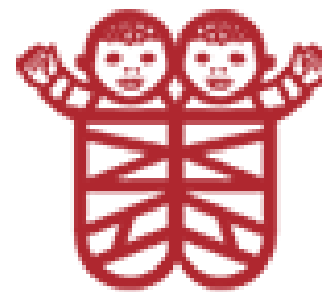


The Epidemiology of Rotavirus Gastroenteritis in Palestine 2014 - 2025

Wolfgang Rennert

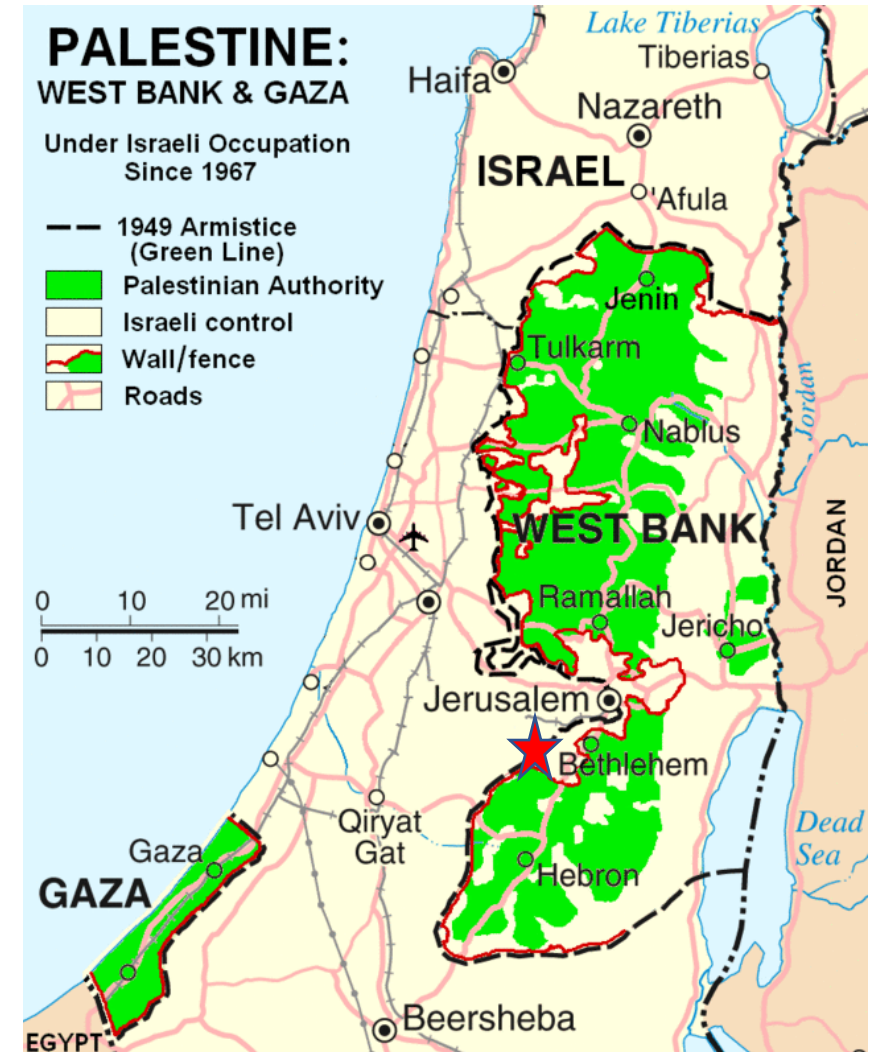
Musa Hindiye

Majd Allaham



Study Design

- **Study background**
 - RV is responsible for 25-30% of diarrhea
 - Rotarix May 2016 – July 2018
 - Rotavac November 2018 – present
 - Vaccination interruptions since July 2024
- **Study location**
 - Caritas Baby Hospital
 - Catchment area of 750,000 individuals
 - Bethlehem / Hebron
- **Study objective**
 - Prevalence of Rotavirus in stool samples of children under 5 presenting with acute watery diarrhea
 - Impact of vaccination on disease incidence
 - Impact of vaccination on Rotavirus seasonality
 - RV genotype prevalence over time



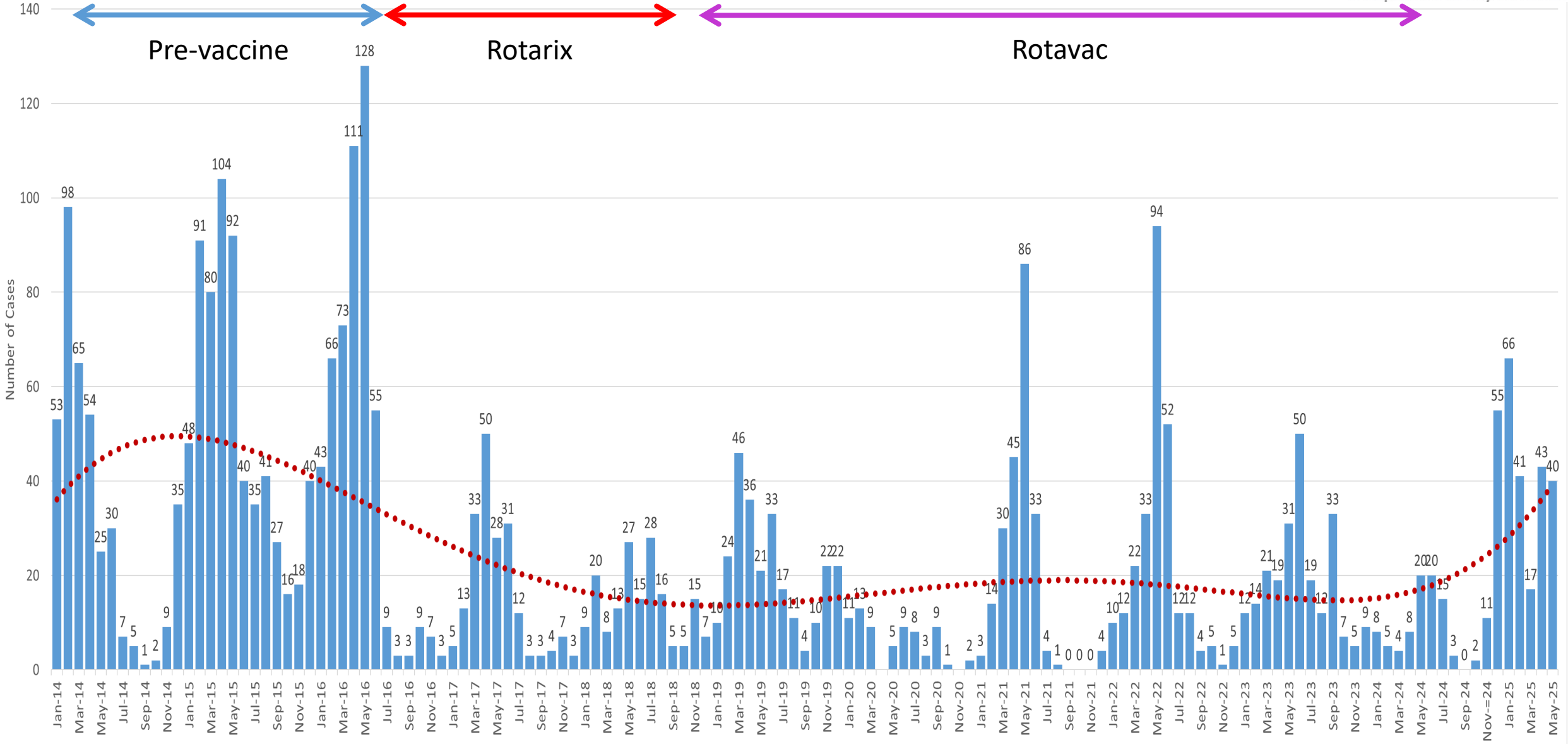


RV positive cases at CBH

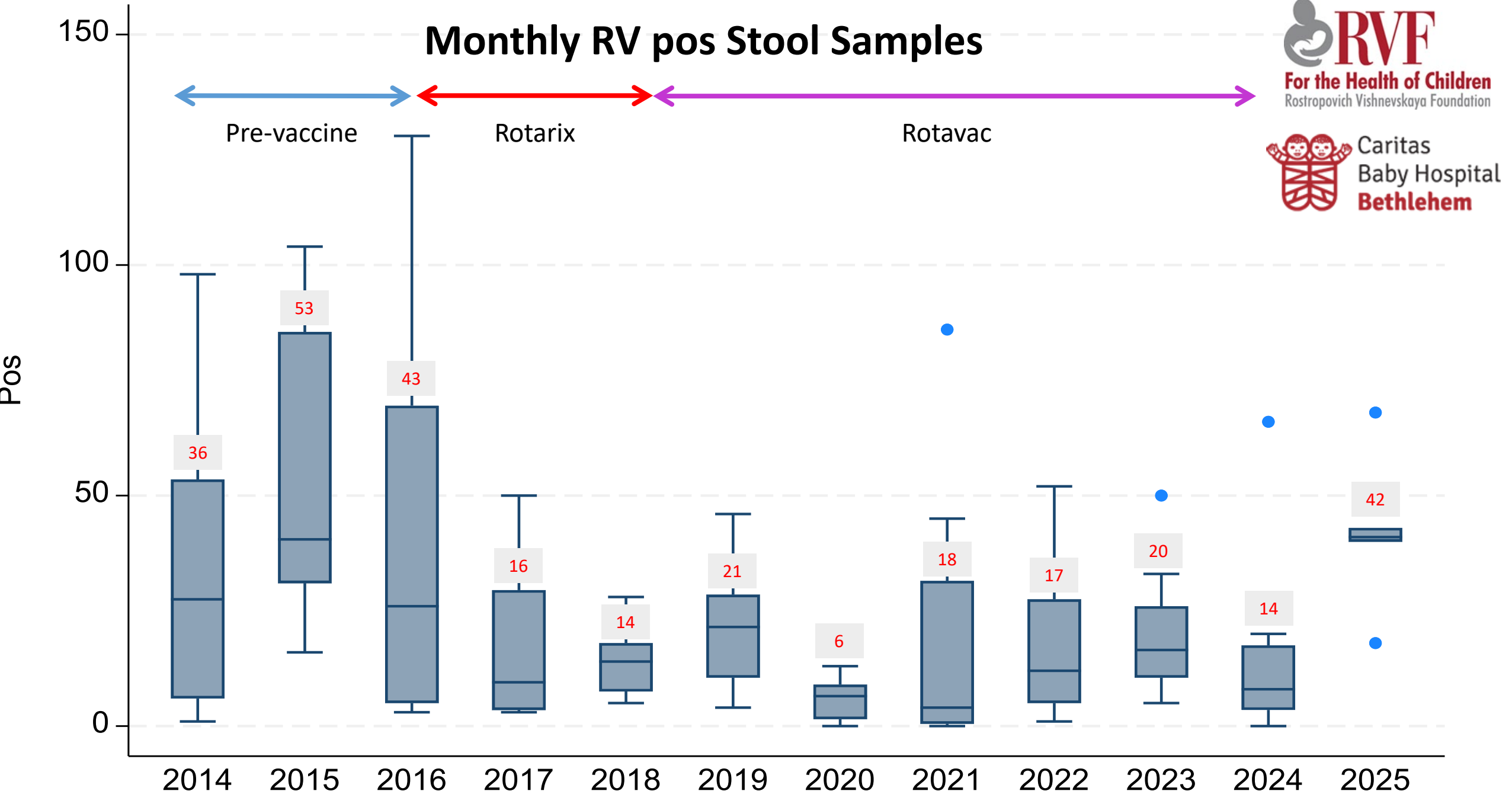
Pre-vaccine

Rotarix

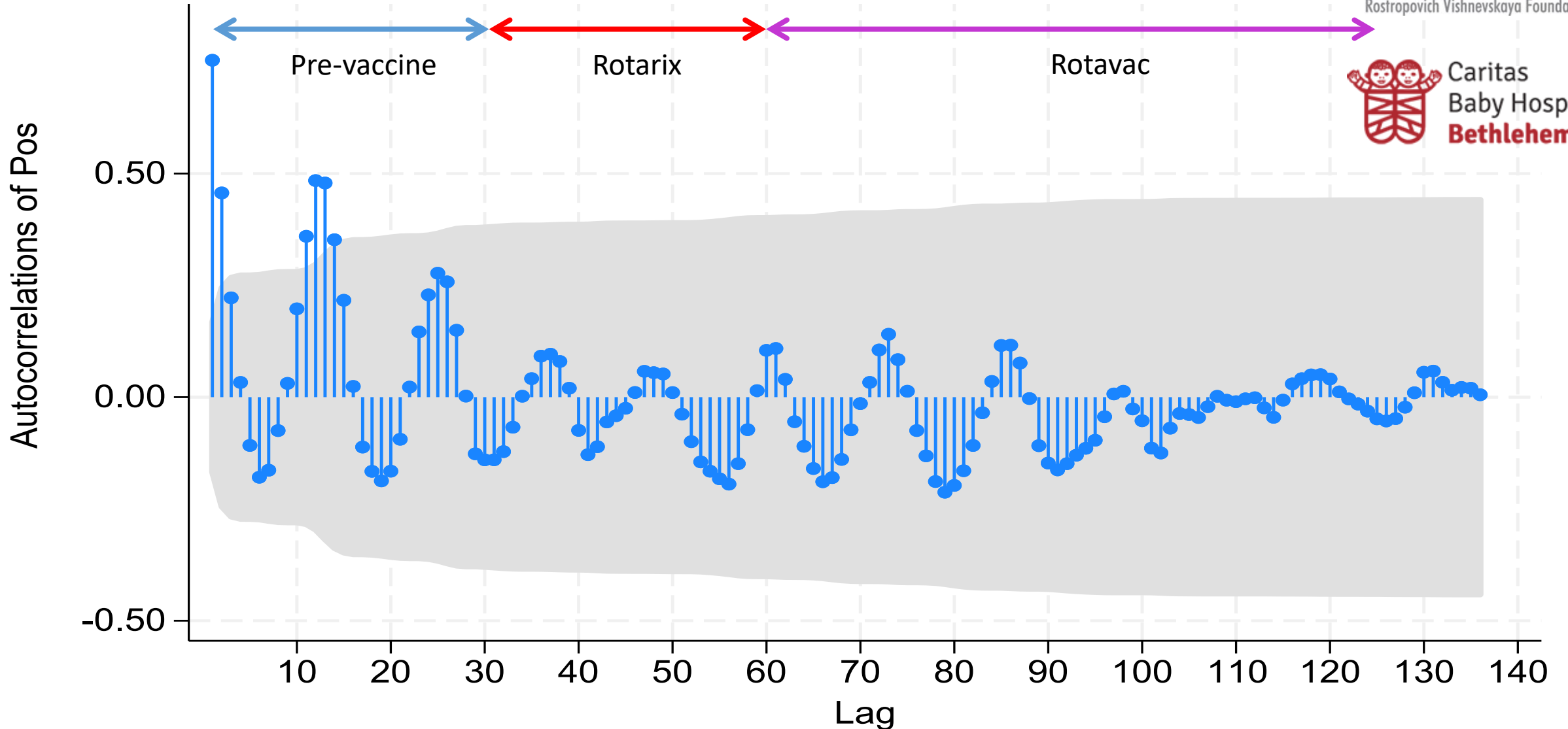
Rotavac



Monthly RV pos Stool Samples



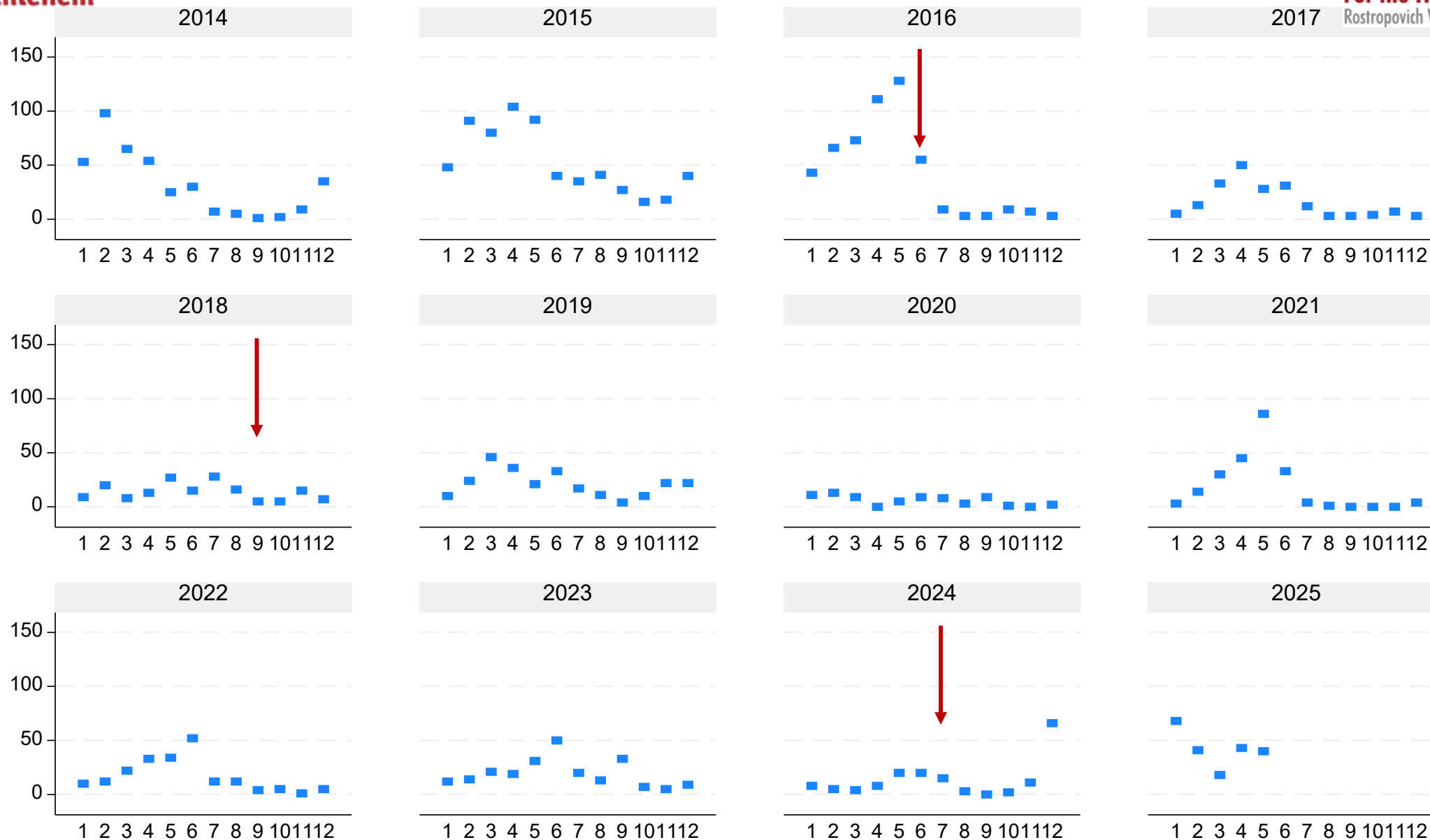
RV positive moving averages Jan 2014 – June 2025



Bartlett's formula for MA(q) 95% confidence bands

RV seasonality patterns 2014 – May 2025

Pos

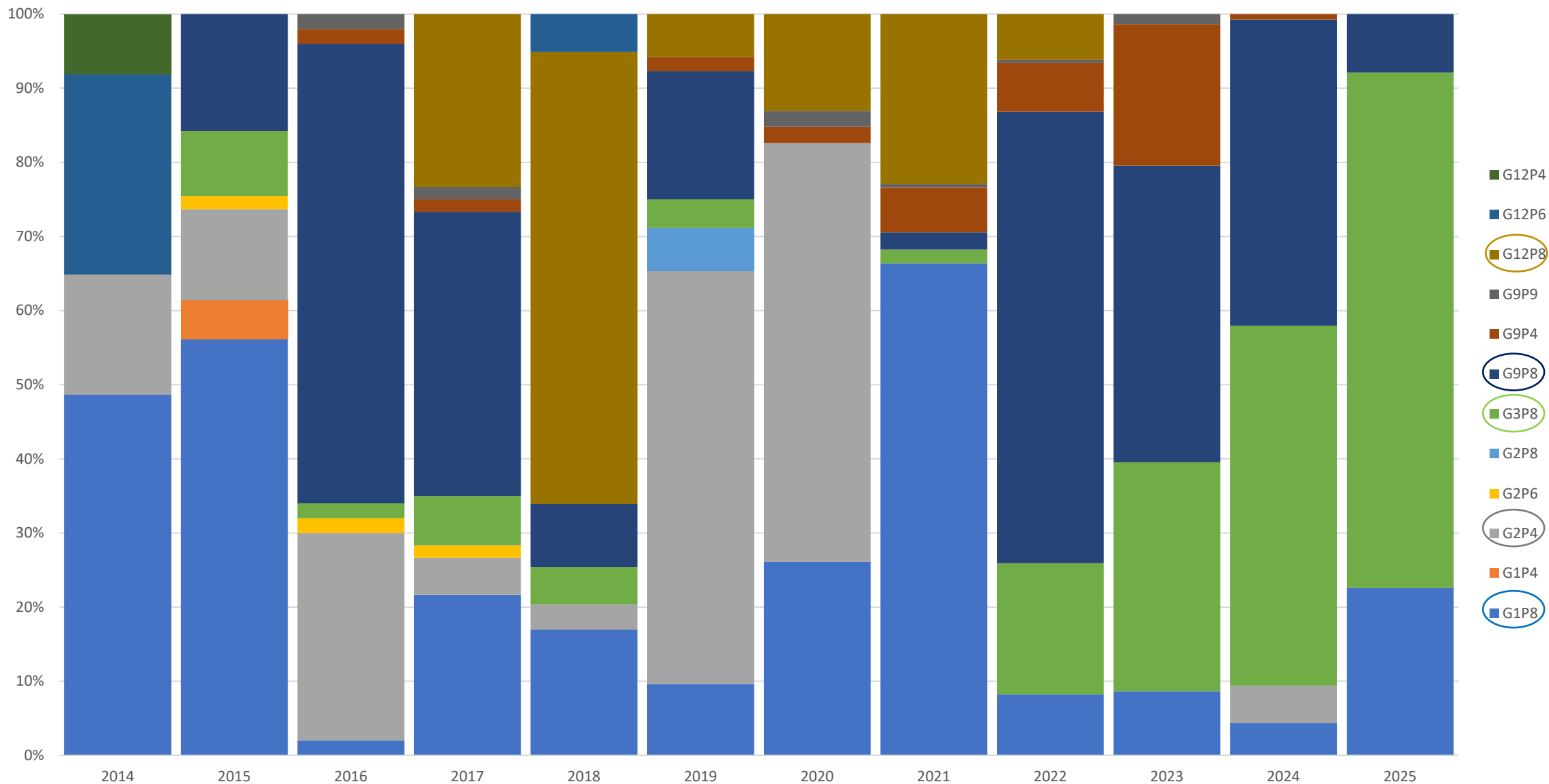


Vaccine Efficacy

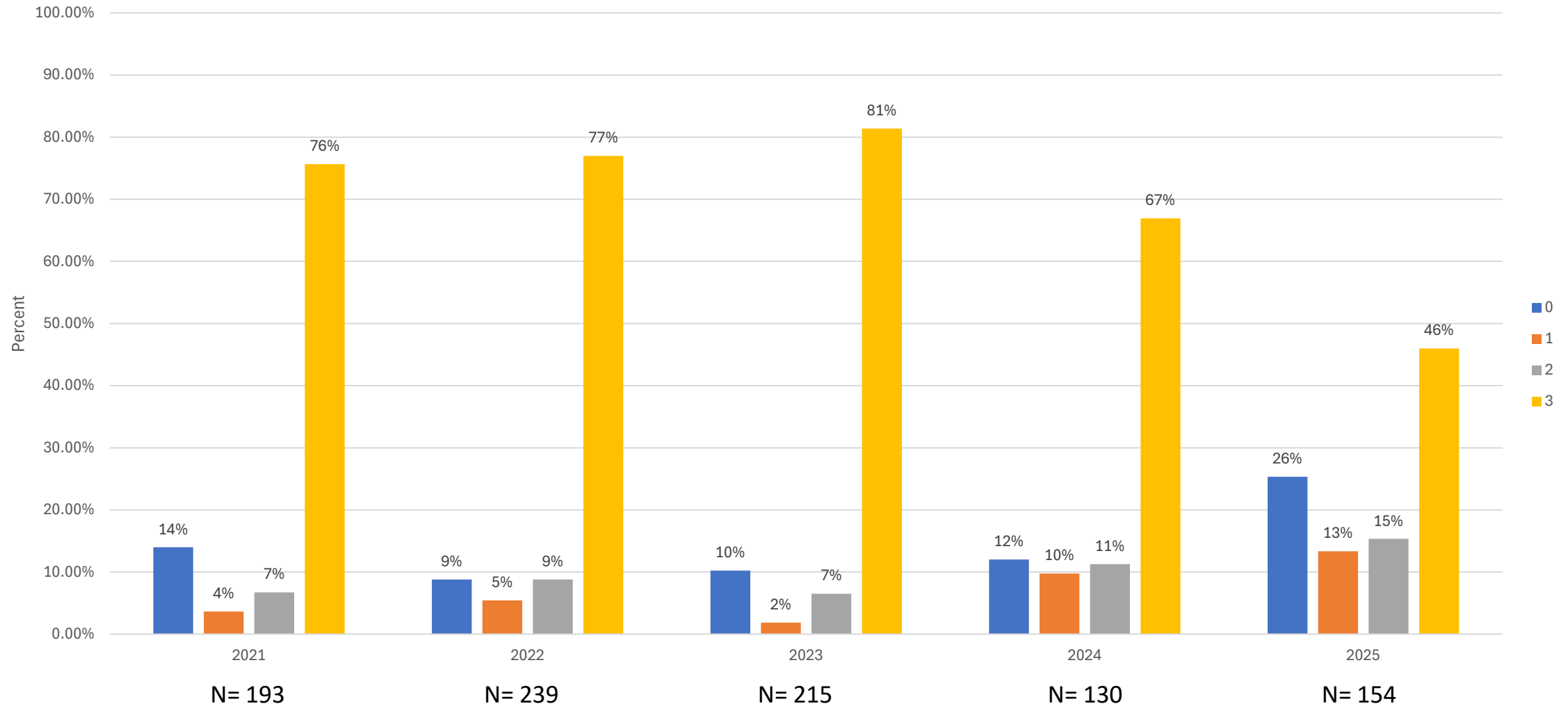
Year	2015/2016	2017/2018	2019/2020	2021/2022	2023/2024	2025
Mean	47.6	15	13.6	20.1	16.5	42.3
Δ Mean (CI; p-value)	- 68.5% (16.3, 48.9; 0.002*)					
Δ Mean (CI; p-value)		-9.3% (-5.6, 8.4; 0.6865)				
Δ Mean (CI; p-value)			32.3% (-18.3, 5.3; 0.2737)			
Δ Mean (CI; p-value)				-17.9% (-8.9, 16.1; 0.5664)		
Δ Mean (CI; p-value)		7.9% (-9.9, 6.4; 0.6756)				



Genotype Prevalence : 2014-2025



Percent of Rotavac Doses Received



Summary

- Implementation of RV vaccination reduced the number of RV cases by 68%
- Rotarix and Rotavac are equipotent in Rotavirus control
- RV seasonality decreases with vaccination
- Interruption of vaccination leads to rapid increase in RV disease incidence
- A shift from G1P[8] through G9P[8] and G2P[4] to G3P[8] can be observed