

Norovirus

Norovirus is a viral foodborne pathogen¹ that can cause foodborne disease. A publication by Scallan et al.² in 2011 estimated that 5,461,731 human foodborne norovirus cases, including 149 deaths, occur annually in the US.

Key laboratories studying various aspects of foodborne norovirus in the US and Canada include:

[Arntzen](#) laboratory, Arizona State University, USA.

[Estes](#) laboratory, Baylor College of Medicine, USA.

[Jaykus](#) laboratory, North Carolina State University, USA.

Jiang laboratory, University of Cincinnati College of Medicine, USA.

Key laboratories studying various aspects of foodborne norovirus in Europe include:

[Maunula](#) laboratory, University of Helsinki, Finland.

National Institute for Public Health and the Environment, The Netherlands

Vesikari laboratory, University of Tampere Medical School, Finland

Key laboratories studying various aspects of foodborne norovirus in South and Latin America include:

Bucardo laboratory, National Autonomous University of Leon, Nicaragua

Key laboratories studying various aspects of foodborne norovirus in Asia and Australia include:

National Institute for Viral Disease Control and Prevention, China

Wright laboratory, Monash University, Australia.

Marshall laboratory, Victorian Infectious Disease Reference Laboratory, Australia.

Additional resources on norovirus:

A number of key sources on norovirus are available including:

A review of the clinical aspects of Norovirus caused gastroenteritis: Glass, R.I., U.D. Parashar, and M.K. Estes. 2009. Norovirus gastroenteritis. *N Engl J Med.* 361(18):1776-85.

A review the molecular and epidemiologic factors for Norovirus transmission: Koopmans, M. 2008. Progress in understanding norovirus epidemiology. *Current opinion in infectious diseases.* 21(5):544-52.

References

¹<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norovirus>

²Scallan et al. 2011. Emerging Infectious Diseases 17:7-15 PMID:[21192848](#)