SUNY CORNING COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Health Office

Student Immunization Record

Every student who is taking six or more credits at a New York State College or University, and was born after 1956, is required to show proof of immunity against measles, mumps, and rubella before attending classes. Meningitis vaccination is not mandated, but if you are not providing proof of vaccination you **must sign** the acknowledgement below to be able to take classes. More information on this law can be found at: https://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/immunization/handbook/section_1_requirements.htm

Please complete this form and return to: **SUNY CCC Health Office, 1 Academic Drive Corning, NY 14830**

Student (check all that apply): ☐ New Student ☐ Returning ☐ Residential ☐ Athlete ☐ Nursing ☐ ACE on-campus

Student Name_____ **Phone** ( )_____— _____
Last First Middle Maiden

CCC ID Number C_____ **Date of Birth (**M/D/Y) _____ Military History: Y/N When_____

Emergency Contact_____**Relationship**_____**Phone** ( )_____—_____

Did you attend high school in the U.S?: Y /N _____**Year**_____ **State**_____ **GED** ☐
Name of High School Graduated

1. Meningitis vaccine received on: (M/D/Y) _____ Menomune / Menactra / Menveo
Attach immunization record Circle type

2. I have received and read, or have had explained to me, the information regarding meningococcal disease. I understand the risks of not receiving the vaccine and have elected to not receive this vaccine at this time.

Signature_____**Date**_____
Parent or guardian must sign if student is under 18 years of age

Authorization to Provide Nursing Care for students under 18 years of age

I hereby authorize the Health Office at Corning Community College to provide care which may include providing OTC medications to (Student Name)_____ upon his or her request or to arrange necessary care in the event of an emergency.

Parent Signature_____ Date_____

Please complete the Reverse side

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Your Healthcare Provider may complete **and** sign **OR** an official copy of your immunization record or lab results must be submitted

Vaccine	Date	Date	Titer Date	Results	History of Disease Date of illness
MMR					
Measles Vaccine					
Mumps Vaccine					
Rubella Vaccine					Having had Rubella disease does not constitute immunity

Healthcare provider's signature _____ Date: _____

Healthcare Provider's name (please print): _____

Healthcare Provider's address: _____

Healthcare Provider's Phone number: _____

Health History

The following is provided voluntarily

Allergies (medications and other)

_____

_____

Current Medications

_____

_____

Chronic Medical Conditions

_____

_____

_____

Psychological Conditions

_____

_____

_____

Surgical Procedures

_____

_____

_____

Meningococcal Disease

What is meningococcal disease?

Meningococcal disease is a severe bacterial infection of the bloodstream or meninges (a thin lining covering the brain and spinal cord) caused by the meningococcus germ.

Who gets meningococcal disease?

Anyone can get meningococcal disease, but it is more common in infants and children. For some adolescents, such as first-year college students living in dormitories, there is an increased risk of meningococcal disease. Every year in the United States approximately 2,500 people are infected and 300 die from the disease. Other persons at increased risk include those with household contacts of a person known to have had this disease, immune compromised people, and people traveling to parts of the world where meningococcal meningitis is prevalent.

How is the meningococcus germ spread?

The meningococcus germ is spread by direct close contact with nose or throat discharge from an infected person.

What are the symptoms?

High fever, headache, vomiting, stiff neck and a rash are symptoms of meningococcal disease. The symptoms may appear two to 10 days after exposure, but usually within five days. Among people who develop meningococcal disease, 10 to 15 percent die, in spite of treatment with antibiotics. Of those who live, permanent brain damage, hearing loss, kidney failure, loss of arms or legs, or chronic nervous system problems can occur.

What is the treatment for meningococcal disease?

Antibiotics, such as penicillin G or ceftriaxone, can be used to treat people with meningococcal disease.

Should people who have been in contact with a diagnosed case of meningococcal meningitis be treated?

Only people who have been in close contact (household members, intimate contacts, health care personnel performing mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, daycare center playmates, etc.) need to be considered for preventive treatment. Such people are usually advised to obtain a prescription for a special antibiotic (either rifampin, ciprofloxacin or ceftriaxone) from their physician. Casual contact, as might occur in a regular classroom, office or factory setting, is not usually significant enough to cause concern.

Is there a vaccine to prevent meningococcal meningitis?

In February 2005 the CDC recommended a new vaccine, known as Menactra™, for use to prevent meningococcal disease in people 11 to 55 years of age. The previously licensed version of this vaccine, Menomune™, is available for children two to 10 years old and adults older than 55 years. Both vaccines are 85 to 100 percent effective in preventing the four kinds of the meningococcus germ (types A, C, Y, W-135). These four types cause about 70 percent of the disease in the United States. Because the vaccines do not include type B, which accounts for about one-third of cases in adolescents, they do not prevent all cases of meningococcal disease.

Is the vaccine safe? Are there adverse side effects to the vaccine?

Both vaccines are currently available and both are safe and effective vaccines. However, both vaccines may cause mild and infrequent side effects, such as redness and pain at the injection site lasting up to two days.

Who should get the meningococcal vaccine?

The vaccine is recommended for all adolescents entering middle school (11 to 12 years old) and high school (15 years old), and all first-year college students living in dormitories. However, the vaccine will benefit all teenagers and young adults in the United States. Also at increased risk are people with terminal complement deficiencies or asplenia, some laboratory workers and travelers to endemic areas of the world.

What is the duration of protection from the vaccine?

Menomune™, the older vaccine, requires booster doses every three to five years. Although research is still pending, the new vaccine, Menactra™, will probably not require booster doses.

How do I get more information about meningococcal disease and vaccination?

Contact your physician or your student health service. Additional information is also available on the Web sites of the New York State Department of Health, www.nyhealth.gov; the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention www.cdc.gov/ncidod/diseases/index.htm; and the American College Health Association, www.acha.org.