Reporting Criteria for Infectious Gastroenteritis (caused specifically by rotavirus)

(1) Definition

Infectious disease with chief clinical manifestations of diarrhea, vomiting and fever caused by rotavirus.

(2) Clinical signs and symptoms

Majority of patients are 0-2 years of age, and each year, seasonality is observed with a peak from February to May. Chief clinical manifestations consist of fever, vomiting and colorless watery diarrhea. Most patients recover in 3-7 days. Compared to other viral gastroenteritis, severe dehydration is more frequent, which often necessitates hospitalized care. Although rare, death may occur. Occasional complications of convulsion, encephalitis, encephalopathy, intussusception, hepatitis, and nephritis have been confirmed; less frequently, fatal myocarditis has also been reported.

(3) Reporting criteria

a) “Patient (confirmed case)”

In compliance with Article 14 paragraph 2 of the Infectious Diseases Control Law, if a physician at a designated sentinel medical facility has examined a patient with clinical signs and/or symptoms as described in (2), has suspected rotaviral gastroenteritis from clinical findings, and has made a diagnosis of rotaviral gastroenteritis based on the criteria as described in (4), the administrator of the designated sentinel medical facility shall notify the case on the following Monday on a weekly basis.

b) “Deceased”

In compliance with Article 14 paragraph 2 of the Infectious Diseases Control Law, if a physician at a designated sentinel medical facility has suspected rotaviral gastroenteritis in a deceased patient with clinical signs as described in (2), and has diagnosed that the death was due to rotaviral gastroenteritis based on the criteria as described in (4), the administrator of the designated sentinel medical facility shall notify the case on the following Monday on a weekly basis.

(4) Requirement for reporting; items a (including items (a) and (b)) and b both need to be fulfilled

a. Clinical manifestations required for notification:
   (a) Having diarrhea at least three times or vomiting at least once in 24 hours
   (b) Exclusion of other notifiable diseases

b. Laboratory diagnosis

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<tr>
<th>Laboratory method</th>
<th>Specimen</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Detection of pathogen by isolation and identification</td>
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<td>Detection of pathogen’s antigen (by immunochromatography)</td>
<td>Stool</td>
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<td>Detection of pathogen genome by PCR</td>
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