

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF MUMPS OUTBREAK IN PUGA RESIDENTIAL HOSTEL, LEH LADAKH

RINCHEN ANGMO¹, SPALCHEN GONBO² & PHUNTSOG WANGCHUK³

¹Epidemiologist, Leh, Ladakh, India

²Consultant Pediatric SNM Hospital Leh, Ladakh, India

³Chief Medical Officer, Leh, Ladakh, India

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

Mumps is a vaccine preventable acute viral illness that can affect both children and adult and is endemic in most part of World. Vaccination is the best strategy for prevention of mumps infection. The study was an epidemiological investigation of mumps outbreak in a residential hostel.

OBJECTIVE

To study the time, place and person distribution of mumps in a residential hostel and source of infection for timely intervention.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

It was a descriptive study for epidemiological investigation of mumps outbreak in a residential hostel Puga, Leh Ladakh. School children were interviewed and clinical examinations were done using pre-designed semi-structured proforma. Case definition criteria stated by the Center for Disease Control and prevention was used. Blood samples 7-10 ml serology testing was taken randomly in a red top tube and ship on wet ice pack for confirmation of mumps. Data collected by investigating team was compiled and presented into frequency and percentage. RESULTS: Overcrowding and lack of proper ventilation in all dormitories was the main cause of mumps outbreak in the residential hostel. Lack of hand washing area and warm water. Improper isolation of cases and none of children were vaccinated against Mumps. Total roll of hostel was 123 students, boys – 60, girls -63 and total of 71 mumps cases, among them 42 children were having swelling and other symptoms. Attack rate comes out to be 58%. Majority of cases were in age group 8yrs followed by 13 and 14 years. Earache was the main symptoms followed by fever and headache among those having parotitis. No complicated cases were seen. Other symptoms like vomiting were present in 4 cases, diarrhea in 2 cases and dysentery in one case. Serological test done randomly among 10 cases and had shown positive for mumps infection

KEYWORDS: Mumps, Unimmunized, Vaccine Preventable Disease, Outbreak

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