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CONTROL OF INFECTION COMMITTEE	Effective From	October 2022
Mumps Guidance	Review	October
The succession Person Descriptions	Date	2024
TRANSMISSION BASED PRECAUTIONS	Version	7

The most up-to-date version of this guidance can be viewed at the following web page: www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection-prevention-and-control

Guidance Objective

To ensure that Healthcare Workers (HCWs) are aware of the actions and precautions necessary to minimise the risk of outbreaks and the importance of diagnosing patients' clinical conditions promptly.

This guidance applies to all staff employed by NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde and locum staff on fixed term contracts and volunteer staff.

KEY CHANGES FROM THE PREVIOUS VERSION OF THIS GUIDANCE

Document Control Summary

Approved by and date	Board Infection Control Committee 15 th December
	2022
Date of Publication	27 th January 2023
Developed by	Infection Prevention and Control Policy Sub-Group
Related Documents	National IPC Manual
	NHSGGC Hand Hygiene Guidance
	NHSGGC SOP Cleaning of Near Patient Equipment
	NHSGGC SOP Twice Daily Clean of Isolation Rooms
	NHSGGC SOP Terminal Clean of Ward/Isolation Room
Distribution/Availability	NHSGGC Infection Prevention and Control Web
	page: www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-
	to-z/infection-prevention-and-control
Lead Manager	Director of Infection Prevention and Control
Responsible Director	Executive Director of Nursing



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Mumps Guidance Transmission Based Precautions

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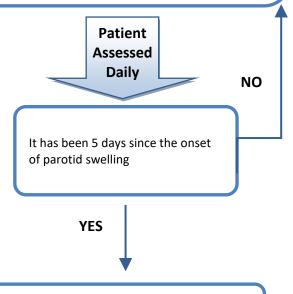
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Mumps Aide Memoire

Consult guidance and isolate in a single room with:

- ✓ ensuite / own commode
- √ door closed
- ✓ IPC yellow sign on door
- √ dedicated equipment
- ✓ Care Checklist completed daily



- ✓ Stop isolation
- ✓ undertake terminal clean of room

Guidance - Guidelines for patients in isolation:

<u>Hand Hygiene:</u> Liquid Soap and Water or alcohol based hand rub

PPE:

A fluid repellent Type 11R surgical mask and disposable yellow plastic apron and gloves should be worn for all routine care of the patient. Where there is a risk of splashing of blood/body fluids to the face, eye protection should be considered and worn during AGPs

An FFP3 mask must be worn during AGPs and the appropriate fallow time after the procedure depending on the air changes in the room.

<u>Patient Environment:</u> Twice daily chlorine clean

<u>Patient Equipment:</u> Chlorine clean after use and at least on a twice daily basis

Laundry: Treat as infected

<u>Waste:</u> Dispose of as Clinical / Healthcare waste

<u>Incubation Period:</u> 17 days within a range of 14 - 25 days

<u>Period of Communicability:</u> 7 days before, until 5 days after the onset of parotid swelling

Notifiable disease: Yes

<u>Transmission route:</u> direct, indirect droplet.

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1. Responsibilities

Healthcare Workers (HCWs) must:

- Follow this guidance.
- Implement care checklist
- Inform their line manager if this guidance cannot be followed.

Clinicians must:

 Notify NHSGGC Public Health Protection Unit (PHPU) if they diagnose a clinical case of Mumps.

Microbiologists must:

• Laboratory staff must notify NHSGGC PHPU if they make a laboratory diagnosis of Mumps.

Senior Charge Nurses (SCN) / Managers must:

- Support HCWs and Infection Prevention and Control Teams (IPCTs) in following this guidance.
- Advise HCWs to contact the Occupational Health Service (OHS) as necessary.

Infection Prevention and Control Teams (IPCTs) must:

- Keep this guidance up-to-date.
- Provide education opportunities on this guidance.

Occupational Health Service (OHS) must:

 Advise HCWs regarding immune status, possible infection exposure and return to work issues as necessary.



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2. General Information on Mumps

Communicable Disease/	Mumps virus (<i>Paramyxovirus</i> an enveloped virus)	
Alert Organism		
Clinical Condition	A respiratory disease caused by the mumps virus. After an incubation period of about 17 days within a range of 14-25 days clinical features include fever and headache (day 1-6) followed by swelling of the parotid glands on one or both sides which usually lasts for up to 10 days or more. Up to 30% of cases in children have no symptoms. Occasionally complications other than diagnostic symptoms can present: Aseptic meningitis, transient hearing loss, pancreatitis, or orchitis	
	If a clinical case of mumps is suspected, clinicians should seek advice from a paediatric/ adult ID physician.	
Incubation period	Usually about 16-18 days. Full range 14-25 days.	
Mode of Spread	The virus is present in saliva and respiratory secretions.	
	<u>Droplet transmission</u> – droplets are dispersed in the air when the patient coughs, sneezes or talks. Droplets from an infected case land on the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose or mouth of a susceptible person. <u>Direct contact</u> – Direct contact with the saliva of an infected person.	
	<u>Indirect contact</u> – Hands touching a contaminated surface then touching the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose or mouth of a susceptible person.	
Notifiable disease	Yes. Cases should be notified by medical staff to: PHPU Consultant in Public Health Medicine (CPHM) via switchboard: Gartnavel Royal Hospital, West House, 1055 Great Western Road, Glasgow, G12 0XH.	
Period of communicability	Several days prior to the onset of the parotid swelling until several days after.	
Persons most at risk	Anyone without immunity to the mumps virus. A history of mumps or 2 doses of MMR immunisation is considered evidence of immunity. Mumps in adulthood is more likely to cause severe disease.	



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3. Transmission Based Precautions for Patients with Mumps

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Accommodation	A single room preferably with en-suite facilities until 5 days		
(Patient Placement)	after the onset of parotid swelling.		
Clinical/ Healthcare	All non-sharps waste from patients with Mumps should be		
Waste	designated as clinical healthcare waste and placed in an		
	orange bag. See NHSGGC Waste Management Policy		
Domestic Services/	Only staff who have had mumps or who have demonstrated		
Facilities	immunity to mumps should enter the room to provide		
	domestic services.		
	A history of measles or 2 doses of MMR immunisation is		
	considered evidence of immunity.		
	Domestic staff must follow the SOP for Twice Daily Clean of		
	Isolation Rooms.		
	Cleans should be undertaken at least four hours apart.		
	Please refer to NHSGGC SOP Twice Daily Clean of Isolation		
	Rooms		
Equipment	Take only into the room that which is necessary. Where practical		
	allocate individual equipment and decontaminate as per		
	NHSGGC Decontamination Guidance. Please refer to NHSGGC		
	<u>Decontamination Guidance</u>		
Exposures (patients)	Seek advice from IPCT. Exposed patients should be isolated in		
	a single side room or cohorted.		
Exposure (staff)	Prevent exposure by allowing only HCWs who are immune to		
	mumps to care for patients during the infectious period using		
	Standard Infection Control Precautions (SICPs) and		
	Transmission Based Precautions (TBPs). Refer to NHSGGC		
	Occupational Health		
	Pregnant staff or staff who have been exposed and are unsure		
	of their immunity status should contact Occupational Health		
	and/or their own GP for advice as soon as possible.		
Hand Hygiene	Mumps can be transmitted by direct/indirect contact. Hand		
	hygiene is the single most important measure to prevent		
	cross-infection.		
	Hands must be decontaminated before and after each		
	direct patient contact, after contact with the environment,		
	·		
	after exposure to body fluids and before any aseptic tasks.		
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Last Offices	after exposure to body fluids and before any aseptic tasks. Patients should be encouraged to carry out thorough hand		



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Linen	Treat used linen as soiled/infected, i.e. place in a water
	soluble bag, then a secondary plastic/polythene bag tied and
	then into a hamper style laundry bag. (Brown bag used in
	Mental Health areas)
	Please refer to National Guidance on the safe management of
	<u>linen</u>
	Any soiled clothing for home laundering should be placed into
	a specific water soluble bag then into a patient clothing bag
	before being sent home. All soiled clothing for home
	laundering should be accompanied with a Washing Clothes at
	Home Leaflet and staff should alert relatives / carers to the
	condition of the laundry. NB it should be recorded in the
	nursing notes that both advice and the information leaflet has
	been issued.
Moving between	Patient movement should be kept to a minimum. Prior to
wards, hospitals and	transfer, HCWs from the ward where the patient is located
departments	must inform the receiving area of the patient's infection status
(including theatres)	and the IPCT. When patients need to attend other
	departments the receiving area should put in place
	arrangements to minimise contact with other patients and
	arrange for additional domestic cleaning if required
Notice for Door	Yes, yellow IPC isolation sign
Personal Protective	A fluid repellent (Type 11R) surgical mask, gloves, eye
Equipment (PPE)	protection and disposable yellow plastic apron should be worn
	for all routine care of the patient.
	An FFP3 mask must be worn during AGPs and for the
	recommended fallow time depending on the air changes in the
	room. Goggles/visor must be worn during AGPs.
Precautions required	Precautions are required until 5 days after the onset of parotid
until	swelling.
Specimens required	Mouth/ buccal swab in viral medium.
Terminal Cleaning of	See NHSGGC Terminal Clean of Ward/Isolation Room SOP
Room	
Visitors	Clinical staff should explain the risk of Mumps exposure to
	visitors.
	A history of mumps or 2 doses of MMR immunisation is
	considered evidence of immunity. Close contacts of the patient
	who are not immune could potentially be incubating the
	infection and should be advised against visiting. Contact the
	IPCT for advice.



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4. Evidence Base

Immunisation against infectious disease 'Green Book' (2013). Department of Health https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/mumps-the-green-book-chapter-23

NICE: National Institute for Healthcare and Excellence (2018), Health topics A-Z, Mumps https://cks.nice.org.uk/topics/mumps/

A-Z of pathogens
National Infection Prevention and Control Manual.
https://www.nipcm.scot.nhs.uk/a-z-pathogens/#m