

Immunization Form

Student Health Center (516) 876-3250

Please have your Healthcare Provider complete this proof of immunization form including Provider's signature and stamp on the bottom of this form or attach immunizations on Provider's letterhead. Immunizations may be available from your previous academic institution, either high school or college/university.

Return this form by mail: SUNY Old Westbury, Student Health Center, P.O. Box 210, Old Westbury, NY 11568-0210; by Fax: (516) 876-3142; or by E-mail: studenthealth@oldwestbury.edu

Name: _____ Date of Birth: ____/____/____
Student ID No.: _____ Phone No: _____
Address: _____ Town/City: _____
State/Zip: _____ Birth Country: _____

REQUIRED IMMUNIZATIONS – ALL DATES MUST INCLUDE MONTH, DAY, AND YEAR

MEASLES, MUMPS, & RUBELLA (MMR VACCINE):

TWO doses of MMR vaccine after one year of age: MMR # 1: ____/____/____ MMR # 2: ____/____/____

-OR-

MMR Titer Date: ____/____/____

Measles Titer Value*: _____ Mumps Titer Value*: _____ Rubella Titer Value*: _____

***Please attach copy of titer values to this form**

MENINGITIS VACCINE RESPONSE:

Meningitis ACWY

Vaccine: ____/____/____ Meningitis B Vaccine: ____/____/____ (within the last 5 years)

-OR-

Meningitis Declination:

If student chooses not to be vaccinated in accordance with New York State law, you must sign this statement: I have read or have had explained to me the information regarding **meningococcal meningitis disease** (www.health.ny.gov/publications/2168) from my private healthcare provider. I understand the risks of not receiving the vaccine. I have decided that I/my child will NOT obtain immunization against meningococcal meningitis.

Student's Signature: _____ /____/____
(Parent/Guardian if under 18) _____ Date

RECOMMENDED VACCINES

TB SCREENING

Students from the following areas are required to have tuberculosis screening: Africa, Eastern Europe, Russia, Mexico, Central America, South America, Asia, The Middle East, The Pacific Islands, and the Caribbean. This test must be completed within 12 months prior to starting classes.

I was **not** born in or had an extended stay in any country/region listed above.

Tuberculosis Skin Test (Mantoux): Date Given: ____/____/____ Date Read: ____/____/____ Results (mm): _____

If you previously received a **BCG** vaccine, a blood test (**Quantiferon Gold** is the preferred test) to indicate absence of TB.

Date: ____/____/____ Result (Check One) Positive Negative

If a current or past TB screening or Quantiferon Gold Test was positive, you will need to complete the following:

Chest X-ray Date: ____/____/____ Result (Check One) Positive Negative

Treatment: YES NO - Document drug/dose/frequency _____ Date & Length _____

Document reason prophylaxis or treatment not done _____

Tetanus or DTAP: ____/____/____ (within the last 10 years)

Hepatitis A Vaccine: (1) ____/____/____ (2) ____/____/____

Hepatitis B Vaccine: (1) ____/____/____ (2) ____/____/____ (3) ____/____/____

Varicella Vaccine: (1) ____/____/____ (2) ____/____/____

HPV Vaccine: (1) ____/____/____ (2) ____/____/____ (3) ____/____/____

x _____
SIGNATURE & STAMP OF HEALTHCARE PROVIDER REQUIRED

____/____/____
DATE

Meningococcal Disease

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 infected, 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 or have sickle cell disease
- Being treated with the medication 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 fifteen 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 am exposed?

If you are in close contact with a person with meningococcal disease, talk with your healthcare 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, also known as MenACWY or MCV4 vaccine. The first dose is given at 11 to 12 years of age, and the second dose (booster) at 16 years.
 - It is very important that teens receive the booster dose at age 16 years in order to protect them through the years when they are at greatest risk of meningococcal disease.
- Teens and young adults can also be vaccinated against the “B” strain, also known as MenB vaccine. Talk to your healthcare provider about whether they recommend vaccine against the “B” strain.
- A pentavalent vaccine covering all 5 groups: ACWY and B meningitis groups, Penbraya, was recently approved and may be given in 2 doses, 6 months apart, between the ages of 10 and 25 years old.
- Others who should receive meningococcal vaccines 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 healthcare provider if you may be at increased risk.

Who should not be vaccinated?

Some people should not get meningococcal vaccine or they should wait.

- Tell your doctor if you have any severe allergies. Anyone who has ever had a severe allergic reaction to a previous dose of meningococcal vaccine should not get another dose of the vaccine.
- Anyone who has a severe allergy to any component in the vaccine should not get the vaccine.
- Anyone who is moderately or severely ill at the time the shot is scheduled should probably wait until they are better. People with a mild illness can usually get the vaccine.

What are possible Side Effects of Meningococcal Vaccines?

- Local site reactions of redness, soreness or swelling where shot was given
- Muscle or joint pain
- Headache
- Fatigue
- Fever or chills
- Nausea or diarrhea
- As in any vaccination, there may be rare cases of allergic reaction to the vaccine, other serious injury or death

What is the cost and availability of meningitis vaccines?

Medical insurance plans usually cover required vaccinations without cost to you.

- Meningitis vaccines can be obtained from your pediatrician or primary care provider
- SUNY Old Westbury does not carry or administer the meningitis vaccine.
- For those who are uninsured or underinsured, no cost vaccines are provided through the CDC's Vaccine for Children (VFC) program through healthcare provider offices, pharmacies and health clinics that are enrolled in the VFC program. The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) has information on no-cost vaccination at: <https://findahealthcenter.hrsa.gov/>

What are the meningococcal vaccine requirements for secondary school attendance?

- One dose of MenACWY vaccine (Menveo or MenQuadfi) is required between grades 7-11.
- The second dose of MenACWY vaccine (Menveo or MenQuadfi) is required in 12th grade, unless the first dose of the MenACWY vaccine was received at age 16 or older. In that case, the second (booster) dose is not required.

What are the requirements for postsecondary school (college/university) attendance in NYS?

- Proof of receipt of MenACWY vaccine (Menveo or MenQuadfi), with at least one dose received within the past 5 years.
- Students may receive a full series of Meningitis B vaccine (Bexsero or Trumenba), which is 2 or 3 doses or a signed form declining receipt of any meningitis vaccine.

For more information on meningitis and vaccination, please click on <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/mening/public/index.html>

Additional Resources:

- [Meningococcal Disease – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention \(CDC\)](#)
- [Meningococcal Vaccination – CDC](#)
- [Meningococcal ACIP Vaccine Recommendations](#)
- [Travel and Meningococcal Disease](#)
- [Information about Vaccine-Preventable Diseases](#)