

Table 1 Overview of the data sources used to evaluate the implementation of anti-rotavirus (RV) vaccine in Morocco over a period of 8 years

STEP	Study design	Study site	Study population	Data source	Objectives
1. Global trend of AGE in Morocco among children < 5 years	Descriptive survey of the pre- and post-RV vaccine programme introduction	National	Children under 5 years who have presented an AGE, and attended primary health care facilities between 2007 and 2012	Ministry of Health, Directorate of Planning and Financial Resources	To describe the global trend of AGEs in children under 5 years in Morocco To describe their characteristics by age group and degree of dehydration before and after the RV vaccine introduction.
2. Trend of confirmed RVAGE among children < 5 years	Descriptive survey of the pre- and post-RV vaccine programme introduction	Oujda surveillance sentinel site	Children under 5 years who had presented an AGE due to RV and had attended primary health care facilities or had been admitted at the sentinel site in Oujda between June 2006 and April 2014	National surveillance network National laboratory surveillance	To compare before and after introduction of the RV vaccine: proportion of positive rotavirus specimens <ul style="list-style-type: none"> clinical and epidemiological characteristics of RV-positive AGE cases no. of positive AGE cases requiring consultation and/or hospitalization (children < 5 years old)
		National	Children under 5 years who presented an AGE related to RV requiring a consultation or hospitalization at the national rotavirus surveillance sentinel sites between June 2006 and April 2014	National laboratory surveillance	To describe the genotype distribution before and after vaccine introduction To study the concordance of the isolated genotypes with the strain contained in the national immunization vaccine
3. RV vaccine effectiveness among Moroccan children < 5 years	Retrospective cohort study	Oujda surveillance sentinel site	Children under 5 years who presented an AGE to RV (suspected or confirmed) and who were vaccinated or unvaccinated and attended primary health care facilities or had been admitted at the Oujda hospital between 1 January 2011 and 30 April 2014	National surveillance sentinel network National laboratory surveillance	To estimate the risk of developing RVAGE among the children who had been vaccinated To estimate the preventive fraction among the studied cohort