

Measles

it isn't "just a rash"

The measles virus is highly contagious and weakens the immune system, making it extremely dangerous, especially to children.



If one person has measles, up to **9 out of 10 people** around them will also become infected if they are not protected.



SYMPTOMS

Cough
High Fever
Runny Nose
Red/Watery Eyes (Pink Eye)
Tiny White Spots Inside Mouth
Raised Rash



THE RISK

About 3 out of 10 people who get measles will develop complications, and **1 out of 5 unvaccinated people** with measles will be sick enough to be hospitalized.



Don't risk your child experiencing severe complications like pneumonia or brain swelling.

Pneumonia is the most common cause of death from measles in young children.

VACCINATION IS OUR BEST DEFENSE



Two doses of the measles vaccine are 97% effective, while one dose is 93% effective at preventing severe complications - keeping kids healthy & thriving.

MMR VACCINE RECOMMENDATIONS & ROUTINE SCHEDULE FOR COUNTIES WITH SUSPECTED COMMUNITY TRANSMISSION AND BORDERING COUNTIES

QUESTIONS?

Learn more about measles and MMR vaccination:



If you or your child haven't received the measles vaccine, reach out to your healthcare provider to get vaccinated or to discuss the vaccine today.

Keep Kansans Healthy & Thriving!

Updated Measles (MMR) Vaccination Recommendations



These updates are for counties with suspected community transmission and bordering counties.

When public health investigations identify cases of measles with no clear linkage to other confirmed cases, or no linkage to locations with known potential for exposure, community transmission is suspected.



INFANTS (6–11 MONTHS)

Get an early dose of MMR vaccine (infant dose), then follow CDC's schedule:

- Another dose at 12 through 15 months of age *and*
- A final dose at 4 through 6 years of age

Reminder: The MMRV (measles, mumps, rubella, and **varicella/chickenpox**) vaccine should not be given to children younger than 12 months.



TEENS AND ADULTS

- **Those previously vaccinated with one dose** of MMR vaccine should receive a second dose.
- **Those with no evidence of immunity** should receive one dose of MMR vaccine immediately and follow with a second dose at least 28 days later.



CHILDREN (12+ MONTHS) *

Those who are not yet vaccinated should receive

- One dose immediately *and*
- A second dose at least 28 days after the first

Those previously vaccinated with one dose should receive

- A second dose at least 28 days after the first

*Two doses given after a child's first birthday provides lifelong protection. Children who received an early dose at 6–11 months due to international travel should follow CDC's schedule for a total of three doses:

- Another dose at 12 through 15 months of age (*at least 28 days after first dose*) *and*
- A final dose at 4 through 6 years of age



Questions? Contact your healthcare provider!

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