



Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR) Priorix®, MMR®II

The MMR vaccine protects against infection from measles, mumps and rubella in one needle.

Who should get this vaccine? ^{1,3}

- Routinely given to all children after their first birthday.
- A 2nd dose of MMR is given to all children at 4 to 6 years of age as MMRV vaccine, which also protects against Varicella (Chickenpox).
- This vaccine may also be recommended for some adults based on risk factors and previous immunization history.

How well does this vaccine work? ^{1,3}

When given on the recommended schedule:

- 85-100% of those fully vaccinated are protected against measles after 1 dose.
- 76-95% of those fully vaccinated are protected against mumps.
- 95-100% of those fully vaccinated are protected against rubella.

Is there an alternative to this vaccine?

At this time there are no other ways to prevent these diseases. Hand washing and covering the mouth and nose while coughing/sneezing can help reduce the spread of disease.

Is this vaccine safe?

The risk of a serious reaction or side effect from this vaccine is much less than the risk of measles, mumps or rubella. If you experience any side effect worse than what is listed below, please seek medical advice and notify the health unit.

Common side effects of this vaccine ^{1,3}

- Mild pain at injection site
- Redness and swelling where needle was given

Less common:

- Fever, feeling unwell and/or rash 6-23 days after the needle was given. This rash is not contagious and goes away in a few days.
- Swelling of salivary glands
- Enlargement of lymph nodes
- Joint symptoms

Rare:

- Blood disorder called Thrombocytopenia (low platelet count) which affects how the blood clots. Most often resolves within 3 months after the needle was given.
- 1 in 1,000,000 people will develop swelling of the brain (encephalitis). 1 in 1000 of those with measles will also develop this swelling of the brain.

Who should not receive this vaccine? ^{1,3}

- Anyone with an allergy to any of the vaccine components or who has had an allergic or anaphylactic reaction to this vaccine.

- This excludes allergy to eggs as the trace amount of egg protein in the MMR Vaccine appears to be insufficient to cause an allergic reaction.
- Hypersensitivity reactions that occur with MMR vaccination are usually due to other components of the vaccine (gelatin, neomycin).
- Anyone with a weakened immune system.
- Anyone who is pregnant. Women should delay pregnancy for one month after receiving a live vaccine.
- Anyone with active untreated tuberculosis (TB).
- Anyone who has had another live vaccine in the last 4 weeks.

What is in this vaccine? ²

Priorix®,	MMR®II	Also found in...
Egg protein		Eggs
Neomycin	Neomycin	Antibiotics
Lactose		Milk, Yogurt
Amino acids		Red meat, Quinoa
Mannitol		Mushrooms, trees
Sorbitol	Sorbitol	Laxatives, apricots, peaches
	Phenol red	Medicine –to measure blood flow through kidneys
	Porcine gelatin	Lunch meats, frozen desserts
	Residual components of chick embryo cell cultures	Eggs
	Fetal bovine serum	Antibiotics/Anti-inflammatories
	Medium 199 with Hank's salts	Cell culture
	Minimum essential medium (Eagle)	Cell culture
	Monosodium L-glutamate monohydrate	Tomatoes, parmesan cheese
	Potassium phosphate dibasic (anhydrous)	Food additive
	Potassium phosphate monobasic	Food additive
	Recombinant human albumin	Drug manufacturing
	Sodium bicarbonate	Antacids
	Sodium phosphate dibasic/monobasic	Laxatives, food additive-emulsifier, leavening agent for baked goods
	Sucrose	Table sugar

We ask you to:

- Check
 - Your child's yellow immunization card or health record.
 - Visit our website to share your immunization record with us.
- Contact
 - Your child's family physician or health-care provider to obtain records, or to get missing vaccinations
- Share



References:

1. Canadian Immunization Guide. Part 4-Active Vaccines. Ottawa: Public Health Agency of Canada; 2017.
2. Canadian Immunization Guide. Part 1-Key Immunization Information 2013. Table 1: Types and contents of vaccines available for use in Canada. Ottawa: Public Health Agency of Canada; 2017.
3. Moore, D. Your Child's Best Shot (4th ed.). Canadian Paediatric Society, 2015.