1  Fever
2  Swollen cheeks

MUMPS
Airborne infection: transmitted through speaking, sneezing, coughing but also through objects contaminated with saliva.

**MODE OF TRANSMISSION**

Vaccination (mostly a combination vaccine against measles, rubella and chicken pox) between 11 and 14 months, a second vaccine can take place after 4 to 6 weeks already.

**PREVENTION**

The child can be readmitted to the nursery at the earliest 9 days after the outbreak of the disease.

**INCUBATION PERIOD**

The time from infection to outbreak of the disease is between 12 and 25 days.

**CLINICAL SYMPTOMS**

Duration: 3 to 8 days

Fever, headaches and stomach pain, loss of appetite, vomiting (the pancreas is affected), typical swelling of the parotid gland, often one-sided at first (puffy cheeks, distended earlobe).

**COMPLICATIONS**

Infection of all glands in the body possible. In youths and grown men, the mumps virus may affect the testicles and cause infertility.

**CONTAGIOUSNESS**

Highest risk of contagion: 2 days before and up to 4 days after the initial symptoms appear. May last up to 9 days, however.

**READMITTANCE**

The child may not visit the nursery for a period of 18 days. This is not the case if these persons already had mumps at an earlier time or have been vaccinated.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION SEE THE NHS WEBSITE