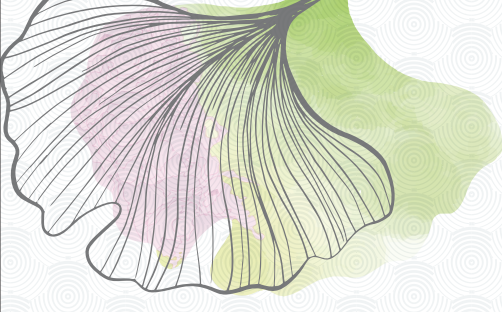




SEPTEMBER 2026 HIPC NEWSLETTER

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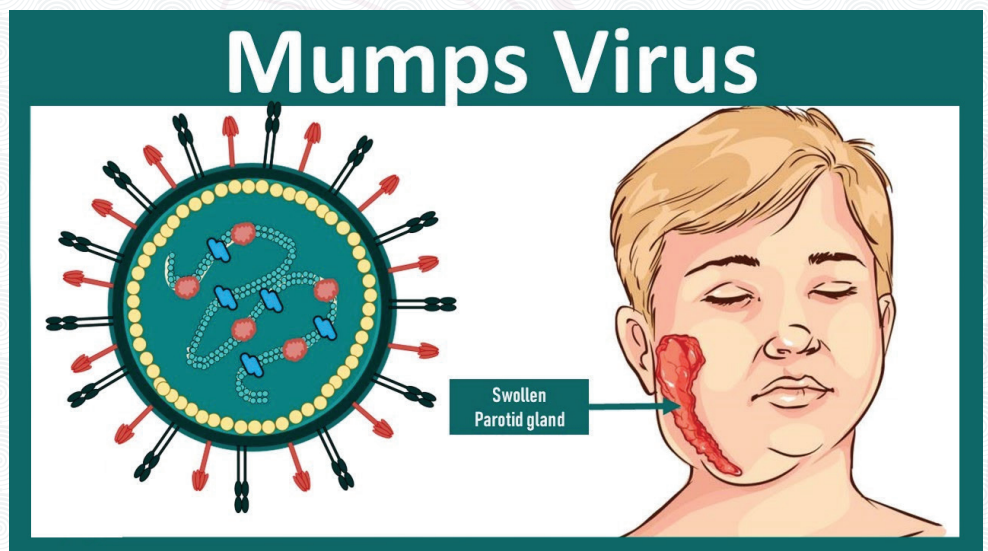
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MUMPS INFECTION

DEFENITION

Mumps is an acute, highly contagious viral infection caused by Mumps virus (a Paramyxovirus, RNA virus). It mainly affect parotid salivary gland causing painful swelling it is also called Epidemic Parotitis. It spread rapidly especially in crowded place like school ,hostels and hospital.

It is a vaccine preventable disease(prevented by MMR vaccine)



CAUSATIVE AGENTS

Mumps virus(Paramyxovirus parotitis)

Reservoir- only humans

Genome: Single-stranded, negative-sense RNA

MODE OF TRANSMISSION

Mumps spreads primarily from person to person through direct contact with saliva or respiratory droplets from an infected individual.

Droplet Transmission: Through coughing, sneezing and talking.

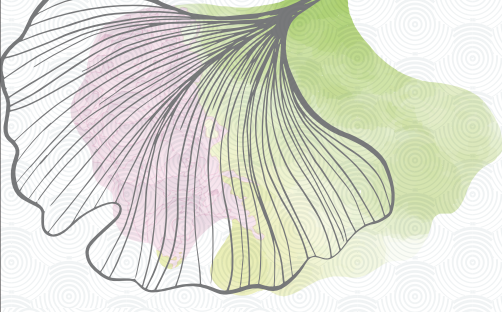
Direct Contact: with saliva of infected person, sharing utensils, cup, kissing.

Fomites: Contaminated surface with saliva

Most contagious: 2 days before to 5 days after parotid swelling starts.

INCUBATION PERIOD

12 to 25 days .usually 16 to 18 days.



DIAGNOSTIC EVALUATION

Clinical: Characterised by parotid swelling

Lab: IgM ELISA for mumps ,RT-PCR from saliva/ buccal swab

PCR testing: This is the most sensitive and specific test to confirm the virus.

TREATMENT

- No specific antiviral treatment Only symptomatic.
- Isolation and rest
- Antipyretics for fever
- Adequate fluids ,soft diet : avoid sore foods
- Warm or cold compression for parotid pain
- For orchitis : Scrotal support, Cold compression

PREVENTION

The most effective way to prevent mumps is by receiving two doses of the MMR Vaccine, which protects against measles, mumps, and rubella.

- 1st dose at 9-12 months,2nd at 16-24 months
- For HCWs- 2 dose of MMR if not immune

MMR is a Live vaccine not given in pregnancy and immuno compromised person

INFECTION CONTROL PRACTICES

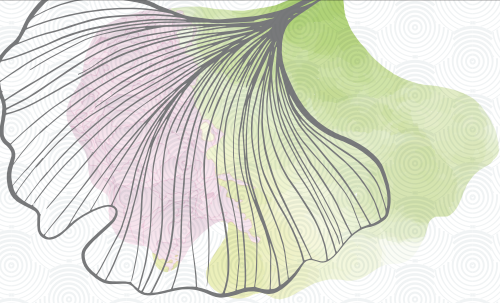
Community settings

- Hand hygiene - alcohol hand rub or hand wash with soap and water.
- Stay at home for 5 days after swelling starts, no school /office.
- No sharing of utensils towels, tooth brush.
- Drink more water, take soft diet, no sour diet.
- Take medical attention if severe head ache vomiting, abdominal pain, testicular pain or hearing problem.

Health care settings

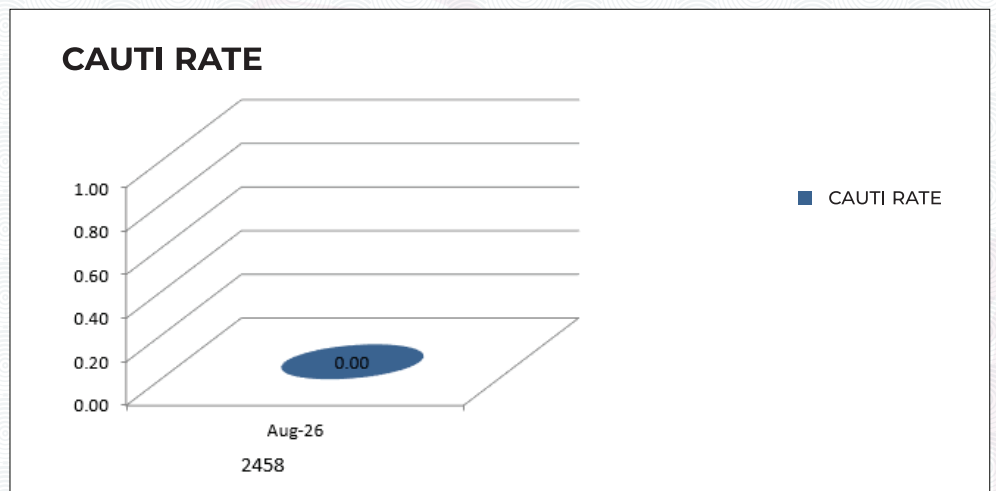
- Hand hygiene: Alcohol hand rub or hand wash with soap and water
- Single room isolation - Place hospitalized patients in a single-patient room. Follow Droplet/Standard precaution
- PPE - Use appropriate PPE (surgical mask, gloves, gown)
- Respiratory hygiene - promote cough etiquette,
- Environmental cleaning and disinfection: Daily cleaning and disinfection with 1% sodium hypochlorite solution



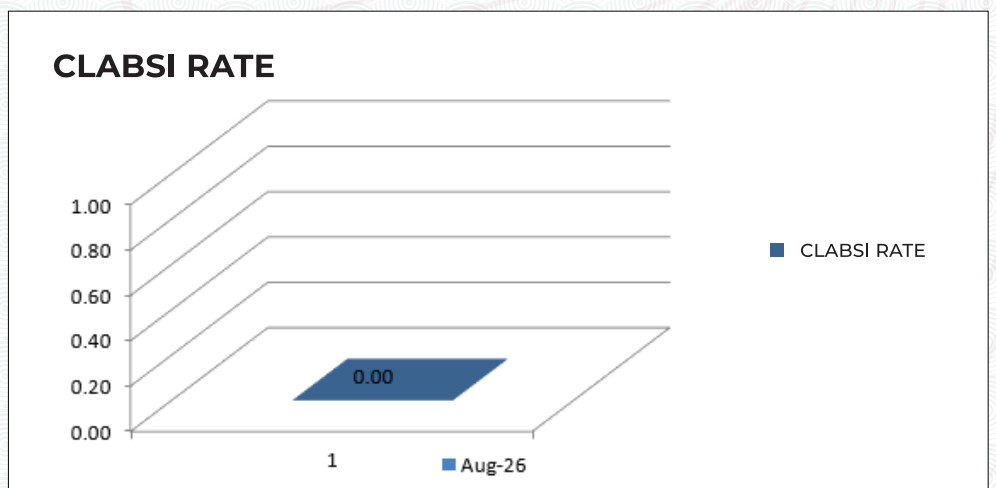


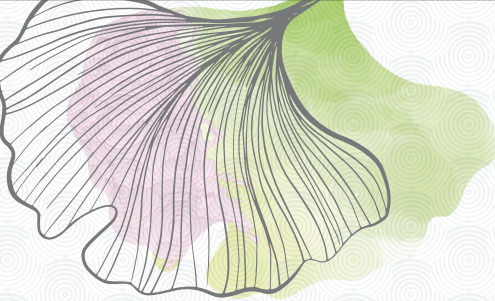
HAI DATA - AUGUST 2026

CAUTI RATE - AUGUST 2026

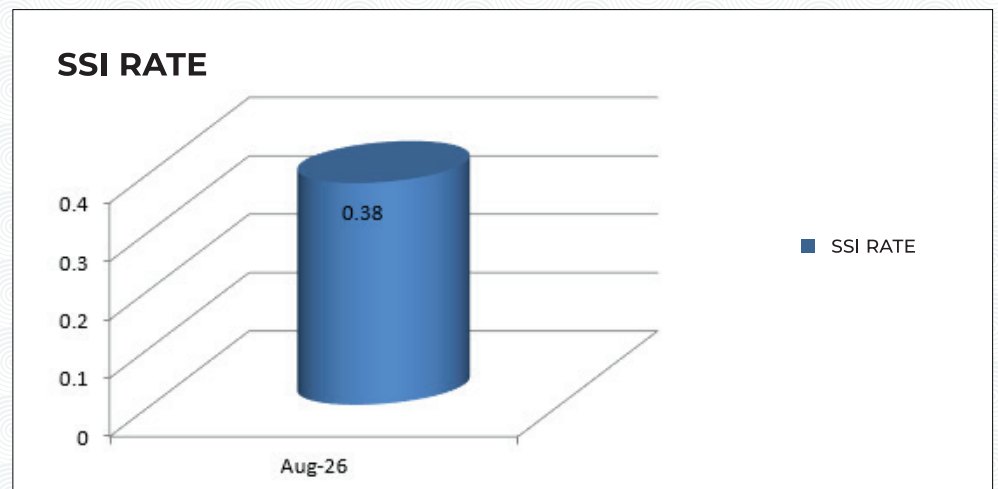


CLABSI RATE - AUGUST 2026

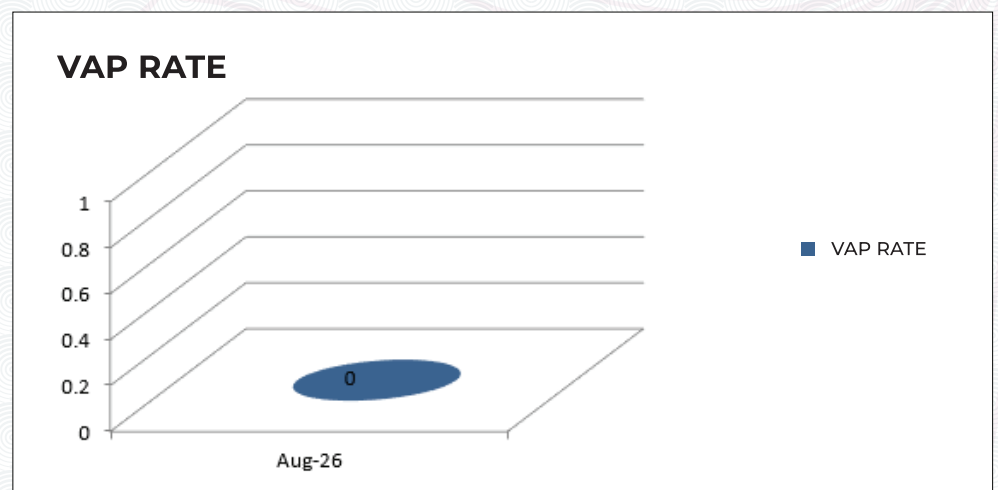




SSI RATE - AUGUST 2026



VAP RATE - AUGUST 2026



PERCENTAGE OF COMPLIANCE TO HAND HYGIENE- AUGUST 2026

