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«Mumps»

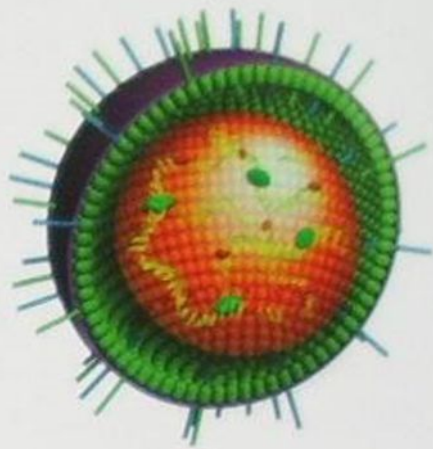


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Mumps

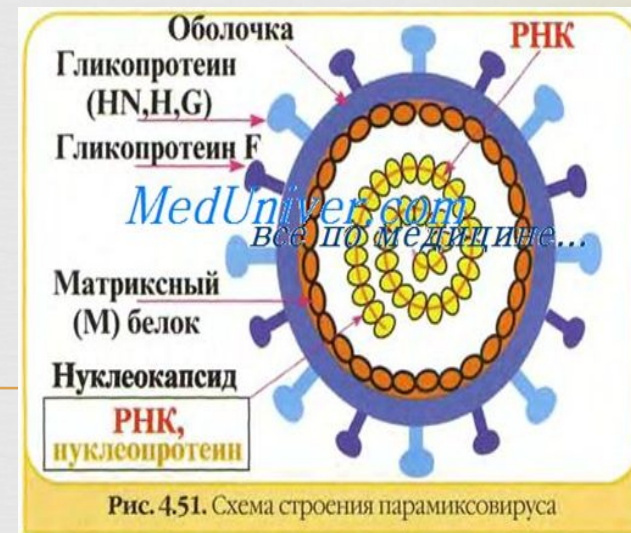


- **Epidemic parotitis (mumps)**- an acute viral disease with an aerosol transmission mechanism, accompanied by intoxication and damage to the glandular organs (mainly salivary), as well as the nervous system.
- **Mumpsing infection**, also known as epidemic parotiditis, and in popular literature, mumps, or mumps - a viral disease that affects mainly children aged 5 to 15 years.



Строение вируса возбудителя паротита

Etiology:

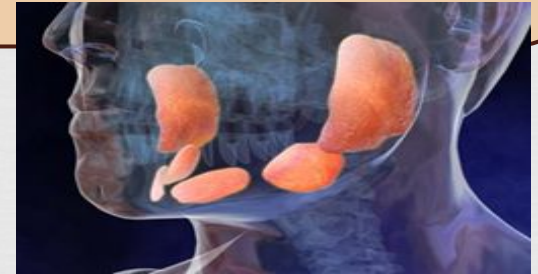


- The causative agent of mumps infection is an RNA-containing virus.
- The virus is viable at 20 ° C for 4-6 days, at 4 ° C - up to 1 month. Sensitive to ultraviolet radiation, exposure to 2% formalin, in 1% lysol solution dies after 5 minutes.

Epidemiology:

- The reservoir and source of infection is a person with a manifest or subclinical form of the disease. The period of infectiousness begins 2 days before the onset of clinical symptoms and lasts up to 6-9 days from the onset of the disease. Important in the transmission of infection are patients with asymptomatic disease, up to 50% of all cases.

- **The transmission mechanism is aerosol.**
- **The transmission path is airborne.**
- **A contact transmission mechanism cannot be excluded (through toys contaminated with the saliva of a sick child).**
- **Transplacental transmission is possible.**



The main epidemic signs:

- - the disease is widespread,
- - Rises in incidence every 7-8 years.
- - males get sick more often and harder.
- - in children's institutions, the disease occurs in the form of outbreaks.

Epidemic parotitis (Mumps)



Healthy child

Child with mumps

- The source of infection is only a sick person (manifest, erased and asymptomatic).
- The greatest epidemic danger is represented by patients with erased forms of the disease.
- The virus is excreted with the patient's saliva, starting from the last hours (possibly from the last 4-6 days) of the incubation period and during the first 9 days of the disease.
- The maximum contagiousness is noted in the first 3-5 days, after the 9th day the patient is considered non-infectious.
- The transmission factor is intimate contact.
- Most often, children of preschool and primary school age are ill. With age, the number of cases of the disease decreases due to an increase in the layer of immune persons.

Pathogenesis:

- The gates of infection are the mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract, where the reproduction of the virus occurs. After that, viremia begins, by hematogenous viral particles are spread throughout the body. Given the tropism of the virus to the glandular and nervous tissue, the entry and subsequent reproduction of the virus occurs in the salivary glands, testicles, pancreas, thyroid gland, in the nervous system.
- **As a result, inflammation with marked edema occurs in the listed organs. Severe complications from the testes and pancreas may be due to their atrophy.**
- With damage to the nervous system, inflammation of the frontal sinuses may occur.



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clinical



- The incubation period is from several days to a month, usually 18-20 days.
- Prodromal period (most often in children) - 1-3 days, manifested by slight intoxication, dry mouth, unpleasant sensations in the region of the parotid salivary glands.
- In typical cases, an acute onset of the disease is observed with an increase in body temperature up to 38–40 ° C and the appearance of signs of general intoxication, pulling pains and feelings of tension in the parotid region, and tinnitus. Fever most often reaches its maximum severity on the 1-2th day of illness and lasts 4-7 days, followed by a decrease in the type of shortened lysis.

Symptom Moorsu (Differential diagnostic character)

- The symptom of Mursu has a diagnostic value - redness and swelling on the mucous membrane of the cheeks in the area of the excretory duct of the affected parotid gland.



Treatment



□ Symptomatic:

- observance of bed rest for a period of 7 to 10 days
- frequent rinsing of the mouth to cleanse it of food;
- thermal dressings on the affected area (warming compresses, cotton-gauze dressings, etc.);
- thermal procedures (UHF-therapy, sollux)
- analgesics
- refusal to accept fats and carbohydrates, due to the risk of pancreatitis, should be temporarily abandoned.
- When suppuration shows the opening of a purulent focus.



Prevention



- Isolation at home or hospitalization (if indicated) in the infectious disease ward.
- The term of isolation is 9 days from the beginning of the clinical manifestations of the disease.
- Children who have been in contact with patients and who have not previously had epidemic parotitis are isolated for 21 days, and if the contact time is precisely established, children are allowed into children's institutions in the first 10 days of incubation, and from 11 to 21 days they are isolated from other children.