

Pepin

and the
*Measles, Mumps
and Rubella*
Vaccine



TEXAS TECH
UNIVERSITY
HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER
AT EL PASO

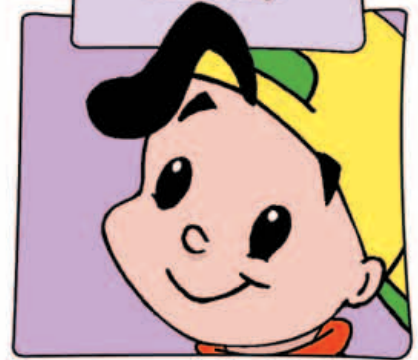


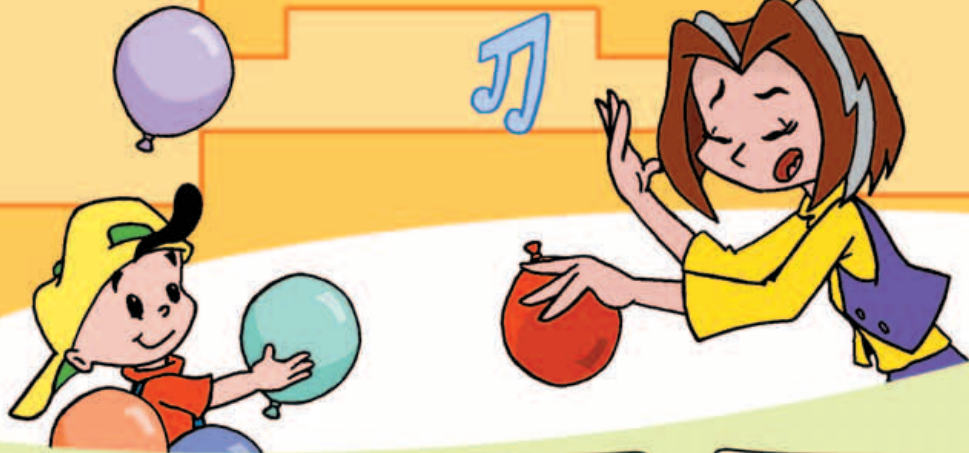
Pepin

and the Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR) Vaccine



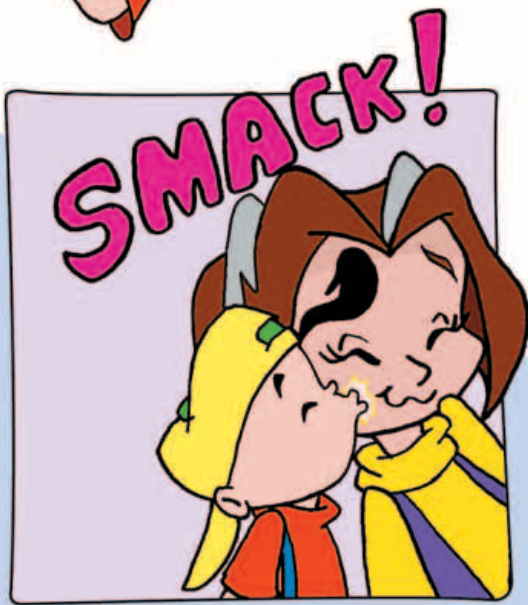
Pepin is one year
old today!





I am trying to prepare
you a surprise party.
Please be good.

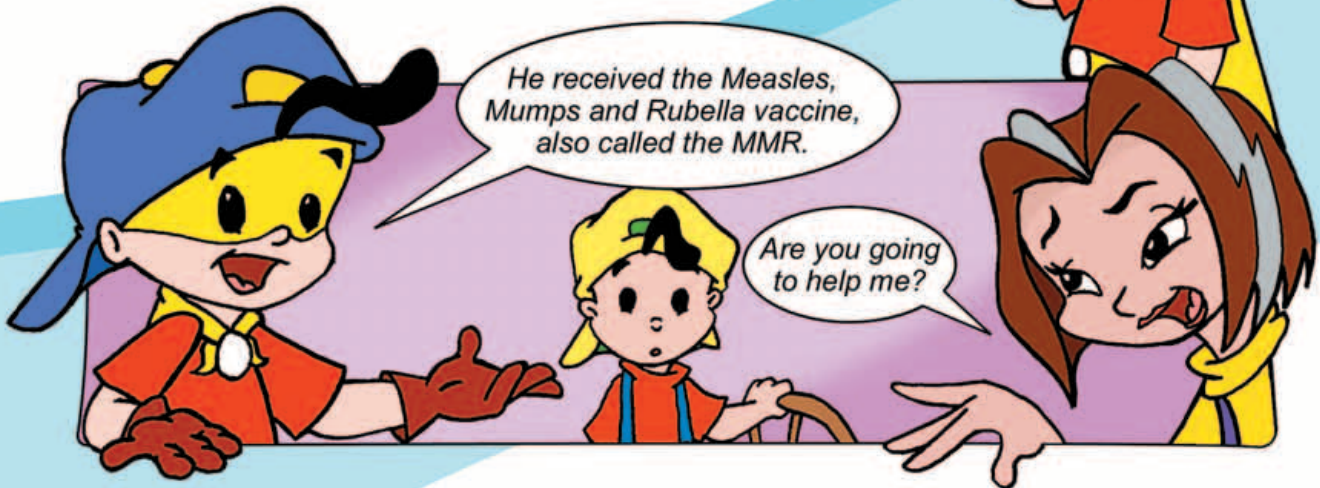






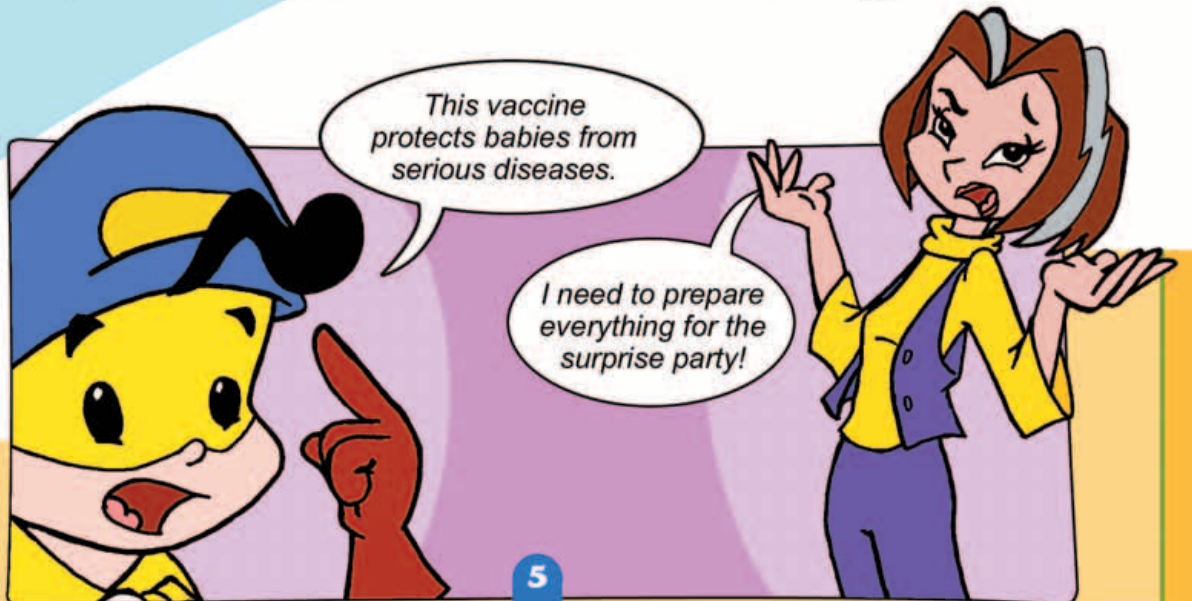


Today
Pepin went to the
Pediatrician.



He received the Measles,
Mumps and Rubella vaccine,
also called the MMR.

Are you going
to help me?

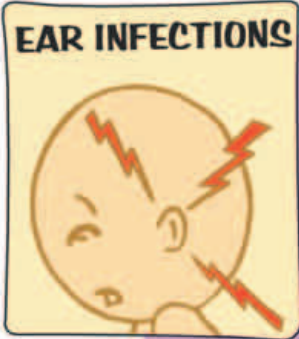
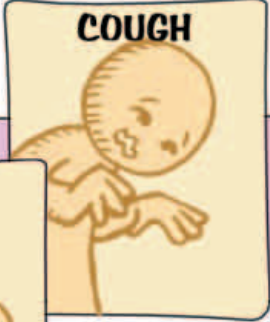


This vaccine
protects babies from
serious diseases.

I need to prepare
everything for the
surprise party!



Measles, for example, can cause rash, cough, and fever...



...and can lead to ear infections, pneumonia...



...diarrhea, seizures...



...brain damage, and even death.

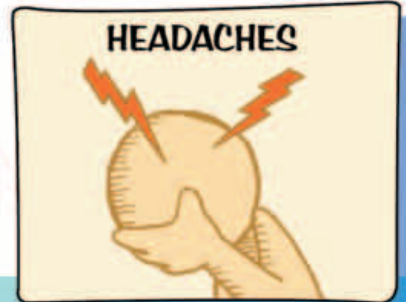




Mumps can cause fever, headaches, swollen glands under the jaw, hearing loss, meningitis...



FEVER



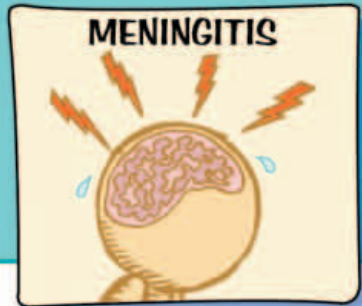
HEADACHES



SWOLLEN GLANDS



HEARING LOSS



MENINGITIS



...and in males, can cause painful swollen testicles and make the person sterile.



Rubella causes rash, mild fever, swollen glands, and arthritis, mostly in women.



RASH



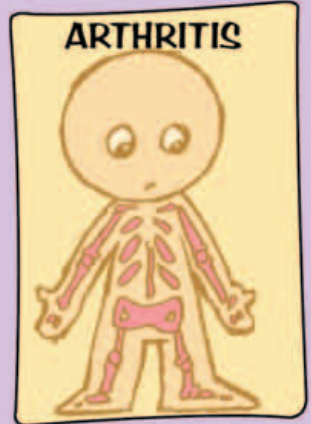
MILD FEVER



SWOLLEN GLANDS



ARTHRITIS



If a pregnant woman is infected with Rubella, she can lose her baby...





...or the baby can be born with birth defects such as...



...or other serious problems.

Can I help Pepin not to get sick?

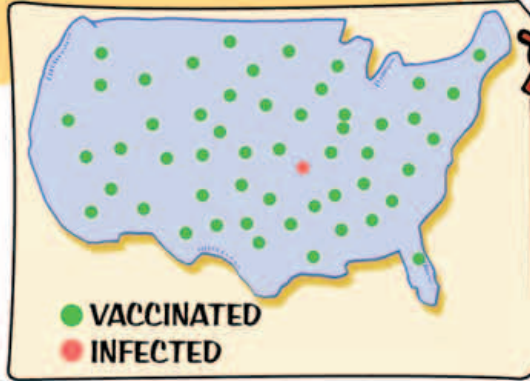


Vaccination is the best way to protect against measles, mumps, and rubella.





Because most children get the vaccine, the disease has almost been eliminated.

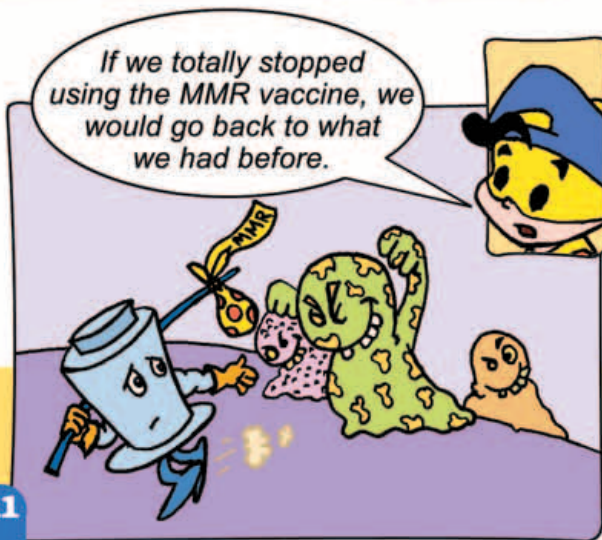
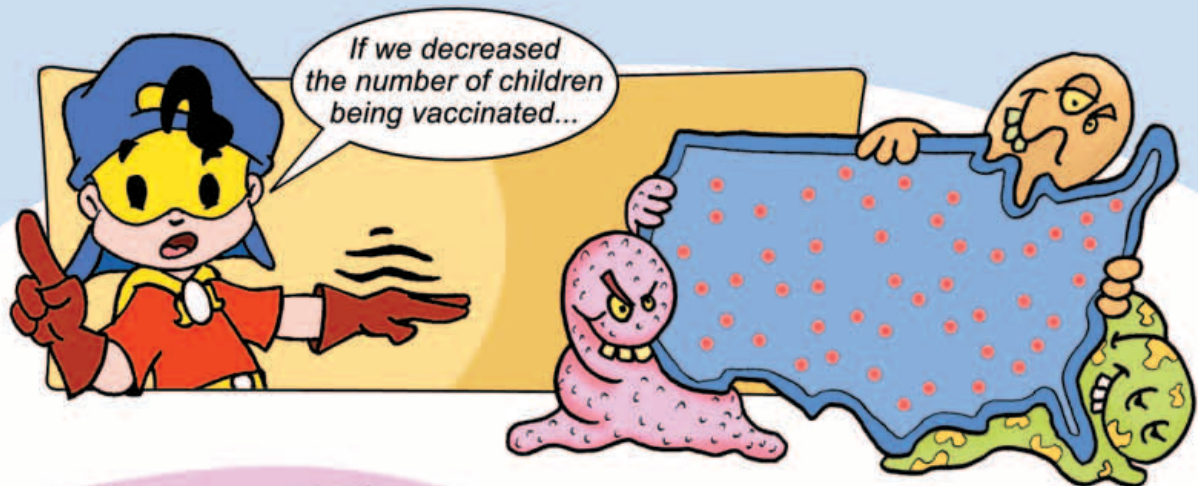


Then, Pepin will not get sick.



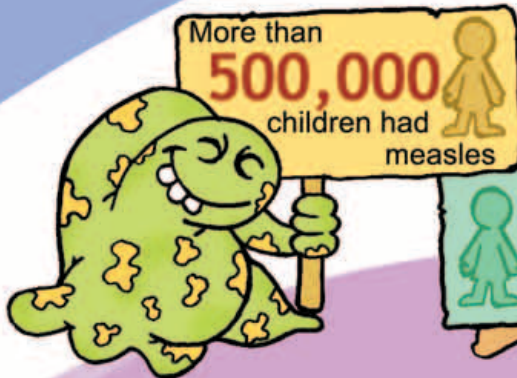
Let us continue with the preparations for the party.



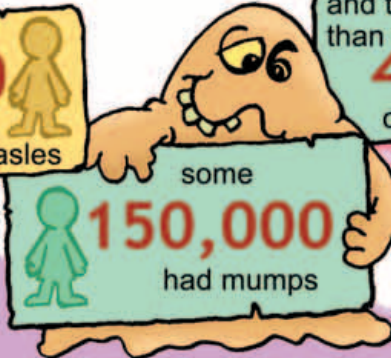




Before the vaccine was used in this country...



More than **500,000** children had measles

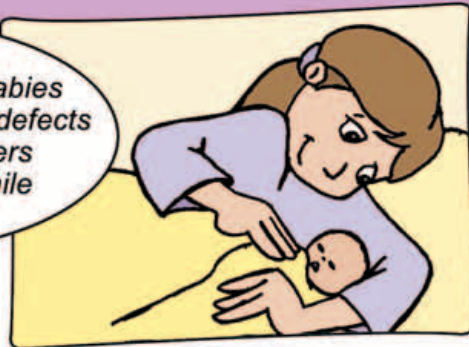


some **150,000** had mumps

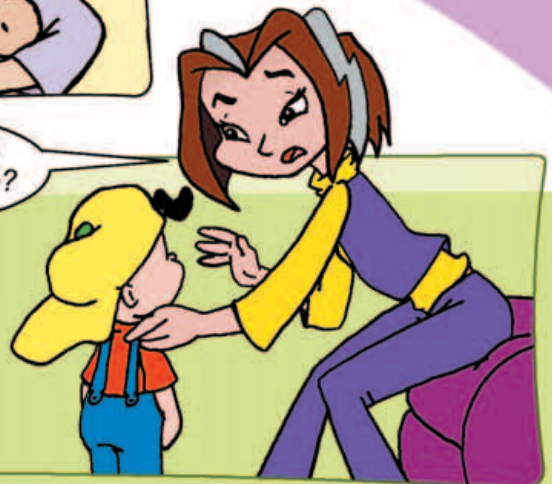
and there were more than **47,000** cases of rubella.

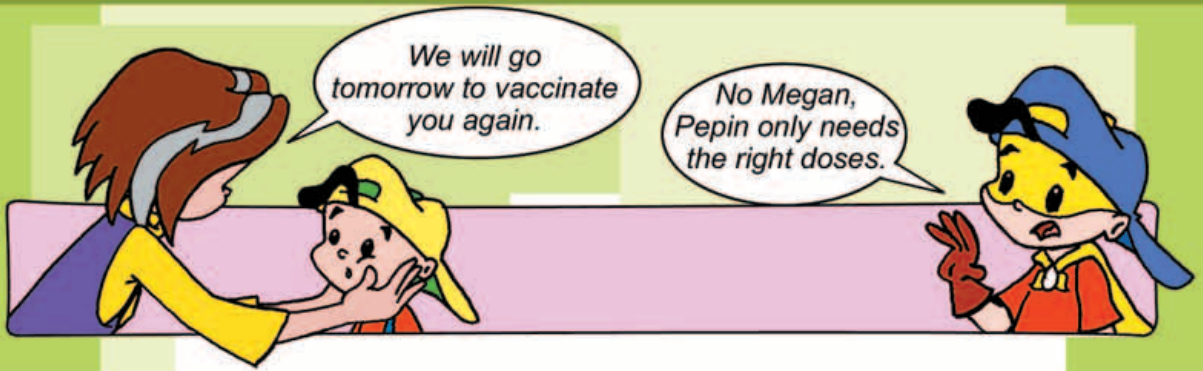


In addition, close to a thousand babies were born with serious defects because their mothers became infected while pregnant.

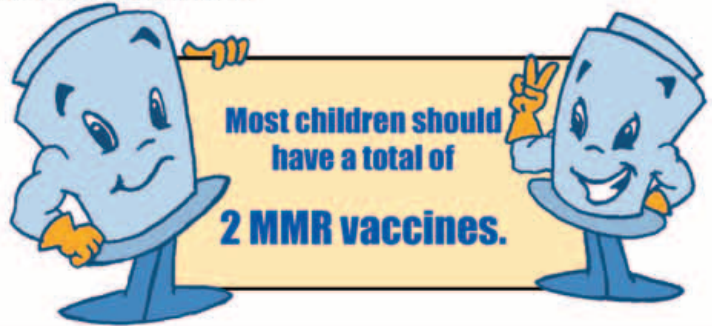


Pepin did you get the vaccine?





The Measles, Mumps and Rubella vaccine schedule is as follows:



One at 12 to 15 months of age and...



...the second at 4 to 6 years of age or before middle school or junior high school.



Some other vaccinations might be given at the same time.



All children can receive the vaccine?

Certain children should not receive the vaccine...

...including those born with a disease which makes them less able to fight serious infections.

Also included are those treated with radiotherapy or with drugs such as long-term steroids and...

...children with cancer or with a serious allergy to eggs or to the drug neomycin.

Radiotherapy

Drugs



Can I determine that on my own?

You can ask the nurse or doctor.



The nurse or doctor will determine whether the child should receive the vaccine.



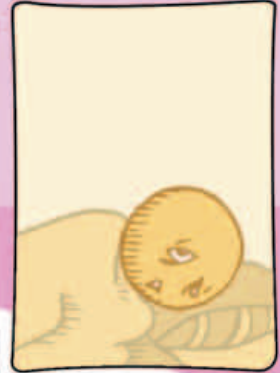
Pepin!!!

Children with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infections usually should get the MMR vaccine.





It's also important to tell the doctor if the child is moderately or severely ill.



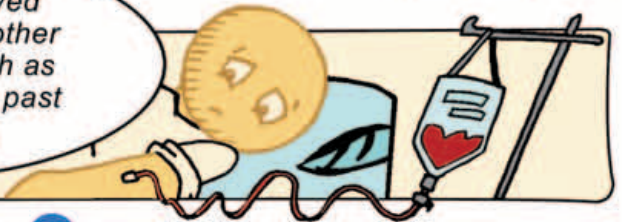
Also tell the doctor if the child had any serious allergic reaction or other problem after receiving the MMR vaccine or...

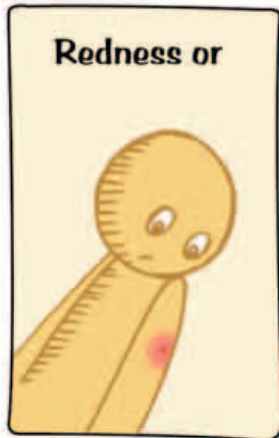
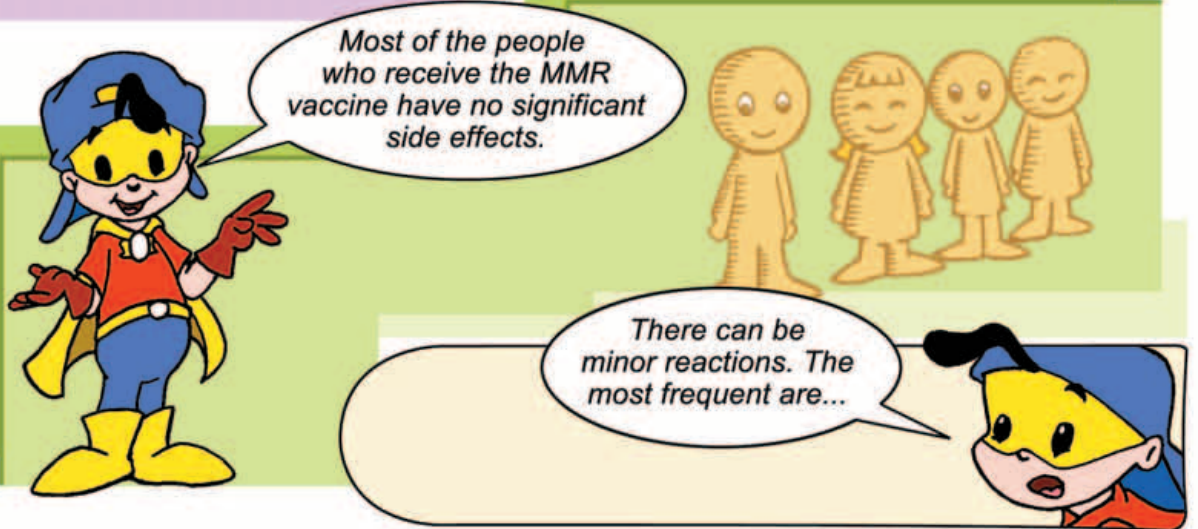
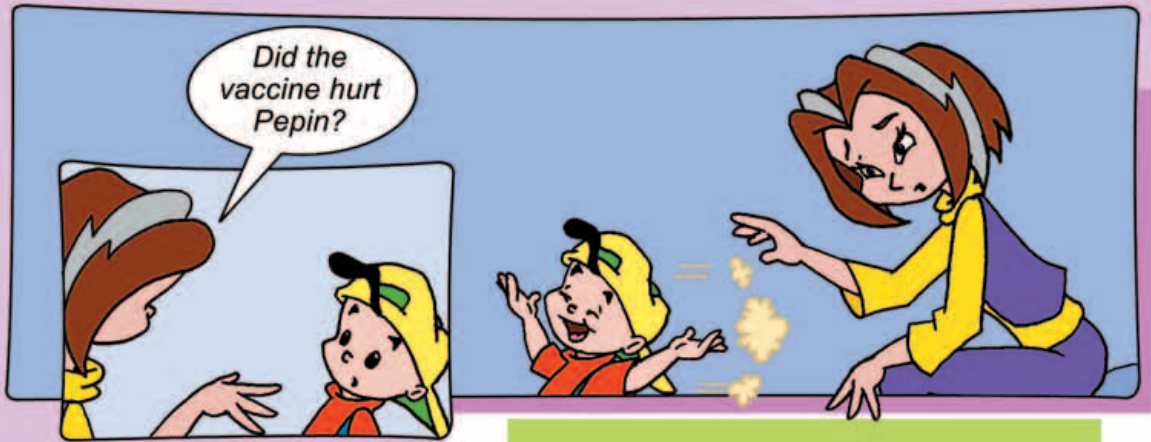


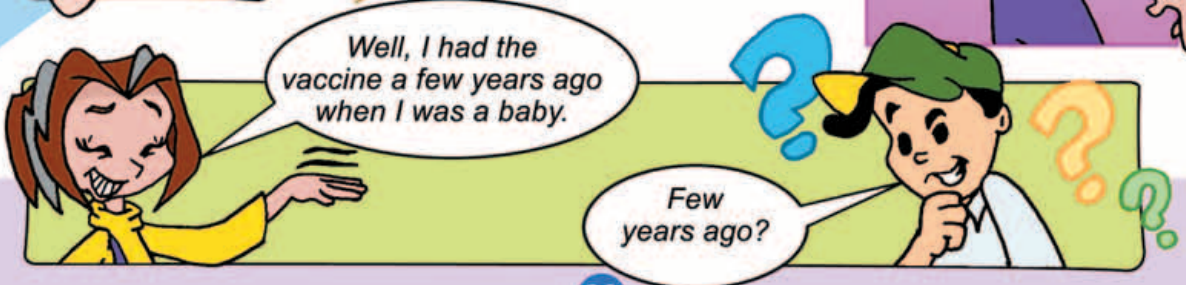
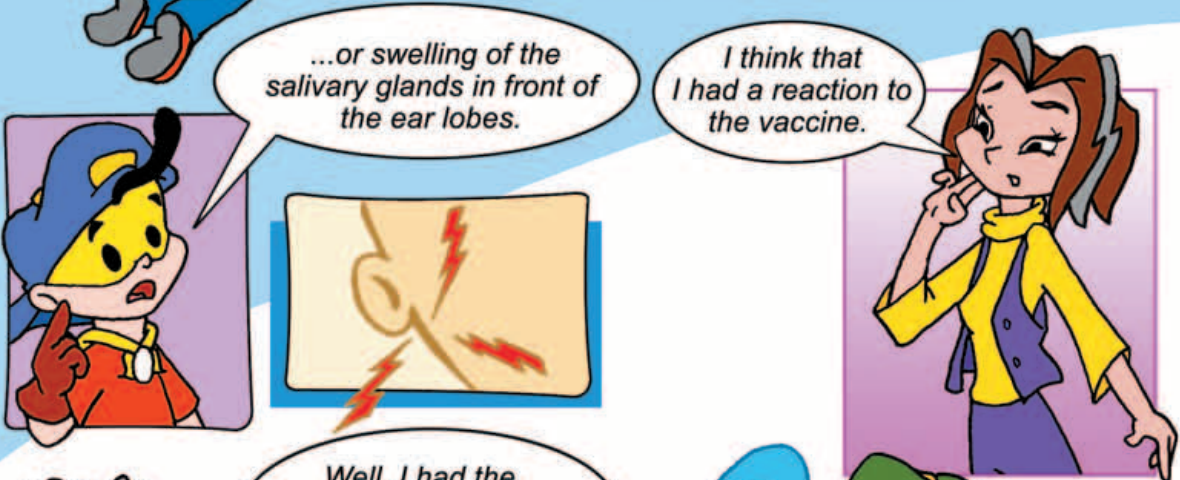
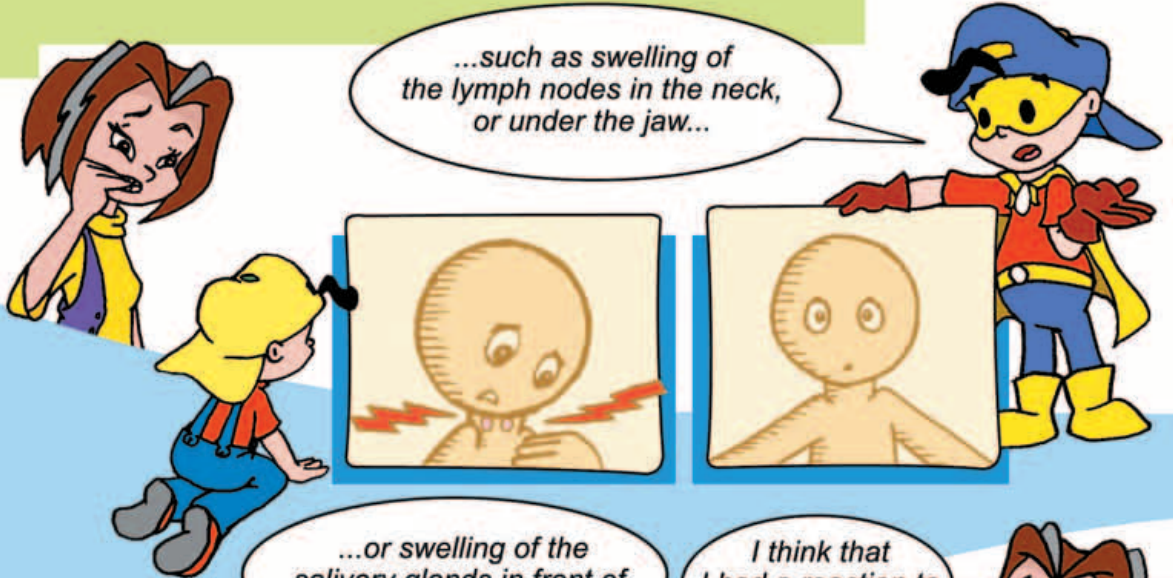
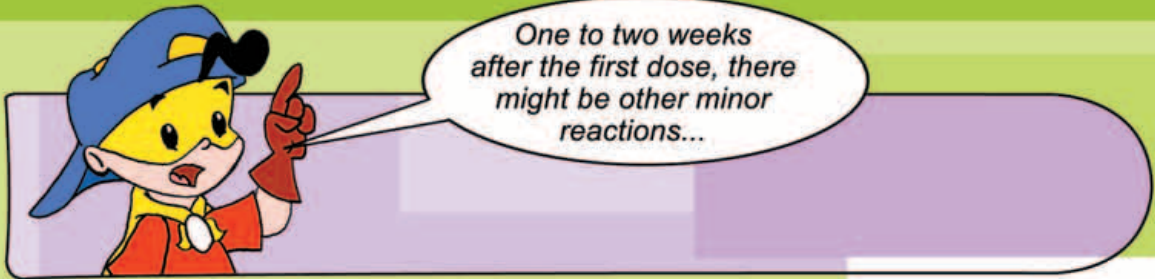
...ever had a seizure, or has a parent, brother or sister who has had seizures or...



...if the child received gamma-globulin or other blood products, such as a transfusion, in the past several months.





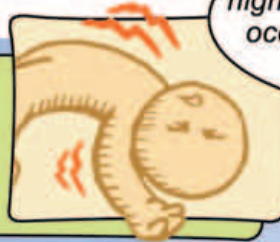


Minor reactions occur in 5 to 15 out of every 100 doses and includes fever and rash.

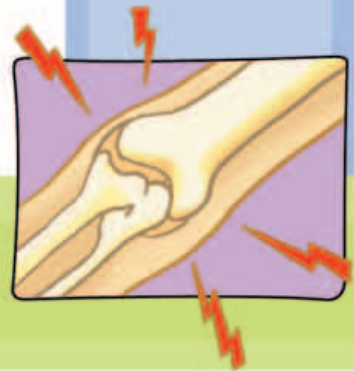


Fever of 103 or higher and/or a rash can occur and usually last 1 to 2 days.

Infrequently, seizures can occur from the fever.

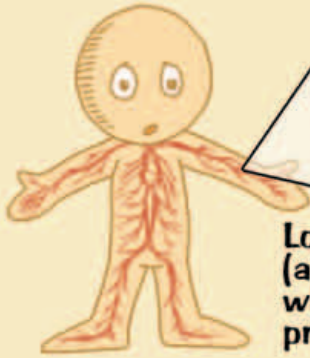


One to three weeks after the first dose, one out of every 100 young women might experience pain, stiffness, or swelling in one or more joints lasting up to 3 days.



Rarely, and most commonly in women, the pain or stiffness lasts a month or longer, or might come and go.





Low number of platelets (a type of blood cell) which can lead to bleeding problems.

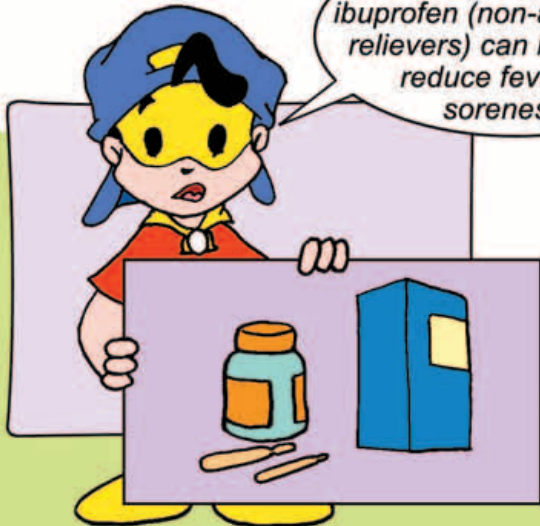
This is almost always temporary.



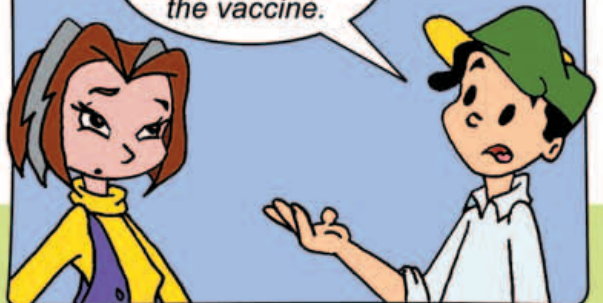
Can you take something for the pain?



Acetaminophen or ibuprofen (non-aspirin pain relievers) can be used to reduce fever and soreness.



Oh Megan! you did not receive the vaccine.



Severe problems occur very rarely and can include:



Serious allergic reactions.



Long-term seizures.

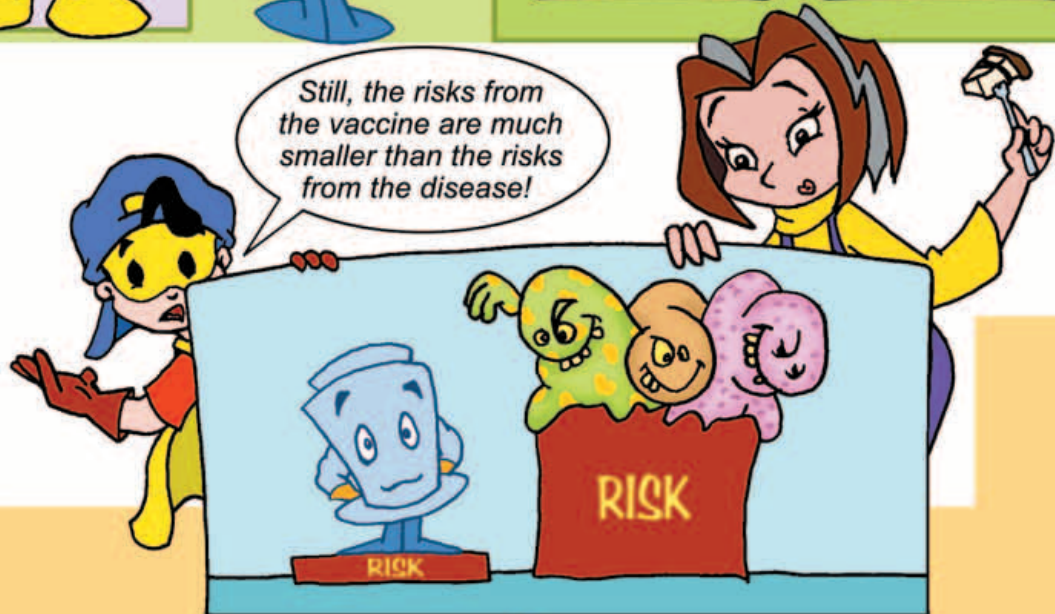
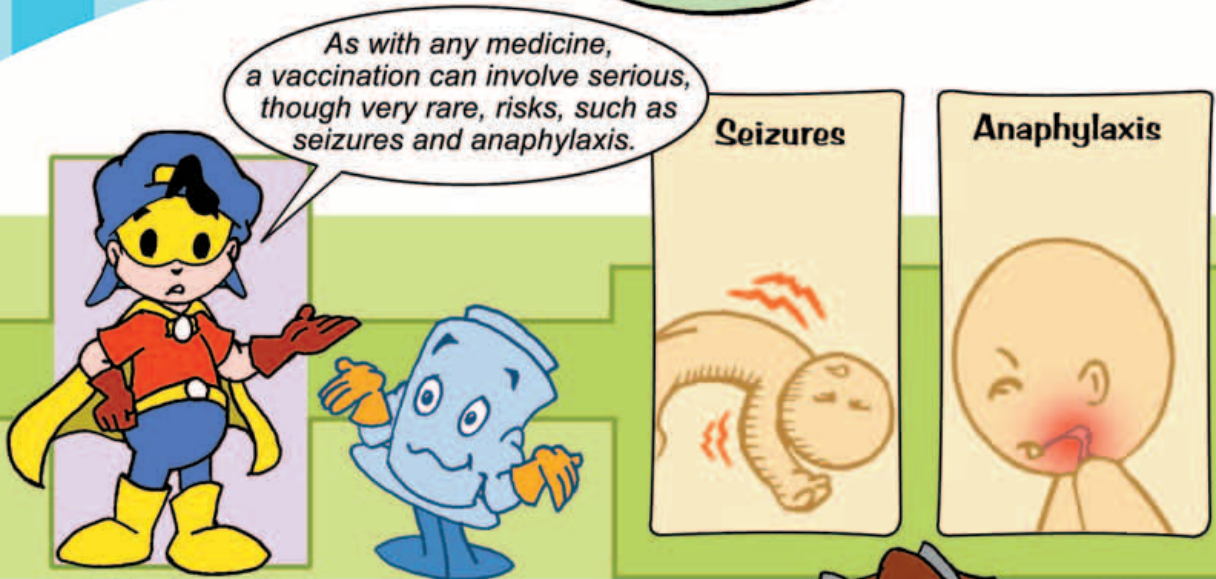
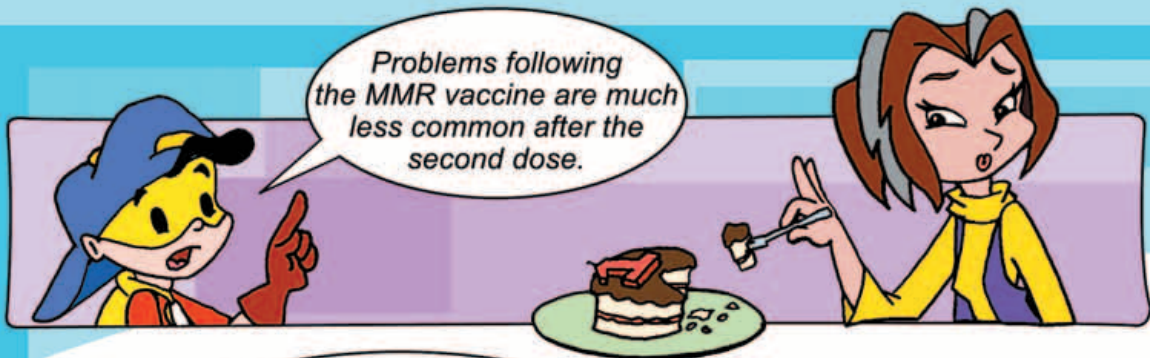


Decreased consciousness or

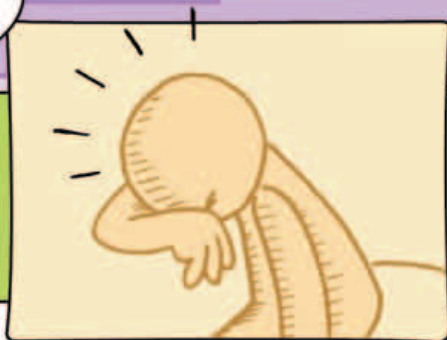


Coma.

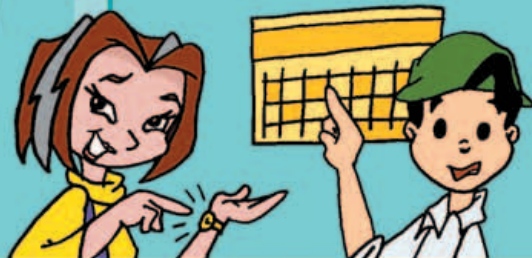




If there is a serious reaction: Call a doctor or get the person to a doctor right away.



Write down what happened and the date and time it happened.



Ask your doctor, nurse,
or health department to file a
Vaccine Adverse Event Report Form

or call toll free,

1-800-822-7967

www.vaers.org

The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program

*provides financial compensation for persons
thought to be injured by vaccines*

For details call toll free,

1-800-338-2382

www.hrsa.gov/osp/vicp





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Pepin and the **Measles, Mumps and Rubella Vaccine**



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