

November 2016

Contents:

- Mumps
- 2016 Reportable Conditions to date, Chelan & Douglas Counties

CHELAN-DOUGLAS PUBLIC HEALTH



Current Conditions of Interest

"Always Working for a Safer and Healthier Community"

**TO REPORT A
NOTIFIABLE
CONDITION:**

Phone (509) 886-6400

Fax (509) 886-6478

After hours call:

(509) 886-6499

Mumps Outbreaks

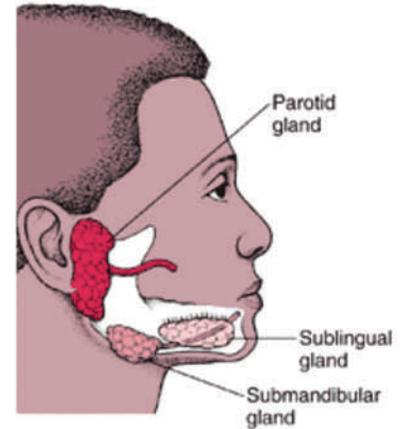
Mumps Cases

Mumps is no longer very common in the United States. From year to year, mumps cases can range from roughly a couple hundred to a couple thousand. For example in 2010, there were 2,612 cases reported to CDC, and in 2012, there were 229. Before the U.S. mumps vaccination program started in 1967, about 186,000 cases were reported each year, but the actual number of cases was likely much higher due to underreporting. Since the pre-vaccine era, there has been a more than 99% decrease in mumps cases in the United States.

As of November 5, 2016, 45 states* and the District of Columbia in the U.S. reported mumps infections in 2,879** people to CDC. Six states have reported more than 100 cases this year: AR, IA, IN, IL, MA and OK.

*AL, AK, AZ, AR, CA, CO, CT, FL, GA, HI, ID, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, ME, MA, MD, MS, MI, MN, MT, NE, NV, NH, NJ, NM, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WA, WV, and WI

**Preliminary data reported to CDC. <http://www.cdc.gov/mumps/outbreaks.html>



From the Merck Manual Consumer Version, edited by Robert Porter. Copyright 2015 by Merck Sharp & Dohme Corp., a subsidiary of Merck & Co, Inc, Kenilworth, NJ. Available at merckmanuals.com. Accessed June 2015.

Past Mumps Outbreaks

- In 2015-16*, outbreaks were reported from several university campuses, including a number of smaller outbreaks with limited spread. The two largest outbreaks were from Iowa and Illinois, each involving several hundred university students; both held wide-scale vaccination campaigns.
- In 2014, several outbreaks affiliated with universities were reported from multiple states, including one community outbreak in Ohio linked to a university that involved over 400 people, and an outbreak affecting the National Hockey League.
- In 2011-2013, there were several smaller mumps outbreaks reported on college campuses in California, Virginia, and Maryland. However, these all had limited spread, and national case counts for these years were at several hundred cases per year.
- In 2009 to 2010, two large outbreaks occurred.
- One multi-year outbreak involved over 3,000 people and mostly affected high school-aged students who were part of a close-knit religious community in New York City and attended schools in which they had very close contact. The outbreak started when an infected student in this religious community returned from the United Kingdom where a large mumps outbreak was occurring.
- The second outbreak involved about 500 people, mostly school-aged children, in the U.S. Territory of Guam.
- In 2006, the United States experienced a multi-state mumps outbreak involving more than 6,500 reported cases. This resurgence predominantly affected college-aged students living in the Midwest, with outbreaks occurring on many different Midwestern college campuses.

For more information about mumps outbreaks see [Mumps Outbreak Articles](#).

*Information as of June 1, 2016.



Mumps Outbreaks

In some years, there are more cases of mumps than usual because of outbreaks. Mumps outbreaks can occur any time of year. A major factor contributing to outbreaks is being in a crowded environment, such as attending the same class, playing on the same sports team, or living in a dormitory with a person who has mumps. Also, certain behaviors that result in exchanging saliva, such as kissing or sharing utensils, cups, lipstick or cigarettes, might increase spread of the virus.

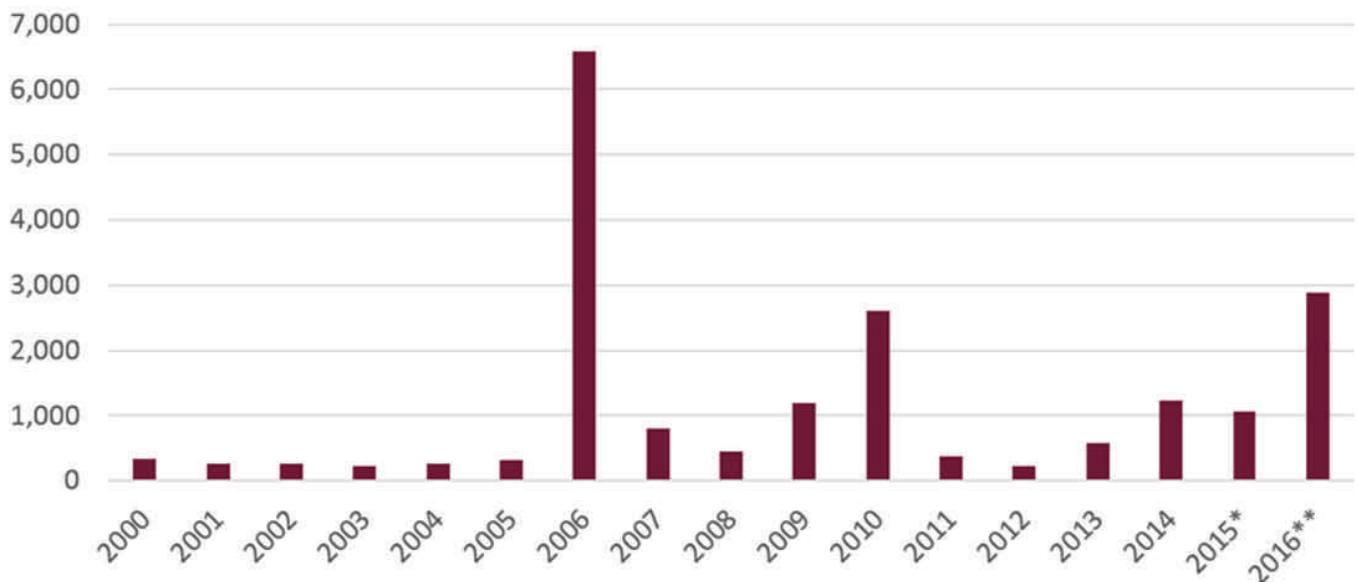
MMR vaccine prevents most, but not all, cases of mumps and complications caused by the disease. Two doses of the vaccine are 88% (range: 66 to 95%) effective at protecting against mumps; one dose is 78% (range: 49% to 92%) effective. The MMR vaccine protects against currently circulating mumps strains. Outbreaks can still occur in highly vaccinated U.S. communities, particularly in close-contact settings. In recent years, outbreaks have occurred in schools, colleges, and camps. However, high vaccination coverage helps limit the size, duration, and spread of mumps outbreaks.

Although it is not mandatory to report mumps outbreaks to CDC, many health departments will contact CDC when they experience an unusually high number of cases. In 2015 and 2016, a number of cases and outbreaks have been reported to CDC, primarily associated with college settings. These outbreaks have ranged in size from a few to several hundred cases, have mostly affected young adults, and are likely due to a combination of factors. These factors include the known [effectiveness of the vaccine \(http://www.cdc.gov/mumps/vaccination.html\)](http://www.cdc.gov/mumps/vaccination.html), lack of previous exposure to wild-type virus, and the intensity of the exposure setting (such as a college campus) coupled with behaviors that increase the risk of transmission.

<http://www.cdc.gov/mumps/outbreaks.html>

Mumps Cases in U.S., by Year

Mumps Cases in U.S., by Year



*Cases as of January 2, 2016. Case count is preliminary and subject to change.

**Cases as of November 5, 2016. Case count is preliminary and subject to change.



CHELAN-DOUGLAS PUBLIC HEALTH

November 2016 Current Conditions of Interest

2016 Reportable Conditions to Date, Chelan-Douglas Counties

2016	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Chronic HCV	6	8	9		3	3	2	3	6	9			49
Campy		1	1	1	2	5	3	1		2			16
Salmonella	1	1	2	1			1		2				8
Shigella						1	1						2
E.coli									1				1
Giardia	2					1	2	4	1	2			12
Chronic HBV	1		1					1					3
Rabies Propy							1	4	5				10
Pertussis				1									1
Legionella			1						1				2
Influenza Death			1										1
TB Disease				1	1			1					3
Cocci							2		1				3
Vibrio parahaemolyticus								1					1
Zika						1							1
Total													113
Not reported	32	33	29	32	19	29	14	29	29	32			278
OOJ	8	9	15	15	12	16	6	12	19	20			132

Not reported: Cases investigated but did not meet case definition for reporting.

OOJ (out of jurisdiction): Cases investigated but found to belong to another jurisdiction (county). Cases are reported by county of residence.

2016	CT	HSV	GC	LGV	Syp	HIV
JAN	37	0	7	0	1	2
FEB	36	0	1	0	2	0
MAR	47	1	5	0	1	2
APR	38	3	5	0	1	0
MAY	40	2	6	0	1	2
JUN	27	1	7	0	1	0
JUL	28	0	4	0	1	1
AUG	33	1	2	0	1	0
SEP	27	0	1	0	1	0
OCT	39	0	5	0	0	0
NOV						
DEC						
	352	8	43	0	10	7

Washington State Reportable Conditions Posters by Reporter

- [Health Care Provider](#)
- [Health Care Facility](#)
- [Clinical Laboratory](#)
- [Veterinarians](#)

[Washington State Reportable Conditions Reporting Forms and Guidelines](#)

TO REPORT A NOTIFIABLE CONDITION:

Phone (509) 886-6400 Fax (509) 886-6478

After hours call: (509) 886-6499