Meningococcal Disease (Bacterial meningitis) Vaccine and Pregnancy

In every pregnancy, a woman starts out with a 3-5% chance of having a baby with a birth defect. This is called her background risk. This sheet talks about whether the exposure to meningococcal disease vaccine may increase the risk for birth defects over that background risk. This information should not take the place of medical care and advice from your health care professional.

What is meningitis?

Meningitis is an infection of the lining that surrounds the brain and spinal cord. Meningitis can have multiple causes, including viruses and bacteria. The seriousness of the illness and treatment differs depending on the type of meningitis. Bacterial meningitis is usually a very severe condition but there are vaccines to help prevent some kinds of bacterial meningitis.

One type of bacteria that causes meningitis is the meningococcus bacteria. Symptoms of meningococcal disease can include a sudden onset of headache, fever, and stiff neck. A person may also seem confused or have increased sensitivity to light. Even with appropriate antibiotic treatment, meningococcal disease can cause death or result in life-long disability. Fortunately, meningococcal disease is not common and preventative vaccines are available.

Is bacterial meningitis contagious?

Yes. While bacterial meningitis is not as contagious as a cold or the flu, it can be passed on through contact with a sick person’s saliva or spit. For example, it can be passed from person to person through coughing or kissing. Individuals living close together, like students in a college dorm, are at increased risk for getting bacterial meningitis.

I just got the meningococcal vaccine. How long should I wait until I get pregnant?

Since the meningococcal vaccine is noninfectious, there is no recommended waiting period before attempting to get pregnant.

What is the meningococcal vaccine?

The meningococcal vaccine provides protection against the common types of bacterial meningitis. These vaccines are divided into two categories: the meningococcal conjugate vaccines or MCV4 for short (brand names include Menveo® and Menactra®) and meningococcal polysaccharide vaccine or MPSV4 for short (brand name: Menomune®).

The MCV4 vaccines are newer than the MPSV vaccine but all provide high although not 100% protection. The MCV4 vaccines are thought to provide longer lasting protection. Both types of vaccines are noninfectious and cannot give a person bacterial meningitis.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends the MCV4 vaccine for individuals age 11-18. It is recommended that the first dose of this vaccine should be given at the 11-12 year old checkup and then a booster dose at age 16. Other individuals may be recommended to get the vaccine based on their work, travel, or health conditions.
I didn’t know I was pregnant when I got the meningococcal vaccine, is there a risk to my baby?

Noninfectious vaccines in general are considered to be a low risk during pregnancy. Specific to the meningococcal vaccines, six studies that included 335 women who received the older MPSV type vaccines during pregnancy found no related harmful effects. Most of these women were vaccinated after the first trimester.

Voluntary reports to a vaccine database also found no unusual pattern of outcomes in 103 reports about pregnancies with the Menactra type MCV4 vaccine exposure. This vaccine had been most often given in the first trimester in these reports.

Additional studies are being done to confirm the initial reassuring information.

There is an outbreak of meningococcal disease in my area - should I get the vaccine even though I am pregnant?

Meningococcal disease is a very serious condition. If you are at risk to get the disease, it is recommended that you get the vaccine, regardless of whether or not you are pregnant.

Can I receive the meningococcal vaccine while breastfeeding?

Yes. Noninfectious vaccines like the meningococcal vaccine are compatible with breastfeeding.

The father of the baby received meningococcal vaccine around the time that I got pregnant. Is there a risk to the baby?

No. In general, exposures a father has are not likely to increase the risk to a pregnancy because, unlike the mother, the father does not share a blood connection with the developing baby. For more information, please see the OTIS fact sheet Paternal Exposures and Pregnancy.

Selected References:


If you have questions about the information on this fact sheet or other exposures during pregnancy, call OTIS at 1-866-626-6847.