A new serotype of calicivirus associated with an outbreak of gastroenteritis in a residential home for the elderly

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SUMMARY An outbreak of gastroenteritis involving residents and members of staff in a nursing home for the elderly is described. The agent associated with this episode was a calicivirus which is serologically distinct from two strains causing gastroenteritis in children. We believe that this is the first report of calicivirus infection in adults.

In 1976 Madeley and Cosgrove1 reported finding “apparently typical calicivirus particles” in the stools of ten children during a survey of non-bacterial gastroenteritis in Glasgow, but they were unable to attach any significance to the presence of these viruses. Recent reports from the United Kingdom2-3 and from Japan4 have provided evidence that morphologically similar viruses can cause outbreaks of vomiting and diarrhoea in infants and children. Although adults were at risk in at least two of these outbreaks2-3 there was no evidence that they were affected.

This report describes an outbreak of gastroenteritis in a confined community in which 18 elderly residents and 23 members of the staff were affected. Evidence is presented which indicates that the calicivirus associated with this episode is serologically distinct from two strains previously obtained from children. As far as we are aware, this is the first time that a calicivirus has been associated with disease in adults.

CLINICAL FEATURES

The outbreak occurred during a three week period in January and February 1980. The nursing home housed 18 residents between the ages of 77 and 102 yr. There were 32 members of staff, aged between 16 and 68 yr old, who cared for them. The index case is believed to have been a nine-year-old boy who had diarrhoea, headache and repeated bouts of vomiting. His father and the mother who cooked meals for the home, also developed symptoms. During the subsequent three weeks all the elderly residents and a further 22 of the staff became ill. The distribution of symptoms in residents and staff is shown in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptom</th>
<th>Residents (aged 77-102 yr)</th>
<th>Staff (aged 16-68 yr)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoea</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vomiting</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaise and aches</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No symptoms</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The commonest clinical feature was diarrhoea which occurred in all the 41 cases: 18 staff and seven patients vomited; four staff had headache and three members of the staff complained of malaise and generalised aches and pains. The duration of the illness was between 12 and 36 hours.

Stool specimens were obtained from affected residents and staff. When routine bacteriological investigations failed to reveal Salmonella, Shigella or Campylobacter spp, a few specimens were referred for viral examination. These faecal samples were semi-formed and brown.

Material and methods

Specimens of stools which had been collected within 24 to 72 hours of the onset of symptoms were received from six of the elderly residents. Acute and convalescent phase sera were obtained from five of
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these individuals, but the sixth resident died before a convalescent phase serum could be collected. The methods used for the preparation and examination of stools for antibody tests were similar to those previously described.2

CROSS REACTIVITY TESTS WITH THREE STRAINS OF "HUMAN CALICIVIRUS"

Acute and convalescent phase sera from the elderly residents were tested against the homologous Portsmouth strain obtained from case 2; Shenley strain from a child involved in a previous outbreak8 and Piper strain from a child admitted to hospital with projectile vomiting.

The method for immune electronmicroscopy has been described previously.8 The samples of antigen used in these tests were selected because they contained large numbers of free particles of calicivirus. This was a necessary precaution since many stool viruses naturally occur in aggregates.

The acute and convalescent phase sera were titrated in parallel from 1/20 to 1/640 in a series of doubling dilutions. A virus control consisting of 25 μl of antigen suspension and 25 μl of phosphate-buffered saline was included with each serum.

Evidence of an immune reaction was recorded when aggregates of virus particles clearly linked with antibodies were detected (Fig. 1). A negative result was recorded only if large numbers of single, free particles without antibody were observed.

Results

The results of the laboratory investigations are summarised in Table 2. Calicivirus particles were detected by EM in 5/6 stools from elderly residents. The size and appearance of these particles (Fig. 2) were indistinguishable from caliciviruses found in outbreaks of gastroenteritis affecting children.2, 8 Although all these specimens were collected within 72 hours of the onset of symptoms only one resident, case 2, was excreting sufficient numbers of virus particles for them to be detected by direct examination. However, after differential centrifugation virus particles were found in a further four samples. No evidence of virus replication was found in Monkey Kidney or MRC5 cell cultures.

All five residents from whom paired sera were available had significant rises in specific antibody titres to the homologous strain; antibody levels ranged from less than 1/20 in acute phase sera to 1/320 in the convalescent phase samples (Table 2). Calicivirus particles were detected in the stool from

Table 2 Laboratory data on six patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Age (yr)</th>
<th>Virus particles detected by EM</th>
<th>Cross reactivity tests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Portsmouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shenley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Piper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>&lt;20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>&lt;20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>&lt;20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 1 Immune electronmicroscopy: Caliciviruses linked by antibody × 260 000.
In this outbreak the duration of symptoms was short, 12 to 36 hours, and virus particles were only detected with difficulty in samples collected within 72 hours of the onset of symptoms. This supports the previous finding\(^3\) that excretion of virus may closely parallel the duration of symptoms.

The cross reactivity tests indicate that there are at least two distinct serotypes of human calicivirus. This is an interesting finding since other members of the Caliciviridae are known to exist as a number of distinct serotypes.\(^5\) Further investigations are in progress to determine whether there are other serotypes of “human calicivirus” and to establish if they are related to caliciviruses found in animals.

Research on “human calicivirus” has been hampered by the failure to propagate this virus in cell cultures and by the small amounts of material which can be readily obtained from infants and young children. The finding of caliciviruses in adults should result in larger quantities of antigen and sera becoming available for investigation.

The finding of calicivirus as well as rotavirus causing outbreaks of gastroenteritis\(^6\) in elderly residents in confined communities indicates that a more thorough study of this population is necessary, and again emphasises the need to perform bacteriological and virological investigations in parallel.

**References**


Requests for reprints to: WD Cubitt, Department of Microbiology, Public Health Laboratory, Central Middlesex Hospital, Park Royal, London NW10 7NS, England.
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*J Clin Pathol* 1981 34: 924-926
doi: 10.1136/jcp.34.8.924

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