

## Mumps

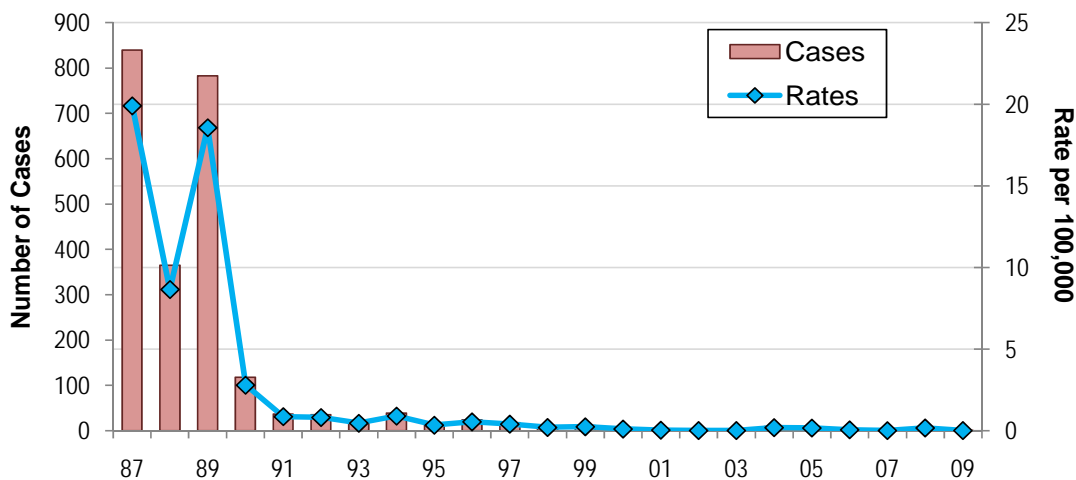
*Mumps is a Class B Disease and must be reported to the state within one business day.*

Although mumps is recognized less often than other common communicable childhood diseases, serological studies show that 85% or more of the population has had mumps infection by adulthood in the absence of immunization. Mumps is caused by a paramyxovirus. Humans are the only known natural hosts.

### Incidence

The incidence of mumps has declined dramatically since the beginning of the wide usage of the mumps vaccine, which was licensed in 1967. (Figure 1)

Figure 1. Case numbers and rates of mumps – Louisiana 1987-2009

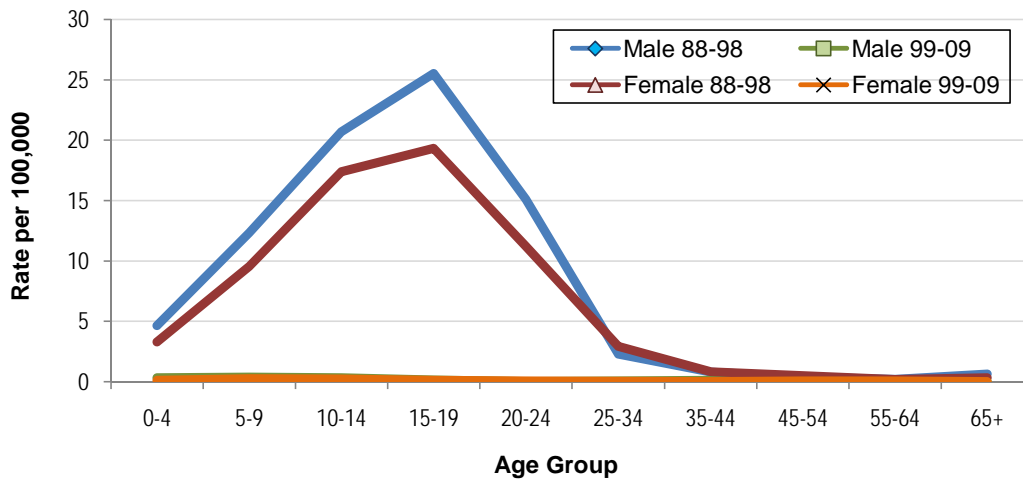


Outbreaks can occur in populations with high rates of vaccination, indicating that mumps transmission can be sustained among the few persons not protected by vaccination. Attack rates are higher among those who receive only one dose of vaccine. (The current U.S. recommendation is for two doses.)

### Sex and Age

The age group distribution shows that mumps is a disease occurring primarily in younger people. Even after the sharp decrease in incidence following wide spread use of the vaccine, mumps has remained a disease of the younger age groups. Most cases occur between persons five to nineteen years of age. There are no major differences between the sexes. (Figure 2)

Figure 2. Mumps incidence rates by sex and age - Louisiana, 1988-1998 and 1999-2009



**Race**

The distribution of mumps cases by race shows a slightly higher incidence of mumps among Whites. Both Whites and African-Americans show decreases in incidence between the periods from 1988-1998 to 1999-2000. (Figure 3)

Figure 3. Mumps incidence rates by race and age - Louisiana, 1988-1998 and 1999-2009

