

MUMPS



ALL SUSPECTED CASES OF MUMPS MUST BE REPORTED WITHIN 7 CALENDAR DAYS TO NAPA COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH COMMUNICABLE DISEASE UNIT

Contact Information:

During Business Hours: (707) 299 -1499

After Business Hours (Napa County Answering Service): (707) 265 -3131

Epidemiology:

- Mumps is an acute viral infection transmitted through direct contact with respiratory droplets, saliva or contaminated fomites.
- The incubation period averages 16-18 days (range 12-25 days).
- Mumps virus has been isolated from saliva as many as 7 days before and nine days after onset of symptoms.

Clinical:

- Mumps is characterized by a non-specific prodrome including myalgia, anorexia, malaise, headache and fever followed by swelling of parotid or other salivary glands.
- The clinical case definition is: an illness with acute onset of unilateral or bilateral tender, self limited swelling of the parotid or other salivary gland(s), lasting at least 2 days, and without other apparent cause.
- Up to 1/3 of infections will not cause clinically apparent salivary gland swelling and may manifest primarily as respiratory tract infections; close contacts of confirmed cases who have respiratory tract symptoms should also be considered for testing.

Laboratory Diagnosis:

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis:

- Positive serologic test for mumps IgM antibody
- A 4-fold rise in IgG antibody between acute and convalescent serum by standard serologic assay
- Isolation of mumps virus from a clinical specimen (respiratory or urine)
- Detection of mumps viral RNA by reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RTPCR)

Patient Isolation:

- Current recommendations are to isolate individuals with symptoms by asking them to stay home from work or school for nine days after onset of symptoms.
- Health care workers should maintain Standard and Droplet Precautions when caring for and examining patients with respiratory symptoms.

Treatment and Vaccination:

- There is no specific treatment for mumps; the principal strategy to prevent mumps is to achieve and maintain high immunization levels.
- Current recommendations are to ensure that all preschool aged children 12 months of age and older have received 1 dose of MMR vaccine and all school-aged children have received two doses of MMR, and to ensure that all adults have evidence of immunity against mumps.
- Adequate mumps vaccination for healthcare workers born during or after 1957 consists of 2 doses of a live mumps virus vaccine.
- Because birth before 1957 is only presumptive evidence of immunity, healthcare facilities should consider recommending at least 1 dose of a live mumps virus vaccine for unvaccinated workers born before 1957.

Prophylaxis:

- Mumps vaccine has not been shown to be effective in preventing mumps in already infected persons.