

# NLM Traveling Exhibitions

## PR Information



[www.nlm.nih.gov/rashestoresearch](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/rashestoresearch)

The National Library of Medicine produced *Rashes to Research: Scientists and Parents Confront the 1964 Rubella Epidemic*, guest curated by public historian Ashley Bowen, PhD (editor of *Perspectives on History*).

The traveling banner exhibition and companion website highlight work of researchers and parents to respond to rubella in the years before an effective vaccine nearly eliminated the disease from the United States. During the rubella epidemic that raged in 1964, 20,000 children were born with serious heart, hearing, and vision problems related to rubella exposure during pregnancy. While the nation's scientists rushed to create a vaccine and develop better screening tests, families faced difficult, complicated decisions about current and future pregnancies.

*Rashes to Research* includes an [education component](#) with a university module and a [digital gallery](#) that features a curated selection of fully digitized items from the historical collections of the NLM, which are also available in their entirety in [NLM Digital Collections](#).

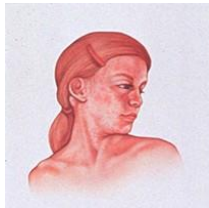
Please include this courtesy line with all public announcements about the project:

**The National Library of Medicine produced this exhibition and companion website.**

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## PR Information

Host venues for *Rashes to Research* receive the following PR images. For your reference, there are brief captions for the images. Please include their corresponding **courtesy** noted below when using them.



Symptoms of rubella, also called roëthln, German measles, or three-day measles, include a cold-like illness with a low fever followed by a rash. However, many people who get rubella will have no symptoms.

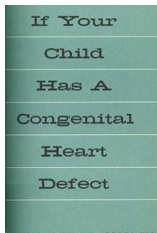
Detail of “Differential Diagnosis of Rash Illnesses,” Merck Sharp & Dohme, 1983  
**Courtesy National Library of Medicine**



Two researchers at the National Institutes of Health, Doctors Harry M. Meyer, Jr. and Paul Parkman, developed a vaccine and a better blood test to screen people for rubella.

Doctors Harry M. Meyer, Jr. (1928-2001), left, and Paul Parkman (b. 1932), right, developed the rubella vaccine, Bethesda, Maryland, 1967

**Courtesy National Library of Medicine**



The American Heart Association issued this pamphlet for the parents of children born with heart defects. It helped parents of children with CRS (congenital rubella syndrome) and other conditions navigate a complex medical system and understand recommended medical procedures.

*If Your Child Has a Congenital Heart Defect*, American Heart Association, New York, 1967  
**Courtesy National Library of Medicine**



Promotional materials for the rubella education and screening campaign focused on the risk to “tomorrow’s” children.

Advertisement from the Oregon State Department of Public Health and March of Dimes, undated

**Courtesy National Library of Medicine**