

Mumps

In 2017, the number of mumps cases exceeded the 2016 numbers, but cases were not clustered into identifiable outbreaks. One hundred and eighty seven mumps cases were reported among residents of British Columbia: 160 confirmed and 27 probable. In addition, five confirmed and one probable case were reported among visitors to BC. By regional health authority, the 58% of confirmed cases were in Vancouver Coastal, 37% in Fraser, only 2.5% in each of Vancouver Island and Interior Health and 0.6% in Northern Health. Genotype data were available from the National Microbiology Laboratory for 132 cases and all were genotype G, the endemic genotype in Canada.

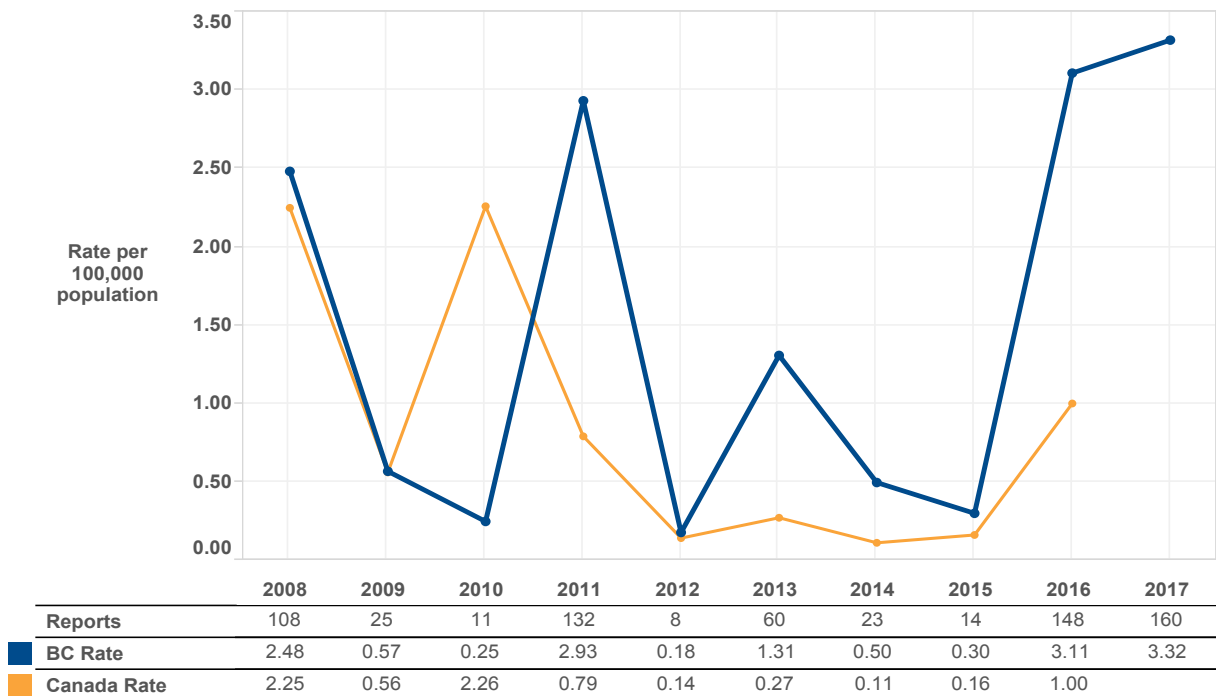
For the 160 confirmed cases, the median age was 26 years (range of 2-67), and the majority were among young adults: 27% aged 20-24, 24% aged 25-29, and 19% aged 30-39. Sixty-eight percent (N=109)

were aged 23 to 47 (born 1970 through 1994). This age group received their childhood immunizations during a period when guidelines recommended only 1 dose of mumps-containing vaccine. Only 8% of cases had previously received two documented doses of mumps-containing vaccine and 10% had one documented dose, but 39% of cases had a history of undocumented childhood vaccinations, 35% had unknown immunization history, and 8% were known to be unvaccinated. No cases were reported with meningitis, encephalitis or permanent hearing loss.

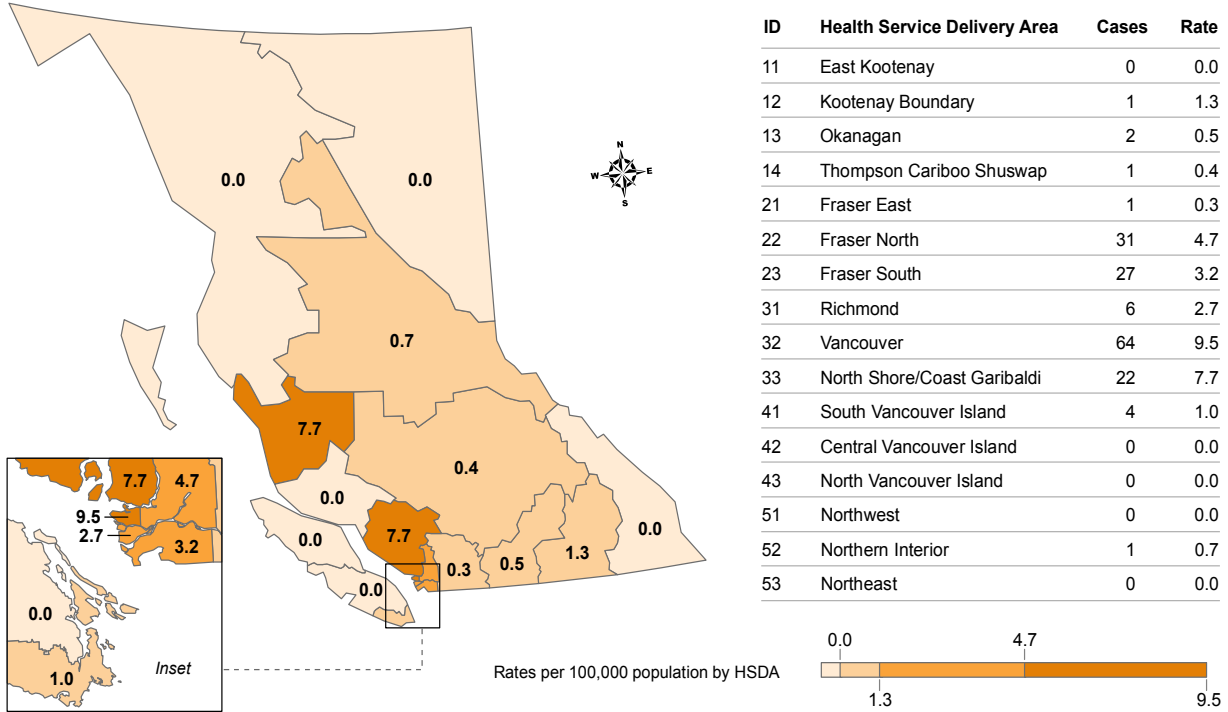
More detailed reports about mumps epidemiology in BC are available [here](#).



1.1 Mumps Rates by Year 2008-2017



1.2 Mumps Rates by HSDA 2017



1.3 Mumps Rates by Age Group and Sex, 2017

