



**1**

**Fever**



**2**

**Swollen cheeks**

# **MUMPS**

## MODE OF TRANSMISSION

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

## PREVENTION

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.

## 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 **1**, headaches and stomach pain, loss of appetite, vomiting (the pancreas is affected), typical swelling of the parotid gland **2**, 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 can be readmitted to the nursery at the earliest 9 days after the outbreak of the disease.**

Persons coming into contact with 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**

