	Mumps rRT-PCR
Revised 9/26/2023	
Test	Molecular assay for qualitative detection of Mumps virus RNA in clinical
Description	oral/nasopharyngeal swabs or buccal swabs
Test Use	Direct detection of viral RNA is indicative of current infection and may be
	needed for case confirmation when serologic testing is not conclusive
Test	Advanced Molecular Diagnostics
Department	Phone: (860) 920-6689, FAX (860) 920-6721
Methodology	Real-time Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction (rRT-PCR)
Availability	Daily, Monday-Friday
Specimen Requirements	Preferred specimen is a parotid gland/buccal (the space between the cheek and
	teeth) swab submitted in 2 mL viral transport media.
	Use flocked synthetic or synthetic (e.g. polyester or Dacron-tipped) swabs with
	plastic or aluminum shafts. Do NOT use calcium alginate or cotton tipped, or
	wood shafted swabs.
Collection	Category B shipping box with ice pack
Kit/Container	To obtain collection kit, refer to Collection Kit Ordering Information.
Collection Instructions	Massage the parotid gland for 30 seconds prior to swabbing area around the
	Stensen's duct.
	Immediately place swab into viral transport media and allowed to remain in
	VTM for at least 1 hour at 4°C.
Specimen	Store specimen at 2-8° C and transport with an ice pack to be received at the
Handling &	laboratory within 24 hours of collection. If there is a delay in shipment the
Transport	sample must be stored at <-70°C and shipped on dry ice.
Unacceptable Conditions	Unlabeled specimen
	Specimens that have leaked or containers that have broken in transit
	Specimens improperly collected or transported
Requisition	Clinical Test Requisition, OL-9B (select Mumps PCR)
Form	
	Name and address of submitter. Two patient identifiers (i.e. name, DOB, Acc.#,
Required	MRN), Town of residence (city, state, zip), Specimen source/type, date
Information	collected, test(s) requested.
	Please ensure information on the requisition matches the specimen.
Limitations	Proper collection, storage and transport of specimens are essential for accurate
	results.
	A negative test does not rule out infection with mumps virus and should not be
	used as the sole basis of a patient treatment/management decision
Additional Comments	Collect oral or buccal swab samples as soon as mumps disease is suspected. RT-
	PCR has the greatest diagnostic sensitivity when samples are collected at first
	contact with a suspected case.