

Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR) Vaccine Recommendations

Counties with a Confirmed Measles Case and Bordering Counties

Infants (6 to 11 Months)	Children (1 to 12 Years)	Teenagers and Adults
<p>Infants may receive an early dose of MMR vaccine only.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MMRV, which includes varicella vaccine, has NOT been approved for infants and should NOT be used for the early infant dose. <p>Additional doses of MMR should follow CDC's recommended childhood schedule:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Another dose at 12 to 15 months of age AND A final dose at 4 to 6 years of age. 	<p>Children who have not been vaccinated should receive one dose of MMR immediately.</p> <p>A second dose should follow at least 28 days after the first dose.</p> <p>No third dose is needed.</p> <p>Children with one prior dose should receive an early second dose of MMR vaccine separated by at least 28 days from the first dose.</p>	<p>Teenagers and adults previously vaccinated with one dose of MMR vaccine should receive a second dose.</p> <p>Those with no evidence of immunity should receive one dose of MMR vaccine immediately.</p> <p>Follow with a second dose separated by at least 28 days from the first dose.</p>



For an updated map of counties with cases and surrounding counties, visit: kdhe.ks.gov/2314

Counties with NO Confirmed Measles Case and NOT Bordering an Impacted County

Children	Adults
<p>Continue to follow CDC recommendations:</p> <p>Children should get two doses of MMR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1st dose starting at 12 to 15 months AND 2nd dose at 4 to 6 years of age. 	<p>Continue to follow CDC recommendations:</p> <p>One dose of measles-containing vaccine is sufficient protection for most adults.</p> <p>Two doses of measles-containing vaccine are recommended for adults:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traveling internationally Working in healthcare Attending post-secondary educational institutions (college, university, vocational school, and trade school).



For more information on the MMR vaccine, visit: cdc.gov/measles/vaccines/index.html

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CDC Recommendations for Older Adults

Proof of Live Vaccine

Adults with documentation of receiving live measles vaccine in the 1960s do not need to be revaccinated.

Unknown Vaccine Type

People who were vaccinated prior to 1968 with either inactivated (killed) measles vaccine or measles vaccine of an unknown type should be revaccinated with at least one dose of live attenuated measles vaccine.

This recommendation is intended to protect those who may have received ineffective killed measles vaccine, which was available from 1963-1967.

Born Before 1957

Birth before 1957 is considered acceptable evidence of immunity. Measles disease was so common before the vaccine was available that people born before 1957 have likely had the disease leading to natural immunity.

However, as a precaution, healthcare facilities should consider vaccinating healthcare personnel born before 1957 who do not have laboratory evidence of immunity or confirmation of disease.



For more information on the MMR vaccine, visit: [cdc.gov/measles/vaccines/index.html](https://www.cdc.gov/measles/vaccines/index.html)

CDC Recommendations for International Travel

All US residents without evidence of immunity who are planning to travel internationally should receive an MMR vaccine at least two weeks prior to departure. If a trip is less than two weeks away, CDC still recommends getting one dose of MMR vaccine prior to travel.

Infants (6 to 11 Months)

Infants should receive one dose of MMR vaccine at least two weeks before departure.

- MMRV, which includes varicella vaccine, has NOT been approved for infants and should NOT be used for the early infant dose.

Additional doses of MMR should follow CDC's recommended childhood schedule:

- Another dose at 12 to 15 months of age AND
- A final dose at 4 to 6 years of age.

Children (1 to 12 Years)

Children who have not been vaccinated should receive one dose of MMR immediately.

A second dose should follow at least 28 days after the first dose.

No third dose is needed.

Teenagers and Adults

Teenagers and adults previously vaccinated with one dose of MMR vaccine should receive a second dose.

Those with no evidence of immunity should receive one dose of MMR vaccine immediately.

Follow with a second dose separated by at least 28 days from the first dose.



For more information on the MMR vaccine, visit: [cdc.gov/measles/vaccines/index.html](https://www.cdc.gov/measles/vaccines/index.html)