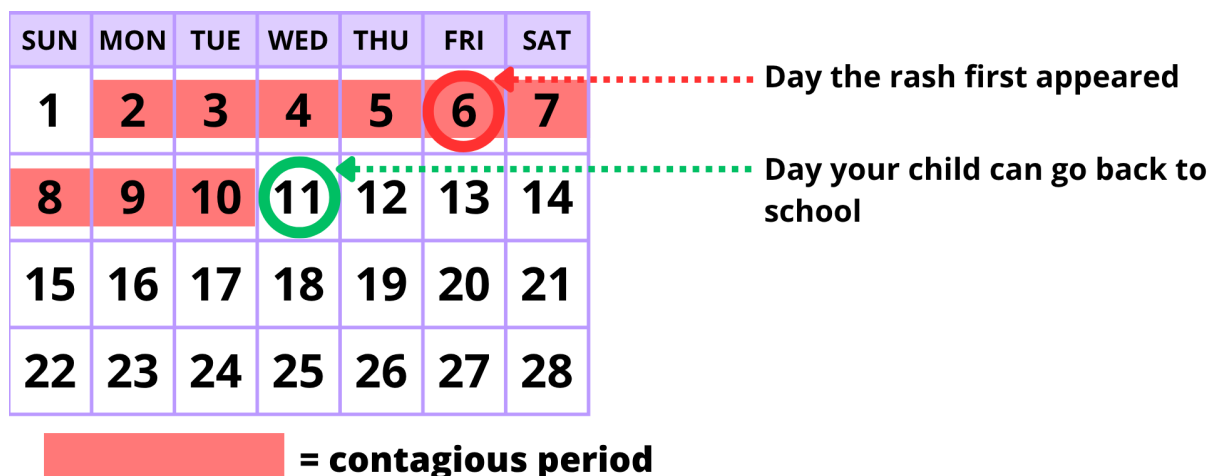


Resource for parents of students who do not meet the K-12 MMR vaccine requirements

Students in Utah are required to have 2 doses of the measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine or lab-confirmed immunity to measles to attend K-12 school. Students who have not had 2 doses of the MMR vaccine and do not have lab-confirmed immunity to measles must receive an exemption to attend school. **If your child has an exemption, they may be asked to stay home if there is a measles exposure or outbreak at the school.** This will keep them safe from getting measles and spreading it to others. If you do not know how many doses your child has received, contact your child's healthcare provider, check the [Docket web or mobile app](#), or contact your local health department.

Measles is a very contagious virus. It causes a rash all over the body and high fever. Complications can include diarrhea, ear infections, pneumonia, seizures, problems with the brain and nervous system, hospitalization, and even death. About 1 in 5 children who get measles need to stay in the hospital. Measles can be more severe in young infants and in pregnant women, who may have miscarriages or premature labor. The MMR vaccine is the best way to protect your child from measles.

Do not send your child to school if they have a rash and fever, or if they are not vaccinated and have recently been exposed to measles. Stay home and call a healthcare provider right away if you think your child or anyone living in your house has measles. Keep your child at home until it has been at least 4 days since their rash started and they feel well enough to return. For more information on measles, visit <https://epi.utah.gov/measles/>.



Utah's immunization rule for students

Utah rule [R396-100](#) states that:

(1) A local or state health department representative may exclude a student, as authorized by Section 53G-9-302, who has claimed an exemption to all vaccines or to one vaccine, who is not immune to the outbreak disease, or who is conditionally or extended conditionally enrolled from school attendance if there is good cause to believe that the student has a vaccine-preventable disease, or:

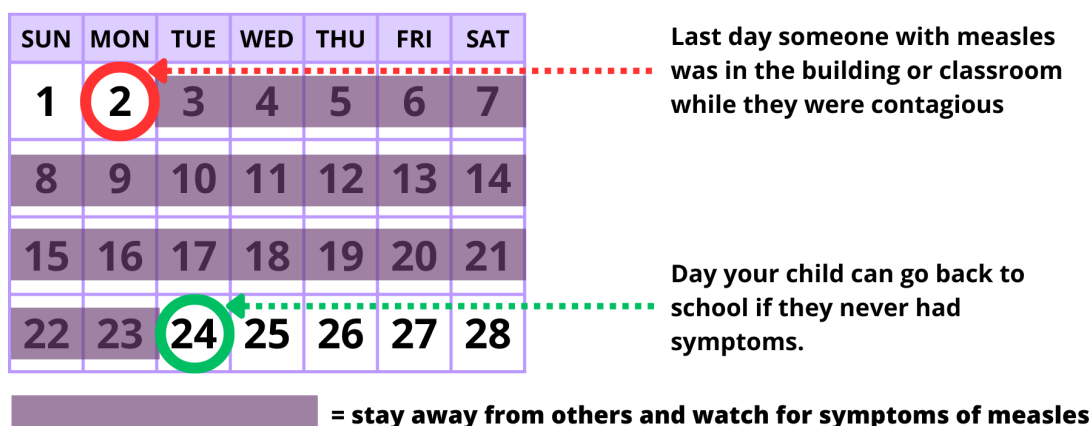
- (a) has been exposed to a vaccine-preventable disease; or
- (b) will be exposed to a vaccine-preventable disease as a result of school attendance.

(2) An excluded student may not attend school until the local health officer is satisfied that a student is no longer at risk of contracting or transmitting a vaccine-preventable disease.

What happens when there is a measles exposure or outbreak at your child's school?

Students who do not have at least 1 dose of the MMR vaccine or lab-confirmed immunity to measles may be excluded (asked to stay home) from school for up to 21 days or more if someone comes to school with measles. This may include students who did not have direct contact with the person who developed measles, since measles is spread through the air.

Excluded students may need to stay home from school until it has been **21 days** since the **last day someone with measles was in the school classroom or building** while they were contagious. This is to protect them from additional exposures if more people come to school with measles. This means that if the measles outbreak at this school continues, students who do not have at least 1 dose of the MMR vaccine or lab-confirmed immunity may be excluded for several weeks to months depending on how long the outbreak lasts.



Students who have not had 2 doses of the MMR vaccine and who do not have lab-confirmed immunity to measles may be able to receive post-exposure vaccination. **Unvaccinated students who do not have lab-confirmed immunity to measles will be able to return to school if they receive post-exposure vaccination within 72 hours of their exposure.** If they do not receive post-exposure vaccination within 72 hours of exposure, they may be asked to stay home for up to 21 days or more, but should still consider vaccination to prevent being excluded if future outbreaks happen. See the table below for more details. Note that the table only applies to students who have not had a documented measles infection in the past.

Number of doses of the MMR	What happens if there is a measles exposure or outbreak at the school
Had 2 doses of MMR before the exposure or outbreak at the school	☒ Can go to school or childcare as normal.
Had 1 dose of MMR before the exposure or outbreak at the school	☒ Can go to school as normal, but should get the 2nd dose of MMR as long as it has been at least 28 days since the first dose.
Had 0 doses of MMR before the exposure or outbreak at the school	☒ May not be able to return to school or childcare until it has been 21 days since the last day someone with measles was in the classroom or school building while they were contagious, OR ☒ Can return to school or childcare if they get a dose of MMR within 72 hours of exposure.

Reach out to your child's school, school district, or local health department if you have questions about your child returning to school.