

Mumps Surveillance

Key Points



In September 2020, there were 3 cases



6 new cases between April and September 2020

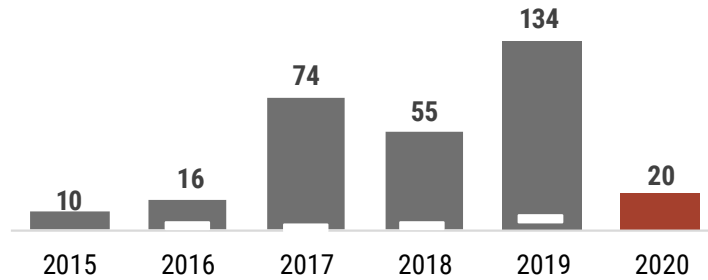


No outbreaks have occurred in 2020



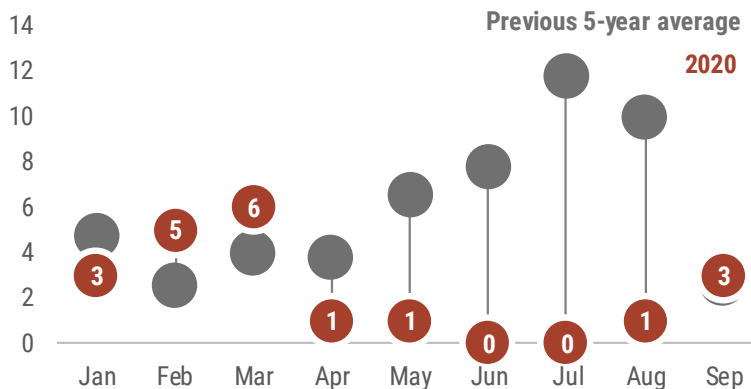
19+ year olds had the highest 6 month average incidence rate for April 2020 to September 2020

From January 1, 2020 through September 30, 2020, **20 mumps cases** have been reported. Six mumps cases were reported between April and September 2020, which is a **94.5% decrease** compared to April to September 2019 (110 cases).



*The white bars in the graph indicates total numbers in September for each year

The number of mumps cases reported in September increased from last month and was similar to the previous 5-year average. Case counts in the summer months of 2019 were higher than those seen previous summer months.



The average number of household-associated and outbreak-associated cases between April and September 2020 was zero cases, which is a decrease from the average numbers household-associated and outbreak-associated cases between April and September in 2019. For most mumps cases, exposure to other known cases is never identified, and they are not able to be linked to outbreaks.

| | Household-associated | Outbreak-associated | Total cases |
|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| 6 Mo Avg Apr-Sep 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 Mo Avg Apr-Sep 2019 | 1 | 12 | 18 |

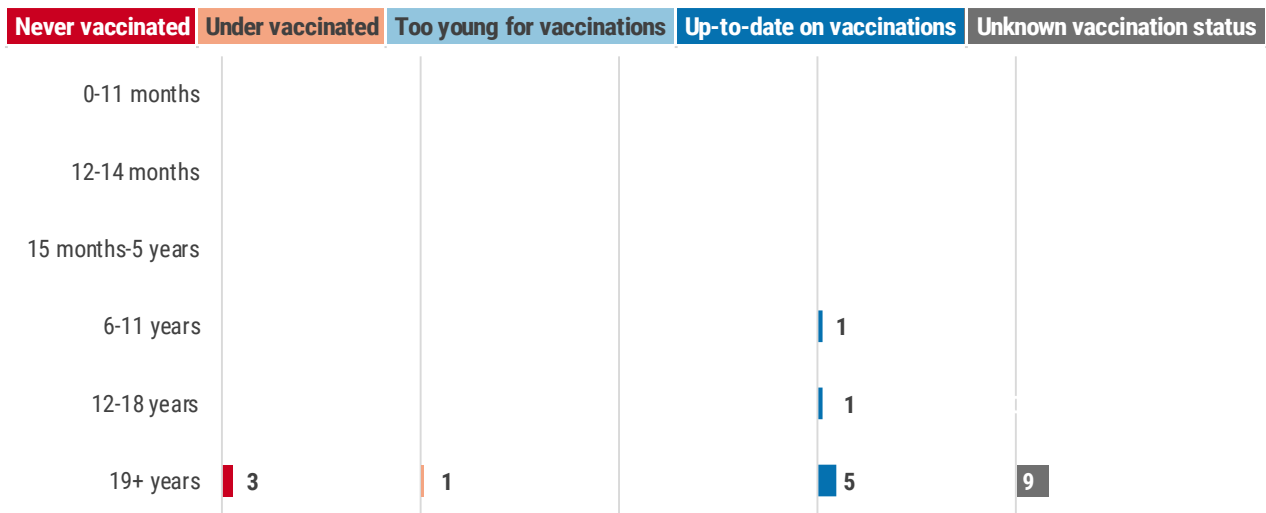
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The average incidence rate was highest among **19+ year olds at 0.01 cases per 100,000 population between April and September 2020**, which is **eleven times lower** than the average incidence rate for 19+ year olds between April and September 2019. The large difference in rates for this age group is from two outbreaks reported in settings serving adults that began in May 2019.



Vaccination is the best way to prevent mumps infections. Vaccination against mumps is important for infants, children, teenagers, and adults. See the last page of this report for links to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommended vaccination schedules. Although individuals who have been vaccinated can still get mumps, **complete and timely vaccination remains the best way to prevent mumps and severe complications.**



National activity

Since 1989 when the two dose vaccination program was introduced, the number of mumps cases has fluctuated from a few hundred to a few thousand per year. About half of the outbreaks reported since 2016 have been associated with colleges and universities, primarily affecting young adults. The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices recommends a third mumps virus-containing vaccine for certain populations identified by public health authorities as being at increased risk of mumps because of an outbreak. To learn more, please visit www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/67/wr/mm6701a7.htm.

Mumps surveillance goals

- Prevent transmission and severe disease
- Initiate control measures
- Monitor effectiveness of immunization programs and vaccines