

**Tompkins Cortland Community College
Student Immunization Record Form and Permission to Treat**

NYS Public Health Laws 2165 and 2167 requires college students taking six (6) or more credit hours to demonstrate proof of immunity against measles, mumps, and rubella (if born on or after 1/1/57), AND fill out the Meningitis Response (required for all students). **Your complete record (including MMR and Meningitis and COVID Response) must be on file in our Health Center or you will be MEDICALLY WITHDRAWN FROM CLASSES.**

Name: _____ Date of Birth: _____
mm / dd / yyyy

Address: _____
Street City State Zip

Date _____ Phone No.: (____) _____ Student ID # - 7 _____

MENINGITIS RESPONSE - FILL OUT IF TAKING 6 OR MORE CREDITS ON ANY TC3 CAMPUS LOCATION.

****Write Date of Vaccination OR Student Declines With Signature****

MENINGITIS VACCINE – within the past 5 years

Menomune™ (MPSV4) vaccine - Date received: _____

Menactra™ (MCV4) vaccine - Date received: _____

Menveo™ (MCV4) vaccine - Date Received: _____

MenB vaccine - Date Received: _____

----- OR -----

DECLINE THE MENINGITIS VACCINE

I have decided to decline the Meningitis vaccine by signing below. I have read, or have had explained to me the information regarding meningococcal meningitis disease. *I understand the risks of not receiving the vaccine.*

Student Signature _____
(Parent/Guardian signs if student is under 18)

MMR Vaccine/Date* *Must be given at one year of age or older and after 1967. mm/dd/yyyy		Positive Blood Titer* Lab Result (000.00) / Date	COVID Vaccine
MMR 1 _____ MMR 2 _____ OR Measles 1 _____ Measles 2 _____ Mumps 1 _____ Rubella 1 _____	OR	Measles _____ / _____ Mumps _____ / _____ Rubella _____ / _____ *Attach MMR titer lab report for verification.	J & J 1 dose _____ Pfizer 2 doses _____ Moderna 2 doses _____ • Required for students taking in person classes.

**STUDENT TREATMENT PERMISSION
For Students Under 18 Years Old**

I grant permission for TC3 Health Services to provide medical care and immunizations to the above student as necessary.

Parent/Guardian Signature _____

The MMR Information has been validated by:

Health Care Provider signature _____

Health Care Provider name printed _____

Address _____

(____) _____
Telephone of Health Care Provider

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Date - mm/dd/yyyy _____

Please return this form to:

**TC3 Student Health Services - Room 118A
170 North Street
P.O. Box 139
Dryden, NY 13053**

Fax: (607) 844-6533
Office: (607) 844-8222 Ext. 4487
healthcenter@tc3.edu

New York State Department of Health Meningococcal Disease

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 infected, 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, such as 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 or have sickle cell disease
- Being treated with the medication 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 fifteen percent of those who get meningococcal disease die. Among survivors, as many as one in five will have permanent disabilities. Complications include:

- Brain damage
- Kidney damage
- Hearing Loss
- 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 healthcare 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, also known as MenACWY or MCV4 vaccine. The first dose is given at 11 to 12 years of age, and the second dose (booster) at 16 years.
 - It is very important that teens receive the booster dose at age 16 years in order to protect them through the years when they are at greatest risk of meningococcal disease.
- Teens and young adults can also be vaccinated against the “B” strain, also known as MenB vaccine. Talk to your healthcare provider about whether they recommend vaccine against the “B” strain.
- Others who should receive meningococcal vaccines include:
 - Infants, children and adults with certain medical conditions
 - People exposed during an outbreak
 - Travelers to the “meningitis belt” of sub-Saharan Africa
 - Military recruits
- Please speak with your healthcare provider if you may be at increased risk.

Who should not be vaccinated?

Some people should not get meningococcal vaccine or they should wait.

- Tell your doctor if you have any severe allergies. Anyone who has ever had a severe allergic reaction to a previous dose of meningococcal vaccine should not get another dose of the vaccine.
- Anyone who has a severe allergy to any component in the vaccine should not get the vaccine.
- Anyone who is moderately or severely ill at the time the shot is scheduled should probably wait until they are better. People with a mild illness can usually get the vaccine.

What are the meningococcal vaccine requirements for school attendance?

- For grades 7 through 9 in school year 2018-19: one dose of MenACWY vaccine. With each new school year, this requirement will move up a grade until students in grades 7 through 11 will all be required to have one dose of MenACWY vaccine to attend school.
 - 2019-20: grades 7, 8, 9, and 10
 - 2020-21 and later years: grades 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11
- For grade 12: two doses of MenACWY vaccine
 - The second dose needs to be given on or after the 16th birthday.
 - Teens who received their first dose on or after their 16th birthday do not need another dose.

Revised 10/19/2021