

Mohawk Valley Community College

Health Information Form

Who needs to complete this form?

All students born on or after January 1, 1957, need to provide proof of immunization or immunity to Measles, Mumps, and Rubella and sign the Meningitis Response Form. Any student born before January 1, 1957, is required to provide proof of age and sign the Meningitis Response Form. The Meningitis vaccine is not mandatory, but you must complete the form (**Public Health Law 2167**).

Public Health Law 2165 requirements are as follows?

- **MEASLES:** (Rubeola)-two (2) doses of LIVE measles vaccine: The first given no more than four (4) days prior to your first birthday. The second given 28 days or more after the first, **OR** physician documentation of the disease **OR** blood test evidence of the immunity (**Serology**). Any documentation for measles vaccine **given prior to 1968 must include the words “live vaccine”** or it is not valid.
- **MUMPS:** One (1) LIVE mumps vaccine given no more than four (4) days prior to your first birthday, **OR** physician documentation of the disease, **OR** blood test evidence of immunity (**Serology**).
- **RUBELLA:** (German measles)-one (1) LIVE rubella vaccine given no more than four (4) days prior to your first birthday, **OR** blood test evidence of immunity (**Serology**). **Having had the disease does not constitute immunity and will not be accepted.**

Where do I obtain an acceptable record of immunization?

Records may be obtained from your high school, your local Public Health Department, a previous college, military records, or from your own healthcare provider. An official copy of your immunization record may be submitted.

Where do I submit my original completed health information form if I am on campus?

- MVCC Student Health Center, Alumni College Center, Room 104, or
- Rome Campus Student Service Center, Plumley Complex L33

Exemptions

MVCC recognizes medical and religious exemptions as defined by New York State Public Health Law 2165.

- *However, in the event of an outbreak, those students with medical and religious exemptions will be excluded from campus and classes to protect them from exposure for as long as they could be at risk.*

Medical Exemptions:

- *If a licensed physician, nurse practitioner or licensed physician assistant certifies in writing that a student has a health condition which is a valid contraindication in receiving the required immunizations, a medical exemption will be granted for the amount of time the physician recommends (whether it is temporary or permanent).*
- *Temporary exemptions will be reviewed and the student will be notified of the need to comply once the exemption is no longer valid.*

Religious Exemptions

- *Requests for a sincere and genuine religious exemption must be in writing and should include significant information that explains how the practice of immunization is contrary to the student's religious beliefs.*
- *MVCC does not challenge a person's personal religious convictions. New York State does not recognize philosophical views as a religious exemption; therefore, MVCC does not as well.*

Internet Exemption

- *MVCC reserves the right to make exemptions to on-line students who are taking 6 or more credit hours and who are not required to be on campus in any group setting, such as quizzes, tests, finals, projects, etc.*

WELCOME TO MVCC

ALL STUDENTS MUST COMPLETE THIS SECTION

Name: _____ Student Identification No. _____
(Please print) Last First Middle Initial

(Home Address-Street) (City) (State) (Zip)

(Other address if different from home address; i.e. dorm address) (City) (State) (Zip)

Home Phone #:(_____-_____-_____) Utica #:(_____-_____-_____) Date of Birth: __/__/__ Male __ Female __

Entering Semester: Mo. __ Yr. __ Major: _____ Full-time __ Part-time __

TO: *Parents and guardians of students under 18 years of age.*

To avoid delay in treatment interventions, you are encouraged to sign the authorization below for medical or emergency treatment and return the form to the Student Health Center at MVCC. This consent for treatment applies only to care given by the Student Health Center. The student may be referred off campus for further treatment.

Consent of Parent or Medical or Emergency Treatment

I, _____, pursuant to the authority invested in me as

_____ of _____ do hereby authorize a licensed
(Parent or Guardian) (Student's Name)

healthcare professional, under appropriate medical supervision, to exercise for me and on my behalf, all my rights and duties with reference to consenting to appropriate medical care as deemed necessary for the medical or emergency care of my _____ (son or daughter).

Signed: _____ Relationship to student: _____
(Signature of Parent or Guardian)

MENINGOCOCCAL VACCINES WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

1. WHAT IS MENINGOCOCCAL DISEASE?

Meningococcal disease is a serious bacterial illness. It is a leading cause of bacterial meningitis in children 2 through 18 years old in the United States. Meningitis is an infection of the fluid surrounding the brain and spinal cord.

Meningococcal disease also causes blood infections.

About 1,000 – 2,000 people get meningococcal disease each year in the U. S. Even when they are treated with antibiotics, 10-15% of these people die. Of those who survive, another 11-19% lose their arms or legs, become deaf, have problems with their nervous systems, become mentally retarded, or suffer seizures or strokes.

Anyone can get meningococcal disease. But it is most common in infants less than one year of age and people with certain medical conditions, such as lack of a spleen. College freshman who live in dormitories, and teenagers 15-19 have an increased risk of getting meningococcal disease.

Meningococcal infections can be treated with drugs such as penicillin. Still, about 1 out of every ten people who get the disease dies from it, and many others are affected for life. This is why preventing the disease through use of meningococcal vaccine is important for people at highest risk.

2. MENINGOCOCCAL VACCINE

There are two kinds of meningococcal vaccine in the U.S.:

- Meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MCV4) was licensed in 2005. It is the preferred vaccine for people 2 through 55 years of age.
- Meningococcal polysaccharide vaccine (MPSV4) has been available since the 1970s. It may be used if MCV4 is not available, and is the only meningococcal vaccine licensed for people older than 55.

Both vaccines can prevent 4 types of meningococcal disease, including 2 of the 3 types most common in the United States and a type that causes epidemics in Africa. Meningococcal vaccines cannot prevent all types of the disease. But they do protect many people who might become sick if they didn't get the vaccine.

Both vaccines work well, and protect about 90% of people who get them. MCV4 is expected to give better, longer-lasting protection.

MCV4 should also be better at preventing the disease from spreading from person to person.

3. WHO SHOULD GET MENINGOCOCCAL VACCINE AND WHEN?

A dose of MCV4 is recommended for children and adolescents 11 through 18 years of age.

This dose is normally given during the routine pre-adolescent immunization visit (at 11-12 years). But those who did not get the vaccine during this visit should get it at the earliest opportunity.

Meningococcal vaccine is also recommended for other people at increased risk for meningococcal disease:

- College freshman living in dormitories.
- Microbiologists who are routinely exposed to meningococcal bacteria.
- U.S. military recruits.
- Anyone traveling to, or living in, a part of the world where meningococcal disease is common, such as parts of Africa.
- Anyone who has a damaged spleen, or whose spleen has been removed.
- Anyone who has terminal complement component deficiency (an immune system disorder).
- People who might have been exposed to meningitis during an outbreak.

MCV4 is the preferred vaccine for people 2 through 55 years of age in these risk groups. MPSV4 can be used if MCV4 is not available and for adults over 55.

HOW MANY DOSES?

People 2 years of age and older should get 1 dose. Sometimes a second dose is recommended for people who remain at high risk. Ask your provider.

MPSV4 may be recommended for children 3 months to 2 years of age under special circumstances. These children should get 2 doses, 3 months apart.

4. SOME PEOPLE SHOULD NOT GET MENINGOCOCCAL VACCINE OR SHOULD WAIT

Anyone who has ever had a severe (life-threatening) allergic reaction to a previous dose of either meningococcal vaccine should not get another dose.

Anyone who has a severe (life-threatening) allergy to any vaccine component should not get the vaccine. Tell your provider if you have any severe allergies.

Anyone who is moderately or severely ill at the time the shot is scheduled should probably wait until they recover. Ask your provider. People with a mild illness can usually get the vaccine.

Anyone who has ever had Guillain-Barre Syndrome should talk with their provider before getting MCV4.

Meningococcal vaccines may be given to pregnant women. However, MCV4 is a new vaccine and has not been studied in pregnant women as much as MPSV4 has. It should be used only if clearly needed.

Meningococcal vaccines may be given at the same times as other vaccines.

5. WHAT ARE THE RISKS FROM MENINGOCOCCAL VACCINES?

A vaccine, like any medicine, could possibly cause serious problems, such as severe allergic reactions. The risk of meningococcal vaccine causing serious harm, or death, is extremely small.

MILD PROBLEMS

As many as half the people who get meningococcal vaccines have mild side effects, such as redness or pain where the shot was given.

If these problems occur, they usually last for 1 or 2 days. They are more common after MCV4 than after MPSV4.

A small percentage of people who receive the vaccine develop a fever.

SEVERE PROBLEMS

Serious allergic reactions, within a few minutes to a few hours of the shot, are very rare.

A serious nervous system disorder called Guillain-Barre Syndrome (or GBS) has been reported among some people who received MCV4. This happens so rarely that it is currently not possible to tell if the vaccine might be a factor. Even if it is, the risk is very small.

6. WHAT IF THERE IS A MODERATE OR SEVERE REACTION?

WHAT SHOULD I LOOK FOR?

Any unusual condition, such as high fever, weakness, or behavior changes. Signs of a serious allergic reaction can include difficulty breathing, hoarseness or wheezing, hives, paleness, weakness, a fast heart beat or dizziness.

WHAT SHOULD I DO?

Call a doctor, or get the person to a doctor right away.

Tell your doctor what happened, the date and time it happened, and when the vaccination was given.

Ask your doctor, nurse, or health department to report the reaction by filing a Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) form.

Or you can file this report through the VAERS website at www.vaers.hhs.gov, or by calling 1-800-822-7967. (VAERS does not provide medical advice.)

7. THE NATIONAL VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION PROGRAM

A federal program exists to help pay for the care of anyone who has had a rare serious reaction to a vaccine.

For information about the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program, call 1-800-338-2382 or visit their website at www.hrsa.gov/vaccinecompensation.

8. HOW CAN I LEARN MORE?

Ask your doctor or nurse. They can give you the vaccine package insert or suggest other sources of information.

Call your local or state health department.

Contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):

-Call 1-800-232-4636 (1-800-CDC-INFO)

-Visit CDC's National Immunization Program website at www.cdc.gov/vaccines

-Visit CDC's meningococcal disease website at www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dbmd/diseaseinfo/meningococcal_ghm

-Visit CDC's Travelers' Health website at www.cdc.gov/travel