

## Center for AIDS Research Seminar

# A hospital based study of a broad range of etiologies of childhood diarrhoea in Vietnam

Date: December 18<sup>th</sup> (Thu) 17:00 –, 2014

平成26年12月18日(木) 17:00～

Place: Center for AIDS Research, 2F, Seminar Room

医学研究センター 2階セミナー室

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It is estimated that more than 100,000 hospitalizations occur annually due to diarrhoea among children <5 years of age in Vietnam. A hospital based study for childhood diarrhea in Nam Dinh province, northern Vietnam and in Dong Nai province, southern Vietnam has been conducted since December 2012. The objective of the study is to determine a broad range of etiologies of acute childhood diarrhea including enteropathogenic bacteria, gastroenteritis viruses, and diarrhoeagenic protozoa in two regions and compared. A pair of diarrheal stool and questionnaire was collected from approximately 1,800 patients who hospitalized for the treatment of diarrhoea in total, in the period between December 2012 and May 2014.

Rotavirus, norovirus, and any pathotypes of diarrheagenic *Escherichia coli* (DEC) were the three most frequently detected enteropathogens both in northern and southern Vietnam. Enteropathogenic bacteria were more frequently isolated in south than in north. Isolation frequency of *Salmonella* spp., *Shigella* spp., and *Aeromonas* spp. was less than 5% in two areas, indicating their less significance as etiologies in acute childhood diarrhea in Vietnam. No *Vibrio* spp. were isolated in the study. In northern Vietnam, rotavirus and norovirus was detected in 54.3% and 39.7%, respectively, of the samples tested. Detection rate of each of adenovirus, sapovirus, and astrovirus was approximately 1% of the samples tested both in northern and southern Vietnam.

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