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German measles while pregnant

Women known to be pregnant or attempt to get pregnant should not receive the vaccine of the Rosolia. The materials on this website can be copied for non-commercial use provided that our copyright notice and website address is included. Copyright © Kwazulu-Natal Department of Health, 2001

It spreads when people breathe fluid infected with viruses. Before the Vaccine of Rosolia, epidemics occurred every 6-9 years, usually among children aged 5 to 9, along with many cases of congenital Rosolia. Thanks to immunization, there are many fewer cases of Rosolia and congenital Rosolia. What are the signs and symptoms of the Rubella? The first sign of illness that a parent takes place. It may seem to be many other eruptions of viral eruptions, which appear as light red or red points, which can join to form patches evenly. The rash and lasts up to 3 days. How to clear the eruption, the hit skin could pour into very fine bows. Other symptoms of Rubella, which are more common in adolescents and adults, can include headaches, loss of appetite, slight conjunctivitis (inflammation of eyelid coating and eyeballs), a closed or cola nose, swollen in other parts of the body, and pain and swollen joints. Many people with Rubella have few or no symptoms. The eruption of Rosolia usually lasts 3 days. The lymph nodes can be inflated for a week or more, and joint pain can last for more than 2 weeks. Children who have rubella usually resume within 1 week, but adults can take longer. Is it contagious Rosolia? Rosolia is contagious and passes from person to person through tiny drops of liquid from the nose and throat through sneezing and cough. Someone can also get it by sharing food or drinks with a person who is infected. People who have Rosolia are more contagious than 1 week before 1 week after the eruption is displayed. Someone who is infected but has no symptoms still can spread the virus. Even the virus can pass through the bloodstream of the pregnant woman to infect his unborn child. Children born with congenital rubella syndrome are at risk of serious problems with their growth, thinking, heart and eyes, hearing and liver, spleen and bone marrow. They can also throw the virus into their urine (pipes) and fluid from their nose and throat for a year or more, so it can pass the virus to people who are not immunized against it. Can the Rubella be prevented? The Vaccine of Rosolia protects people from the disease. Widespread immunization is the key to preventing the spread of the virus and protect children from serious health problems of congenital Rosolia syndrome. Most Rubella infections today are in young adults, not immunized than in children. In fact, experts say that about 10% of young adults are not vaccinated against the Rubella, which could be dangerous for all the children who could have one day. The children of Obtain the 12-year-old vaccine "15 months of age as part of the Vaccination of Morbillo-Mumps-Rubella (MMR) immunization or measles-Mumps-Rubella-Varicella Vaccino (MMRV). Most get a second dose at 4 years" 6 years. As with all immunization programs, there are important exceptions and special circumstances. For example, a child traveling outside the United States can get the vaccine already for 6 months of age. Talk to your doctor to see when your child should get the vaccine. The Rosolia vaccine should not be being to pregnant women or a woman planning to become pregnant within one month of getting it. If you are thinking about becoming pregnant, make sure you're immune to rubella through a blood test or proof of immunization. If you are not immune, get the vaccine at least one month before you become pregnant. Pregnant women who are not immune should avoid anyone who has the disease, so take the vaccine after their child was born, so they will be immune during future pregnancies. How is Rubella treated? Antibiotics cannot treat Rosolia because they work only against bacteria, not viruses. Unless it causes other problems, the Rubella will become better alone. The Rubella is usually mild in children, who can often be treated at home. Check your child's temperature and call the doctor if fever climbs too high. To alleviate less discomfort, you can give your child acetaminophen or ibuprofen. Never give aspirin to a child who has a viral disease, since this use is connected to a serious condition called Reye syndrome. When should I call the doctor? Call the doctor if your child seems to be joked or has symptoms that don't seem mild. If a pregnant woman is exposed to Rubella, she should immediately contact her doctor. This card is about exposure to measles, mumps, rubella and the MMR vaccine in pregnant or breast-feeding. This information should not take the place of medical care and advice from your physician. What are measles, mumps and rubella? Measles (measles), mumps, and rubella (German measles, three days) measles are viral diseases that are mainly spread from person to person through coughing and sneezing. The measles virus can remain in the air for up to two hours after an infected person has coughed or sneezed and can be spread to others, even with the infected person is no longer in the area is. Mumps can also be spread by close contact activities (such as playing sports) and get in touch with an individual's infected saliva (sharing cups, kissing, etc.). If an individual has can be passed to the developing baby rubella during pregnancy. Outbreaks of measles and mumps still occur in the United States, especially in areas where vaccination rates are not high enough to protect the population. German measles is no longer endemic (constantly present) in the US, but can be brought into the country from people who get infected in other countries. Once a person has been infected with measles, mumps, rubella, it is rare for them to get sick from the new virus. What are the symptoms of measles, mumps and rubella? Measles can cause a rash, high fever, cough, runny nose and red, watery eyes. A person infected with measles can spread the virus to others from four days before the rash appears until 4 days after it goes away. Mumps can cause fever, headache, muscle aches, fatigue, loss of appetite, and swollen salivary glands under the ears, which may cause the cheeks and jaw swollen and tender. Some people who mumps may have mild symptoms or no symptoms at all, even people without symptoms can spread the virus. Rubella can cause fever, sore throat and a rash that usually starts on the face. Other symptoms may include headache, cough, runny nose, red eyes, and general malaise. People with the virus can spread to others for about 7 days before to 7 days after the rash appears. Some people who get rubella may have no symptoms but can still spread the virus to others and their baby developing. Rarely, serious problems can occur with these viruses, including the The meningitis, the sordility, and death. The best way to protect themselves against measles, marriage and rubella are to be avoided others that are sick of these diseases, wash their hands with soap and water, and to get vaccinated before getting pregnant. Others live at home should be vaccinated. I have the measles, mump, rubella or. Can it make it more difficult for me to get pregnant? Rarely, a mathotitis infection can cause ooforite, which is inflammation inflammation the ovaries. The ovaries are eggs are stored and released. The oophooritis could make it more difficult for someone to get pregnant. It is not known whether measles or rubella can make it more difficult to get pregnant. Having measles, mumps or rubella increase the chance of miscarriage? The miscarriage can occur in any pregnancy. The infection with measles, mumps and / or rubella during pregnancy may increase the chance of miscarriage. Getting measles, parks or rubella during pregnancy increases the chance of birth defects? Every pregnancy begins with a 3-5% chance of having a birth defect. This is called the risk of background. Based on the available data, it is unlikely that having measles or mumps during pregnancy increases the chance of birth defects. If an individual gets rubella while pregnant, the virus can pass to the baby and cause birth defects. This is called congenital rubella syndrome (CRS). Children with CRS may have hearing loss, heart defects, cataracts (cloudy films that form over the lens of the eye that can affect vision), growth issues and developmental delay. Not all children with CRS will have all of these symptoms. A child is more likely to be influenced by CRS if the pregnant person gets rubella during the first trimester of pregnancy, although the infection at any time during pregnancy carries a possibility of CRS. Because of these concerns, people are pregnant are usually projected early in pregnancy to be sure to have antibodies to rubella. Having measles, mumps or rubella cause pregnancy complications? If rubella infection occurs between 12 and 16 weeks, half of these children should be affected by CRS and deafness is the most common complication reported with infection after the first quarter. Infection with rubella during pregnancy can also cause growth problems for the child. This is more likely to happen when infection occurs before 16 weeks. Having measles, mumps or rubella during pregnancy may increase the chance of stillbirth (fetal death after 20 weeks). A measles or mumps infection near the time of delivery may also increase the chance of being born with the infection, although this is thought to be rare. Having measles, mumps or rubella during pregnancy cause long-term problems in behavior or learning for the child? Having an infection with rubella during pregnancy has been shown to cause intellectual disabilities in some children. There is enough information to know whether measles or parks can cause long term problems in behavior or learning for the child. Can I breastfeed if I have measles, mumps or rubella? If you have measles, mumps or rubella, talk with your doctor the best way to prevent the spread of the disease to your baby to the breast. If you suspect your child has symptoms of measles, mumps, or rubella, immediately contact the health of the child provider. You may have measles, mumps or rubella make it harder for me to get my partner pregnant or increase the chance of birth defects? Measles and rubella have not been studied for effects on male fertility. An infection of mumps may temporarily reduce testicular size, but is not likely to cause the infertility (difficulty in getting a partner pregnant). The infected partner can pass these viruses to a pregnant person through close contact. In general, exposures that fathers or sperm donors are unlikely to increase the risk for a pregnancy. For more information, please refer to the Feadtobaby paternic sheet in . What is the MMR vaccine? The MMR vaccine is a mixture of live but weakened measles, marriage and Rosolia virus. The vaccine sits that a person develops antibodies to these viruses and provides protection should meet these viruses in the future. These antibodies usually last for life. The vaccine can cause slight side effects including rash or joint pain. In U.S. The vaccine is typically given during childhood in two doses. I'm not If I have never received the MMR vaccine. Should I get the vaccine before being pregnant? It is recommended that all partial ages that have no immune to MMR receive the vaccine at least a month before getting pregnant. If you were born outside of the.s., Or you're not sure if you have been vaccinated, your doctor can perform a blood test to see if you have antibodies to these viruses. Getting the MMR vaccine increases the possibility of birth defects? There is no evidence that obtaining the MMR vaccine during pregnancy will increase the possibility of birth defects. The MMR vaccine is not recommended during pregnancy due to a very small possibility of developing disease from the virus weakened in the vaccine itself. This is very rare in the general population, and there has never been a documented case of CRS from the vaccine. Furthermore, there is information from at least 1,600 pregnancies in which the MMR vaccine was assigned precisely before or during pregnancy, and a greater possibility of birth defects has been reported. Get the MMR vaccine due to other pregnancy complications? Because the MMR vaccine is not recommended for use during pregnancy, vaccination in the second and third quarter has not been well studied. Therefore, it is not known if the MMR vaccine causes other complications on pregnancy. Getting the MMR vaccine during pregnancy causes long-term problems in behavior or learning for the child? This has not been well studied. Based on the data available, it was not heard that the MMR vaccine during pregnancy would cause long-term problems in behavior or learning for the child. Can I get the MMR vaccine during breastfeeding? The MMR vaccine can be given to individuals who are breastfeeding. I got the MMR vaccine. Can it make it more difficult for me to get my partner in pregnancy or increase the possibility of birth defects? There are no studies watching the vaccine and the MMR effects on male fertility. There are also studies that look at possible risks for a pregnancy when a father or sperm donor does not receive the MMR vaccine. When a partner is vaccinated, this can help protect the newborn from becoming infected by these diseases. In general, exposures that fathers or sperm donors are unlikely to increase risks for pregnancy are unlikely to increase risks. For more information, please consult the paternal sheet exposures of mother and pregnancy facts on . Click here for references. OTIS / MotherTobaby acknowledges that not all people identify as Mother , Mother , "we mean the source of the egg and / or uterus and FATHER, "we mean the source of sperm, regardless of the person gender identity. View The PDF information sheet card german measles vaccine while pregnant. is german measles dangerous when pregnant. what happens if you get german measles while pregnant. what does german measles do to a pregnant woman. what happens if a pregnant woman gets german measles

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