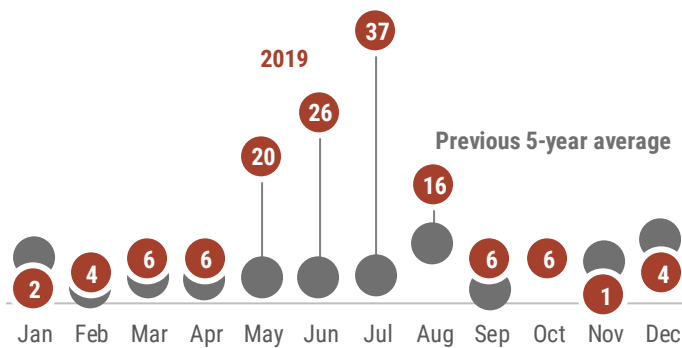# Mumps Surveillance
2019 Yearly Summary

The number of reported mumps cases in 2019 increased from 2018 and was higher than counts seen during recent years. There were 3 outbreaks reported, and cases were reported throughout the state. Vaccination is the best way to prevent mumps, and the majority of mumps cases in 2019 were not up-to-date on vaccinations or had unknown vaccination status.

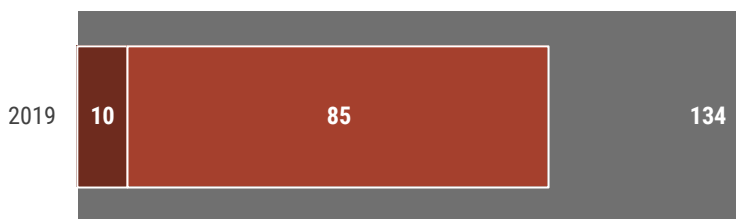**From January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019, 134 mumps cases were reported in 21 counties.**

In 2019, case counts were higher than those observed in previous years. ▶

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	10	16	74	55	134

The number of mumps cases reported in 2019 was at or above the previous 5-year average for all but 3 months of the year. The notable increase in summer months was due to two outbreaks first reported in May. ▼

2019

Previous 5-year average

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2	4	6	6	20	26	37	16	6	6	1	4

The 134 mumps cases in 2019 were reported across the state, and the 3 outbreaks during 2019 were reported in Alachua, Broward, and Miami-Dade counties. ▼

Cumulative rate per 100,000 population
- 0.0
- 0.1 - 0.6
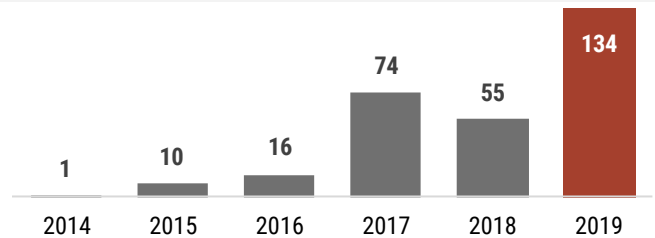- 0.7 - 4.9
- 5.0 - 13.1

In 2019, 10 (7%) of 134 total cases were associated with transmission within households and 85 (63%) cases were outbreak-associated. There were a total of 3 outbreaks reported in 2019, 2 in a detention center and 1 in a university. ▼

Household-associated	Outbreak-associated	Total cases

2019	10	85	134

In 2019, the mumps rate was highest among adolescents 12-18 years old at 1.1 cases per 100,000 population. ▼

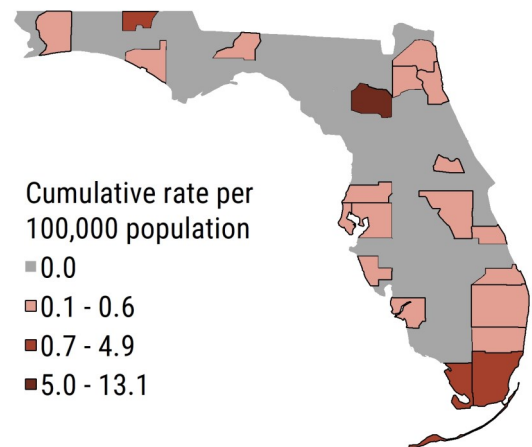| <1 year	0.0
1-5 years	0.3
6-11 years	0.4
12-18 years	1.1
19+ years	0.6

Vaccination is the best way to prevent mumps infections. The majority of mumps cases in 2019 were not up-to-date on vaccinations or had unknown vaccination status.
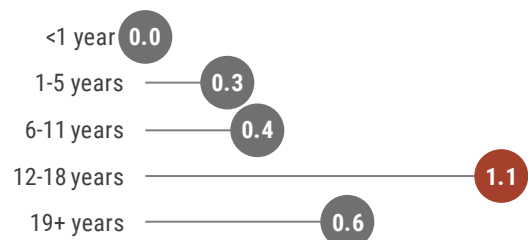
Never vaccinated	Under vaccinated	Too young for vaccinations	Up-to-date on vaccinations	Unknown vaccination status
8%	7%	31%		54%

Florida HEALTH

Vaccine-Preventable Diseases Surveillance System Summary

Case Data
- Current case data are preliminary and will change as new information is gathered. The most recent data available are displayed in this report.
- Pertussis, varicella, mumps, and measles are reportable diseases in Florida. Case information is documented by county health department (CHD) epidemiologists in Merlin, Florida's reportable disease surveillance system.
- Only Florida residents are included in case counts, but contact investigations are conducted for all exposed individuals.
  - Pertussis, varicella, mumps, and measles case counts include both confirmed and probable cases.
- Map counts and rates are determined by the individual's county of residence; these data do not take into account location of exposure.
- CHD epidemiologists also report outbreaks of pertussis, varicella, and mumps into Merlin.
  - Household-associated cases are defined as ≥2 cases exposed within the same household.
  - Pertussis and mumps outbreaks are defined as ≥2 cases associated with a specific setting outside of a household.
  - Varicella outbreaks are defined as ≥5 cases associated with a specific setting outside of a household.
- For more information about reportable diseases, please visit FloridaHealth.gov/DiseaseReporting.
- For more information about Florida's guides to surveillance and investigation, including disease-specific surveillance case definitions, please visit FloridaHealth.gov/GSI.

Population Data
- Population data used to calculate incidence rates are from FLHealthCHARTS (Community Health Assessment Resource Tool Set).
- For more information about FLHealthCHARTS, please visit FLHealthCharts.com.

Vaccination Data
- Vaccination data for identified cases are from Merlin, as documented by CHD staff.
- Vaccination status is determined using the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices Recommended Immunization Schedule for Children and Adolescents Aged 18 Years or Younger, 2019.
- For more information about immunization schedules, please visit www.CDC.gov/Vaccines/Schedules/index.html.
- Individuals are considered up-to-date on vaccinations if they have received the recommended number of doses of vaccine for a particular disease for their age at the time of their illness onset. Individuals are considered under-vaccinated if they have received at least one but not all doses of vaccine recommended for a particular disease for their age at the time of their illness onset.