

Health Services Wellness Center
Phone: (845) 569-3152 Fax: (845) 569-3514

Required Health Form

Part-Time Undergraduates and All Graduate Students

New York State Public Health Law requires that **all students** submit the following information to MSMC Health Services:

- Measles, Mumps, and Rubella Vaccination
- Meningococcal Meningitis Vaccination or Waiver

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING CAREFULLY BEFORE COMPLETING THE FORM

Measles, Mumps, and Rubella (MMR) Vaccination Requirement

To comply with New York State's immunization laws, if you were born on or after January 1, 1957, you will have to show proof of immunity against measles, mumps, and rubella. **Your health care provider must complete and sign the Required Immunizations section.**

One of the following is required:

- Two measles vaccines, one mumps vaccine, and one rubella vaccine
- Two measles, mumps, and rubella vaccines (2 MMR)
- A blood test showing immunity to measles, mumps, and rubella

Meningitis Vaccination or Waiver Requirement

New York State Public Health Law also requires our students to learn about meningitis and be aware of the availability of the meningitis vaccine (available at a cost from your health care provider or from MSMC Health Services). While you are not required to receive this vaccine, we strongly urge you to read the full information regarding meningitis included in this packet and to consider immunization. **Please complete and sign the Meningitis Response section.**

New York State requires the college to dismiss any student who has not complied with the above two requirements 30 days from the first day of class.

Please return the completed form to:

MSMC – Health Services
330 Powell Avenue
Newburgh, NY 12550
Fax: (845) 569-3514

Any section of the form that is not complete will be returned to the student for completion. If you have any questions or concerns please do not hesitate to contact Health Services at (845) 569-3152 or healthservices@msmc.edu.

IMMUNIZATION RECORD

Must be completed and signed by health care provider OR attach immunization records signed by health care provider.

Name: _____ Birth Date: _____ / _____ / _____
Last First Middle Month Day Year

Address: _____ Cell Phone: (_____) _____

City: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Required Immunizations

MMR (Measles, Mumps, and Rubella)

New York State Public Health Law requires proof of immunization against measles, mumps, and rubella.
 Students born before January 1, 1957 are exempt from the MMR requirement.

Vaccination	Vaccine Date (Month/Day/Year)	Or Physician Diagnosed Disease (Date of Onset)	Or Serology Results/Date <small>*Attach lab results &/or note if immune</small>
2 MMR Dates Dose #1 must be given on or after first birthday. Dose #2 must be given after 15 months of age and at least 28 days after 1 st dose. OR list individual vaccines below	#1		
	#2		
2 Measles Dates Dose #1 must be given on or after first birthday. Dose #2 must be given after 15 months of age and at least 28 days after 1 st dose.	#1		*
	#2		
1 Mumps Date Dose #1 given on or after first birthday			*
1 Rubella Date Dose #1 given on or after first birthday		History of Rubella disease does not prove immunity	*

Health Care Practitioner Information Required (Physician, NP, PA)

Signature of Health Care Provider _____ Date _____

Print Name _____ Phone Number of Practice _____ Stamp of Health Care Provider _____

Meningitis Information Response Form

New York State Public Health Law also requires our students to learn about meningitis and be aware of the availability of the meningitis vaccine. While you are not required to receive this vaccine, we strongly urge you to read the full information regarding meningitis (provided with this packet) and to consider immunization.

New York State Public Health Law requires you to select one of the statements below and provide your signature:

- I have received the immunization for meningitis within the past 10 years. **Date received:** _____
- I have read or had explained to me the fact sheet enclosed regarding meningococcal disease and am declining the vaccine at this time. I am fully aware of the risks associated with this disease, and of the availability and effectiveness of the vaccine.

Signature of Student (signature of parent/guardian if student is under 18 years of age) _____ Date _____

Meningococcal Disease Fact Sheet

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 inflamed, 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 like 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
- Being treated with 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 15 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 or someone I love is exposed?

If you are in close contact with a person with meningococcal disease, talk with your health care 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. The first dose is given at 11 to 12 years of age and the second dose (booster) at age 16.
 - It is very important that teens receive the booster dose at age 16 in order to protect them through the years when they are at greatest risk of meningococcal disease.
 - Talk to your health care provider today if your teen has not received two doses of vaccine against meningococcal strains A, C, W and Y.
- Teens and young adults can also be vaccinated against the "B" strain. Talk to your health care provider about whether they recommend vaccine against the "B" strain.

Others who should receive the vaccine include:

- Infants, children and adults with certain medical conditions
- First-year college students through 21 years of age living in residential housing
- People exposed during an outbreak
- Travelers to the "meningitis belt" of Sub-Saharan Africa
- Military recruits

Please speak with your health care provider if you may be at increased risk.

What are the meningococcal vaccine requirements for school attendance?

As of September 1, 2016, children entering grades 7 and 12 must be immunized against meningococcal disease strains A, C, W and Y according to the recommendations listed above.

Is there an increased risk for meningococcal disease if I travel

- Meningococcal disease and outbreaks occur in the United States and around the world. The disease is more common in the "meningitis belt" of sub-Saharan Africa. The risk is highest in people who visit these countries and who have prolonged contact with local populations during an epidemic.
- To reduce your risk of illness, wash your hands often, maintain healthy habits such as getting plenty of rest and try not to come into contact with people who are sick.

Additional Information

- [Travel and meningococcal disease](#)
- [Learn more about meningococcal disease \(cdc.gov\)](#)
- [More information about vaccine-preventable diseases](#)

Source: New York State Department of Health, February 2016