



## **Multi-state Mumps Outbreak among the Hasidic Jewish Community**

**TO: West Virginia Healthcare Providers, Hospitals and other Healthcare Facilities**

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WVDHHR, Bureau for Public Health**

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**LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENTS:** PLEASE DISTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY HEALTH PROVIDERS, HOSPITAL-BASED PHYSICIANS, INFECTION CONTROL PREVENTIONISTS, LABORATORY DIRECTORS, AND OTHER APPLICABLE PARTNERS

**OTHER RECIPIENTS:** PLEASE DISTRIBUTE TO ASSOCIATION MEMBERS, STAFF, ETC.

The CDC reports a multi-state mumps outbreak in the Hasidic community, mostly among students residing or attending school in the New York and New Jersey areas. As the Jewish holiday is approaching and the community prepares to travel for Pesach (Jewish Passover starting sunset of March 29, 2010 through April 5, 2010), there is a possibility of ongoing transmission of mumps.

Mumps is an acute viral illness characterized by a non-specific prodrome including fever, headache, malaise, myalgia, and anorexia, followed by acute onset of unilateral or bilateral tender swelling of parotid or other salivary glands. As many as 20% of infections are asymptomatic and nearly 50% are associated with nonspecific or primarily respiratory symptoms, particularly among children less than 5 years of age.

The average incubation period of mumps is 16-18 days (range 12-25 days). The infectious period is from 1-2 days before until 5 days after onset of salivary gland(s) swelling. The mumps virus can be spread by direct contact with respiratory droplets, saliva or contact with contaminated fomites. Mumps virus has been isolated from seven days before through 9 days after onset of salivary gland(s) swelling.

To confirm a case of mumps in addition to clinical presentation, one of the following laboratory test results should be present:

- Isolation of mumps virus from clinical specimen, OR
- Detection of mumps nucleic acid (e.g., standard or real time RT-PCR assays), OR
- Positive serologic test for serum mumps IgM antibody, OR
- Four-fold rise between acute- and convalescent-phase titers in serum mumps IgG antibody level by any standard serologic assay.

Complications of mumps infection can include deafness, orchitis, oophoritis, mastitis, pancreatitis, meningitis/encephalitis, and spontaneous abortion.

The CDC and the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources (WVDHHR) recommend:

- Timely vaccination with 2 doses of measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine.
- High awareness among health-care providers that mumps can occur, even in communities with high 2-dose MMR vaccination coverage.
- Ongoing surveillance and prompt reporting of mumps cases to your local health department.
- Isolation of persons with suspected and confirmed mumps for 5 days after onset of parotitis.
- In congregate settings such as colleges and schools where mumps can spread rapidly: early recognition, diagnosis, and public health intervention.
- During outbreaks: 1 dose of MMR vaccine for adults and children whose vaccination status is unknown or who have not received the number of MMR doses recommended by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices; consideration of a second dose of MMR vaccine for children aged 1--4 years and adults who have received 1 dose.
- Mumps information is available on the WVDHHR website at <http://www.wvidep.org/AZIndexofInfectiousDiseases/Mumps/tabid/1533/Default.aspx> and the CDC website at <http://www.cdc.gov/mumps/index.html>. For disease reporting or further questions, contact your local health department or the WV Bureau for Public Health, Division of Infectious Disease Epidemiology at 304-558-5358 or 800-423-1271 (in WV).
- The mumps outbreak updates can be found at MMWR dispatch November 12, 2009/58: <http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/downloads/pdf/imm/mmwr.pdf> and MMWR report - February 12, 2010/59(05);125-129: <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5905a1.htm>.

This message was directly distributed by the West Virginia Bureau for Public Health to local health departments and partner associations. Receiving entities are responsible for further disseminating the information as appropriate to the target audience.

**Categories of Health Alert messages:**

**Health Alert:** Conveys the highest level of importance, warrants immediate action or attention.

**Health Advisory:** Provides important information for a specific incident or situation. May not require immediate action.

**Health Update:** Provides updated information regarding an incident or situation. Unlikely to require immediate action.