Mumps: is acute contagious disease characterized by non suppurative enlargement of one or both salivary gland. Mumps virus mostly causes a mild childhood disease but in adults complications. Word drive from British "to mump" to grimace or grin, from appearance due to parotid gland swelling.

Important properties of mumps.

- The genome RNA and nucleocapsid are those of a typical paramyxovirus, the virion has two types of envelope spikes. One with both hemagglutinin and neuraminidase activities and the other with cell-fusing and hemolytic activities.
- The virus has a single serotype, neutralizing antibody is directed against the hemagglutinin.
- The internal nucleocapsid protein is the S (soluble) antigen detected in the complement fixation test used for diagnosis.
- Human are the natural host.

Spread:

Usually acquired from respiratory secretions and saliva via aerosols or fomites. Secreted in urine - so urine possible source of infectious virus.
Summary of replicative cycle:
The replication of this virus is similar to that of Respiratory syncytial virus.

Pathogenesis and clinical features.
The incubation period may range from 2 weeks to 4 weeks but is typically about 14-18 days, at least one-third of all mumps infections are sub clinical, including the majority of infections in children under 2 years of age. A prodromal stage of fever, malaise and anorexia is followed by tender swelling of the parotid gland.
**Complicated infection.**

1- Testes and ovaries may be affected especially after puberty, 20-50 percent of men who are infected with mumps virus develop orchitis in post pubertal males, which if bilateral, can result is sterility, post pubertal male have a fibrous tunica albuginea, which resists expansion, thereby causing pressure necrosis of the spermatocytes. Unilateral due to the lack of elasticity of the tunica albuginea although quite painful, does not lead to sterility.

2- Central nervous system involvement is common 10-30% of case, mumps causes aseptic meningitis and is more common among males than females, meningoencephalitis usually occurs 5-7 days after inflammation of the salivary glands.

3- Pancreatitis- occurs in about 4% of cases, but very little evidence from controlled studies that mumps plays any role in diabetes mellitus. Disease tends to be more severe in adults.

4- Hearing loss - rare, usually unilateral. May improve with time. The affected individual may not have had overt mumps.

**Diagnosis.**

A- Approximately 30% of infections are sub clinical. Most infections are diagnosed clinically.

B- Laboratory diagnosis.

1- Isolating the virus in cell culture

2- Serology (significant increase in IgG and IgM).

**Treatment and prevention.**

- No specific treatment

- Attenuated virus vaccine is given as MMR vaccine (three live attenuated viruses: mumps, measles and rubella). Contraindicated in immunosuppressed patients, pregnant women.
**Measles (rubeola) morbillivirus:** Is an acute, highly infectious disease characterized by fever, respiratory symptoms and a maculopapular rash, complication are common and be quite serious.

**Important properties of measles.**

The genome is single - stranded RNA, negative-sense, linear non-segmented and nucleocapsid of measles virus are these of a typical paramyxovirus. The viron has to types of envelop spikes, (hemagglutinin) only which play important role in hemagglutinating activity and other with cell-fusing and hemolytic activities (F-protein). The virus has a single serotype. Antigenically stable particles are labile yet highly infection.

**Mode of Infection:**

Measles is typically a childhood infection of humans, spread by the respiratory route (droplets from the nose and mouth to fairly close contacts or by contact with contaminated surface).

**Pathogenesis:**

The virus gains access to the human body via the respiratory tract, where it multiplies locally, the infection then spreads to the regional lymphoid tissue, where further multiplication occurs primary viremia disseminates the virus, which then replicates in the reticuloendothelial system, finally, a secondary viremia seeds the epithelial surface of the body, including the skin, respiratory tract and conjunctiva, where focal replication occurs. Measles can replicate in certain lymphocytes which aids in dissemination throughout the body. Multinucleated giant cells with intranuclear inclusions are seen in lymphoid tissues throughout the body (lymph nodes, tonsils, and appendix) the described events occur during the incubation period.
Clinical Findings:

Incubation period of 8-12 days, illness with aprodromal phase of 2-4 days followed by an eruptive phase of 5-8 days.

The prodromal phase is characterized by fever, sneezing, coughing, running nose, redness of eyes, lymphopenia, and koplak's spots (are small, bluish-white ulcerations on the buccal mucosa opposite the lower molars, these spots contain giant cells and viral antigens and appear about 2 days before the rash, the fever and cough persist until the maculopapular rash appears and then subside within 1-2 days. The prodromal phase ends when the rash appears, the rash which starts on the head and then spreads progressively to chest the trunk and down the limbs (the rash develops as result of interaction of immune T-cell with virus-infected cells in small blood vessels and lasts about 1 week, in patients with defective cell-mediated immunity, no rash develops). Measles in a pregnant woman leads to an increases risk of stillbirth rather than congenital abnormalities. Measles virus infection of the fetus is more sever than rubella virus infection, so the former typically causes fetal death, whereas the latter causes congenital abnormalities.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site of virus growth</th>
<th>Well-nourished child, good medical care, good immune system</th>
<th>malnourished child, poor medical care, poor immune system</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory tract</td>
<td>Temporary respiratory illness</td>
<td>Pneumonia is the most common bronchitis, croup and giant cell pneumonia (is a serious complication since F protein can function at physiological pH can facilitate cell-cell fusion)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ear</td>
<td>Otitis media quite common</td>
<td>Otitis media common and more severe may be susceptible to secondary bacterial infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral mucosa</td>
<td>Koplik's spots</td>
<td>Sever ulcerating lesions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye</td>
<td>Conjunctivitis</td>
<td>Childhood blindness, severe corneal lesions, conjunctivitis is associated with photophobia. secondary bacterial infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin</td>
<td>Maculopapular rash</td>
<td>Maculopapular rash absent but haemorrhagic rashes may occur(black-measles)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastrointestinal tract</td>
<td>No lesions</td>
<td>Diarrhea is a common complication of measles, hepatitis and enteritis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiovascular</td>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>ECG) abnormalities, including prolongation of the P-R interval, ST-segment and T wave changes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urinary tract</td>
<td>Virus detected in urine</td>
<td>No known complications</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| CNS                         | No infection                                                | 1-Acute encephalitis  
2-Slowly progressive neurological disease (measles Inclusion Body Encephalitis, MIBE  
3-Subacute sclerosing panencephalitis (SSPE) most commonly occurs in individuals under 20 years of age). |
**Diagnosis:**

1 - Clinical **diagnosis**: The classical clinical features of measles fever, erythematous maculopapular rash and Koplik’s spots.

2 - **Laboratory diagnosis**:

   a) **Specimen collection** includes (Peripheral blood mononuclear cell, respiratory secretion, conjunctival swabs and urine.

   b) **Cell culture**:

   - Primary monkey kidney cells or human cord blood leukocytes.
   - Cytopathic effect, multinucleated giant cells containing intranuclear or intracytoplasmic inclusion bodies; it takes 7-10 days to develop.
   - Immunofluorescence or hemadsorption can be used.

   c) **Serological test**:

   - IgM antibody appears at the time of the rash in most individuals and IgG appear after 2 weeks late. Usually used Enzyme Immune Assay (EIA) allows for differential detection of IgM and IgG.
   - Hemagglutination inhibition (HI) test detects antibody primarily to the H protein.
   - Neutralization test (NT).
   - Complement fixation test (CFT) has been used to determine measles immunity in the past.

**Treatment and Prevention:**

- Give the patient antiviral drug it is (Ribavirin) usually inhibit replication of virus and high doses of vitamin A during acute measles (because prevent blindness.

- Passive protection → Human immunoglobulin for neonatal, children, pregnant women, and immunosuppressed patient.

- Measles vaccine, live attenuated vaccine MMR vaccine (measles - mumps- rubella) give in three dose the first at 13-15 months the second before entering school the third at 18 years before entering college.