

MUMPS DISEASE (PAROTITIS)

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Abstract:

Epidemic parotitis (lat. parotitis epidemica, fever disease) is an acute infectious disease caused by a paramyxovirus characterized by non-purulent damage to glands (salivary glands, pancreas, testicles) and the central nervous system.

Information about kick disease

The name "epidemic parotitis" is considered obsolete. Currently, the disease is often called "parotitis". In Latin, the salivary glands near the ear are called glandula parotidea, and its inflammation is called parotitis; hence the name of the disease. Children aged 3 to 15 years are most often diagnosed with rabies.

Goiter (swelling of the glands) is transmitted by airborne droplets from an infected patient 9 days before and 5-9 days after the onset of symptoms.

THE CAUSE OF THE DISEASE

The causative agent of mumps is an RNA-storing virus belonging to the family Paramyxoviruses (Paramyxoviridae), genus Rubulavirus. The pathogen was isolated and studied by E. Goodpacher and K. Johnson in 1934.

Virions are polymorphic, round virions have a diameter of 120-300 nm. Single-stranded and unfragmented "minus"-RNA encodes 8 proteins, including H-, N- and F-proteins of the supercapsid shell.

The virus has hemagglutinating, neuraminidase and hemolytic activity. The virus agglutinates erythrocytes of chickens, ducks, guinea pigs, dogs, etc. In laboratory conditions, the virus is grown in 7-8 day old chicken embryos and in cell culture. Fibroblasts of chicken embryos, primary-trypsin zed kidney cells of monkeys, guinea pigs, Syrian hamsters are sensitive to the virus. Laboratory animals are less susceptible to the virus. Only monkeys can observe a reaction similar to that of humans. The virus is unstable, it is inactivated by contact with heat, ultraviolet radiation, fat solvents, 2% formalin solution, 1% Lysol solution. An attenuated strain of the virus (L-3) is used as a live vaccine.

The antigenic structure of the virus is stable. It contains antigens that can induce the formation of neutralizing and complement-binding antibodies, as well as allergens that can be used to set up an intradermal test.



IMMUNITY AGAINST KICK

After experiencing mumps, a person often develops stable lifelong immunity, but relapses also occur.

PASSAGE OF DISEASE

Incubation period (the time interval from infection to the development of disease symptoms) is 11-23 days; often - 13-19 days. In some people, prodromal events are observed 1-2 days before (weakness, restlessness, muscle pain, headache, diarrhea, appetite and sleep disorders). With the development of the disease, the symptoms worsen, the symptoms of damage to the salivary glands are noticed: dry mouth; pain around the ear that increases during chewing and talking.

CLASSIFICATION OF MUROPS

- Manifest forms

Uncomplicated: only damage to the salivary glands (one or more);

Complicated: damage to salivary glands and other organs (meningitis, meningoencephalitis, pancreatitis, orchitis, mastitis, myocarditis, arthritis, nephritis).

Depending on the severity of the transition:

Mild (including dim and atypical forms): sub febrile fever, without symptoms of intoxication or with weak symptoms, without complications.

Moderate: febrile fever (38-39.9 °C), high body temperature persists for a long time, and signs of general intoxication (with fever, headache, arthralgia and myalgia) are noticeable, so Significant enlargement of the lacrimal glands - often bilateral parotitis, complications are noted.

Severe: a very high rise in body temperature (40 °C and above), its long-term preservation (up to 2 weeks or more), sharply expressed signs of general intoxication (asthenia, severe weakness, tachycardia, with a decrease in blood pressure, sleep disorders, anorexia, etc.).

- Inhardy form of infection
- Residual incidence of epidemic parotitis

Testicular atrophy;

Infertility;

diabetes mellitus;

Deafness, central nervous system dysfunction.



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