

Mumps

Mumps remains endemic in Canada. In most years in BC, mumps cases occur sporadically, but in the past decade, outbreaks occurred in 2008, 2011, 2013, and 2016.

In 2016, 148 cases of mumps were confirmed in BC residents (3.11 per 100,000 population). Of those, 133 were associated with an outbreak that began following an exposure at a mass sporting event held in Vancouver in March. The outbreak subsequently became centered in Whistler, with most cases among young adults. All regions of the province reported outbreak-associated cases.

Fifty-four percent of the 2016 cases occurred in Vancouver Coastal, followed by Fraser (24%) and Island (18%) health authority regions. Seventy-six percent of confirmed cases were aged 21 to 46; this age group received their childhood immunizations during a period when guidelines recommended only 1 dose of mumps-containing vaccine. Fifty-one percent of cases were female, and 41% reported known contact with a mumps case. Seventeen percent had received 2 doses of MMR vaccine, 24% had received 1 dose,

26% reported undocumented childhood vaccinations, 24% had unknown vaccination status, and 9% were unvaccinated.

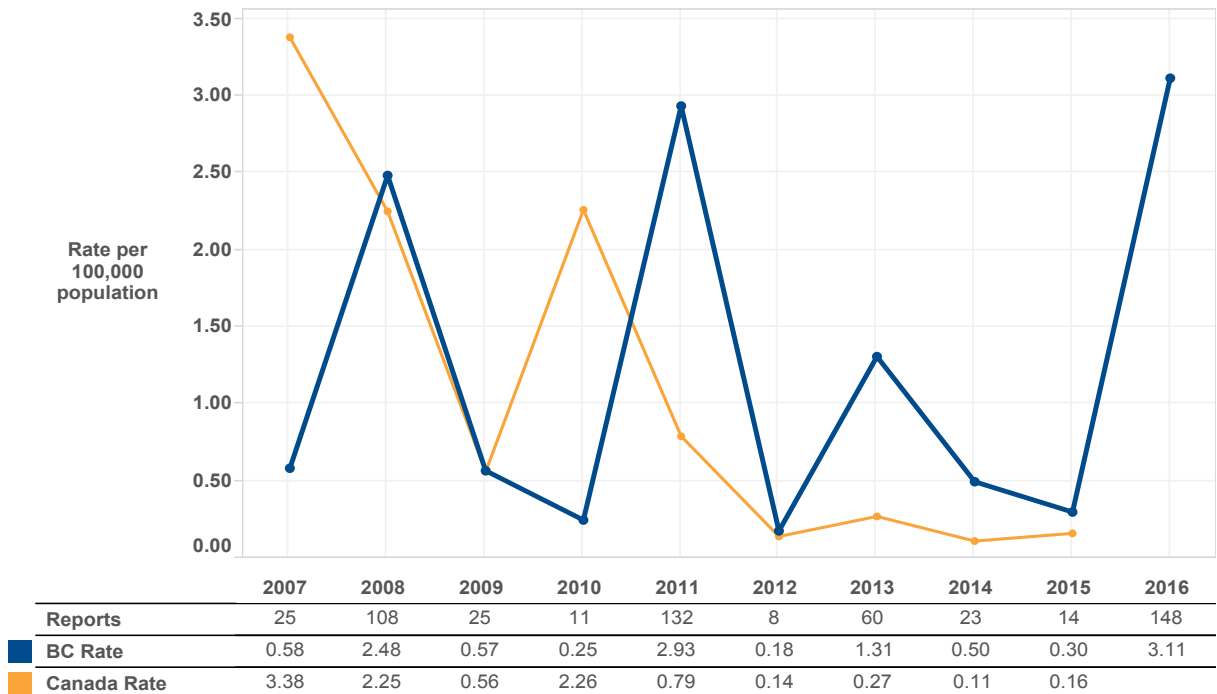
Forty-one percent of confirmed cases reported visiting an emergency department; one case was hospitalized. No complications of meningitis, encephalitis or permanent hearing loss were reported.

The outbreak virus strain was identified as genotype G related to the endemic MuVi/Sheffield.GBR/1.05 strain but formed a distinct cluster based on conserved variants in five nucleotides. It was identified in 95 of the 131 laboratory confirmed cases. Five cases had other genotypes (1 C, 1 F, 1 H, and 2 K), four of which had travel histories compatible with exposure abroad or known contact with an imported case.

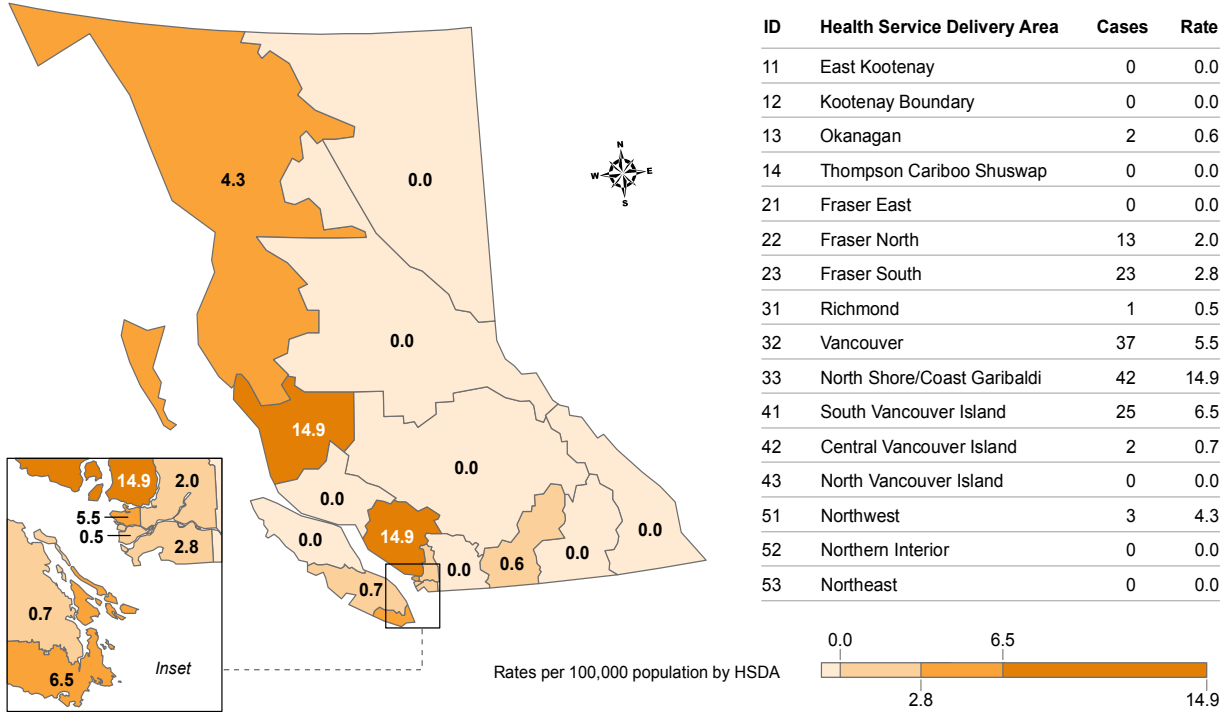
More detailed reports about mumps epidemiology in BC are available [here](#).



1.1 Mumps Rates by Year 2007-2016



1.2 Mumps Rates by HSDA 2016



1.3 Mumps Rates by Age Group and Sex, 2016

