



Mumps Update, Wisconsin

March 26, 2020

SUMMARY

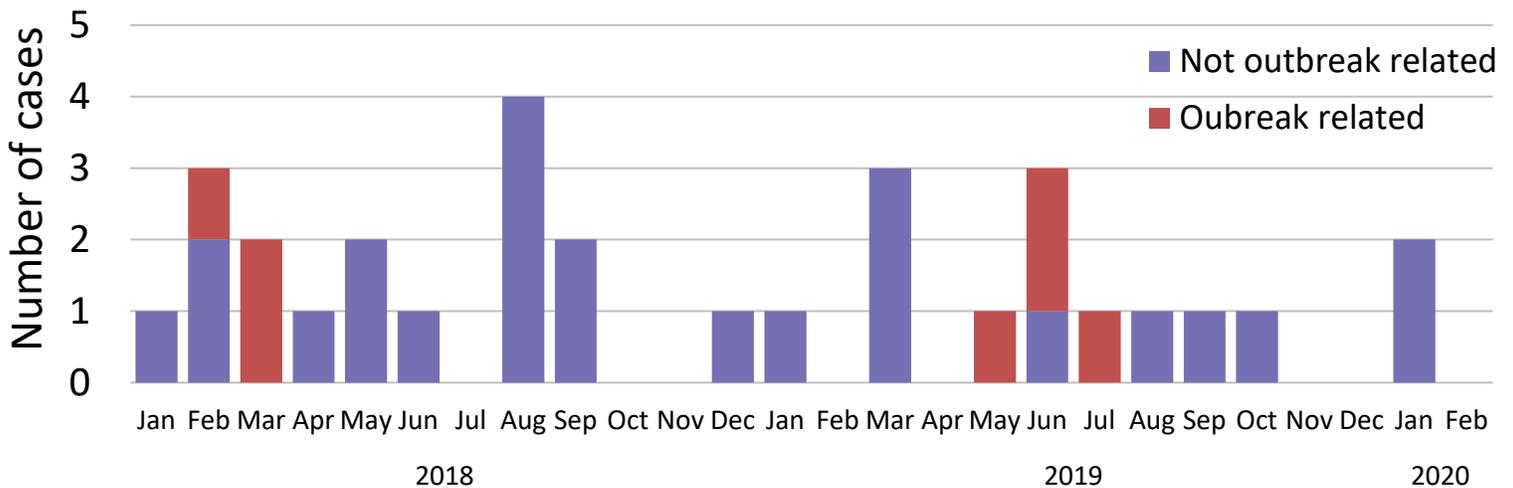
From January 1 to January 25, 2020, [70 people in 16 U.S. states and the District of Columbia](#) have reported mumps infections. In Wisconsin, there have been 31 confirmed mumps cases in a total of 13 Wisconsin counties since January 2018. This report summarizes these 31 mumps cases in Wisconsin since January 1, 2018.

CASES BY YEAR (Confirmed, finalized cases only)

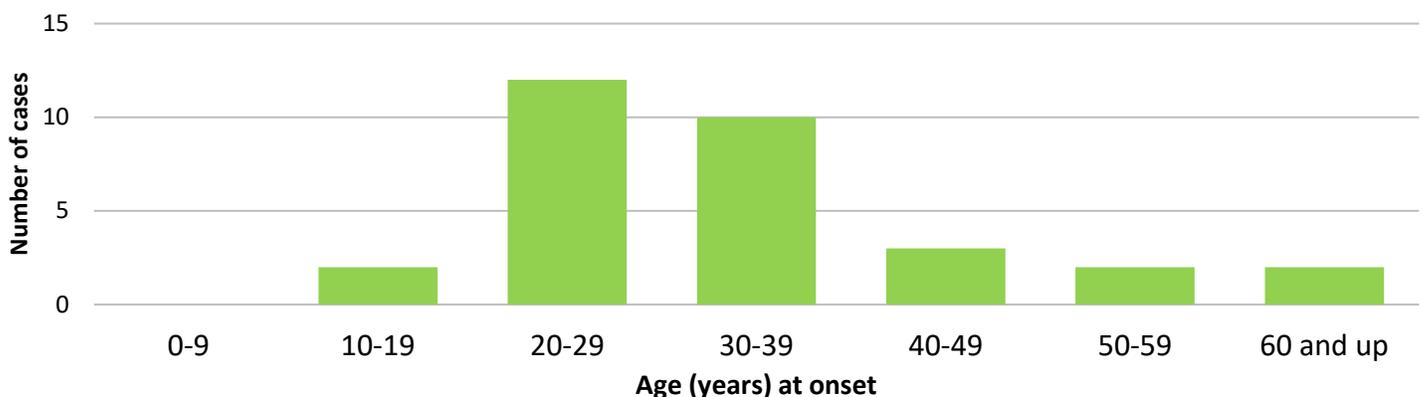
Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ¹	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Cases	54	6	8	4	4	8	0	53	45	44	37	17	12	2

RECENT CASES (Confirmed cases since January 1, 2018)

Since January 1, 2018, 28 cases have been reported. The last reported onset was January 10, 2020.



Age distribution: The median age is 30 years (range: 10 to 76 years).



Gender distribution: 42% female, 58% male

Mumps vaccination status: 14 (45%) received 2+ doses, 2 (6%) received 1 dose, 15 (48%) had an unknown vaccination status or received 0 doses.

Source of infection: 3 (10%) had a suspected exposure or history of travel outside of Wisconsin. Only 1 case was known to have had exposure to a mump-infected person.

Some people who have been vaccinated with mumps-containing vaccine (MMR) are still getting mumps. Why is this happening?

People with one or two doses of MMR can still get mumps, especially during outbreaks. However, this does not mean that the MMR vaccine is ineffective. People who have not been vaccinated against mumps still have a much greater mumps attack rate than those who have been vaccinated, meaning they are much more likely to develop the disease. In vaccinated people, mumps symptoms are generally milder and complications are less likely.

What kind of complications can mumps have?

Complications due to mumps can include orchitis (swelling of the testicles), meningitis (infection of the brain and spinal cord), oophoritis (ovarian inflammation), pancreatitis (disease in the pancreas), and hearing loss.

How is mumps spread?

Mumps is a virus that can travel through the air on saliva droplets. An infected person can spread the virus by talking, coughing, sneezing, or sharing cups or dishes with other people. A person may be sick with mumps and not even know it. Even if a person does not show symptoms, they can spread the disease to other people. A person can spread the disease up to five days after the start of having symptoms. The best way to prevent mumps is vaccination, but washing your hands, covering your coughs and sneezes, using your own utensils and cups, and staying home if you are sick can all help stop the spread of mumps.

What is the treatment for mumps?

There is no treatment for mumps because it is caused by a virus, however most people will recover within a few weeks. Your doctor may recommend rest, over-the-counter pain relievers, warm or cold compresses, and to drink plenty of fluids.

<https://www.cdc.gov/mumps/outbreaks/outbreak-patient-qa.html>

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

<https://www.cdc.gov/mumps/hcp.html>

¹The case definition changed as of 2014; counts only include cases confirmed by PCR.