

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPT. OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES

**DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH
SECTION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY**

3601 "C" STREET, SUITE 540
PO BOX 240249
ANCHORAGE, AK 99524-0249

FRANK MURKOWSKI, GOVERNOR

INFECTIOUS DISEASES
HIV/STD
TUBERCULOSIS
IMMUNIZATION
CHRONIC DISEASES
DIABETES
INJURY CONTROL

907-269-8000
FAX 562-7802

Norwalk and Norwalk-like Viruses Fact Sheet

What are Norwalk and Norwalk-like viruses?

Norwalk virus and "Norwalk-like" viruses are representative of a larger group of viruses called caliciviruses. Infection with these viruses affects the intestine and is common cause of gastrointestinal illness.

What are the symptoms of an infection with these viruses?

The most common symptoms are nausea with vomiting, diarrhea, and cramps. These symptoms occur in all age groups although diarrhea is more common among adults and vomiting is more common in children. Many persons also experience headache, fever, chills and muscle aches.

How soon do symptoms appear?

The symptoms may appear from 10-50 hours after exposure to the virus, but usually within 24 to 48 hrs.

How are these viruses spread?

Norwalk and Norwalk-like viruses are spread by eating or drinking food or water contaminated with feces from an infected person. Food associated outbreaks have been linked to cold prepared, ready to eat foods (e.g., salads, coleslaw, sandwiches) and shellfish harvested in contaminated water. Outbreaks have also been associated with drinking water and recreational water (e.g., swimming ponds, and beaches) where persons may have ingested water contaminated with feces from an infected person. These viruses are easily spread from person-to-person. Some medical reports suggest that the virus can spread through the air during vomiting.

For how long is a person infectious?

People are infectious while symptoms are present and up to four days after diarrhea or vomiting have stopped.

What is the treatment for this illness?

There is no treatment for this illness. Most people recover in two to three days after they become ill. Supportive treatment to prevent dehydration may be needed in severe cases.

What can be done to help prevent the spread of these viruses?

Thorough hand washing following toilet use and prior to handling food is the best way to prevent the spread of these viruses. Persons currently ill with diarrhea or vomiting should not handle food, work in day care centers or care for patients in a health care facility until these symptoms have stopped.