Thimerosal is a mercury-containing compound that prevents the growth of dangerous bacteria and fungus. It is used as a preservative for flu vaccines in multi-dose vials, to keep the vaccine free from contamination. Thimerosal is also used during the manufacturing process for some vaccines to prevent the growth of microbes.

In 1999, as a precautionary measure, the U.S. Public Health Service recommended removing thimerosal as a preservative from vaccines to reduce mercury exposure among infants as much as possible.

Today, except for some flu vaccines in multi-dose vials, no recommended childhood vaccines contain thimerosal as a preservative.

In all other recommended childhood vaccines, no thimerosal is present, or the amount of thimerosal is close to zero.

No reputable scientific studies have found an association between thimerosal in vaccines and autism.

There are two different compounds that contain mercury: ethylmercury and methylmercury. The low levels of ethylmercury in vaccines are broken down by the body differently and clear out of the blood more quickly than methylmercury.

For more information on vaccines, vaccine-preventable diseases, and vaccine safety: http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/conversations

_last reviewed February 2013_
though there was no evidence that thimerosal in vaccines was dangerous, the decision to remove it was made as a precautionary measure to decrease overall exposure to mercury among young infants. This decision was possible because childhood vaccines could be reformulated to leave out thimerosal without threatening their safety, effectiveness, and purity.

Today, no childhood vaccine used in the U.S.—except some formulations of flu vaccine in multi-dose vials—use thimerosal as a preservative.

**Why is thimerosal still in some flu vaccines that children may receive?**

To produce enough flu vaccine for the entire country, some of it must be put into multi-dose vials. When each individual vaccine dose is drawn from the vial with a fresh needle, it is possible for microbes to get into the vial. So, this preservative is needed to prevent contamination of the vial when individual doses are drawn from it. Children can safely receive flu vaccine that contains thimerosal. Flu vaccine in single-dose vials that does not contain thimerosal also is available.

**Was thimerosal in vaccines a cause of autism?**

Reputable scientific studies have shown that mercury in vaccines given to young children is not a cause of autism.

The studies used different methods. Some examined rates of autism in a state or a country, comparing autism rates before and after thimerosal was removed as a preservative from vaccines. In the United States and other countries, the number of children diagnosed with autism has not gone down since thimerosal was removed from vaccines.

**What keeps today’s childhood vaccines from becoming contaminated if they do not contain thimerosal as a preservative?**

The childhood vaccines that used to contain thimerosal as a preservative are now put into single-dose vials, so no preservative is needed. In the past, the vaccines were put into multi-dose vials, which could become contaminated when new needles were used to get vaccine out of the vial for each dose.

**Was thimerosal used in all childhood vaccines?**

No. A few vaccines contained other preservatives, and they still do. Some other vaccines, including the measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine (MMR) never contained any preservative or any mercury.

---

**What is the difference between ethylmercury and methylmercury?**

When learning about thimerosal and mercury it is important to understand the difference between two different compounds that contain mercury: ethylmercury and methylmercury. They are totally different materials. Methylmercury is formed in the environment when mercury metal is present. If this material is found in the body, it is usually the result of eating some types of fish or other food. High amounts of methylmercury can harm the nervous system. This has been found in studies of some populations that have long-term exposure to methylmercury in foods at levels that are far higher than the U.S. population. In the United States, federal guidelines keep as much methylmercury as possible out of the environment and food, but over a lifetime, everyone is exposed to some methylmercury. Ethylmercury is formed when the body breaks down thimerosal. Low-level ethylmercury exposures from vaccines are very different from long-term methylmercury exposures because ethylmercury is broken down by the body differently and clears out of the blood more quickly.

---

For more information on vaccines call 800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636) or visit http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines.