### Are you up-to-date on immunizations?

**Infants under 12 months:**
- Too young to get vaccinated (unless they are exposed). Make sure close contacts are vaccinated.

**Preschool age children (1-3 years):**
- One dose of MMR vaccine.

**School age children (4+ years):**
- Two doses of MMR vaccine.

**Adults are considered immune with any one of the following:**
- Have a record of two doses of MMR vaccine.
  - *Note: If vaccinated before 1997, you might have only received one dose. An additional dose is not needed unless you are exposed or if you will be in a higher risk setting (traveling internationally, health care workers, college students, etc.).*
- Born before 1957.
- Have evidence of prior measles illness or lab-confirmed immunity.

### Were you exposed to measles or do you travel internationally?

**Infants under 12 months:**
- MMR vaccine can be given starting at 6 months. Vaccine should be given within 72 hours of exposure.

**Preschool age children (1-3 years):**
- A second dose of MMR vaccine can be given if at least 28 days have passed since first dose. Vaccine should be given within 72 hours of exposure.

**School age children (4+ years):**
- Fully protected with two appropriately spaced doses. No action needed.
- If not vaccinated, vaccine should be given within 72 hours of exposure.

**Adults:**
- If considered immune, no action needed.
- If not considered immune, vaccine should be given within 72 hours of exposure.
- If born before 1957, vaccine can be given.

### Exposed high-risk individuals

Immune globulin (Ig) can be effective for high-risk individuals (infants too young for vaccination, pregnant people, and those who are severely immunocompromised) within 6 days of exposure.