

MENINGITIS RESPONSE FORM AND FACT SHEET



Middletown Campus 115 South Street, Middletown, NY 10940
 Newburgh Campus 1 Washington Center, Newburgh, NY 12550
 (845) 341-4870 • immunizations@sunyorange.edu

Student ID:

New York State Public Health Law requires that all college and university students complete and return the following form to the SUNY Orange Wellness Center.

Part 1: Student Information: To be completed by the student		
Name (please print) _____ <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; font-size: small; margin-top: -10px;"> Last name First name Middle Initial </div>		
Date of Birth	A #	Phone Number
____/____/____ mm dd yyyy	A ____-____-____-____	(____) _____
Part 2: MENINGITIS RESPONSE: Check appropriate box		
Please read Meningitis Information on reverse side of form. Vaccine is optional, but a response is required.		
I have/my child has: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Received the meningococcal meningitis immunization within the past 5 years. (The Vaccine Record must be attached) <input type="checkbox"/> Not received the vaccine, and have read, or had explained to me, the information regarding meningococcal disease. I understand the risk of not receiving the vaccine. I have decided that I will not obtain immunization against Meningitis disease at this time. 		
Part 3: Signature: To be signed by student or parent/guardian for minor		
_____ Student/ Parent Signature if student is under 18 years		____/____/____ mm dd yyyy

MENINGOCOCCAL DISEASE FACT SHEET

What is meningococcal disease? A serious illness caused by a type of bacteria called *Neisseria meningitidis*. It can lead to meningitis (infection of the lining of the brain and spinal cord) and infections of the blood. Meningococcal disease often occurs without warning—even among people who are otherwise healthy. There are at least 12 types of *N. meningitidis*, called “serogroups.” Serogroups A, B, C, W, and Y cause most meningococcal disease.

How is meningococcal disease spread? Meningococcal disease can spread from person to person through close contact (coughing or kissing) or lengthy contact, especially among people living in the same household.

What is the best way to prevent meningococcal disease? The single best way to prevent this disease is to be vaccinated. Meningococcal ACWY vaccines can help prevent meningococcal disease caused by serogroups A, C, W, and Y and serogroup B meningococcal (MenB) vaccines can help prevent meningococcal disease caused by serogroup B.

Meningococcal ACWY Vaccines There are two kinds of meningococcal vaccines licensed by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for protection against serogroups A, C, W, and Y: meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MenACWY) and meningococcal polysaccharide vaccine (MPSV4). Two doses of MenACWY are routinely recommended for adolescents 11 through 18 years old: the first dose at 11 or 12 years old, with a booster dose at age 16.

Serogroup B Meningococcal Vaccines Two serogroup B meningococcal vaccines—Bexsero® and Trumenba®—have been licensed by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). For best protection, more than 1 dose of a serogroup B meningococcal vaccine is needed. The same vaccine must be used for all doses. Ask your health care provider about the number and timing of doses.

Who should receive the vaccine? In addition to routine vaccination for adolescents, the vaccine is also recommended for certain groups of people: People at risk because of a meningococcal disease outbreak; Anyone whose spleen is damaged or has been removed; Anyone with a rare immune system condition called “persistent complement component deficiency”; Anyone taking a drug called eculizumab (Solaris®); Microbiologists who routinely work with isolates of *N. meningitidis*; Anyone traveling to, or living in, a part of the world where meningococcal disease is common, such as parts of Africa; College freshmen living in dormitories; U.S. military recruits.

Learn more about meningococcal disease: www.cdc.gov/meningococcal/