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].

The introduction of the Rotavirus vaccine in Bangladesh will result in a significant decrease of childhood diarrheal cases and deaths.

Expanding the study to other cities in Bangladesh would be the next step to eradicating Rotavirus completely as shown in Figure 3.

**References**


**Methods and Process**

- Acquire Funding
- Recruit Staff
- Organize Storage
- Dispense
- Monitor Population
- Observe decrease in mortality

- Meet with UNICEF and Merck
- Get volunteers from the village
- Speak to local hospitals
- Give oral vaccines to the infants

**Figure 1. Age distribution for Rotavirus-positive patients in Bangladesh over a four year period [4].**

**Figure 2. Rotavirus Vaccine Study Area [6]**

**Figure 3. Eradication of Rotavirus 6 Years After Vaccine Introduction [7]**

**Conclusion**

- Introduction of the Rotavirus vaccine in Bangladesh will result in a significant decrease of childhood diarrheal cases and deaths.
- Expanding the study to other cities in Bangladesh would be the next step to eradicating Rotavirus completely as shown in Figure 3.