Abstract

● Rotavirus is spread by the fecal-oral route. It causes severe diarrhea, vomiting, and abdominal pain which in children, can lead to death [5].
● This virus accounts for about 20,000 deaths each year in Bangladesh and is responsible for nearly 5% of all deaths and 16% of potentially vaccine-preventable deaths in children [1].
● There are 2 vaccines on the market for preventing Rotavirus [2,3].
● The first vaccination is given when the child is 6 weeks old and the second dose is administered 4 weeks later [2,3].

Project Goals and Objectives

● Lower child mortality in Bangladesh where children face extremely low odds of survival to age five due to the Rotavirus, which causes extreme diarrhea and dehydration.
● Prevent the Rotavirus in Bangladesh by administering vaccinations, over time.

Predicted Results and Outcomes

Participants

● Volunteers recruited 1286 participants.

Interviews

● Interviews conducted to check on status of patients.

Episodes

● 780 diarrhea episodes were reported
   ● 624 of the patients in the placebo group
   ● 132 of the patients in the vaccination group

Success Rate

● The response to the rotavirus vaccine was 79.3%