

Learn more about rubella vaccine



Year of birth		Gender	Rubella-containing vaccine provided by the Government
Born before 1967 or all other persons not in the following categories		Male and female	Not provided
Born between 1967 and 1988	Attended Primary 6 between 1978/79 and 1995/96 school years	Female	Given ARV at Primary 6 in school
		Male	Refer to vaccination record [#]
	Attended Primary 6 in 1996/97 school year or after	Male and female	Given MMR at Primary 6 in school or through Special Measles Vaccination Campaign ^{#^}
Born in 1989 or after		Male and female	Given MMR at the age of one and a second dose of MMR at various ages ^{#^*}

ARV: Anti-rubella vaccine

MMR: Measles, Mumps and Rubella vaccine

[#] Those born between 1978 and 1996 might have received a dose of MMR vaccine between July and November 1997 under the Special Measles Vaccination Campaign of the Government. Under the Campaign, a dose of MMR vaccine was provided to children and adolescents aged 1-19 years (born between 1978 and 1996) who had not received two doses of MMR vaccine or anti-measles vaccine.

[^] Those who attended Primary 6 in 1997/98 school year or after might have received MMR vaccine at Primary 6 in school.

^{*} Those who attended Primary 1 in 1997/98 school year or after were given a second dose of MMR vaccine at Primary 1 in school.

Points to note:

- Most ($\geq 95\%$) people can enjoy long-term, or even lifelong protection after receiving a single dose of rubella-containing vaccine.
- Consult doctor for advice on rubella vaccination if you are unsure about your immunisation status or whether you had rubella before.
- It takes about 2 weeks after vaccination for development of immunity against rubella.



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