

Mumps

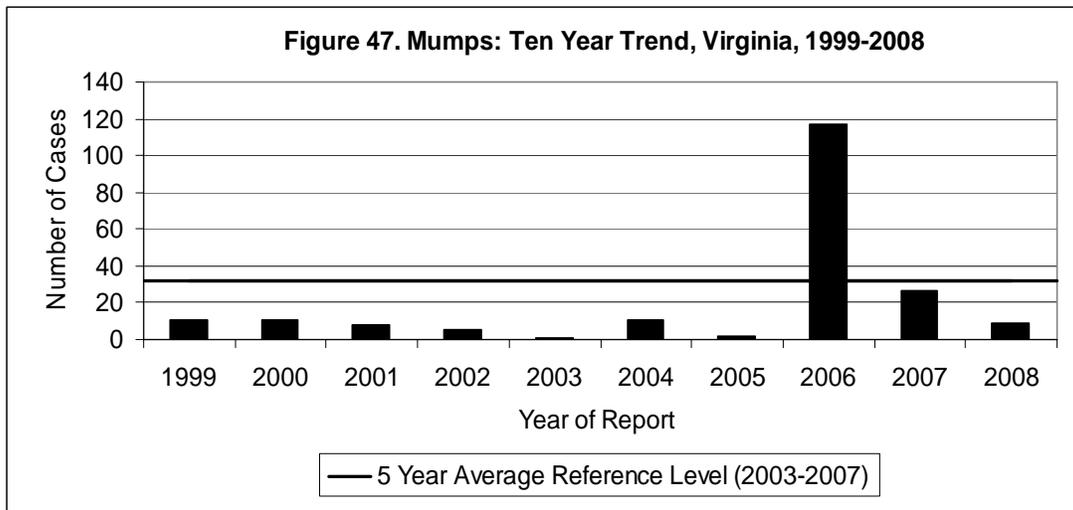
Agent: Mumps (virus)

Mode of Transmission: Person-to-person through respiratory droplets, as well as through direct contact with saliva of an infected person.

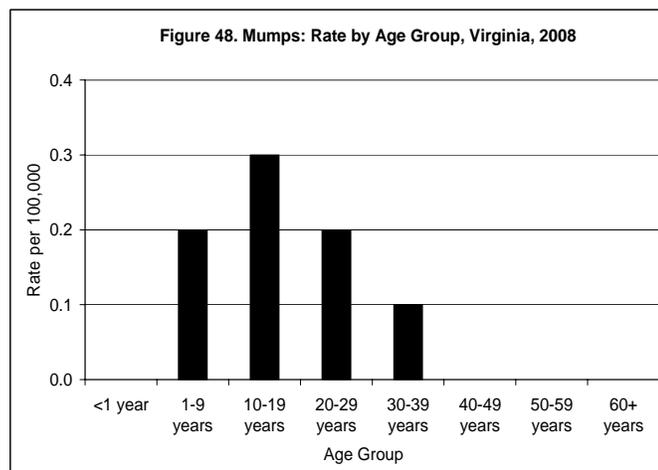
Signs/Symptoms: Fever, swelling and tenderness of one or more salivary glands. In children age less than five years, 40%-50% of cases are associated with respiratory symptoms. As many as 20% of mumps infections are asymptomatic.

Prevention: Vaccination, preferably administered as MMR vaccine, beginning at age 12 months. Two doses of mumps-containing vaccine are recommended for school-aged children, healthcare workers, international travelers, and college students.

The 9 cases of mumps reported in 2008 were a 67% decrease from the 27 cases reported in 2007, and a 71% decrease from the five-year average of 31.6 cases per year (Figure 47). However, these nine cases are in-line with the number of reported cases from years prior to 2006. The unusually high number of cases reported in 2006 was due primarily to elevated awareness of mumps following a large multi-state outbreak in the mid-western part of the country, coupled with a university-based outbreak in Virginia.



Of the 9 cases reported in 2008, the highest incidence rate was seen in the 10-19 year age group (0.3 per 100,000). Incidence rates for young children and adults to age 39 years were similar (Figure 48). No cases were reported in infants or adults forty years and older. Rates were similar among those of “other” races and whites (0.2 and 0.1 per 100,000, respectively). No cases were reported from the black



population. Incidence among males was twice the rate among females (0.2 and 0.1 per 100,000). No cases were reported in the central or eastern regions. Among the northwest, northern and southwest regions, the rate was the same (0.2 per 100,000). Although the occurrence of mumps peaks predominantly in late winter and early spring, illness occurred in all four quarters of 2008.