### ACIP MMR Vaccine Recommendations

- Two doses of MMR vaccine are routinely recommended for all children 12 months of age and older.
- Individuals vaccinated at 12 months or older should receive the 2nd dose prior to elementary school entry at 4-6 years of age.
- A dose of MMR administered before the 1st birthday is not counted as a valid dose. Repeat the dose any time after the 1st birthday as long as it is separated from the 1st dose by at least 4 weeks.
- Adults born during or after 1957 should have documentation of at least 1 dose of MMR administered on or after the 1st birthday or other evidence of measles, mumps, and rubella immunity. Documentation of provider-diagnosed disease is not considered acceptable evidence of immunity for measles, mumps, or rubella (laboratory confirmation of immunity or disease is acceptable).
- Certain groups at increased risk of measles or mumps exposure should have 2 doses, including persons attending colleges and other post-high school educational institutions, persons working in medical facilities, and international travelers.
- A 2nd dose is recommended for adults entering college or other post high school educational institutions, international travelers, health care workers born in 1957 or later, and for unvaccinated healthcare personnel born before 1957 who lack laboratory confirmation of immunity or disease during an outbreak of measles or mumps.
- All persons with perinatal HIV infection who were vaccinated prior to establishment of an effective anti-retroviral course of treatment and to those ≥12 months with HIV infection who do not have evidence of current severe immunosuppression should receive two appropriately spaced doses of MMR. Revaccinate persons who received inactivated (killed) measles vaccine or measles vaccine of unknown type during 1963-1967 with 2 doses of MMR vaccine.

### Contraindications

- Persons who have experienced a severe allergic reaction (e.g. anaphylaxis) following a prior dose or to a vaccine component (e.g. gelatin, neomycin).
- Women known to be pregnant.
- Persons who are immunosuppressed from medications such as high dose steroids, have leukemia (until 3 months have passed since last chemotherapy treatment), generalized malignancy, lymphoma, or severe immunosuppression from HIV.
- Persons who are receiving antibody-containing blood products (e.g. immune globulin, whole blood or packed red blood cells) due to potential interference with seroconversion to measles component of vaccine.

### Precautions

- Moderate or severe illness until illness improves or is resolved.
- Personal or family history of seizures of any etiology.
- History of thrombocytopenic purpura or thrombocytopenia.

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**For more information on M-M-R vaccine or any ACIP recommended vaccine, visit the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health Vaccine Preventable Disease Control Program website at www.publichealth.lacounty.gov/ip/index.htm or call (213) 351 –7800.**
### Measles outbreak and foreign travel schedule for infants between 6-12 months of age:
Vaccination of infants between 6-12 months with the MMR vaccine may be recommended (for the measles component) in outbreak situations. This population may fail to respond to the other components of the vaccine as safety and effectiveness of mumps and rubella vaccine in infants less than 12 months of age have not been established. *Such infants should receive a 2nd dose of MMR between 12-15 months of age followed by a 3rd dose between 4-6 years of age.*

### Non-pregnant Adolescent and Adult Females:
Immunization of non-pregnant adolescent and adult females of childbearing age with MMR (for the rubella component) is indicated because it confers individual protection against subsequently acquiring rubella infection during pregnancy. This, in turn, prevents infection of the fetus and consequent congenital rubella injury. Advise women of childbearing age not to become pregnant for 3 months after vaccination.

### Measles Revaccination Recommendations:
The following groups are considered unvaccinated and should receive MMR vaccine according to the following recommendations:

- Persons vaccinated before the 1st birthday;
- Persons vaccinated with killed measles vaccine (KMV);
- Persons vaccinated with KMV followed by live vaccine less than 4 months after the last dose of KMV;
- Persons vaccinated before 1968 with an unknown type of vaccine;
- Persons vaccinated with immune globulin (IG) in addition to a further attenuated strain or vaccine of unknown type (revaccination not necessary if IG was given with Edmonston B vaccine).

### Post-exposure and Outbreak Recommendations:

**Measles:** MMR may prevent disease if given within 72 hours of exposure. IG is recommended for high-risk susceptible or severely compromised persons including those for whom MMR is contraindicated. It must be given within 6 days of first exposure to measles case. See the [IG for Treatment of Measles](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/67/wr/mm6701a7.htm) fact sheet for more details.

**Mumps:** Persons previously vaccinated with 2 doses of a mumps virus containing vaccine who are identified by public health authorities as being at increased risk for acquiring mumps because of an outbreak should receive a 3rd dose of a mumps virus-containing vaccine to improve protection against mumps disease and related complications. No additional dose is recommended for persons in outbreak settings who have already received 3 doses of a mumps virus-containing vaccine.

**Rubella:** Neither rubella-containing vaccine nor immune globulin is effective for post-exposure prophylaxis of rubella.

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**Adverse Reactions (Grade 1-3)**
- Fever of 103°F (39°C) beginning 5-12 days after vaccination.
- Transient rashes.
- Thrombocytopenia rarely within 2 months after vaccination.
- Transient lymphadenopathy and parotitis sometimes occur.
- Arthralgias and other joint symptoms are reported in up to 25% of adult women (related to rubella component).

**Healthcare Personnel (HCP)**
- Consider vaccinating unvaccinated HCP born before 1957 who lack laboratory confirmation of measles, mumps or rubella immunity or disease with 2 doses of MMR vaccine appropriate intervals and 1 dose of MMR vaccine for rubella immunity.
- Recommend 2 doses of MMR during a measles or mumps outbreak for all unvaccinated HCP born before 1957 who lack laboratory evidence of immunity or laboratory confirmation of disease; 1 dose for protection during a rubella outbreak.

**Tuberculin Skin Tests**
- Measles-containing vaccines can interfere with the response to a tuberculin test.
- Tuberculin testing, if indicated, & administration of a measles containing vaccine can occur on the same day or 4-6 weeks later.