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# **studies on rotavirus infection in infantile diarrhea**

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Diarrhea is one of the most common disease in infants especially in developing countries. It is still the most common cause of morbidity and mortality in infants and early childhood. For this reason, this work aimed to determine the incidence of rotavirus infection by using latex agglutination test, ELISA, and indirect immunofluorescent technique for detection of the most sensitive and reliable method for diagnosis of rotavirus. This work was done on stool specimens of 350 infants and children under 2 years of age with acute diarrhea and with or without dehydration, they were 220 males and 130 females. The control group (54 infants) was normal infants, they were 36 males and 18 females, all the studied groups were from Out-Patient Clinics and Rehydration Centers of Benha and Zagazig University Hospitals from December 1991 through November 1992. Rotavirus antigen was detected in stools by latex agglutination method in 77 (22%) out of 350 cases and in 4 (7.4%) of 54 control subjects and the difference was statistically significant (P