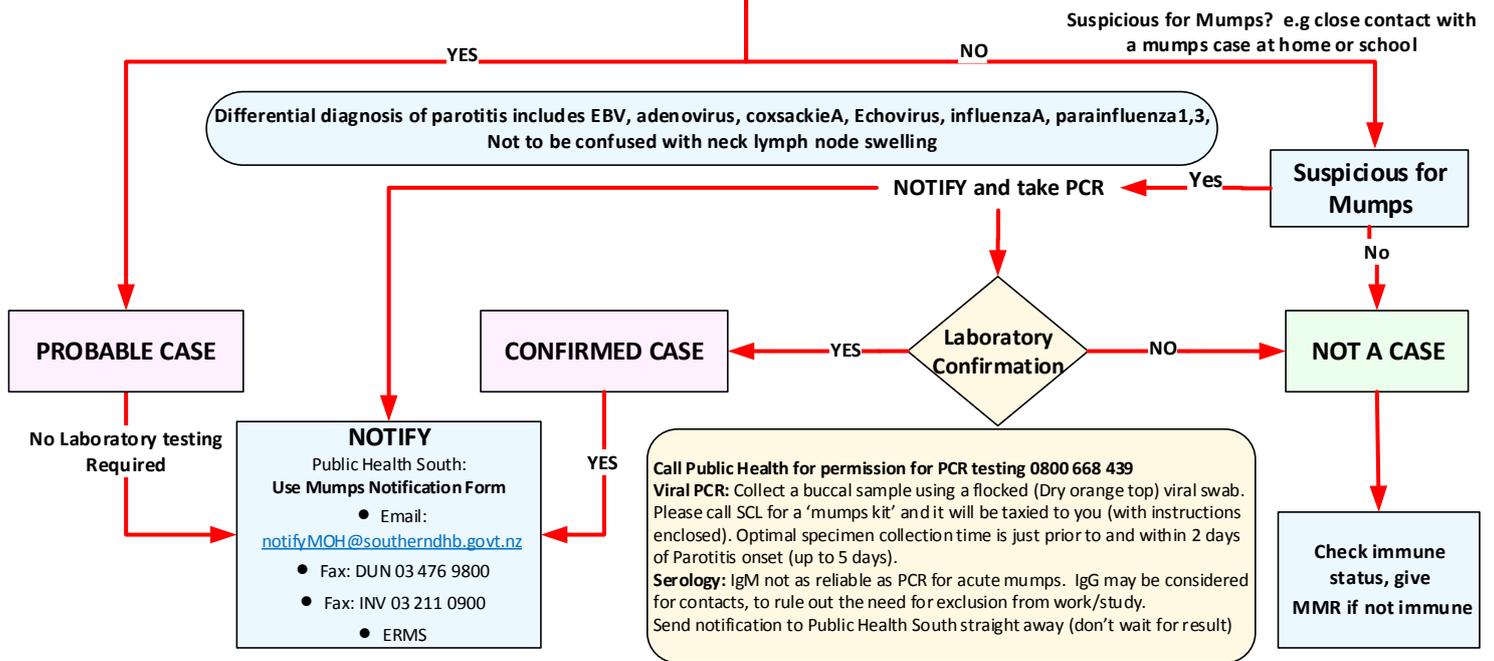


MUMPS

Clinical Pathway for Health Professionals – Protecting the Most Vulnerable

Unilateral or bilateral tenderness and swelling of the parotid (parotitis) or other salivary gland (face, cheek, or jaw), lasting more than two days **AND** without other apparent cause.



Health Professionals' Advice for Mumps Cases and Close Contacts

Advice for Confirmed, Probable or Suspicious Cases of Mumps

1. Exclusion for 5 days

(Infectious period is 2 days before parotitis to 5 days after parotitis)

- **STAY HOME FOR 5 DAYS** from onset of parotitis
- STAY AWAY from Vulnerable or High risk persons

Advice and Information for Mumps Cases and Close Contacts

1. Personal Care - ongoing

- Cover coughs and sneezes with tissue and throw used tissues in the bin
- Wash and dry hands thoroughly
- Avoid sharing saliva e.g. food, drinks, kissing
- Clean and disinfect contaminated surfaces

2. Information

- Provide links to app with information for [case](#) and [contacts](#).
- Provide info. sheets [mumps/mumps case/mumps close contact](#)
- Inform your ECEC, school, tertiary institutions, work
- Consider symptomatic treatment for fever and pain
- Call GP if symptoms worsen (call before arrival/avoid ED)
- Direct to [Public Health South website](#) for more information

Considered **NOT IMMUNE** to Mumps

- has not received two doses of MMR
- children aged less than 15 months
- persons who cannot receive MMR
 - immune-compromised
 - non-immune pregnant women
 - those allergic to gelatin & neomycin

Considered **IMMUNE** to Mumps

- born prior to 1981
- diagnosed with mumps previously
- received two doses of MMR
- serological (IgG) evidence of immunity

Advice for Close Contacts of Mumps Cases

- household, daycare, school, tertiary institution, work (Close contact is defined as face to face contact within 1 metre)

Check Immune Status:

- If NOT IMMUNE – see below.

1. Targeted Quarantine at home

- STAY AWAY from Vulnerable and High risk persons
- **STAY HOME** from day 12 after first contact with case, until day 25 after last contact with case, unless:

2. MMR Vaccination – to avoid quarantine at home

- must be given as soon as possible
- those 12-15 months - accelerated MMR1, then MMR2 after 4/52
- those ≥ 15 months catch-up MMR1/MMR2 (children and adults)

Note for workers in Vulnerable and High risk settings

- ECEC Worker can continue to work if gets MMR1/MMR2
- Health Care Worker must stay home in quarantine if gets MMR1
- Health Care Worker can continue to work if gets MMR2

Vulnerable or High risk persons

- persons who cannot receive MMR
 - immune-compromised
 - non-immune pregnant women
 - those allergic to gelatin or neomycin
- children aged less than 15 months
- non-immune adolescents

Vulnerable or High risk settings

- Health Care (HC)
- Early Childhood Education Centre (ECEC)

Resources for Mumps - <http://www.southernhb.govt.nz/pages/current-issues-and-health-alerts/>
Cases, Contacts, ECEC, Schools, Tertiary Institutions, Workplace, ECEC workers/Healthcare workers, health professionals