



INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Information & Communication

MUMPS

Mumps is an acute viral illness that causes fever, headache and characteristically painful swollen salivary glands. Complications can include meningitis, deafness and inflammation of the testicles in adult males. The mumps virus is spread from person to person by kissing, coughs and sneezes.

Many students will have been vaccinated against mumps as children. You need two MMR vaccines to prevent mumps. If you are under 25, you may have had only one vaccine. It is important that you have received two doses of the vaccine. Booster vaccinations are available to full-time and apprentice students at the DIT Student Health Service, while part-time students should attend their own G.P. Students with mumps must stay out of college for at least five days from the onset of the symptoms. Please contact DIT Student Health Service if you are not sure what to do.

DIT Student Health Centre, Southside (Aungier Street) Tel: 01 4023051
DIT Student Health Centre, Northside (Bolton Street) Tel: 01 4023614

For further information on mumps you can contact the DIT Student Health Centre or visit the following website <http://www.immunisation.ie/en/adultimmunisation/mumps>

MENINGITIS

For information on meningitis please visit the following websites:

<http://www.dit.ie/campuslife/healthservice/meningitisandsepticaemia/>

www.meningitis-trust.ie

DIT Communication Protocols

MUMPS

When a case of Mumps is suspected, the DIT Student Health Centre will advise the DIT Public Affairs Office who then notifies the relevant course co-ordinator in the college. No personal details of the affected student are given. A standard letter is then issued to all students in the relevant class advising on the course of action to take.

MENINGITIS

Once a case of Bacterial Meningitis has been confirmed, the DIT Student Health Centre will notify the relevant college authorities including:

- Faculty/College Director
- Faculty/College Administrator
- Course Co-Ordinator

No personal details of the diagnosed patient are given.

As is usual in the case of meningitis, the public health section of the HSE will be informed and they will work to establish close contacts of the patient. Preventative antibiotics may be offered to people who have been in close contact with the patient within the previous week. Even if antibiotics have been given, close contacts should seek medical attention if they develop suggestive symptoms especially fever, headache, or rash etc.

Vaccination may be offered to some students in the case of Meningococcal Type C if contact has been within the first week.

Close contacts would be considered as:

- Kissing contacts.
- Overnight stay with person/or at least sharing 6 hours night-time airspace.
- Sharing dining space in living accommodation.
- If a cluster occurs i.e. more than 1 case in class/college together.