

Norovirus Illness GENERAL INFORMATION

What is Norovirus?

Norovirus is a very contagious virus that can make people sick. It is sometimes called "food poisoning" or "stomach flu", though it isn't related to influenza.

How does Norovirus illness spread?

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

What are the symptoms?

Most people infected with norovirus feel sick between 12 to 48 hours after infection. The illness usually lasts 1 to 3 days. Symptoms include:

- Diarrhea
- Vomiting
- Stomach pain
- Nausea
- Headache
- Fever
- Body aches
- Dehydration

How serious is Norovirus illness?

Most people will recover without treatment. Young children, older adults, and people with weakened immune systems are more likely to have severe illness. Some severe cases can result in hospitalization.

How is Norovirus illness treated?

There is no specific medicine to treat norovirus. Norovirus usually resolves in 1-3 days. Drink plenty of liquids to prevent dehydration. If your illness progresses, please consult your healthcare provider.

Can Norovirus infection be prevented?

- Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water often.
 - Hand sanitizers **DO NOT** work well against norovirus.
- Handle and prepare food safely.
- When you are sick, do not prepare food or care for others who are sick.
- Wash laundry thoroughly.
- Clean and disinfect surfaces.
 - Do not agitate any vomit when cleaning it.
 - Use disposable paper towels to clean up vomit/diarrhea.

SOURCES: https://www.cdc.gov/norovirus/about/index.html



NC Department of Health and Human Services • **Division of Public Health** • **Communicable Disease Branch** https://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/ • NCDHHS is an equal opportunity employer and provider. • 09/2018

Clean-up and Disinfection for Norovirus ("Stomach Bug")

THESE DIRECTIONS SHOULD BE USED TO RESPOND TO ANY VOMITING OR DIARRHEA ACCIDENT an

Note: Anything that has been in contact with vomit and diarrhea should be discarded or disinfected.

Clean up

- a. Remove vomit or diarrhea right away!
 - Wearing protective clothing, such as disposable gloves, apron and/or mask, wipe up vomit or diarrhea with paper towels
 - Use kitty litter, baking soda or other absorbent material on carpets and upholstery to absorb liquid; do not vacuum material: pick up using paper towels
 - Dispose of paper towel/waste in a plastic trash bag or biohazard bag
- b. Use soapy water to wash surfaces that contacted vomit or diarrhea and all nearby high-touch surfaces, such as door knobs and toilet handles
- c. Rinse thoroughly with plain water
- Wipe dry with paper towels d.

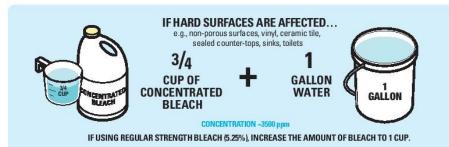
DON'T STOP HERE: GERMS CAN REMAIN ON SURFACES EVEN AFTER CLEANING!

Disinfect surfaces by applying a chlorine bleach solution

Steam cleaning may be preferable for carpets and upholstery. Chlorine bleach could permanently stain these. Mixing directions are based on EPA-registered bleach product directions to be effective against norovirus. For best results, consult label directions on the bleach product you are using.

a. Prepare a chlorine bleach solution

Make bleach solutions fresh daily; keep out of reach of children; never mix bleach solution with other cleaners.



- b. Leave surface wet for at least 5 minutes
- c. Rinse all surfaces intended for food or mouth contact with plain water before use

Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water

Hand sanitizers may not be effective against norovirus.

Scientific experts from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) helped to develop this poster. For more information on norovirus prevention, please see http://www.cdc.gov/norovirus/preventing-infection.html.











Updated March, 2015



of outbreaks of diarrhea and vomiting in the US, and it spreads quickly.

Norovirus spreads by contact with an infected person or by touching a contaminated surface or eating contaminated food or drinking contaminated water. Norovirus particles can even float through the air and then settle on surfaces, spreading contamination.

Norovirus particles are extremely small and billions of them are in the stool and vomit of infected people.

Any vomit or diarrhea may contain norovirus and should be treated as though it does.

People can transfer norovirus to others for at least three days after being sick.

IF CLOTHING OR OTHER FABRICS ARE AFFECTED

- · Remove and wash all clothing or fabric that may have touched vomit or diarrhea
- · Machine wash these items with detergent, hot water and bleach if recommended, choosing the longest wash cycle
- Machine dry

Limpieza y desinfecci n pa s norovirus ("grine estomad

ESTAS INDICACIONES DEBEN USARSE PARA REACCIONAR ANTE CUALQUIER ACCIDENTE DE V MITO O DIARREA.

Nota: Todo aquello que haya estado en contacto con el v mito o la diarrea debe descartarse o desinfectarse. saan

Limpie

a. Retire de inmediato el v mito o la diarrea.

- Use ropa protectora, como guantes desechables, delantal o m scara, limpie el v mito o la diarrea con toallas de papel.
- · Use sepiolita, bicarbonato de sodio u otro material absorbente en las alfombras y los tapizados a fin de absorber el l quido; no aspire el material: rec jalo con toallas de papel.
- Deseche las toallas de papel o los residuos en una bolsa de pl stico para basura o en una bolsa para material biol gico peligroso.
- b. Use agua con jab n para lavar las superficies que estuvieron en contacto con el v mito o la diarrea y todas las superficies cercanas de contacto m s frecuente, tales como las perillas de las puertas y las manijas de los sanitarios.
- C. Enjuague cuidadosamente el piso solo con agua.
- d. Seque frotando la superficie con toallas de papel.

NO SE DETENGA AQU : los g rmenes pueden permanecer en las superficies incluso despu s de haberlas limpiado.

Desinfecte las superficies aplicando una soluci n de blanqueador con cloro

Para el caso de las alfombras y los tapizados, es posible que se prefiera la limpieza al vapor. El blanqueador con cloro podr a dejarles manchas permanentes. Las instrucciones de mezcla est n basadas en las indicaciones de los productos blanqueadores registrados en la Agencia de Protecci n del Medio Ambiente (Environmental Protection Agency, EPA) de EE. UU. para ser eficaces contra los norovirus.

Para obtener mejores resultados, consulte las indicaciones de la etiqueta del producto blanqueador que est utilizando.

a. Prepare una soluci n de blanqueador con cloro.

Prepare una soluci n de blanqueador nueva cada d a. Mant ngala fuera del alcance de los ni os. Nunca mezcle la soluci n de blanqueador con otros limpiadores.



- b. Deje la superficie h meda durante 5 minutos como m nimo.
- C. Enjuaque solo con aqua todas las superficies destinadas a estar en contacto con la comida y la boca antes del uso.

L vese minuciosamente las manos con agua y jab n

Es posible que los desinfectantes para las manos no sean eficaces para combatir los norovirus.

Expertos cient ficos de los Centros para el Control y la Prevenci n de Enfermedades (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC) de Estados Unidos ayudaron a crear este pi ster. Para obtener mis informaci n sobre la prevenci n de los norovirus, consulte http://www.cdc.gov/norovirus/preventing-infection.html.











Updated March, 2015



Los norovirus constituyen la causa principal de los brotes de diarrea y v mitos en Estados Unidos y se propagan con rapidez.

Los norovirus se contagian al estar en contacto con una persona infectada, al tocar una superficie contaminada, al consumir alimentos contaminados o al beber agua contaminada. Las part culas de los norovirus incluso pueden encontrarse suspendidas en el aire y luego establecerse en las superficies, expandiendo la contaminaci n.

Las part culas de los norovirus son extremadamente peque as y miles de millones de ellas se encuentran en las heces o en el v mito de las personas infectadas.

Cualquier v mito o diarrea puede contener norovirus y debe tratarse como si as fuera.

Las personas pueden contagiar los norovirus a otras durante al menos tres d as despu s de haber estado enfermas.

SI SE AFECTARON LA **ROPA U OTRAS TELAS**

- · Quite y lave toda la ropa o las telas que pueden haber estado en contacto con v mito o diarrea.
- · Lave a m quina estos elementos con detergente, agua caliente y blanqueador, si fuese recomendado, y elija siempre el ciclo de lavado
- m slargo. Seque a m quina.

co.somerset.ni.us/health





americanchemistry.com