بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Clinical Epidemiology and Control of Mumps

اپیدمیولوژی بالینی و کنترل اوریون

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Clinical Epidemiology of Mumps

- Definition and public health importance
- >Etiologic agent
- Incubation period

ب - اپیدمیولوژی توصیفی و وقوع

- Natural course
- •Geographical distribution
- •Timeline trend
- •Age, Gender, Occupation, Social situation
- Predisposing factors
- •Susceptibility & Resistance
- Secondary attack rate
- Modes of transmission, period of communicability

پیشگیری و کنترل

Prevention: Primordial, Primary, Secondary, Tertiary, Quaternary

Occurrence

الف _ مقدمه و معرفی جیماری

ج ـ اچیدهیولوژی توصیفی و وقوع(Occurrence) ج ـ پیشگیری و کنترل

۱_ تعریف و اهمیت بهداشتی

۲ _ عامل اتیولوژیک

(Case definition) عریف مورد ۳

۱ ـ تعریف و اهمیت بهداشتی

1-1. Definition of Mumps

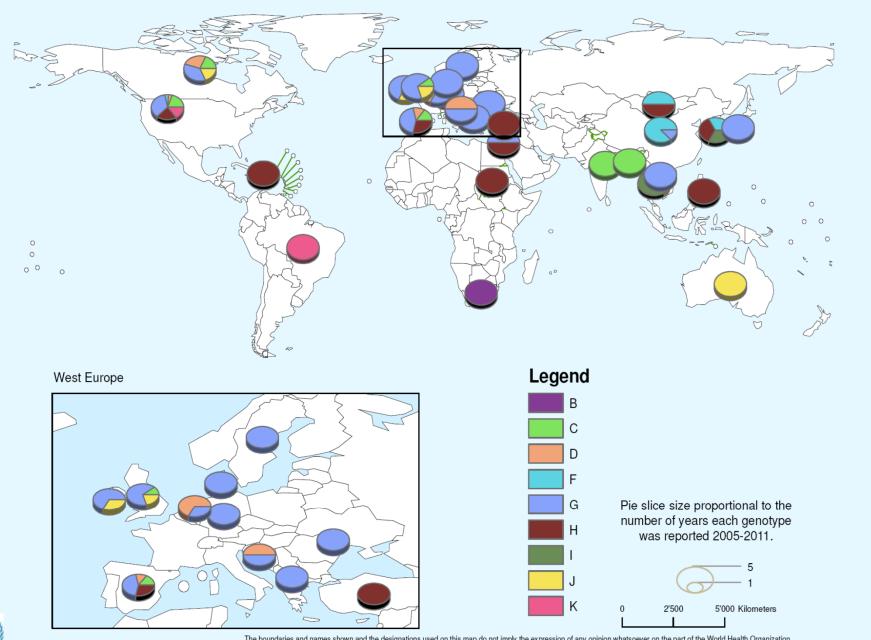
• Mumps is an acute viral infection most commonly manifest as nonsuppurative <u>swelling</u> and <u>tenderness</u> of the <u>parotid</u> or other salivary glands caused by the <u>mumps</u> virus (M2020).



2-1. Etiologic agent

- Mumps virus
- RNA virus
- Genus: Rubulavirus
- Family: Paramyxoviridae (C).
- Only one serotype of mumps virus exists, but there are 13 genotypes (M2020).

Distribution of reported mumps genotypes, 2005-2011. Data as of 20 April 2012



Acknowledgement: WHO LabNet.

Acknowledgement: WHO LabNet.

Last Update: 05 August

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

2-2. Mumps Pathogenesis

PATHOGENESIS

During the incubation period, the virus proliferates in the upper respiratory tract epithelium and viremia ensues, with secondary dissemination and localization to glandular and neural tissue.



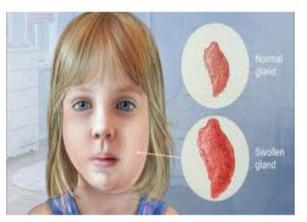
2-2. Mumps Pathogenesis

PATHOGENESIS

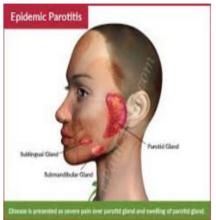
- Transmitted via direct contact, droplet nuclei, or fomites and enters through the nose or mouth.
- Diffuse interstitial edema in parotid glands, along with a serofibrinous exudate consisting primarily of mononuclear leukocytes.
- Neutrophils and necrotic debris accumulate within the ductal lumen, and the ductal epithelium shows degenerative changes (M2020).



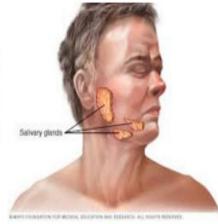






















٢ _ عامل اتيولوژيک

ویژگیهای مهم عامل عفونتزا

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ا عفونتزایی (Infectivity)
(Pathogenicity)
۲ ـ آسیب زایی (Virulence)
۲ ـ حدّت (Antigenicity)
۶ ـ خاصیت آنتیژنی (Immunogenicity)
۵ ـ خاصیت ایمنیزایی (Immunogenicity)
```

ویژگیهای مهم عامل عفونتزا

Infectivity:

- More intimate contact is necessary to transmit mumps than for measles or varicella. مقایسه قابلیت سرایت با سرخک و سرخجه؟
- The period of peak contagion is just before or at the onset of parotitis (M2020).

اوج قابلیت سرایت؟

ویژگیهای مهم عامل عفونتزا

Immunogenicity:

• One attack of mumps, whether inapparent or clinically manifested, confers lifelong immunity (M2020).

تعریف مورد (Case definition)

Clinical evidence:

مورد باليني

- Acute onset of unilateral or bilateral tender, selflimited swelling of the parotid or other salivary gland, lasting greater than two days, and without other apparent cause.
- Infection with mumps virus may present as aseptic meningitis, encephalitis, hearing loss, orchitis, oophoritis, parotitis or other salivary gland swelling, mastitis or pancreatitis (c).

تعریف مورد (Case definition)

Probable Case

مورد محتمل

• Clinically compatible signs and symptoms in the absence of appropriate laboratory tests and without an epidemiological link to a laboratory confirmed case (c).

تعریف مورد (Case definition)

Confirmed Case

مورد قطعي

• Isolation of mumps virus from an appropriate clinical specimen (e.g. buccal swab, throat swab and urine culture)

OR

• Detection of mumps virus ribonucleic acid (RNA) from an appropriate clinical specimen

OR

• Seroconversion or significant rise (e.g. fourfold or greater) in mumps **IgG titre** by any standard serologic assay between acute and convalescent sera (C).

OR 15

تعریف مورد (Case definition)

Confirmed Case

مورد قطعي

• Detection of mumps immunoglobulin M (IgM) antibody in a person who is either epidemiologically linked to a laboratory-confirmed case or has recently traveled to an area of known mumps activity.

OR

• Clinically compatible signs and symptoms in a person who has been epidemiologically linked to a laboratory-confirmed case (C).

تعریف مورد (Case definition)

Laboratory confirmation

تایید آزمایشگاهی؟

Any of the following will constitute a confirmed case of mumps:

- Positive mumps virus culture
- Positive RT-PCR for mumps virus RNA
- Positive for mumps IgM with clinical illness with an epidemiological link or travel history
- Seroconversion or significant rise (e.g. fourfold or greater) in mumps IgG titre between acute and convalescent sera (C).

الف _مقدمه و معرفی بیماری

۱_ تعریف و اهمیت بهداشتی

۲ ـ عامل یا عوامل اتیولوژیک

(Case definition) تعریف مورد — ۳

جـاییدهیولوژی توصیفی و وقوع (Occurrence)

ج _ پیشگیری و کنترل

ب اچیدمیولوژی توصیفی و وقوع(Occurrence)

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(Incubation period) دوره نهفتگی – ۱
                    (Natural course) سیر طبیعی – ۲
   (Geographical distribution) انتشار جغرافیائی — ۳
                     (Timeline trend) وند زمانی – ۶
            ٥ – تاثير سن، جنس، شغل و موقعيت اجتماعي
   (Predisposing factors) تاثیر عوامل مساعد کننده – ت
(Susceptibility & Resistance) حساسیت و مقاومت – ۷
   (Secondary attack rate) میزان حمله های ثانویه – ۸
                    ۹ – نحوه انتقال و دوره قابلیت سرایت
   (Mode of transmission & period of communicability)
```

1. Incubation period

• Incubation period is usually 16 to 18 days with a range of 2 to 4 weeks (M2020).

- میزان موارد بدون علامت (ساب کلینیکال)
 - میزان موارد حاد
 - میزان موارد مزمن
 - میزان موارد بهبودی خودبخودی
- سیر بعدی بیماری با درمان و بدون درمان
 - میزان مرتالیتی و مربیدیتی
 - میزان مصونیت بعد از بهبودی

Frequency of Common Clinical Manifestations of Mumps

MANIFESTATION	FREQUENCY (%)
Glandular	
Parotitis	60–70
Submandibular and/or sublingual sialadenitis	10
Epididymo-orchitis ^a	25 (postpubertal men)
Oophoritis ^a	5 (postpubertal women)
Neural	
Cerebrospinal fluid pleocytosis	50
Meningitis	1–10
Encephalitis	0.1
Transient high-frequency deafness	4
Other	
Electrocardiographic abnormalities	5–15
Renal function abnormalities (mild)	>60
	1.42020

^aRare before puberty and usually unilateral.



- In approximately 20% to 30% of mumps cases, infections are subclinical,
- Fever, swelling and tenderness of one or more salivary glands are characteristic of mumps
- In general, permanent sequelae are rare, although mumps infection in adults is more likely to be severe and result in complications (c).

• Although persistent infections in cultured cells are commonly established by mumps virus, a carrier state is not known to exist in humans (M2020).

حالت ناقلي مزمن؟



- The disease is benign and self-limited
- Meningitis and epididymoorchitis represent the two most important of the less frequent manifestations of this disease (M2020).

سير طبيعي

2. Natural course Complications

Complications of parotitis are rare but are reported to include:

- Sialectasia resulting in recurrent acute and chronic sialadenitis
- Oophoritis develops in 5% of postpubertal women with mumps.
- Impaired fertility and premature menopause have been reported as a consequence of ovarian involvement but must be considered to be rare

(M2020).

سير طبيعي

2. Natural course Complications

• Even those with bilateral involvement should be assured that **impotence** is not a sequela and that **sterility** is rare.

سير طبيعي

2. Natural course Complications

- In large surveys of infertile men, mumps is infrequently implicated as the causative disorder.
- Twenty-eight cases of testicular malignancy in men with atrophy of the testis due to mumps orchitis have been reported (M2020).

2. Natural course Immunity after recovery

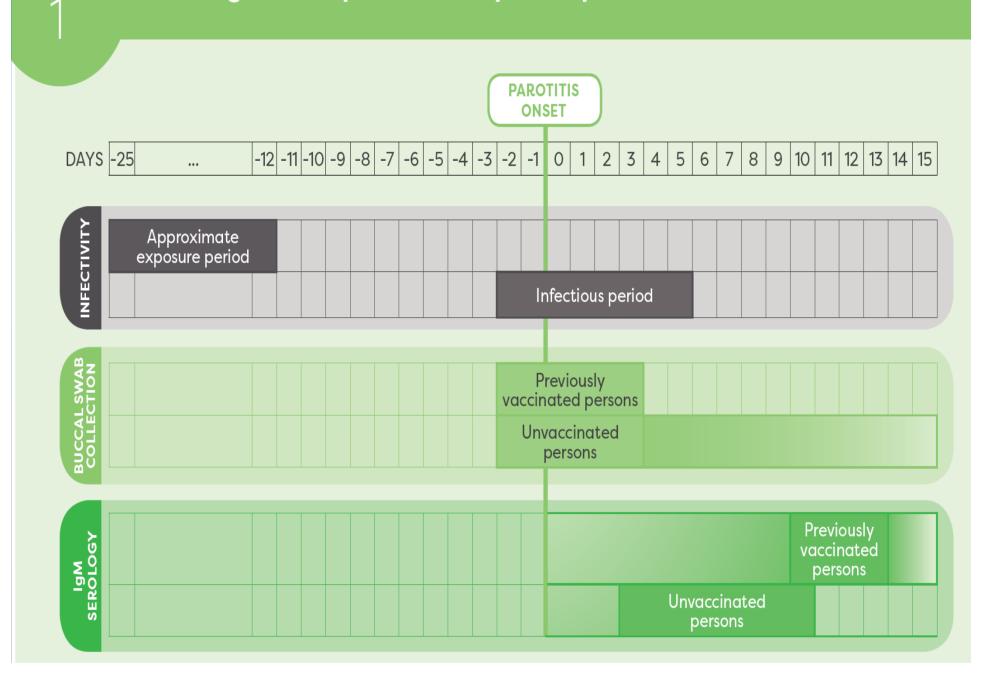
Lifelong immunity

ایمنی بعد از بهبودی؟

- میزان موارد بدون علامت (ساب کلینیکال)
 - میزان موارد حاد
 - میزان موارد مزمن
 - میزان موارد بهبودی خودبخودی
- سیر بعدی بیماری با درمان و بدون درمان
 - میزان مرتالیتی و مربیدیتی
 - میزان مصونیت بعد از بهبودی

FIGURE

Timing of mumps infectivity and specimen collection



3. Geographical distribution

• Mumps is endemic throughout the world (M2020).

4 _ روند زمانی

- (Pandemics) ۹ پاندمی ها
- اپیدمی ها ؟ (Epidemics)
- (Outbreaks) ؟ طغیان ها
 - تناوب زمانی ؟ (Duration)
- الگوى فصلى ؟ (Seasonality)

تاثير فصل

4. Timeline trend Seasonality

- Before the introduction of the mumps vaccine, epidemics occurred every 2 to 5 years
- Peak incidence between January and May (M2020).

فصل زمستان و اوایل بهار

۵ ـ تاثیر سن، جنس، شغل و موقعیت اجتماعی

- الأثير سن
- بر میزان بروز، موارد با علامت و بدون علامت و شدید و خفیف و میزان مرگ
 - *تاثیر جنس* بر عوامل مذکور
 - شغل و موقعیت اجتماعی ؟

۵ ـ تاثیر سن، جنس، شغل و موقعیت اجتماعی

- Mumps is uncommon in infants younger than 1 year.
- Due to maternal antibody.
- In the pre-vaccine era, more than 50% of cases occurred in the 5–9– year-old age group, and 90% of the cases occurred in children younger than 14 years (M2020).

سن اوج موارد؟

۵ ـ تاثیر سن، جنس ، شغل و موقعیت اجتماعی

Age:

ارتباط سن و شدت بیماری؟

- Mumps is usually a more severe illness in persons past the age of puberty than in children
- More commonly leads to extrasalivary gland involvement in these older patients (M2020).

 تظاهرات غالب بالینی در سنین بالاتر؟

۵ ـ تاثیر سن، جنس ، شغل و موقعیت اجتماعی

Sex:

Men and women have the same frequency of development of parotitis with mumps infection (M2020).

تاثير عوامل مساعد كننده

6 ـ تاثير عوامل مساعد كننده

- عوامل فرهنگی و عقیدتی
- زمینه هایی نظیر ضعف آیمنی، ابتلاء به بیماریهای سر کوبگر آیمنی،
 مصرف داروهای مضعف سیستم ایمنی
 - استرس های مختلف
 - فقر و بی خانمانی

عوامل تماسی عوامل میزبانی عوامل محیطی



6. Predisposing factors

• ??

۷ _ حساسیت و مقاومت در مقابل بیماری

- مقاومت طبيعي
- مصونیت اکتسابی بعد از ابتلاء
- مصونیت اکتسابی بعد از واکسیناسیون

7. Susceptibility & Resistance

- Transplacental transfer of maternal mumps antibodies has been demonstrated.
- Mumps is uncommon in infants younger than 1 year.

مقاومت شيرخواران

7. Susceptibility & Resistance

- After natural infection, immunity is generally lifelong.
- Effectiveness of mumps vaccination after one dose is estimated to be between 62%-91% and between 76% 95% after two doses.
- There is also evidence to suggest waning immunity after both one and two doses of vaccine (c).

مدت زمان تداوم ایمنی ناشی از ابتلاء به اوریون؟ مدت زمان تداوم ایمنی ناشی از واکسن؟

8. Secondary attack rate

• More intimate contact is necessary to transmit mumps than for measles or varicella (M2020).

مقایسه عفونتزایی اوریون با سرخک و آبله مرغان؟

9-1. Modes of transmission

- Transmission is generally by droplet spread during faceto-face contact and direct contact with saliva or respiratory droplets from the nose or throat of an infected person.
- Mumps is spread through coughing, sneezing, sharing drinks, kissing, or from contact with any surface that has been contaminated with droplets containing the mumps virus (C).

Is naturally transmitted via direct contact, droplets, or fomites

9-2. period of communicability

- Mumps can be communicable from seven days before and up to five days after the onset of parotitis.
- There is a significant reduction in viral secretion by five days after symptom onset, thereby reducing the risk of transmission (c).
- The period of peak contagion is just before or at the onset of parotitis (M2020).

9-3. Reservoir

• Humans are the only known natural host; however, monkeys and other laboratory animals have been experimentally infected (M2020).

الف _ مقدمه و معرفی جیماری

ب ـ اچیدهیولوژی توصیفی و وقوع(Occurrence)

ج ـ پیشگیری و کنترل

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(Primordial) مقدّماتی +
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(Primary) سطح اوّل

(Secondary) عسطح دوّم ۲_

(Tertiary) سطح سوّم ۳_

(Quaternary) سطح چهارم

ج ـ پیشگیری و کنترل اوریون

- •Primordial Prevention: "...minimize hazards to health"
- •Primary Prevention:
- Prevention of disease in "well" individuals
- Reduce the incidence of disease
- •Secondary Prevention:
- Identification and intervention in early stages of disease (usually at asymptomatic stage)
- May improve effectiveness of intervention
- •Reduce the prevalence of disease
- •Tertiary Prevention:
- Prevention of further deterioration, reduction in complications
- Reduce the impact of complications
- Quaternary Prevention

1. Primary prevention

- Educate population
- Immunoprophylaxis
- All children older than 12 months should be immunized.
- Vaccination should take place at 12 to 15 months and again at 4 to 6 years of age, as part of immunization with the combined live measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) virus vaccine (M2020).

واکسیناسیون در منابع خارجی؟

1. Primary prevention

- Immunoprophylaxis
 - In IRAN, is recommended, starring at 12 months of age, followed by additional doses after an interval of 6 months (I.R.IRAN).
 - The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices recommended that a third dose of MMR be administered to individuals at increased risk of mumps during an outbreak

برنامه ایمنسازی کودکان در جمهوری اسلامی ایران

نوع واكسن	سن
BCG، هپاتیتB، فلج اطفال خوراکی	بدو تولد
پنجگانه، فلج اطفال خوراکی	۲ ماهگی
پنجگانه، فلج اطفال خوراکی و فلج اطفال تزریقی	۴ ماهگی
پنجگانه، فلج اطفال خوراکی	۶ ماهگی
MMR	۱۲ ماهگی
سه گانه، فلج اطفال خوراکی، MMR	۱۸ ماهگی
سه گانه، فلج اطفال خوراکی	۶ سالگی

برنامه ایمنسازی کودکان در جمهوری اسلامی ایران مراجعه ۱–۱ سالگی

واكسن	زمان مراجعه
پنجگانه (تا ۵۹ ماهگی) یا هپاتیتB و سه گانه (از ۶۰	4-51 - 1.1
ماهگی به بعد)، فلج اطفال خوراکی و تزریقی، MMR	اولین مراجعه
سه گانه، فلج اطفال خوراکی، هپاتیت B، MMR	یک ماه بعد از اولین مراجعه
سه گانه، فلج اطفال خوراکی	یک ماه بعد از دومین مراجعه
سه گانه، فلج اطفال خوراکی، هپاتیتB	۶ ماه تا یک سال بعد از سومین مراجعه
سه گانه (حداقل یک سال فاصله با نوبت قبلی)،	E11 . C
فلج اطفال خوراكي	۶ سالگی

1. Primary prevention

میزان تاثیر واکسن و ماندگاری آن؟

- Immunoprophylaxis
 - A single subcutaneous immunization produces protective levels of mumps-neutralizing antibodies in more than 95% of vaccinees.
 - Although the antibody levels produced are lower than after natural infection, adequate titers are maintained for at least 10.5 years (M2020).

Adverse Reactions

- Adverse reactions to the vaccine are uncommon;
- Transient suppression of tuberculin-delayed hypersensitivity has been reported, and parotitis and orchitis have been recognized rarely (M2020).

Adverse Reactions

• In Japan, aseptic meningitis associated with mumps vaccine virus occurred in 0.05% to 0.3% of recipients of the Urabe AM 9 mumps vaccine; manifestations began 2 to 4 weeks after immunizatio (M2020).

Contraindications and Precautions:

- Pregnant women,
- Patients receiving immunosuppressive therapy,
- Severe febrile illnesses,
- Advanced malignancies,
- Congenital or acquired immunodeficiencies (M2020).

موارد ممنوعیت واکسن؟

Contraindications and Precautions:

Individuals with HIV infection who are not severely immunocompromised may be immunized with MMR vaccine (M2020).

موارد ممنوعیت واکسن؟

Vaccination coverage

• Vaccine virus is not present in secretions of immunized children.

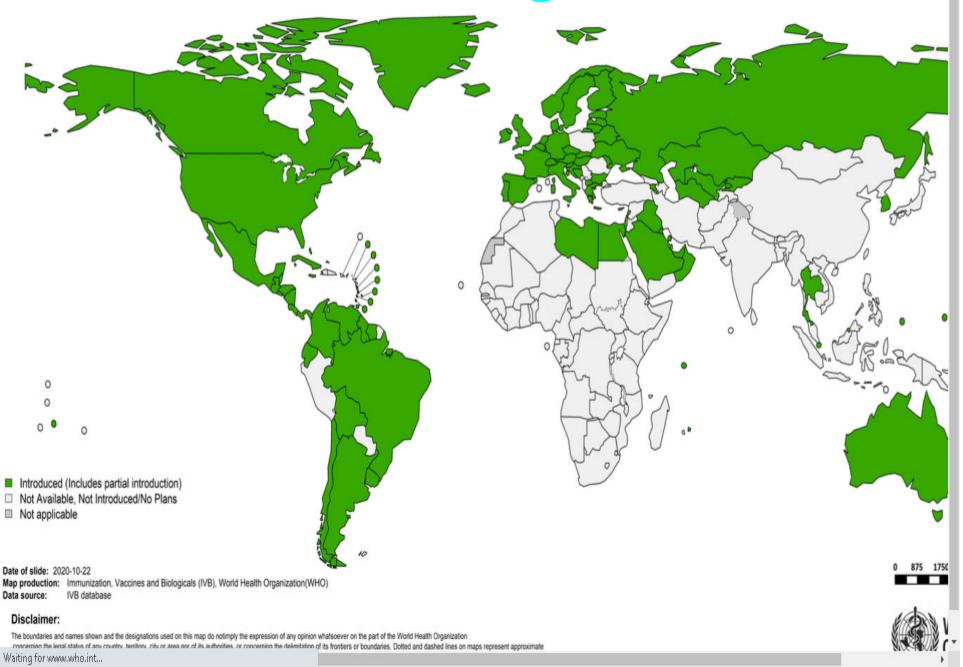
احتمال انتشار ویروس واکسن، پس از تلقیح آن؟

Vaccination coverage

• Mumps vaccine had been introduced nationwide in 123 countries by the end of 2021.

پوشش واكسن؟

Vaccination coverage WHO, 2020



2. Secondary prevention

Diagnosis

- The clinical diagnosis is made on the basis of a history of exposure and of parotid swelling and tenderness.
- The diagnosis is confirmed by isolation of mumps virus or detection of mumps nucleic acid by PCR from clinical specimens or the presence of mumps-specific IgM or a fourfold rise in mumps IgG antibodies in serum (M2020).

2. Secondary prevention

Differential diagnosis

- Infectious mononucleosis
- Parotitis

•

2. Secondary prevention

Treatment:

• Therapy for mumps is symptomatic and supportive (M2020).

4. Tertiary prevention

زمانی که پیوند بیضه، تخمدان، پانکراس، مغز و ... در کسانی که به علت ابتلاء به این بیماری دچار عقیمی، تخریب پانکراس یا آنسفالیت مخرب و غیرقابل برگشت شدهاند، امکانپذیر شود، اینگونه اقدامات، مثالهای بارزی از پیشگیری سطح سوّم، به شمار خواهد آمد.

4. Quaternary prevention

اجتناب از انجام اقدامات تشخیصی ـ درمانی غیرلازم و تحمیل هزینههای ذیربط

Mumps

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معرفی منابع مصوب:

اپیدمیولوژی و کنترل بیماریهای شایع در ایران

تالیف: دکتر فریدون عزیزی

دکتر حسین حاتمی

دكتر محسن جانقرباني

(چاپ چهارم سال ۱۳۹۶)

http://phs.sbmu.ac.ir/uploads/00-CONTENTS-EPIDEMIOLOGY.htm

كتاب جامع بهداشت عمومي

<mark>تالیف : دکتر حسین حاتمی</mark>

دکتر سیدمنصور رضوی

و همكاران

(چآپ چهارم سال ۱۳۹۸)

http://phs.sbmu.ac.ir/uploads/PUBLIC HEALTH INDEX.htm

اپیدمیولوژی بالینی و کنترل بیماریهای عفونی (اوریون)

آدرس اسلایدها و کتب الکترونیک در سایتهای اینترنتی:

در سایت گوگل <u>https://sites.google.com/site/drhatamilibrary</u> 1 https://sites.google.com/site/drhatamilibrary7/mph class/clinical epidemio inf-htm

1 در پیام رسان سروش <u>https://sapp.ir/drhatamilibrary</u>

https://eitaa.com/drhatamilibrary در پیام رسان ایتا 1

https://youtu.be/O6NR7vbOjo8

فیلم آموزشی اوریون در Youtube