



STATE OF CONNECTICUT

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

PLEASE COPY THIS FOR ALL HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS IN YOUR PRACTICE

TO: Primary Care Staff, Infectious Disease, Emergency Medicine, Internal Medicine, Pediatrics, Family Medicine, Laboratory Medicine, and Infection Control Personnel

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DATE: March 16, 2010

SUBJECT: Mumps Disease Advisory Update

Summary:

- A mumps outbreak is ongoing in the Northeast region, primarily affecting Hasidic (Jewish) populations.
- A total of 8 mumps cases have been confirmed in Connecticut residents.
- Mumps activity in Connecticut has been relatively limited to date, but the potential for wider spread of disease exists.
- Travel for Passover may increase opportunities for mumps transmission.
- All suspected mumps cases must be reported to the Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH) Immunization Program at (860) 509-7929. All requests for mumps testing from the DPH Laboratory must be reported and approved by the Immunization Program.

Northeast Region Mumps Outbreak Update

The Northeast region has been experiencing a large outbreak of mumps that began in the summer of 2009 (<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5905a1.htm>). As of January 29, 2010, a total of 1,521 cases have been reported from New York and New Jersey. The outbreak has primarily affected the Hasidic (Jewish) community. The median patient age is 15 years; 76% of patients are male. Among cases for whom vaccination status is known, 88% had received at least 1 dose of mumps-containing vaccine, and 75% had received 2 doses. Much of the current outbreak is occurring in congregate settings, where prolonged, close contact among persons might be facilitating transmission.

Update on Mumps in Connecticut

An outbreak of mumps has been identified in Connecticut that is epidemiologically linked to the large mumps outbreak occurring in the Northeast region. As of March 15, 2010, eight mumps cases have been confirmed in Connecticut residents; several other suspected cases are currently under investigation. The median age is 17 years; five are males, and five are associated with the Hasidic community. There are no reported complications. Among six cases for whom vaccination status is known, three had received 2 doses of mumps-containing vaccine, and three had zero doses. While mumps activity in the state has not been widespread, the potential for increased transmission exists. DPH is conducting surveillance and pursuing case-based follow up in order to implement appropriate public health control measures. To view the first Connecticut DPH mumps disease advisory which includes additional information on mumps and Connecticut-specific testing instructions, visit the Immunization Program website at: <http://www.ct.gov/dph/cwp/view.asp?a=3136&q=388450>.

Mumps and Passover

Passover takes place from the evening of March 29th through April 6th. Travel associated with this major religious observance may offer further opportunities for mumps transmission. Healthcare providers with patients in any Hasidic community should ensure that these patients, including both children and adults, are up to date with measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine. Please see attached Centers For Disease Control and Prevention health alert message dated March 10th for more information, or visit:

http://www.cdc.gov/mumps/downloads/mumps_outbreak_travel_notice_Mar2010.pdf.

For general mumps information regarding clinical disease, infection control measures, and vaccinations visit: <http://www.cdc.gov/mumps/clinical/index.html>.

Update for providers: MARCH 2010 travel notice during multi-state mumps outbreak

CDC, in collaboration with public health officials in numerous states in the Northeast, continues to investigate a multi-state mumps outbreak.

Who is affected: The Hasidic (Jewish) populations from New York and New Jersey are primarily affected. This outbreak is also occurring in the same population in Israel.

Why mumps transmission is a concern at this time: The onset of Passover (March 30th through April 5th) may offer further opportunities for mumps transmission as people from the Hasidic community travel for this major religious observance.

Recommendations for Providers:

- Healthcare providers with patients in any Hasidic community should ensure that these patients, including both children and adults, are up to date with measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine. The second dose of MMR vaccine for children may be administered as early as 28 days following the first dose.
- Healthcare providers may consider offering a second dose of MMR vaccine to adults who have received one dose.
- Healthcare providers with contact within the Hasidic community should ensure that they themselves and ALL staff are immune to mumps in accordance with ACIP recommendations <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/recs/provisional/downloads/mmr-evidence-immunity-Aug2009-508.pdf> or receive two doses of MMR vaccine.
- Persons with suspected mumps should be isolated for 5 days after onset of parotitis and, if they visit a health-care setting, droplet precautions should be initiated immediately.
- Any suspected mumps case should be reported to the health department in the area where the patient resides.

Resources (fact sheets on mumps and the outbreak) for Patients:

<http://www.cdc.gov/mumps/about/downloads/mumps-factsheet.pdf>

<http://www.cdc.gov/mumps/outbreaks/outbreak-patient-qa.html>

Further information about this outbreak for Providers:

MMWR

<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5905a1.htm>

Fact Sheet for Providers

<http://www.cdc.gov/mumps/outbreaks/outbreak-providers-qa.html>

ACIP Recommendations

<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00053391.htm>

<http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/recs/provisional/downloads/mmr-evidence-immunity-Aug2009-508.pdf>

MMR Vaccine Information Statement

English: <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/vis/default.htm#mmr>

Yiddish: http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/downloads/pdf/imm/mumps_vis-yi.pdf