

BACKGROUND

Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that are common throughout the world. These viruses, at times, can evolve and infect people, then spread through human-to-human contact. Human coronaviruses spread just like the flu or a cold — through the air by coughing or sneezing; through close personal contact, like touching or shaking hands; by touching an object or surface with the viruses on it; and occasionally, through fecal contamination. Currently, the threat of someone in the United States becoming sick with the novel coronavirus, or 2019-nCoV, is very low. Those at risk are those who have traveled to China, and those caring for those who already have the virus.

WHAT SHOULD SCHOOLS DO?

K-12 schools may have exchange or other students who attend their school and have traveled to various locations in Asia, including China. Effective 5:00 p.m., February 2, 2020, most foreign nationals will be restricted from entry to the United States.

If a student arrived BEFORE February 2, 2020 and had traveled in the last 14 days in mainland China (excluding Hong Kong and Macau), and develops a fever, cough, difficulty breathing or other symptoms, they should be evaluated. The person (or child) should immediately contact their healthcare provider and inform them that they are experiencing illness and have been in China over the past 14 days. Their healthcare provider will contact the state to determine if the person (child) needs further evaluation and testing for Coronavirus.

WHAT IF WE HAVE A STUDENT WHOSE HEALTH IS BEING MONITORED?

It is possible that a few students in Louisiana will need to be isolated at home for up to 14 days. We encourage schools to support students who may be isolated by allowing for leniency in absenteeism from classes and extra-curricular activities.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES

The Louisiana Office of Public Health encourages schools to increase education on ways to protect yourself from illnesses such as the cold, flu and also the coronavirus:

- **Cover** any coughs or sneezes with your elbow. Do not use your hands!
- **Clean** surfaces frequently, such as countertops, light switches, cellphones and other frequently touched areas.
- **Contain** – if you are sick, stay home until you are feeling better.

RESOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

For more information, visit <http://ldh.la.gov/Coronavirus>.

For information on what to do if you are sick, visit <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/sick-with-2019-nCoV-fact-sheet.pdf>

The latest information on the coronavirus in the U.S. and worldwide can be found on the [CDC website](#).

For more information, visit <http://www.ldh.la.gov/coronavirus>. If you have questions about the Coronavirus, please contact the LOPH Coronavirus general information line at 1-855-523-2652 during business hours 8am – 4:30pm Monday through Friday.

From: DHHEOC@la.gov <DHHEOC@la.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, February 4, 2020 2:50 PM
Subject: LA HAN--Mumps Cases at LSU

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02/04/2020 02:49:08 PM
Message Urgency: **HIGH**

This is a message from the Louisiana Department of Health Emergency Operations Center (LDH EOC). Please share and distribute with relevant stakeholders and partners through your own distribution channels.

CLINICAL ADVISORY ON MUMPS CASES IN LOUISIANA

The Louisiana Office of Public Health (OPH) has detected mumps in several students at LSU Baton Rouge in the past few days.

OPH is requesting healthcare providers in the Baton Rouge area and other schools of higher learning to be alert for mumps.

The most recognizable symptom of mumps is parotitis (acute onset of unilateral or bilateral tender, self-limited swelling of the parotid or other salivary glands). Other symptoms include fever, headache, earache, muscle or joint pain, painful swelling of the testicles (orchitis) in men, and swelling of the ovaries (oophoritis) in women causing abdominal pain. Mumps vaccination is only 88% effective, so mumps should be suspected in individuals meeting the clinical case definition even with a history of MMR vaccination.

Healthcare providers should consider mumps in patients presenting with the above symptoms, but should also test for influenza, as influenza is currently widespread in Louisiana. If healthcare providers suspect mumps, a buccal swab should be collected for RT-PCR testing. If a patient is clinically diagnosed with mumps, regardless of laboratory testing, the case must be reported immediately to OPH by calling 800-256-2748.

Testing:

OPH recommends providers collect a buccal swab for RT-PCR testing if a provider suspects mumps. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), PCR is the preferred test for mumps.

- A buccal swab should be collected as soon as disease is suspected, ideally within 3 days after parotitis onset.
- A buccal swab should be obtained by massaging the parotid gland area for 30 seconds before swabbing with a synthetic swab.
- Place the swab in at least 2mL of standard viral transport medium.

- Sensitivity of RT-PCR is enhanced if the swab is processed within 24 hours.
- Samples should be maintained at 4° C and shipped on cold packs to be received within 24 hours of collection. If shipping is delayed, samples may be preserved by freezing (-70° C) and then shipped on dry ice.

If it has been between 3-8 days from onset of swelling, a buccal swab for PCR and serum specimen for serology should be submitted.

If it has been more than 8 days after the onset of symptoms, a serum specimen should be obtained to test for mumps IgM antibodies. In an unvaccinated individual, IgM is detectable after five days of symptom onset and reaches maximum levels about a week after the onset of symptoms. The levels may remain elevated for weeks to months. IgM response may not be detected in individuals who have been vaccinated. Tests for IgM are not reliable and tend to produce both false positives and false negatives, which is why a buccal swab for RT-PCR should be collected.

OPH Laboratory Services offers mumps PCR testing for patients determined to meet high-risk criteria. Please call OPH Infectious Disease Epidemiology at 800-256-2748 to consult with an epidemiologist regarding sample collection prior to submission to the LDH laboratory.

Patient Management

Any patient suspected of having mumps should be immediately isolated. Patients infected with mumps are infectious from 2 days before symptoms to 5 days after swelling onset, and should be excluded from activities (i.e., work, school, child care) during this time period. Mumps is spread by droplets of saliva or mucus from the mouth, nose, or throat of an infected person, usually when the person coughs, sneezes, or talks. If a patient is clinically diagnosed with mumps, regardless of laboratory testing, the case must be reported to OPH. Cases should be reported by calling 800-256-2748.

People with mumps can spread the infection for up to two days before symptoms start to five days after swelling, so those infected can spread the disease before they feel sick. Symptoms typically appear 16 to 18 days after infection, but this period can range from 12 to 25 days.

Mumps Immunization

Children are routinely vaccinated for mumps at 12 through 15 months of age, and again at 4 through 6 years of age. Vaccination with MMR is required for school attendance in Louisiana. Two doses of MMR vaccine are required for entry into a Louisiana school of higher learning. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) states that anyone born in 1957 or later who does not have evidence of immunity against mumps should have two doses of MMR vaccine, separated by at least 28 days. People born before 1957 do not need to be vaccinated, unless they work in a healthcare facility. Generally, adults born

prior to 1957 are considered immune to mumps because they most likely had the disease. Individuals who cannot verify two doses of the MMR vaccine should contact their healthcare provider to be revaccinated.

Two dose mumps vaccine effectiveness is 88%. Since the introduction of the two dose MMR in 1989, the number of measles has decreased by 99%.

There is no current recommendation that the general population get a third dose of the MMR vaccine for protection against mumps. A third dose of MMR is recommended for close contacts to an identified mumps case. The MMR vaccine does not offer protection if the exposure has already occurred. However, in some circumstances if there is sustained transmission in an intense exposure setting, including a college campus and if high attack rates are present, a third dose of MMR vaccine will be recommended to specific groups which have cases of mumps. A fourth dose of MMR is not recommended .

Please contact the Louisiana Office of Public Health at 504-568-2600 if you have questions or concerns regarding this issue. After usual business hours, call 800-256-2746.

LDH EOC