Public Health Seattle & King County

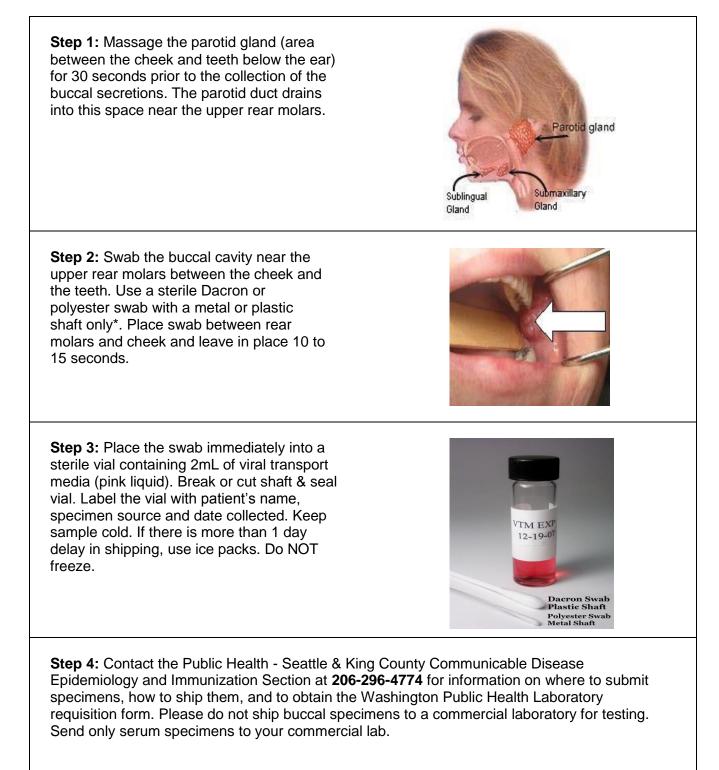
CLINICAL CASE DEFINITION OF MUMPS: An illness with acute onset of unilateral or bilateral tender, selflimited swelling of the parotid or other salivary glands lasting 2 or more days, and without other apparent cause. Because clinical diagnosis is unreliable, all suspect cases should be laboratory confirmed.

GUIDE TO SPECIMEN COLLECTION FOR MUMPS TESTING*

	What to collect and how to handle	When to collect	Where to send for testing
Viral detection PCR, Culture	 Specimen type: A buccal swab is the preferred specimen. See back of this page for information on how to perform a buccal swab. One swab will suffice for both PCR and viral culture 	 Buccal Swab Collect within 5 days of onset of parotitis 1 to 3 days after onset of parotitis is optimal 	If patient meets clinical case definition, call Public Health - Seattle & King County (206-296-4774) for permission to submit to the Washington Public Health Laboratory (WA PHL).
	 Minimum volume of 50mL of urine in a sterile cup Specimen handling: Keep specimen cold (4°C or 39°F) Do not freeze Ship specimen using ice packs 	 Urine Collect on day 4-10 after onset of parotitis 	If results are positive the specimen will be sent to CDC for confirmatory testing.
Serology IgM, IgG	 <u>Specimen type</u>: 7 to 10 ml of blood Red or tiger top tube or SST tube <u>Specimen handling</u>: Store and ship specimen cold (using ice packs) 	 Collect acute serum within <i>5 days</i> of symptom onset (ideally at time of diagnosis) Collect convalescent serum <i>2 to 3 weeks</i> after symptom onset 	Send serum specimen to your commercial lab for serologic testing for mumps. If IgM is positive, Public Health will work with you to retrieve the serum for confirmatory testing at WA PHL and CDC.

*Items in **bold font** should always be collected when a patient meets the clinical case definition for mumps and the index of suspicion is high. Encourage collection of a throat swab for bacterial culture if there is any clinical indication that a bacterial infection is in the differential diagnosis.

HOW TO COLLECT A BUCCAL SWAB FOR VIRAL TESTING



*Synthetic swabs with metal or plastic shafts MUST BE USED. Cotton swabs with wood shafts may contain substances that inhibit the enzymes used in PCR. Calcium alginate swabs cannot be processed at the Washington Public Health Laboratory (WA PHL).