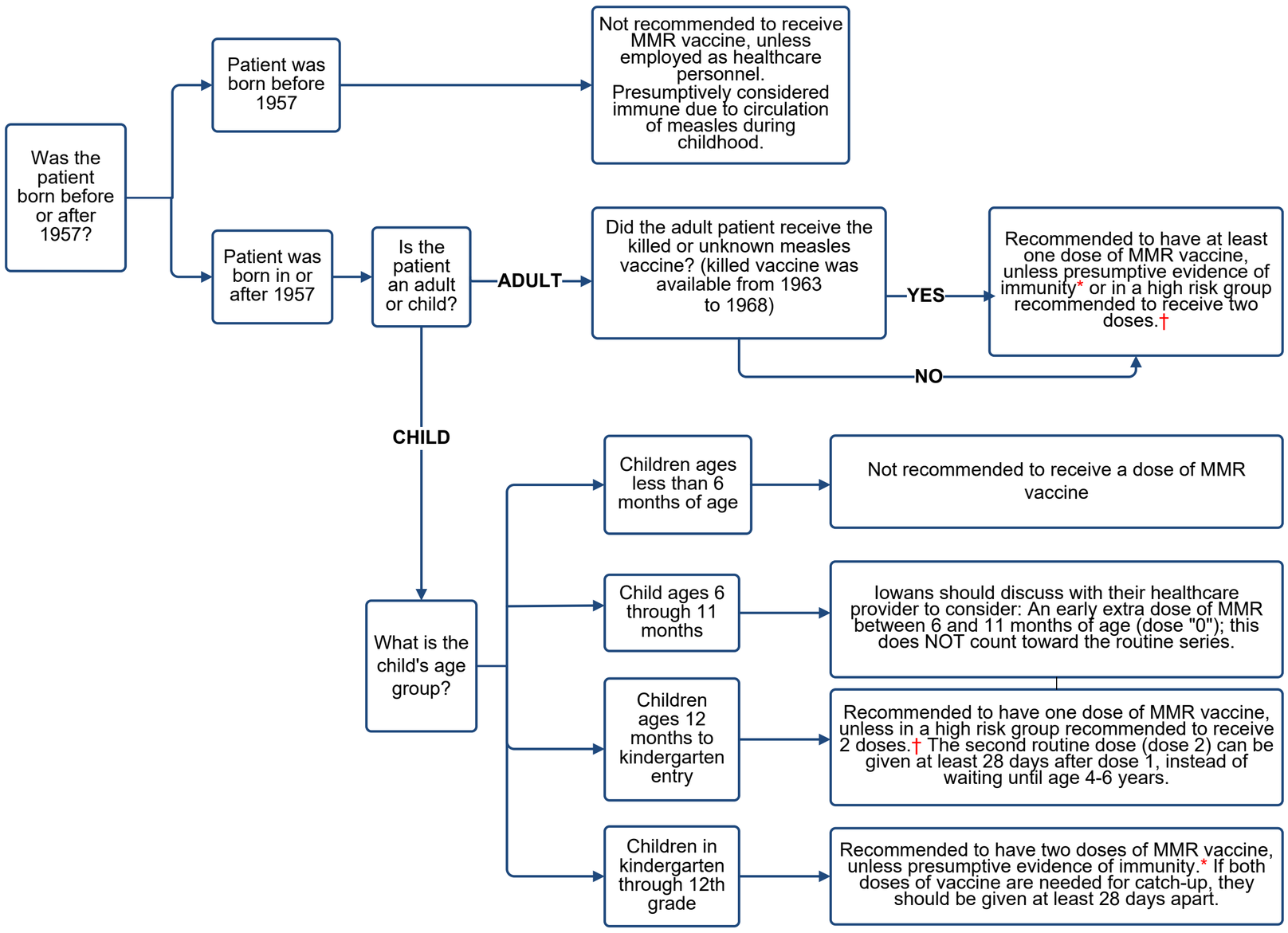
Measles Immunity and Vaccine Recommendations

August 2026



Note: Anyone born after 1957 should be able to produce documentation of receiving a live-attenuated measles containing vaccine. Anyone without documentation of a measles containing vaccine who is in doubt about their vaccine status should receive at least one dose of MMR vaccine. Healthcare personnel, international travelers, and post-secondary education students should receive two doses of MMR vaccine, separated by at least 28 days.

Contraindications to receiving MMR vaccine:

- Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to vaccine component
- Have a weakened immune system due to disease (such as cancer or HIV/AIDS) or medical treatments (such as radiation, immunotherapy, steroids or chemotherapy)
- Pregnancy
- Have a parent, brother, or sister with a history of immune system problems

*Presumptive evidence of immunity includes any of the following (documented, rather than self-reported):

- Written documentation of age-appropriate vaccination
- Laboratory confirmation of past infection or had blood tests that show you are immune to measles
- Born before 1957

†High risk groups recommended to receive 2 doses of MMR (or have presumptive evidence of immunity*):

- International travelers:
  - Adults and children ages 12 months or older: 2 doses of MMR vaccine
  - Children ages 6 to 11 months: 1 dose of MMR vaccine
- Healthcare personnel (even if born before 1957)
- Students at post-high school educational institutions

‡ For complete recommendations visit: https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/?CDC_AAref_Val=https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/