

Measles Immune Globulin (IG)

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- The following patient groups are at risk for severe disease and complications from measles and should receive immune globulin (IG):
 - Infants less than 12 months of age
 - Pregnant women without evidence of measles immunity
 - Immunocompromised persons
- If administered within 6 days of exposure, IG can prevent or modify measles in a person that is not immune.
- IG can be given to other persons who do not have evidence of measles immunity, but priority should be given to persons exposed in settings with intense prolonged, close contact (e.g., household, childcare, classroom, etc.)
- IG is not indicated for persons 12 months and older who have received at least 1 dose of measles-containing vaccine, unless they are immunocompromised.
- Measles vaccine should not be given for at least 5 months after the administration of IG.
- Dose:
 - IG intramuscular (IGIM): 0.5mL/kg of body weight (maximum dose = 15 mL).
Note: For large doses (i.e. more than 3 mL) use separate injection sites to administer the complete dose of IG. Older infants and small children can tolerate 1 mL of medication in a single site.
 - IG intravenous (IGIV): 400mg/kg.



Patient Group	Route	Comments
Persons without immunity	IM	Administer MMR vaccine 6 months after IGIM <u>or</u> 8 months after IGIV, provided the person is at least 12 months of age and the vaccine is not contraindicated.
Infants less than 12 months of age‡	IM	
Pregnant women without evidence of immunity	IV	IVIG is recommended to administer doses high enough to achieve estimated protective levels of measles antibody titers.
Severely immunocompromised*	IV	Administer IGIV prophylaxis regardless of the patient's immunologic or vaccination status.

*Severely immunocompromised include patients with severe primary immunodeficiency; bone marrow transplant recipients until 12 months after completing all immunosuppressive therapy or longer for patients with graft vs. host disease; patients receiving treatment for ALL (Acute lymphocytic leukemia) with and until 6 months after treatment; patients diagnosed with AIDS or HIV with severe immunosuppression defined as CD4 percent less than 15% (all ages) or CD4 count less than 200 lymphocytes/mm³ (less than 5 years of age) and those who have not received MMR vaccine since receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART).

‡Infants 6 through 11 months of age may receive a dose of MMR vaccine in place of IGIM, if administered within 72 hours of exposure.