

Measles, Mumps, Rubella (MMR) Vaccine

Get protected, get immunized.

- Vaccines make your immune system stronger. They build antibodies to help prevent diseases.
- Immunization is safe. It is much safer to get immunized than to get these diseases.

What is the MMR vaccine?

The MMR vaccine protects against the diseases measles, mumps, and rubella. The MMR vaccine is free of charge.

What is measles?

Measles is a virus that spreads easily through the air when someone who has measles coughs, sneezes, yells, sings, or breathes. It can cause:

- a high fever
- a cough
- a runny nose
- red eyes
- a rash that appears 3 to 7 days after the fever starts. The rash usually starts behind the ears and on the face, then it spreads to the body, arms, and legs. The rash looks red and blotchy on lighter skin. On darker skin, the rash may look purple or darker than the skin around it, or it might be hard to see.

Measles can be dangerous because:

- One in 10 people with measles will get middle ear or lung infections.
- One in 1,000 people with measles will get encephalitis (swelling of the brain), which can lead to seizures, deafness, or brain damage.
- One to three of every 1,000 people with measles could die.

What is mumps?

Mumps is a virus that spreads by coughing, sneezing, or having contact with saliva (such as kissing or sharing toys).

You can have no symptoms but still spread mumps. It can cause:

- a fever
- a headache
- swelling of the glands around your jaw
- swelling of the testicles or ovaries
- deafness
- encephalitis
- meningitis (infection of the fluid and lining that cover the brain and spinal cord)

What is rubella?

Rubella is a virus that spreads by coughing or sneezing. It is usually mild. It can cause:

- a fever
- a sore throat
- swollen neck glands
- a rash with red, raised bumps
- painful, swollen joints
- encephalitis
- a bleeding disorder

If you get rubella while you are pregnant, it can cause loss of a baby during pregnancy (miscarriage or stillbirth), or the baby may be born with disabilities.

Who should get the MMR vaccine?

The following people can get this vaccine:

- children starting at age 12 months who are not getting MMR-Var, the vaccine that also protects against varicella (chickenpox)
- younger babies (ages 6 to 11 months) who are having an organ transplant or are travelling within or outside of Canada where there is risk of contact with measles
- adults born in 1970 or later and children age 13 years and older whose immunization records do not show they have had the recommended number of doses of measles, mumps, or rubella vaccines
- adults born before 1970 who are healthcare workers or post-secondary healthcare students

Your healthcare provider may suggest you have the MMR vaccine if you are having a stem cell transplant.

This vaccine may also be recommended if you have contact with the measles virus and have not had all recommended doses of measles vaccine.

If a baby age 6 to 11 months gets this vaccine, it is considered off-label use. "Off-label use" means the vaccine is used differently than the way it was originally approved. Some evidence suggests that getting a dose of measles vaccine before age 12 months may affect longer-term immunity. Talk to your healthcare provider to decide if your child needs a dose before age 12 months.

How many doses do I need?

The number of doses you get of the MMR vaccine depends on your age and risk of contact with these diseases.

Children – measles, mumps, rubella

Children need 2 doses of an MMR vaccine. Children get their first dose at age 12 months and the second dose at age 18 months. Children may get the second dose earlier if they are travelling within or outside of Canada where there is risk of contact with measles, as long as it has been at least 4 weeks from their last dose of MMR.

Children usually get an MMR vaccine that is combined with the varicella vaccine (MMR-Var).

Any doses a child gets before age 12 months do not count towards the 2 doses that they need to protect them against these diseases.

Adults - measles and mumps

Adults born in 1970 or later need 2 doses of measles and mumps vaccine.

If you were born before 1970, you likely do not need this vaccine. That is because there is a high chance you had contact with measles and mumps when you were younger. Your body remembers these viruses and knows how to fight them.

You may need extra protection if you have a high risk of contact because of where you work, or what you study (if you are a student).

See reverse for more information.

If you are born before 1970 and are a healthcare worker or a post-secondary healthcare student, you need 2 doses of a measles and mumps vaccine.

Adults – rubella

Adults born in 1957 or later need at least 1 dose of rubella vaccine.

Most adults born before 1957 are thought to be protected against rubella and do not need this vaccine. You may need extra protection if you have a high risk of contact because of where you work. You will need 1 or more doses of this vaccine if you were born before 1957 and are a healthcare worker or a daycare worker.

Your healthcare provider may also suggest you get a second dose of rubella vaccine if a blood test shows that you are not protected.

If you are having an organ transplant, ask your healthcare provider how many doses of measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine you need.

Are there other vaccines that protect against measles, mumps, and rubella?

The MMR-Var vaccine protects against measles, mumps, rubella, and varicella.

How well does the vaccine work?

After 1 dose, protection is about:

- 85% to 95% for measles (2 doses: almost 100%)
- 62% to 91% for mumps (2 doses: 76% to 95%)
- 95% for rubella

Where can I get the MMR vaccine?

You can get the vaccine at your local public health or community health centre.

Are there side effects from the MMR vaccine?

There can be side effects from the MMR vaccine. They tend to be mild and go away in a few days, but side effects can happen up to 6 weeks after having this vaccine. They may include:

- redness where you had the needle that may look red on lighter skin or purple on darker skin
- swelling, or feeling sore where you had the needle
- burning or stinging where you had the needle for a short time
- getting upset easily
- trouble sleeping
- a fever
- body aches
- red eyes
- an earache
- a rash that may be measles-like (a blotchy, red rash that may look red on lighter skin or purple or hard to see on darker skin)
- a sore throat, runny nose, or cough
- feeling sick to your stomach (nausea), stomach pain, vomiting (throwing up)
- loose stool (diarrhea) or hard stool (constipation)

At least 1 out of 100 people who got this vaccine reported 1 or more of these side effects. In some cases, it is unknown if the vaccine caused these side effects.

It is important to stay at the clinic for 15 minutes after your vaccine. Some people may have a rare but serious allergic reaction called anaphylaxis. If anaphylaxis happens, you will get medicine to treat the symptoms.

It is rare to have a serious side effect after a vaccine. Call Health Link at 811 to report any serious or unusual side effects.

How can I manage side effects?

- To help with soreness and swelling, put a cool, wet cloth over the area where you had the needle.
- There is medicine to help with a fever or pain. Check with your healthcare provider if you are not sure what medicine or dose to take. Follow the directions on the package.
- Some people with health problems, such as a weakened immune system, must call their healthcare provider if they get a fever. If you have been told to do this, call your healthcare provider even if you think the fever is from the vaccine.
- The rashes you could get after this vaccine are not contagious (you cannot spread them to others).

Who may not be able to get the MMR vaccine?

You may not be able to get this vaccine if:

- You have an allergy to any part of the vaccine. Be sure to tell your healthcare provider about any allergies you may have.
- You had a severe (serious) or unusual side effect after this vaccine or one like it.
- You have a weakened immune system (because of a medicine you take or a health problem).
- You have a family history of a weakened immune system.
- You had a blood product in the past 11 months.
- You had another live vaccine in the past 6 weeks.
- You are pregnant.

If any of these apply, check with your healthcare provider or a public health nurse before you get the vaccine.

If you are planning to get pregnant, wait 1 month after getting this vaccine before you start trying to get pregnant.

Although you can get the vaccine if you have a mild illness such as a cold or fever, you should stay home until you are feeling better to prevent spreading your illness to others.

I have a fear of needles. How can I prepare for my immunization?

Many adults and children are afraid of needles. There are things you can do before, during, and after immunization to be more comfortable.



Scan the QR code, visit ahs.ca/vaccinecomfort, or call Health Link at 811 for information.

For more information about immunization



Call Health Link at 811



Scan the QR code or go to ahs.ca/immunize