

Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR) Vaccine Consent Form



What are Measles, Mumps and Rubella?

Measles is a serious infection. It causes high fever, cough, rash, runny nose and watery eyes which can last for 1-2 weeks. It can be complicated by ear infections or pneumonia in 1 out of 10 children with measles. Measles can also be complicated by encephalitis, an infection of the brain. About 1 out of 1,000 children with measles may get encephalitis. Measles causes death in 1 out of about 3,000 cases. Rarely, measles is complicated by a disease called SSPE (subacute sclerosing panencephalitis), a very severe and fatal brain infection. Measles can cause a pregnant woman to have a miscarriage or give birth prematurely. Measles spreads very easily from person-to-person. It is passed from an infected person to others through coughing, sneezing or talking. Before a vaccine was widely used, almost all children got measles.

Mumps can cause fever, headaches and swelling of the cheeks and jaw. The swelling is caused by an infection of the salivary glands. Mumps can cause meningitis, an infection of the fluid and lining covering the brain and spinal cord. About 1 in 10 people with mumps get meningitis. Fortunately, mumps meningitis does not usually cause permanent damage. Mumps can cause deafness in some people. Mumps can cause very painful, swollen testicles in about 1 out of 4 teenage boys or adult men. This rarely causes sterility. Mumps can cause a painful infection of the ovaries in one out of 20 women. Mumps infection during the first three months of pregnancy may increase the risk of miscarriage. People can get mumps from an infected person coughing or sneezing around them or simply talking to them. It can also be spread through contact with the saliva of an infected person.

Rubella (German Measles) is very dangerous in pregnant women. If a woman gets rubella in the early part of a pregnancy, it is very likely that her baby will die or be severely handicapped. Rubella is usually a mild illness in children; up to half of the infections with rubella occur without a rash. The disease can be more severe in older children and adults, especially women. Rubella may cause fever, sore throat, swollen glands in the neck and a rash on the face and neck. Temporary aches, pains and swelling of the joints are common in adolescents and adults, especially females. Rubella can be followed by chronic arthritis. It can also cause temporary blood clotting problems and encephalitis (swelling of the brain). Rubella spreads by contact with an infected person through coughing, sneezing or talking.

How effective is the MMR vaccine? The vaccine protects about 99% of those who get two doses of the measles vaccine. It protects 95% of people against mumps and about 98% of people against rubella. Protection from measles, mumps and rubella after getting the vaccine is probably life-long. Vaccination also makes these diseases milder.

Is the MMR vaccine safe? Yes. Most will have no side effects. The MMR vaccine can cause a rash or fever in some children 5-12 days after the needle is given and may last for a few days. Occasionally, the high fever can cause a convulsion. This does not make the child any more likely to get epilepsy, brain damage or any other nerve problems. Convulsions caused by high fever are more likely to occur in children who have had convulsions before or whose parents, brothers or sisters have had convulsions. The mumps part of the vaccine may cause fever and swelling of the glands in the neck. Meningitis may occur very rarely, in 1 in 800,000 people who get the vaccine. The meningitis caused by the mumps vaccine is mild, and permanent brain damage does not occur. The rubella part of the vaccine may cause a mild fever, rash or swelling of the glands in the neck in 1 out of 7 children. This usually happens 6-10 days after getting the shot and lasts for 1 to 2 days. Less than 1 in 200 children may develop swelling and pain in some joints after the vaccine. Up to 1 in 4 teenage girls and adult women may get painful swelling of some joints within 1-3 weeks after vaccination. The joint pain and swelling usually lasts only a few days. Rarely, chronic arthritis may occur. Rarely, mild, temporary blood clotting problems have been reported during the month following immunization and do not result in long-term problems. There is no risk of a pregnant woman or anyone else catching measles, mumps or rubella from a child who has been vaccinated recently. It is safe to give this vaccine to women who are breastfeeding. On the whole, the benefits of the vaccine are much greater than the risks. Feel free to discuss the risks and benefits with your doctor or nurse practitioner.

How is the vaccine given? The MMR vaccine is given in one needle and is given to children soon **after** their first birthday and again (or second dose) at 18 months of age. Vaccination against MMR is required by law for all children attending school in Ontario (unless exempted). This vaccine should also be given to adults who are not protected against measles, mumps or rubella. Pregnant women who have been told that they are not protected against rubella, should receive the MMR vaccine as soon as they are no longer pregnant.

Who should NOT have the MMR vaccine? The following individuals should not have the MMR vaccine:

- anyone who has documentation of having previously received two doses of the MMR vaccine;
- anyone who has documentation from a physician/nurse practitioner of all three mumps, measles, and rubella diseases;
- anyone who is ill with a fever or infection worse than a cold (defer vaccination until feeling better);
- anyone who has had a severe allergic reaction (called anaphylaxis) to a prior dose of this vaccine or its components including gelatin and an antibiotic called neomycin;
- anyone taking medication that lowers the body's ability to fight infections;
- females who are pregnant, suspect they may be pregnant or are trying to get pregnant: If you discover you are pregnant after receiving the vaccine, call your doctor (the risk of damage to the fetus in this type of situation is small). Pregnancy should be avoided for 1 month following immunization with MMR vaccine; and/or
- anyone who received a blood transfusion or immune globulin therapy within the past 3 to 12 months.

If you are in any of these groups, please talk to your doctor, nurse practitioner or Health Unit nurses. NOTE: The MMR vaccine products *may* contain trace quantities of egg proteins, but the amount is not felt to be enough to cause an allergic reaction. The MMR vaccine may be given to people who are allergic to eggs even if they have hives, wheezing, difficulty breathing, or swelling of the face or mouth after eating eggs, as long as they are observed after the vaccine for a reaction.

Should I keep a record? Provide your doctor with the vaccination date and record it on your yellow immunization card. Provide this information to the Health Unit if your child is in elementary or high school.

Where do I get more information? Call your doctor or the Health Unit or go to www.health.gov.on.ca

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Please complete the following if you would like to be vaccinated with the MMR vaccine:

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____

Address: _____

City _____ Postal Code: _____

Birthdate: _____ Ont. Health Card No. _____ - _____ - _____
year/ month/ day

Gender: M F School/Day Nursery: _____

Name of Parent/Guardian if under 14 years old: _____

Home Phone: _____ Cell Phone: _____

1. Have you previously received this vaccine? No Yes → date: _____

2. Do you have any known sensitivities/allergies to any components of this vaccine, including gelatin or neomycin? No Yes

3. Have you received a blood transfusion or immune globulin therapy within the last three to twelve months? No Yes

4. Are you on medication that lowers your immune system? No Yes

5. Do you have a coagulation (bleeding) disorder? No Yes

6. Are you pregnant OR think you may be pregnant OR are you planning to get pregnant? No Yes

7. Are you planning on getting a Mantoux test (TB skin test) in the next 4-6 weeks? No Yes →
Since the measles component of the MMR vaccine can temporarily suppress tuberculin reactivity, if a Mantoux test is required, it must be done on the same day as the MMR vaccine or delayed for 4-6 weeks.

I have read or had explained to me the information about the Measles, Mumps and Rubella vaccine and I have had the chance to ask questions, which were answered to my satisfaction. I ask that I/above-named be vaccinated against Measles, Mumps and Rubella.

Print the name of the person completing this form if different from above: _____

Relationship to the above (parent/guardian): _____

Signature of client/parent/guardian: _____ Date: _____

Contact in case of an emergency: _____ Phone: _____

For Nurse's Use

Did client indicate they have any known contraindications to the vaccine? No Yes → do not immunize

The above student received the MMR vaccine as follows:

Lot # _____ Date: _____ Time: _____ am pm
year/ month/ day

Manufacturer: _____ Route: Subcutaneously Dose: _____ ml

Site: right upper arm left upper arm other → describe _____

Nurse's Signature: _____ RN RPN Nurse's initials: _____

Comments:

Invoiced IRIS entry