3: Crude rates of positivity (dots) and negative binomial regression margin plots (lines with 95% CI) of rotavirus detections in 1 year old children, ACT, 2006-2012



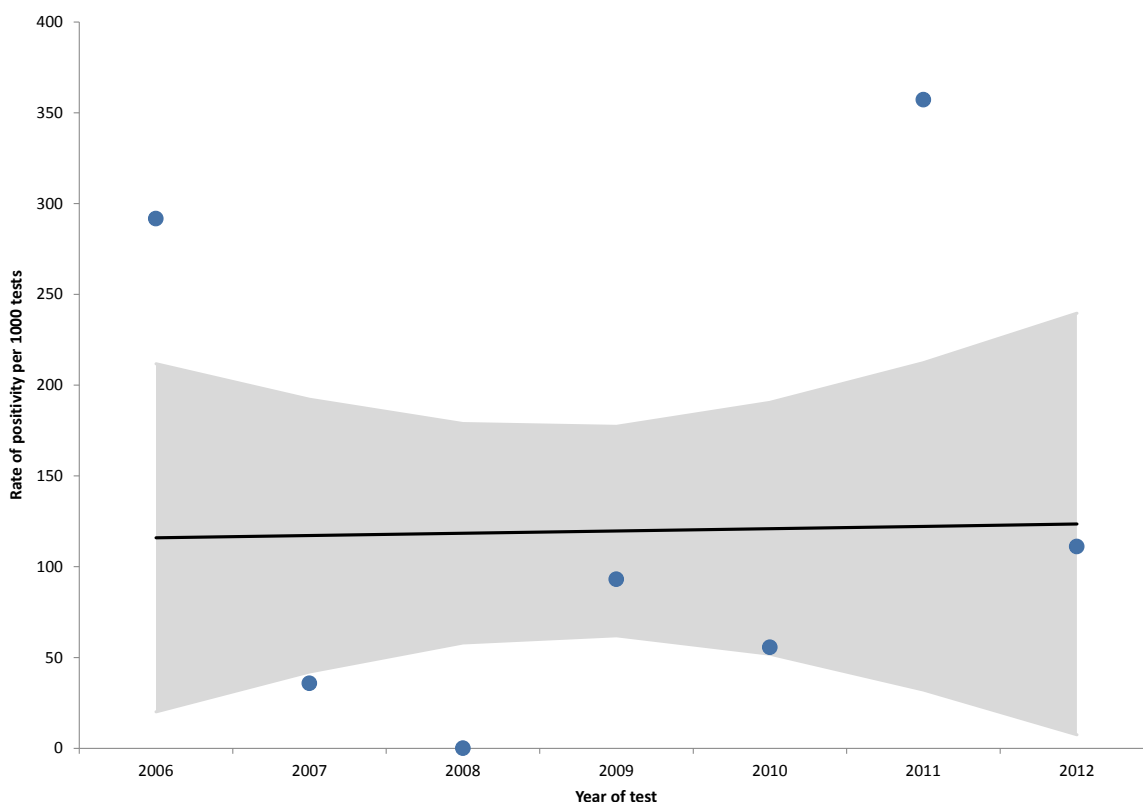
Supplementary Figure 4: Crude rates of positivity (dots) and negative binomial regression margin plots (lines with 95% CI) of rotavirus detections in 2 year old children, ACT, 2006-2012



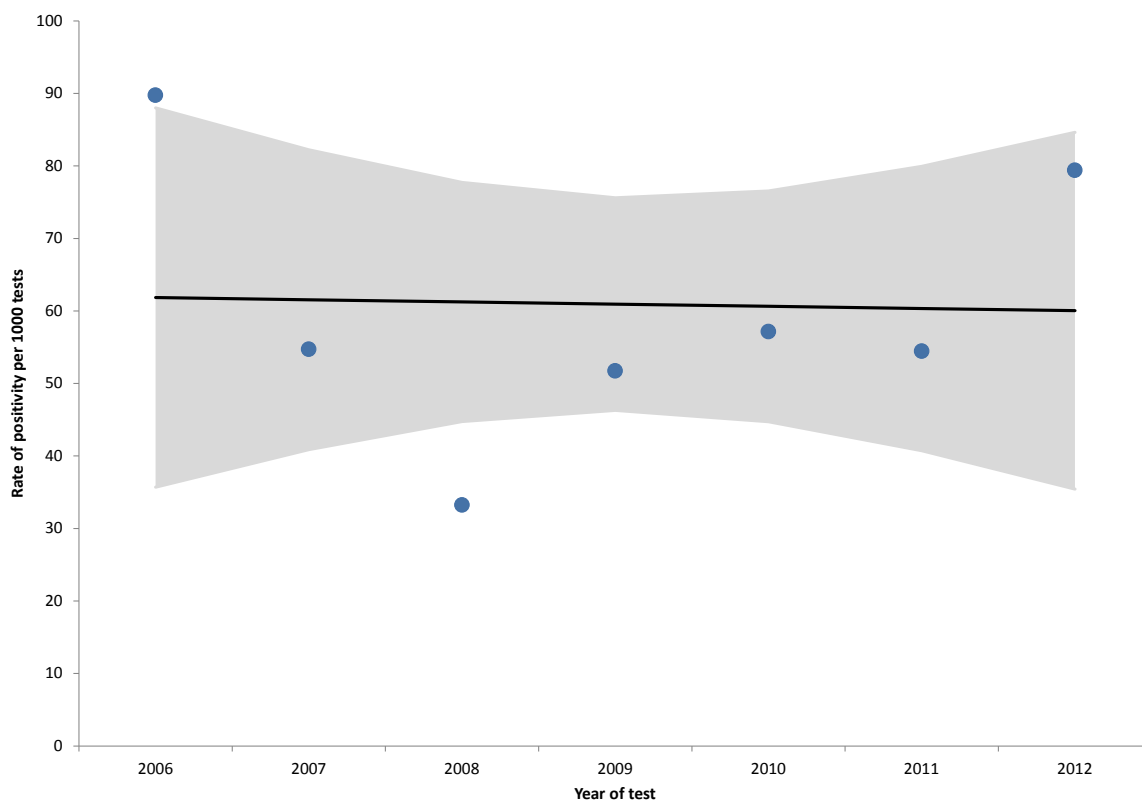
Supplementary Figure 5: Crude rates of positivity (dots) and negative binomial regression margin plots (lines with 95% CI) of rotavirus detections in 3 year old children, ACT, 2006-2012



Supplementary Figure 6: Crude rates of positivity (dots) and negative binomial regression margin plots (lines with 95% CI) of rotavirus detections in 4 year old children, ACT, 2006-2012



Supplementary Figure 7: Crude rates of positivity (dots) and negative binomial regression margin plots (lines with 95% CI) of rotavirus detections in people aged 5-64 years, ACT, 2006-2012



Supplementary Figure 8: Crude rates of positivity (dots) and negative binomial regression margin plots (lines with 95% CI) of rotavirus detections in people aged 65 years and older, ACT, 2006-2012

