

MMR combination vaccination for young children:

Rubella

The numbers are for children and adolescents who came into contact with the rubella virus. They received either no vaccination or the full vaccination against rubella, in the form of the MMR combination vaccination in infancy. The children and adolescents were observed up to the age of 15. The ranges indicate uncertainties due to existing vaccines, age and study differences, and statistical estimates.

	1,000 children and adolescents <u>without</u> MMR combination vaccination in case of contact with the rubella virus	1,000 children and adolescents <u>with</u> MMR combination vaccination in case of contact with the rubella virus
Benefits		
How many get rubella?	500	35 (15-55)
For how many pregnant women does rubella cause severe malformations in their unborn child up to the <u>12th week of pregnancy</u> ?	400 (350-450)	16 (13-18)
For how many pregnant women does rubella cause severe malformations in their unborn child between the <u>13th and 20th week of pregnancy</u> ?	85	6 (3-9)
Side effects		
How many have a febrile convulsion as a result of vaccination?	-	1 (0-2)
How many experience platelet deficiency (thrombocytopenia) due to vaccination?	-	less than 1

Short summary: In case of contact with the rubella virus, the MMR combination vaccination can protect against rubella. At the same time, the vaccination protects against mumps and measles. In pregnant women, the vaccination can protect against severe malformations of the unborn child. As with any vaccine, vaccination-related redness, swelling, or pain at the injection site or a raised temperature are possible. Rarely, a febrile convulsion can occur. In very rare cases, a temporary lack of blood platelets due to the vaccination can increase the risk of bleeding more easily.

Sources: AWMF S2k-Leitlinie. AWMF Registernummer 0093/0021;2014. Di Pietrantonj et al. Cochrane Database Syst. Rev. 2020;4:CD004407. Schmitt. Med Mikrob und Infektio. Springer 2016. Feenstra et al. Nat Genet 46:2014. Mentzer et al. Bundesgesundheitsbl 2013;56. RKI Epid Bull 2020;2:1–22.