

TITLE: MUMPS OUTBREAK IN SANTO ÂNGELO/RS/BRAZIL: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

AUTHORS: SILVA, A. D.¹& MATTER, L.B.²

INSTITUTIONS: 1- UNIVERSIDADE REGIONAL INTEGRADA DO ALTO URUGUAI E DAS MISSÕES, SANTO ÂNGELO, RS (AVENIDA UNIVERSIDADE DAS MISSÕES, 464, CEP 98802-470, SANTO ÂNGELO – RS, BRAZIL); 2- UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SANTA MARIA, SANTA MARIA, RS (AVENIDA RORAIMA, 1000, CEP 97105-900, SANTA MARIA – RS, BRAZIL)

ABSTRACT:

Mumps, also called epidemic parotiditis, is an acute, self-limiting and benign viral infection. Virus is transmitted by direct contact with respiratory or airborne droplets; or fomes contaminated with saliva or urine from three days before and four days after the onset of mumps. Although the main clinical manifestation of mumps is parotiditis (90% of cases), several other clinical complications including hearing loss, orchitis, oophoritis, mastitis and pancreatitis may occur. Mumps disease prophylaxis has usually been achieved by administration of the triple viral vaccine (MMR: measles-mumps-rubella). However, recently, many cases of mumps outbreak have occurred in all regions of the world. The aim of this study was to describe the epidemiological profile of a mumps outbreak that occurred in Santo Ângelo/RS. Data used in this study were collected through a survey carried out at the Epidemiological Surveillance, Municipal Health Office of Santo Ângelo/RS. Number of cases, gender, age group, and period of disease manifestation during the years 2016 and 2017 were evaluated. In 2016 only 8 cases of mumps were reported, whereas in 2017, during the outbreak, 146 cases of the disease were reported. In relation to the gender, 60% were males and 40% were females. The most affected age group was young people (74%), adults between 16 and 30 years of age. In 2016 the predominant period of the disease was between September and October; however, in 2017 the highest prevalence occurred during March to May, decreasing during the year. The main symptom reported was parotiditis, and clinical complications were not reported. The reasons for this outbreak are based on the possible presence of unvaccinated or incompletely vaccinated people that may increase the disease dissemination; or/and the reduction of immunity induced by the vaccine over the years, letting persons more susceptible to acquiring the disease. The investigation of these disease cases, as well as, the stimulation of vaccination campaigns are essential to prevent new outbreaks and to avoid their possible clinical complications.

Keywords: mumps; mumps virus, mumps outbreak.