

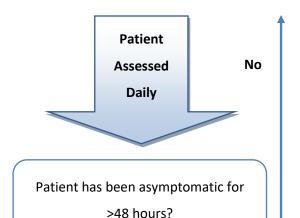
BOARD INFECTION CONTROL COMMITTEE	Effective From	December 2025
Norovirus	Review Date	December 2027
AIDE MEMOIRE	Version	1

The most up-to-date version of this document can be viewed at the following web page: www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control

Norovirus Aide Memoire

Isolate in a single room with:

- ✓ ensuite / own commode
- √ door closed
- ✓ IPC yellow sign on door
- ✓ dedicated equipment
- ✓ Bowel Movement Record
- ✓ Loose Stools Care Checklist completed daily



Yes

- √ Stop isolation
- ✓ Undertake terminal clean of room

Guidance for patients in isolation:

Hand Hygiene: Liquid Soap and Water

PPE: Yellow apron for routine care of the patient.

Gloves are required when it is anticipated that there is contact with or exposure to blood, bodily fluids, secretions, excretions, non-intact skin or mucous membranes or contaminated surfaces.

Mask/visor should be worn if there is a risk of facial contamination with aerosols.

<u>Patient Environment:</u> Twice daily clean with chlorine based detergent

<u>Patient Equipment</u>: Chlorine clean immediately after use and at least twice daily.

Laundry: Treat as infected

Waste: Dispose of as Clinical / Healthcare

waste

<u>Disease Symptoms:</u> Diarrhoea and vomiting, abdominal cramps, myalgia, headache, malaise and fever

Incubation Period: 12 – 48 hours

<u>Period of Communicability:</u> While symptomatic and up to 48 hours after symptoms

<u>Transmission Route:</u> Direct contact, indirect contact, droplet contact





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Additional Information

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Clinical Condition	Norovirus, belongs to the Caliciviridae family of viruses and is a common gastrointestinal infection. Symptoms include acute onset of non-bloody watery diarrhoea and/or vomiting, often accompanied with abdominal cramps, myalgia, headache, malaise and low grade fever. Symptoms can last between 1 – 3 days but patients can still shed the virus for 2 – 3 days after symptoms resolve. Incubation period is typically between 12 – 48 hours and period of infectivity is while the person is symptomatic and for a further 48 hours after cessation of symptoms. Prolonged shedding of the virus can occur in persons that are immunocompromised and young children.
Mode of Spread	 Direct Contact: Hands come into contact with faecal matter/ vomit and subsequently touch the mouth. Indirect Contact: Hands come into contact with contaminated equipment or contaminated surfaces and subsequently touch the mouth. Consumption of faecal contamination in food or water. Droplet Dissemination: Patients with excessive or projectile vomiting can disseminate large quantities of virus in droplets which can contaminate extensive areas of the ward/department. NB: Norovirus can survive on any surface including equipment and on refrigerated food for up to 10 days.
Outbreak	If an outbreak is suspected, contact a member of the IPCT and refer to
	the NHSGGC <u>Outbreak Incident Management Plan</u> for further guidance. Appendices 2 and 3 can be used to gather information during the outbreak.
Specimens required	Specimens of faeces must be obtained for microbiology and virology at the earliest possible opportunity. Both faecal and vomit specimens can be sent to virology. If Norovirus is suspected, please send the following: • 3 stool specimens sent to Microbiology and 1 stool / vomit specimen sent to Virology. • Specimens should be taken at least 24 hours apart

Loose Stools Care Checklist can be found here - Loose Stools Care Checklist - NHSGGC