

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Serological Survey of Mumps Immunity Among Healthcare Workers in Connecticut, December 2006–May 2007

*To the Editor*—Mumps is a highly contagious acute viral disease transmitted by oral and respiratory secretions. In unvaccinated persons, unilateral or bilateral parotitis occurs in approximately half of patients. The incubation period of the virus is 16–18 days. Although mumps is usually self limited, adults are more likely than children to develop severe symptoms and complications, such as orchitis, aseptic meningitis, and meningoencephalitis.<sup>1</sup>

The 2006–2007 mumps epidemic in the United States involved 6,584 cases of mumps in different midwestern states. Of patients who had a known vaccination status for measles, mumps, and rubella (hereafter collectively referred to as MMR) and who lived in 8 highly affected Midwestern states, 63% had received 2 doses, 25% had received 1 dose, and 13% had received no vaccine. The national incidence of mumps during this resurgence was 2.2 cases per 100,000 people, with the highest incidence among people 18–24 years of age.<sup>2</sup>

In the United States, the Jeryl Lynn strain of mumps vaccine, currently in use, was introduced in 1967. The combination vaccine for MMR was licensed in 1971 but routinely administered only after 1977.<sup>3</sup> The incidence of mumps began to decline after 1977, when all 1-year-olds were vaccinated. The recommendation for 2 inoculations of the mumps vaccine for children entering school was instituted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in the 1990s. As a result, after 1989, the incidence of mumps decreased further. In 1994, the requirement for entering the public school system was 1 dose of MMR vaccine. In 2001, 2 doses of MMR vaccine became a mandatory requirement. From 2001 through 2003, fewer than 300 cases of mumps were reported in the United States, a decline of more than 99% from the 185,691 cases in 1968.<sup>4</sup>

Reports of transmission of mumps in healthcare settings are rare; however, during community outbreaks, exposure of unprotected healthcare workers (HCWs) to mumps is common, both in hospital and community settings.

In June 2007, the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices approved the adult immunization schedule for October 2007 to September 2008. This update tightened requirements for “presumptive evidence of immunity” to mean 2 doses of MMR vaccine, or serologic evidence, or physician-documented mumps infection.<sup>5</sup>

Although there were, at the time, no reported cases of mumps in the state of Connecticut, we assessed the baseline mumps serology status of all HCWs who joined the University

of Connecticut Health Center, during preplacement evaluation. Our goals were to immunize susceptible HCWs to prevent risk of future mumps transmission, to document the proportion of HCWs who were seronegative for mumps when they joined our institution, and to guide the development of our institution’s protection against mumps.

All newly hired HCWs are required to provide evidence of 2 MMR vaccinations (one of the vaccinations must have occurred after 1980). We conducted a cross-sectional study from December 2006 to May 2007, that included all HCW who underwent preplacement or immunization screening at our employee health service clinic. The study was approved by the institutional review board.

A total of 209 employee health records were reviewed during the study period. Data were deidentified. Data on age, sex, and vaccination status and/or history were recorded. Specific immunoglobulin G (IgG) antibodies against mumps virus were measured using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISAs), at the time of the health center visit. Tests were conducted according to the standard protocol for ELISA. IgG index values of at least 1.10 were considered positive results; lower levels were considered negative results. According to previous studies, the ELISA is simple, rapid, and ideally suited to large-scale mumps serosurveys.<sup>6</sup> The sensitivity and specificity of mumps IgG antibody testing by ELISA are 93% and 87%, respectively.<sup>7</sup>

During the study period, 209 HCWs underwent preplacement screening; all had received 2 doses of MMR vaccination. Most (119) of the HCWs were women. Negative antibody titer results were reported for 16 (8%) of the 209 HCWs. The Table presents the distribution of HCWs across different age groups; there were 108 (52%) aged 20–29 years, and 8 of these had negative antibody titer results. Susceptible HCW (ie, those with negative antibody titer results) received an MMR booster dose.

The US mumps outbreak occurred because of crowded campus environments that facilitated transmission of respiratory and oral secretions. During the outbreak, a high proportion of the individuals had a documented history of 1 MMR vaccine doses. The effectiveness of 1 dose of mump

TABLE. Results of Titers for Immunoglobulin G Antibodies Against Mumps Virus for 209 Healthcare Workers (HCWs) With History of 2 Doses of Vaccine for Measles, Mumps, and Rubella (MMR), by Age Group

Result	HCWs aged 20–29 years	HCWs aged 30–39 years	HCWs aged ≥40 years	All HCWs
Negative	8 (4)	6 (3)	2 (1)	16 (8)
Positive	100 (48)	43 (21)	50 (24)	193 (92)
Total	108 (52)	49 (23)	52 (25)	209 (100)

NOTE. Data are no. (%) of HCWs.

vaccine has been reported as approximately 80%, which is considered inadequate to provide population protection. Previous studies have shown that the effectiveness of 2 doses of vaccine is from 88% to 95%.<sup>8,9</sup> The estimated herd immunity threshold for mumps ranges from 88% to 92%.<sup>10</sup>

Although there was no single explanation for this outbreak, multiple factors may have contributed; these factors include waning immunity, vaccine failure, high population density and high contact rates in colleges, and incomplete vaccine-induced immunity to the wild virus. The relatively advanced age of the majority of infected patients points toward the waning immunity hypothesis. However, more research is needed to study the long-term vaccine effectiveness.

In our study, all the subjects had received 2 doses of MMR vaccine, and yet 16 HCWs were found to be seronegative. In a recent measles outbreak, an unvaccinated HCW became infected in a hospital. Of 64 people with confirmed cases of measles, 17 became infected while visiting the healthcare facility.<sup>11</sup>

A limitation of our study is the small sample size; we did not include all the HCWs employed. Therefore, the results may underestimate the number of susceptible HCWs already employed.

Mumps should be considered a reemerging yet vaccine-preventable disease, with transmission occurring in both healthcare and community settings. Future studies should include all HCWs, to better assess mumps seroprevalence in healthcare institutions. In view of the possible waning immunity, it is essential to carry out periodic serological surveillance and to vaccinate susceptible HCWs.

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## Reduction of Hospital-Acquired Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* Infection by Cohorting Patients in a Dedicated Unit

*To the Editor*—One of the risk factors for methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) acquisition is proximity to MRSA-colonized or MRSA-infected patients who are not receiving care that includes isolation precautions.<sup>1</sup> Increased numbers of preventable adverse events in patients placed under barrier precautions have been reported recently.<sup>2-4</sup> These factors may adversely affect the nosocomial infection rates and length of hospital stay (LOS) for patients with MRSA infection. We describe our experience creating a dedicated MRSA infection unit and the implementations that helped reduce the rate of hospital-acquired MRSA infection and average LOS in the medical and surgical units at Crouse Hospital (Syracuse, NY).

Crouse Hospital has 506 acute care beds. In 1999, Crouse Hospital had an outbreak of MRSA infection in the intensive care unit (ICU) during which 1 patient died. Patient beds were situated in close proximity to each other and were separated by curtains. To control the outbreak, all patients in the ICU were screened for MRSA; if they tested positive, they were cohorted to one side of the unit, were placed under contact precautions, and were assigned dedicated staff. The