Circulating genotype of the diarrhoea with rotavirus in RDC of 2009 to 2017

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Introduction

The diarrhoea is the second cause of the infant mortality of less than 5 years. This age bracket kills 525 000 children each year. This mortality is due for the majority of case to consecutive severe dehydration with the not compensated loss of water and electrolytes. The diarrhoea being symptom of an intestinal infection is at the base of malnutrition in the children of less than 5 years (WHO 2017).

Objective

Our study has the following aim:

❖ To determine the genotypes circulating of the diarrhoea with Rotavirus in Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC) in order to prevent vaccination and the assumption of responsibility adequate according to the standard of WHO.

Methodology

We used an exploratory study based on direct maintenance semi-structured with the parents of the children patient in some paediatric service of our country by identifying the elements hereafter:

- Vomiting;
- Fever;
- Community diarrhoea of origin.

Our study has as a target the children of less than 5 years i.e. of 0 - 59 months.

Results

From 2009 to 2017, we recorded 1615 cases of sample whose 891 cases were positive in Rotavirus, all these samples of saddle taken and analyzed were immunologiquement for Rotavirus.

The identified genotypes are as follows:

- The most frequent genotypes P are:
 - P [6] (46%), P [8] (44%) and P [4] (6%).
- The genotypes the G most frequent are :
 - G1 (39%), G2 (28%) and G6 (6%).
- The genotypes G and P combined.
 - G1P [8] (35%), G1P [6] (14%) and G2P [6] (24%).

Conclusion

Our study proves that the genotypes circulating of the diarrhoea with Rotavirus very often affects the subjects which have a defective immunity, i.e. less than 2 years are in phase of immunizing construction. The results obtained from 2009 to 2017 in our study show that it is necessary to introduce the vaccine against the gastroentérite with Rotavirus into our country.