



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
P. O. BOX 3378
HONOLULU, HI 96801-3378

In reply, please refer to:
File:

March 21, 2017

MEDICAL ADVISORY: CONFIRMED MUMPS CASES

Dear Healthcare Provider:

In the past month, the Hawaii Department of Health (HDOH) has identified 3 confirmed cases of mumps in persons who had no recent travel or exposure to mainland or international visitors. To prevent the spread of mumps in our community, please remain vigilant for signs of mumps infection and report any suspected cases to HDOH.

Two doses of MMR vaccine are 88% effective at preventing infection,¹ but this means some fully vaccinated individuals (~12 of 100 vaccinated) may remain susceptible. Therefore, mumps should be considered in *all* acutely ill persons with pain, tenderness, and swelling in one or both parotid salivary glands, regardless of vaccination status. Vaccination is still the most effective method of prevention, so please assure your patients and staff are fully vaccinated with two MMR doses.

The mumps virus is transmitted through direct contact with respiratory secretions and saliva, or through fomites. The incubation period can be long, from 12–25 days, with parotitis typically developing 16–18 days after exposure. Persons with mumps are most infectious several days before and after the parotitis onset. Per Hawaii State Law, a person with mumps cannot attend school, work, or travel for 9 days after parotitis onset and exposed, unvaccinated or non-immune persons are subject to the same restrictions from day 12 through day 25 after exposure.

Acute mumps infection can be best diagnosed by detecting virus by real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (rRT-PCR) in a buccal/parotid duct specimen as soon as possible after parotitis onset, ideally within 3 days and not more than 8 days after onset. The specimen should be obtained by massaging the parotid gland area for 30 seconds before swabbing the area around Stensen's duct with a flocked polyester fiber (i.e., synthetic, *not* cotton) swab. Additionally, mumps infection may be detected by identifying an IgM response in a serum specimen or the virus by rRT-PCR in a urine specimen, both collected 5 days or more after parotitis onset.

¹ <https://www.cdc.gov/mumps/hcp.html#vaccination>

**** This message contains privileged communication between the Department of Health and clinicians and should not be shared with or forwarded to those not included among the original recipients. ****

Report any *clinically suspected* cases of mumps immediately—do not wait for laboratory confirmation:

- Oahu (Disease Reporting Line)(808) 586-4586
- Maui District Health Office(808) 984-8213
- Kauai District Health Office(808) 241-3563
- Big Island District Health Office (Hilo)(808) 933-0912
- Big Island District Health Office (Kona)(808) 322-4877
- After hours on Oahu.....(808) 566-5049
- After hours on neighbor islands.....(800) 360-2575 (toll free)

Please refer to http://health.hawaii.gov/docd/disease_listing/mumps/ and the December 2016 general mumps advisory (<http://health.hawaii.gov/docd/for-healthcare-providers/medical-advisories/>) for more information about mumps infection and immunization. Additional information, including vaccine recommendations (<https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/rr/rr6204.pdf>) and instructions for buccal swab collection (<https://www.cdc.gov/mumps/lab/specimen-collect.html> or <https://www.cdc.gov/mumps/lab/detection-mumps.html>) may be found at: <https://www.cdc.gov/mumps/hcp.html>.

We appreciate your vigilance and assistance in protecting our community from the spread of this infectious disease.

Sincerely,



Sarah Y. Park, MD, FAAP
State Epidemiologist
Hawaii Department of Health