



HEALTH CENTER IMMUNIZATION NOTICE

Dear Part-time, Non-Traditional and/or Graduate Student,

NY State Public Health Law 2165 requires all students taking 6 credit hours or more to show protection against measles, mumps and rubella through documentation of **2 doses of measles vaccine** and **one dose each of mumps and rubella**. Titer Tests (blood tests) showing proof of immunity from these diseases are also acceptable.

NY State Public Health Law 2167 (REGARDLESS OF AGE) requires either proof of meningococcal vaccine or a signed declination statement. (Located in mid-section of immunization form)

Students born prior to 1/1/57 are exempt only from the measles, mumps and rubella requirement.

If you have not presented this documentation to Health Center in 10 days after the start of the semester, you will be excluded from class.

Your physician and previous college is often the best source for immunization records. Also, military and employment records are acceptable; however, these records may not satisfy all requirements.

To ensure confidentiality, please submit your documentation directly to the Health Center via mail, email, or fax your information to us 24 hours a day at (585) 594-6920.

IMPORTANT!

NEW YORK STATE PUBLIC HEALTH LAW 2165 & 2167 requires proof of certain vaccines to be on students files to attend any New York State educational institution and requires all institutions to EXCLUDE non-compliant students from the premise.

Violations of NYS PHL 2165 and 2167 may result in the imposition of a penalty of up to \$2,000 per student.

If you have any questions, please feel free to call the Health Center at (585) 594-6360.

Thank you for your cooperation in this important matter,

Blandine Burks

Health Center Administrative Assistant

Roberts Wesleyan College

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Roberts Wesleyan College

HEALTH CENTER

2301 Westside Drive ~ Rochester, NY 14624

Phone: (585) 594-6360 Fax: (585) 594-6920

Immunizations Form for Part-Time, Non-Traditional & Graduate Programs

Required in Health Center in 10 days after the start of the semester

Non-Compliant students will be excluded from classes

Name _____ Phone Number _____ Birth date _____

SSN _____ Program or Division _____ Start Date _____

MANDATED: NYS Law 2165 requires proof of immunity to measles, mumps, and rubella. **ALL** vaccines must have been given after 1968 or be designated "live" for ALL students *born after 1956*.
(Students born before 1/1/57 are EXEMPT from proof of immunity to measles, mumps, and rubella)

Physician, school, military and employment records acceptable; however, these records may not satisfy all requirements.

MMRs (Measles; Mumps; Rubella) MMR #1 Date _____ MMR # 2 Date _____

OR Measles #1 Date _____ Mumps Date _____
Measles #2 Date _____ Rubella Date _____

OR Positive Measles Titer Date _____
Positive Mumps Titer Date _____
Positive Rubella Titer Date _____

MANDATED: REGARDLES OF AGE NYS Law 2167 requires either proof of immunity or declination.

Meningococcal Vaccine Type: Menatra Menomune Date _____

If meningococcal vaccine was not received and/or student declines to obtain immunization against the disease, student must sign the RWC meningococcal Declination Statement.

I have read or have had explained to me the information regarding meningococcal meningitis disease (see attached form). I understand the risks of not receiving the vaccine. I have decided not to obtain the vaccine.

Date _____

Student's Signature

RECOMMENDED IMMUNIZATIONS:

Tetanus/Diphtheria/Pertussis Date _____ (Most recent tetanus booster must be within past 10 years)

Tuberculosis Screening:

PPD - Date test administered _____ Date test read _____ (REQUIRED FOR NURSING STUDENTS)

RESULT: ___ Negative ___ Positive _____ mm induration (If positive, chest x-ray is required)

Hepatitis B #1 Date _____ Hepatitis B #2 Date _____ Hepatitis B #3 Date _____ or Pos. Titer _____

Hepatitis A #1 Date _____ Hepatitis A #2 Date _____ or Positive Titer Date _____

Varicella: History of disease ___ no ___ yes Date _____ #1 Date _____ #2 Date _____

or Positive Titer Date _____ Polio Booster Date(IPV/OPV) _____

MUST BE SIGNED by Medical Provider or valid proof of immunizations record must be attached.

Doctor, NP, or PA's Signature _____ Date _____

PRINT or stamp Doctor, NP, or PA's name _____ Phone # _____

PRINT or stamp address _____

Street

City,

State

Zip

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Bureau of Communicable Disease Control

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 household contacts of a person known to have had this disease, immunocompromised 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 discharges of 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 2 to 10 days after exposure, but usually within 5 days. Among people who develop meningococcal disease, 10-15% dies, 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, day care center playmates, etc.) need to be considered for preventive treatment. Such people are usually advised to obtain a prescription for a special antibiotic (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 11-55 years of age. The previously licensed version of this vaccine, Menomune™, is available for children 2-10 years old and adults older than 55 years. Both vaccines are 85% to 100% effective in preventing the 4 kinds of the meningococcus germ (types A, C, Y, W-135). These 4 types cause about 70% 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 (11-12 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 3 to 5 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 websites of the New York State Department of Health, www.health.state.ny.us; the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention www.cdc.gov/ncidod/diseases/index.htm; and the American College Health Association, www.acha.org