

5 December 2017

Auckland Mumps Outbreak Update

- The mumps outbreak continues with record levels of cases this year – 919 cases so far
- A new notification form requires fewer details
- Recall and vaccinate patients who require MMR vaccine catch-up
- Give patients *Information for people with mumps* and *Information for close contacts* fact sheets from the [ARPHS website](#)

1. New notification form

There is now a shorter [case notification form](#) for each case of mumps. This is on the [ARPHS website](#).

2. Case management

Mumps is defined as – “**Unilateral or bilateral tender, swelling of the parotid (parotitis), lasting more than two days, AND without other apparent cause.**”

Fever is no longer required to meet the mumps case definition.

Notify on suspicion -

- If your patient has a clinically compatible illness and the diagnosis is most likely mumps, notify ARPHS using [the notification form](#).
- Remember a patient can be fully immunised and still develop mumps.

Investigate only where necessary

- Testing is not required for patients that meet the case definition or any of their contacts
- If testing will change the management of the case, viral buccal swab within 5 days of onset of parotid swelling.

Isolate the case

- Cases should stay home for **five days** in isolation following the onset of parotitis and away from the following **high risk contacts**:
 - children aged less than 15 months,
 - non-immune pregnant women,
 - those who cannot receive the MMR vaccine (immune-compromised or allergic to components of the vaccine).

3. Close Contact Management

- Please supply the factsheet [Information for people with mumps](#) and [Information for close contacts](#) or the link to ARPHS mumps website page – www.ARPHS.govt.nz
- Ask the case to inform their school, tertiary institutions and work and suggest all queries from employers or educational organisations be directed to the [ARPHS website](#).

Check for family members or known close contacts who

1. Work in Healthcare or Early Childhood Education

Cannot attend work for 25 days from the last contact with the mumps case if

- No documented MMR vaccinations or only one dose
- Uncertain of immunity from a pre-employment screening.

Can still attend if

- Born before 1981
- Received two documented doses of MMR vaccine, even if the second dose was only given recently (at least 4 weeks after the first MMR)
- Blood tests confirming immunity to mumps.

2. Is a child at school or in early childhood education

Cannot attend for 25 days after the last contact with the mumps case if

- Any child over four years of age not fully immunised with two doses of MMR.

Can still attend

- If fully vaccinated
- Is between 12 to 15 months and had an early dose of MMR1 vaccine
- Is between 15 months and four years and have had MMR1 (give MMR2 early)
- Is school aged with MMR1 – give MMR2 and watch for symptoms.

3. All other close contacts can attend work if not in healthcare or early childhood education

- Recommend catch up vaccinations and watch for symptoms.

4. Advise personal cares

Cover coughs and sneezes, wash hands thoroughly; don't share saliva through drinks, food and kissing. Disinfect surfaces that may be contaminated.

5. Immunise

- Take every opportunity to promote MMR vaccination to parents and young people
- **Unvaccinated mumps cases should have the MMR vaccine** at least a month after recovery, followed by the second MMR dose a month later to protect against measles and rubella
- Review the vaccination status of all household members
- Audit your patient database for adolescents and young adults who have not received 2 doses of MMR and recall these patients.