





Norovirus (you don't want it)



About Norovirus

Norovirus is a very contagious virus that causes vomiting and diarrhea. Anyone can get infected and sick with norovirus. You can get norovirus from:

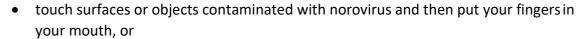
- Having direct contact with an infected person
- Consuming contaminated food or water
- Touching contaminated surfaces and then putting your unwashed hands in your mouth

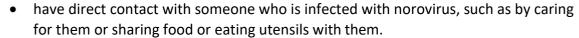
The most common symptoms of norovirus are:

- diarrhea
- vomiting
- nausea
- stomach pain

How Norovirus Spreads:

Norovirus spreads very easily and quickly in different ways.





*If you get norovirus illness, *you can shed billions of norovirus particles* that you can't see without a microscope. *Only a few norovirus particles can make other people sick*. You are most contagious when you have symptoms of norovirus illness, especially vomiting, and during the first few days after you recover from norovirus illness.

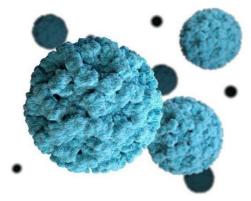
However, studies have shown that you can still spread norovirus for two weeks or more after you feel better.

Preventing Norovirus:

- Practice proper hand hygiene
- Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water
- Use **Meditizer Hand Sanitizer** in addition to hand washing.

Unlike other Hand Sanitizers, the unique patented and patent pending core technology of **Meditizer Hand Sanitizers**, KILLS NOROVIRUS and PROTECTS for 4 hours, helping keep you and your loved ones safe.







*Burden of Norovirus Illness in the U.S.

Norovirus is the leading cause of vomiting and diarrhea from acute gastroenteritis (inflammation of the stomach and intestines) among people of all ages in the United States.

You can get norovirus illness at any time during the year

Most norovirus outbreaks in the United States happen from November to April. In years when there is a new strain of the virus, there can be 50% more norovirus illness.

Each year, on average in the United States, norovirus causes:

- 900 deaths, mostly among adults aged 65 and older
- 109,000 hospitalizations
- 465,000 emergency department visits, mostly in young children
- 2,270,000 outpatient clinic visits annually, mostly in young children
- 19 to 21 million cases of vomiting and diarrhea illnesses

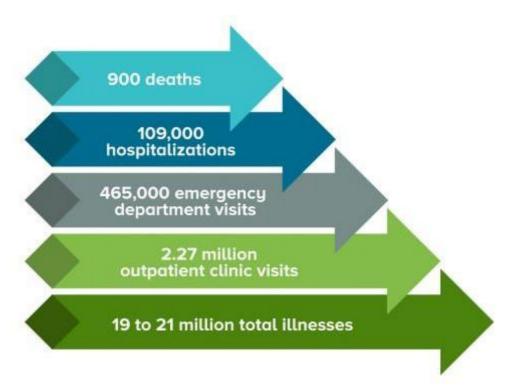


Figure: Burden of Norovirus in the United States. Estimates of the annual number of illnesses and associated outcomes for norovirus disease in the U.S., across all age groups.



Norovirus is responsible for nearly 1 million pediatric medical care visits annually

Children under 5 years old and adults aged 85 years and older are more likely to have an outpatient or emergency department visit than people of other ages.

By 5 years of age:

- 1 in 110,000 will die from norovirus
- 1 in 160 will be hospitalized
- 1 in 40 will go to the emergency department
- 1 in 7 will go to an outpatient clinic

Norovirus is the leading cause of foodborne illness in the United States. It causes 58% of foodborne illnesses acquired in the United States. Each year, foodborne norovirus illness in the **United States costs about \$2 billion**, **mainly due to lost productivity and healthcare expenses.**

Norovirus outbreaks are common

Each year, there are about 2,500 reported norovirus outbreaks in the United States. Norovirus outbreaks occur throughout the year but are most common from November to April. Most outbreaks occur when infected people spread the virus to others through direct contact, such as by caring for them or sharing food or eating utensils with them.

Global Trends

Worldwide, about one out of every five cases of acute gastroenteritis (inflammation of the stomach or intestines) that leads to diarrhea and vomiting is caused by norovirus. Norovirus is the most common cause of acute gastroenteritis, annually causing an estimated 685 million cases. About 200 million cases are seen among children under 5 years old, leading to an estimated 50,000 child deaths every year, mostly in developing countries. However, norovirus illness is a problem in both low- and high-income countries. Every year, norovirus is estimated to cost \$60 billion worldwide due to healthcare costs and lost productivity.