

Tips for Reading International Vaccine Records

Look for the **dates** of administration, **intervals** between doses, and **age** at the time of vaccination.

- Be aware that some countries record dates with the day and month listed *before* the year (e.g., 30/1/2016 would be January 30, 2016).

The measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine and the measles, mumps, rubella, varicella (MMRV) vaccine are the two licensed vaccines that protect against measles in the United States. There are other names and schedules for measles vaccines outside of the United States:



In Venezuela

- The measles vaccine in Venezuela is called **SRP**.
- The **SRP** vaccine is administered at 12 and 18 months.
- Additional translations of the MMR vaccine are available here:



SCAN HERE



In Haiti

- The measles vaccine was introduced in Haiti in 1982 and was replaced by a combination measles–rubella (MR) vaccine in 2008.
- A MR vaccine is administered at 9 months and between 12-23 months.
- Haiti's measles schedule does not meet the United States standards.

ACCEPTABLE EVIDENCE OF IMMUNITY AGAINST MEASLES:

There must be written documentation of one of the following:

- 1 or more doses of measles administered on or after first birthday for preschool-aged children and adults that are not at high risk.
- 2 or more doses for school-aged children, adolescents, and adults at high risk, including college students, healthcare personnel, and international travelers.
- Additional acceptable evidence of immunity:
 - Laboratory evidence of immunity
 - Laboratory evidence of disease
 - Birth before 1957*

Providers should only accept written, dated records as evidence of vaccination. Verbal reports of prior vaccination should not be counted.

*During an outbreak of measles, healthcare facilities should recommend 2 doses of MMR vaccine at the appropriate interval for unvaccinated *healthcare personnel* regardless of birth year if they lack laboratory evidence of measles immunity.

DETERMINING RE-VACCINATION FOR REFUGEE / MIGRANT POPULATIONS:

- If a person cannot produce written documentation OR documentation is invalid or incorrectly documented (ex: date recorded before birth), they should receive two doses of MMR.
- If a clinician has a concern about vaccine validity or falsification of records, two doses of MMR should be considered.
- Know that severe pediatric malnutrition at the time of immunizations may impair immune response.
- When in doubt give MMR. It is safe.