

DAEMEN COLLEGE MENINGITIS ACTION FORM

SUBMISSION OPTIONS | ONLINE: daemen.edu/healthupload | FAX: 716.839.8230
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PART 1 – STUDENT INFORMATION

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE INITIAL	DATE OF BIRTH	STUDENT-ATHLETE*
				<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

PREFERRED PHONE (INCLUDE AREA CODE)	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE

PART 2 – MENINGITIS ACTION FORM

NYS Public Health Law 2167 requires colleges to distribute information about meningococcal disease and vaccinations to all students (back) and students to submit their decision on meningococcal disease. **Please take action by completing one of the options below.**

Option #1: Submit proof of Meningitis immunization(s) (a, b or c) within the past 5 years (month, day, year must be recorded)*

- a) MCV4/Menactra (most recent): ____ / ____ / ____
- b) Bexero (2 doses required): ____ / ____ / ____ ____ / ____ / ____
- c) Trumemba (3 doses required): ____ / ____ / ____ ____ / ____ / ____ ____ / ____ / ____

*This section must be completed and signed or stamped by a health care provider. Students may also submit immunization records from a previous school, health care provider or government agency in place of having this form completed.

Provider Name (print or stamp)	Provider Signature	Provider Address & Phone Number	Date
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Option #2: Review the Meningitis Fact Sheet (back) and complete the waiver below

By signing, I acknowledge that I have read the meningitis disease fact sheet and I am fully aware of the risks associated with the disease, availability and effectiveness of the vaccine. I have decided that I (or my child) will NOT obtain the immunization against meningococcal meningitis disease at this time.

Student Signature Parent/Guardian Signature (student is under 18 years of age) ____ / ____ / ____
Date

MENINGOCOCCAL DISEASE FACT SHEET

What is meningococcal disease?

Meningococcal disease is caused by bacteria called *Neisseria meningitidis*. It can lead to serious blood infections. When the linings of the brain and spinal cord become inflamed, it is called meningitis. The disease strikes quickly and can have serious complications, including death.

Anyone can get meningococcal disease. Some people are at higher risk. This disease occurs more often in people who are:

- Teenagers or young adults
- Infants younger than one year of age
- Living in crowded settings, such as college dormitories or military barracks
- Traveling to areas outside of the United States, such as the "meningitis belt" in Africa
- Living with a damaged spleen or no spleen
- Being treated with Soliris® or, who have complement component deficiency (an inherited immune disorder)
- Exposed during an outbreak
- Working with meningococcal bacteria in a laboratory

What are the symptoms?

Symptoms appear suddenly – usually 3 to 4 days after a person is infected. It can take up to 10 days to develop symptoms.

Symptoms may include:

- A sudden high fever
- Headache
- Stiff neck (meningitis)
- Nausea and vomiting
- Red-purple skin rash
- Weakness and feeling very ill
- Eyes sensitive to light

How is meningococcal disease spread?

It spreads from person-to-person by coughing or coming into close or lengthy contact with someone who is sick or who carries the bacteria. Contact includes kissing, sharing drinks, or living together. Up to one in 10 people carry meningococcal bacteria in their nose or throat without getting sick.

Is there treatment?

Early diagnosis of meningococcal disease is very important. If it is caught early, meningococcal disease can be treated with antibiotics. But, sometimes the infection has caused too much damage for antibiotics to prevent death or serious long-term problems. Most people need to be cared for in a hospital due to serious, life-threatening infections.

What are the complications?

Ten to 15 percent of those who get meningococcal disease die. Among survivors, as many as one in five will have permanent disabilities. Complications include:

- Hearing loss
- Brain damage
- Kidney damage
- Limb amputations

What should I do if I or someone I love is exposed?

If you are in close contact with a person with meningococcal disease, talk with your health care provider about the risk to you and your family. They can prescribe an antibiotic to prevent the disease.

What is the best way to prevent meningococcal disease?

The single best way to prevent this disease is to be vaccinated. Vaccines are available for people 6 weeks of age and older.

Various vaccines offer protection against the five major strains of bacteria that cause meningococcal disease:

- All teenagers should receive two doses of vaccine against strains A, C, W and Y. The first dose is given at 11 to 12 years of age, and the second dose (booster) at age 16.
- It is very important that teens receive the booster dose at age 16 in order to protect them through the years when they are at greatest risk of meningococcal disease.
- Talk to your health care provider today if your teen has not received two doses of vaccine against meningococcal strains A, C, W and Y.
- Teens and young adults can also be vaccinated against the "B" strain. Talk to your health care provider about whether they recommend vaccine against the "B" strain.

Others who should receive the vaccine include:

- Infants, children and adults with certain medical conditions
- People exposed during an outbreak
- Travelers to the "meningitis belt" of sub-Saharan Africa
- Military recruits

Please speak with your health care provider if you may be at increased risk.

What are the meningococcal vaccine requirements for school attendance?

As of September 1, 2016, children entering grades 7 and 12 must be immunized against meningococcal disease strains A, C, W and Y according to the recommendations listed above.

Is there an increased risk for meningococcal disease if I travel?

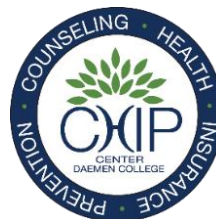
- Meningococcal disease and outbreaks occur in the United States and around the world. The disease is more common in the "meningitis belt" of sub-Saharan Africa. The risk is highest in people who visit these countries and who have prolonged contact with local populations during an epidemic.
- To reduce your risk of illness, wash your hands often, maintain healthy habits such as getting plenty of rest and try not to come into contact with people who are sick.

Learn more about meningococcal disease:

www.cdc.gov/meningococcal/

For more information about vaccine-preventable diseases:

www.health.ny.gov/prevention/immunization/



Questions or concerns?
Contact Health Services

Office: Wick 116
Phone: 716-839-7380
Email: health@daemen.edu
Hours: M-F, 8:30am – 4:30pm