

# Measles-Mumps-Rubella (MMR) Vaccine

## RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY

**TALK TO YOUR DOCTOR IMMEDIATELY IF YOU THINK YOU OR A FAMILY MEMBER HAS BEEN EXPOSED TO MEASLES.**

AGE / STATUS	RECOMMENDATIONS
<b>6–11 MONTHS OLD</b>	While MMR vaccination is not routinely recommended for children under age 12 months, MMR vaccination can be safely given to children as young as six months if they are at higher risk. For example, if travelling internationally* or living in an area with an outbreak and the health department recommends an MMR dose at age 6–11 months. Children who receive an MMR vaccine dose before their 1 <sup>st</sup> birthday should still receive 2 MMR vaccine doses according to the routine schedule.
<b>1–6 YEARS OLD</b>	The 1 <sup>st</sup> MMR dose is recommended at 12–15 months of age. The 2 <sup>nd</sup> MMR dose is recommended at 4–6 years of age. The 1 <sup>st</sup> MMR vaccine dose is routinely recommended at age 12–15 months. The 2 <sup>nd</sup> dose is recommended at age 4–6 years. Children may receive their 2 <sup>nd</sup> dose of MMR vaccine earlier than age 4–6 years (at least 28 days after the 1 <sup>st</sup> dose)*.
<b>7–18 YEARS OLD</b>	Children and adolescents who have not received 2 doses of MMR vaccine at the routine ages should be vaccinated. If both doses are needed for catch-up, they should be given at least 28 days apart*.
<b>ADULTS</b>	<p>Adults who have not had any doses of MMR vaccine and were born after 1957 should receive at least 1 dose of MMR vaccine.</p> <p>Adults who belong to any of the following groups should receive 2 doses of MMR vaccine (given at least 28 days apart):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Attend school beyond high school (e.g. college, trade school)</li> <li>■ Work or volunteer in a healthcare facility of any type</li> <li>■ Travel internationally, including on cruise ships*</li> <li>■ Family or close contact of people with compromised immune systems</li> <li>■ People with HIV infection without severe immunosuppression</li> </ul> <p>A small number (&lt;5%) of adults vaccinated between 1963–1967 received an inactivated (killed) measles vaccine. Adults who received this type of vaccine, or do not know what type of vaccine they received between 1963–1967, should talk to their doctor to receive 1 or 2 doses of current MMR vaccine.</p>
<b>PREGNANT WOMEN</b>	Pregnant women <u>should not</u> receive the MMR vaccine.

\*Before an international trip: Infants (ages 6–11 months) should receive an MMR dose (an early dose); Unvaccinated children (over 12 months), teens, and adults should receive 2 doses, at least 28 days apart

**TALK TO YOUR DOCTOR ABOUT THE MMR VACCINE if you live in or plan to travel to an area with an ongoing measles outbreak in the U.S. If you're unsure whether you or your family should receive an MMR vaccine, talk with a healthcare provider.**

**BE READY FOR MEASLES**  
cdc.gov/measles

