MMR (Measles, Mumps, Rubella)

Ages Usually Given and Other Guidelines

- Give SC.
- Give #1 at 12-15 months. Give #2 at 4-6 years.
- Make sure that all children and teens over 4-6 years have received both doses of MMR.
- If a dose was given before 12 months of age, it should not be counted as valid dose. Repeat #1 at 12-15 months of age, with a minimum interval of 4 weeks between the invalid dose and dose #1.
- If MMR and VZV (and/or yellow fever vaccine) are not given on the same day, space them ≥ 28 days apart.
- May give with all other vaccines but at a separate site.

Minimum Intervals

- 2 doses of MMR are recommended for all children ≤ 18 years of age.
- Dose should be given whenever it is notes that a child is behind. Exception: If MMR and VZV (and/or yellow fever vaccine) are not given on the same day, space them ≥ 28 days apart.
- There should be a minimum interval of 28 days between MMR #1 and MMR #2.
- Dose #2 can be given at any time if at least 28 days have elapsed since dose #1, and both doses are administered after 1 year of age.
- DO NOT restart series, no matter how long since previous dose.
- **Synagis® and Respigam®** These special immunoglobulin preparations are used for RSV passive immunoprophylaxis in high-risk infants and toddlers. Synagis (=palivizumab), given IM, contains only monoclonal RSV antibody and thus does not interfere with any vaccine. Respigam (= RSV - IVIG), given intravenously, also contains other antibodies and thus can interfere with MMR and VZV. These two vaccines should be given ≥ 2 weeks before Respigam. If Respigam already given, wait 5 months afterwards before giving VZV; wait 9 months afterwards before giving MMR.

The sources for these guidelines are:

* Summary of Rules for Childhood and Adoles. Immunization, Immunization Action Coalition, March 2004
* Epidemiology and Prevention of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 8th Edition (January 2004)
* Dept. of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention