

Propagated Mumps Outbreak Among Religious School Students in Kuantan District, 2018

Mohd Rujhan Hadfi Mat Daud, MBBS, Edre Mohammad Aidid, DrPH, Sahrol Azmi Termizi, DrPH, Akmalina Hanafi, BSc, Mohamad Hizham Mohamad, Dip Hanapi, Zulkifly Mohd Shah, Dip, Mohd Riduan Jamahari, Dip

Communicable Disease Control/Surveillance Unit, Pahang State Health Department, Kuantan, Pahang, Malaysia, Department of Community Medicine, Kulliyah of Medicine, International Islamic University Malaysia, Kuantan, Pahang, Malaysia, Kuantan Health Office, Kuantan, Pahang, Malaysia

ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Mumps is a highly contagious vaccine-preventable disease, caused by paramyxovirus. We report an assessment of propagated mumps outbreak among two religious school students in Kuantan district. The aim of the investigation was to describe the outbreak, identify risk factors and recommending preventive measures. **METHODS:** A suspected case was any person presented with symptoms of acute onset of unilateral or bilateral tender swelling of the parotid or other salivary gland from 13th November 2018 till 10th February 2019. A cross sectional study was conducted by interviewing cases and contacts. Buccal mucosa swabs were obtained from active cases and sent for viral studies. Environmental investigation was carried out to assess factors that facilitated transmission of the virus. **RESULTS:** A total of 35 cases were identified. 24 cases from the first religious school and 11 cases from the second religious school with mean age of 14.9 and 17.2 respectively. Symptoms were parotitis (100%), fever (42.9%), headache (22.9%), coryza (20%), orchitis (8.6%). The outbreak becomes propagated when students from both schools attends a religious gathering during the incubation period. 11 out of 12 samples sent were positive for mumps virus. We observed that the living dormitories were overcrowded. Daily activities involve close contact between students. Control measures that were undertaken were symptomatic treatment, provision of face mask and health education. **CONCLUSION:** There was a propagated mumps outbreak involving two religious schools in Kuantan district. We recommend early isolation of the ill students and health education for them.

KEYWORDS: mumps, outbreak, vaccine

Providing Tertiary Healthcare Support in Humanitarian Crisis: An Analysis of Frequency, Distribution and Pattern of Diseases Seen in Malaysian Field Hospital, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Nik Qistina Rahim, MD^{1,2}, M Arshil Moideen, PhD^{1,2}, M Alias Yazid, MD¹, Mojibul H Sakil²

¹Royal Medical and Dental Corps, Ministry of Defence, Malaysia, ²Ops Starlight-2, Malaysian Field Hospital, Bangladesh

ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: The Malaysian Field Hospital (MFH) Mission provides humanitarian assistance to 1.2 million refugees through a Level 3 field hospital within the Rohingya refugees' safe zone in Cox Bazar since 2017. The latest rotation, Ops Starlight-2 run by Malaysian Armed Forces Health Services from 28th August 2018 until 28th February 2019. This paper describes the distribution of cases seen by outpatient department during Ops Starlight-2. **METHODS:** A cross sectional study through retrospective analysis of patients' health records over the period of six months were examined systematically. The inclusion criteria include only ethnic Bangladeshi and Rohingyas, whom require regular follow-up for chronic diseases, pre-op assessments, post-op review/ care and any acute cases which require post treatment reviews. Descriptive analysis was used. **RESULTS:** MFH received 63,200 patients during Ops Starlight-2. A total of 1520 cards were analysed. Approximately 55% came for subsequent follow up, while 12% defaulted. Demographically, 85% were Rohingyas. 70% were >15 years of age, 21% between 5 to 15 years old, and 9% were <5 years old. 60% female and 40% male. 85% were Non-Trauma Cases, 51% required further interventions in which 99.4% from them were surgical patients. Common diseases seen were thyroid disease (20%), followed by hernia (11%), fractures (10%), cancer (7%), abscess (6%) and splenomegaly (3.5%). Hence, among the interventions done were thyroidectomy (9%), hernial repair (8%), immobilisation (6%), implant/plating (5%), incision and drainage (4.7%), excision (4.5%) and splenectomy (2.5%). **CONCLUSION:** Ops Starlight-2 treated wide range of diseases in which majority of the cases required surgical interventions.

KEYWORDS: Key words: Humanitarian Crisis, Distribution of Diseases, Rohingya, Ops Starlight-2, Malaysian Field Hospital, Surgical