

Mumps

Mumps is an acute viral illness characterized by fever and swelling of the salivary glands, typically the parotids. Transmission is generally through respiratory droplets or through direct contact with nasal secretions.

Once an almost universal childhood infection, mumps incidence decreased in the United States with routine childhood vaccination. Reporting of this vaccine-preventable viral

infection was discontinued in Oregon in 1981 but re-established July 1, 2006, prompted by outbreaks of illness. Three cases were reported in 2010, four in 2011 and six in 2012.

Because as many as 20% of mumps virus infections are asymptomatic, and nearly 50% are associated with non-specific or primarily respiratory symptoms (with or without parotitis), mumps infections are significantly underreported.

Prevention:

- One dose of vaccine (as MMR) for all children at 12–15 months of age.
- A second dose (as MMR) for school-age children and for adults at high risk of mumps exposure (i.e., healthcare personnel, international travelers and students at post-high-school educational institutions).
- One dose of vaccine (as MMR) for all persons born during or after 1957 who are not at high risk of mumps exposure.