

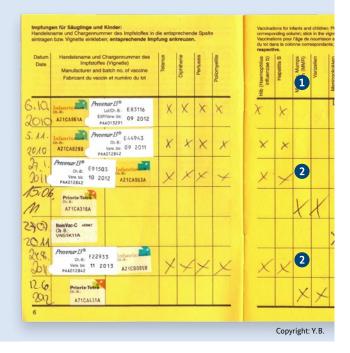
Masernschutzgesetz - Merkblatt zum Nachweis von Masern-Impfungen oder Masern-Immunität - englisch

How do I demonstrate measles vaccination or measles immunity?

How do I find information relating to measles vaccination in the vaccination passport?

The vaccination passport gives you an overview of when you were vaccinated against measles.

- First turn to the page where vaccinations against Measles or Measle, Mumps and Rubella (MMR) are recorded (mostly on page 5).
- 2 Check whether you can see two crosses in the column for Measles or Measle, Mumps and Rubella (in 1-year-old children prior to their 2nd birthday: 1 cross).
- → Check whether there is a doctor's signature and practice stamp in the rows containing crosses.
- → If both vaccinations (in 1-year-old children before their 2nd birthday 1 vaccination) are present in your vaccination passport, along with the doctor's signature and practice stamp, then you can present the document to your institution's management. Alternatively, an electronic submission can be considered.



TIPS

If you can't find entries about your vaccinations:

- → In older vaccination passports, the measles vaccinations are often documented separately, in newer vaccination passports you generally find a joint entry for Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR).
- → The crosses can be found on different pages if, for example, other vaccinations are recorded in between the entries.

If you can't find any entries relating to measles, or only the entry for the first vaccination, then make a vaccination appointment with your doctor.

If you are missing a signature and/or practice stamp, your doctor may be able to complete this, since all vaccinations performed in the practice are also logged in your patient record.

What information must a medical report on measles protection contain?

A medical report confirms the presence of protection against measles or a contraindication to measles vaccination and should contain the following:

Evidence of adequate vaccination against measles

Adequate protection against measles exists when, above the age of 12 months, at least one protective vaccination against measles has taken place, and above the age of 24 months, two vaccinations.

or

Evidence of adequate immunity to measles

Adequate protection from measles also exists if there is immunity to measles, for example due to prior infection with measles. Immunity can be confirmed by a blood test in the laboratory.

or

Evidence of medical contraindications to vaccination

Some people cannot be immunised due to particular circumstances, such as, for example, pregnancy or impairments of their immune system. Individuals in whom so-called medical contraindications (whether temporary or permanent) exist must certify this by means of a medical report. If the contraindication is temporary, then the timescale during which vaccination must be avoided should be documented.

How do you prove that you have already demonstrated adequate protection against measles?

Individuals who have already demonstrated their vaccination or immunity can have this confirmed by a state agency or the management of the institution in which they were cared for or employed, and can present this when re-assessed (e.g. due to a change of institution).

Issuer

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