

Meningococcal and Hepatitis B Vaccination Status Form

Name of Student: _____

Date of Birth: _____

I, the undersigned student (if 18 years of age or older) or parent (if student is under 18), have read and understand the information provided to me about Meningococcal Meningitis and Hepatitis B. I understand the benefits and risks of being vaccinated against these diseases. The information below regarding my/my child's vaccination status is accurate and is being provided in compliance with the Ohio Revised Code, Section 3701.133, (B).

Meningococcal vaccine received: Yes No

If yes, please list the date: ____ / ____ / ____

Hepatitis B vaccine received: Yes No

If yes, please list the dates: 1st Dose: ____ / ____ / ____

2nd Dose: ____ / ____ / ____

3rd Dose: ____ / ____ / ____

Today's Date: ____ / ____ / ____ ID # _____

Signature (Student/Parent):

Address of Student:

HEPATITIS B AND COLLEGE STUDENTS

Hepatitis B is a serious disease

Hepatitis B is a virus that affects the liver. It is one of several hepatitis diseases (for example, hepatitis A and hepatitis C) that are caused by different viruses but are similar in that they all attack the liver. The hepatitis B virus (HBV) can cause a short-term (acute) illness that leads to loss of appetite, stomach pain, tiredness, diarrhea, vomiting, jaundice (yellow skin or eyes) and pain in muscles and joints. These symptoms can last for several weeks. It can also cause a long-term (chronic) illness from which people never recover. A person might not look or feel sick, but he or she carries the hepatitis B virus in their blood for the rest of their lives and can infect other people with the hepatitis B virus. Chronic hepatitis B may cause liver damage (cirrhosis), liver cancer and even death. About 1.25 million people in the United States have chronic HBV infection. Each year 80,000 more people, **mostly young people**, get infected with HBV and 4,000 to 5,000 people die from chronic hepatitis B.

How do you catch Hepatitis B?

Hepatitis B virus is spread through contact with blood or other body fluids of an infected person. You can catch the virus by having unprotected sex, by sharing drug needles or by sharing personal items like razors and toothbrushes with someone who is infected. Babies of chronic HBV mothers can become infected during birth. Children can be infected through exposure to blood and other body fluids from infected children or adults.

Who is at risk?

Anyone who participates in any of the behaviors listed above is at risk of acquiring Hepatitis B.

What can be done?

There are hepatitis B vaccines available that can prevent infection with the hepatitis B virus. Many physicians offer the vaccine to patients seen in their offices. These are the first anti-cancer vaccines, because they can prevent a form of liver cancer that can develop in a person who gets a chronic hepatitis B infection.

What about the vaccine?

A vaccine, like any medicine, is capable of causing serious problems, such as allergic reactions. Most people who get the hepatitis B vaccine do not have any problems with it. People who have ever had a life-threatening allergic reaction to baker's yeast (the kind used to make bread) or to a previous dose of hepatitis B vaccine should not get the vaccine. People who are moderately to severely ill at the time the shot is scheduled should usually wait until they recover before getting the vaccine. Hepatitis B vaccine is very safe and the risk of it causing serious harm is extremely small. Hepatitis is a serious disease and getting the vaccine is safer than getting the disease. College students and their parents should discuss the risks and benefits of vaccination with their health care providers. For more information about the hepatitis vaccine, access the Vaccine Information Sheet at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) web site <http://www.cdc.gov/nip/publications/VIS>. If college students decide to be vaccinated against hepatitis B, they (or their parents if they are younger than 18 years of age) should contact their health provider or the university/college health center where they will be attending to inquire about receiving the vaccine.

Adapted from CDC publications.

MENINGOCOCCAL DISEASE AND COLLEGE STUDENTS

What is meningococcal disease?

Meningococcal disease is a serious illness caused by bacteria. It is the leading cause of bacterial meningitis in children 2-18 years of age in the United States.

Meningococcal bacteria can cause meningitis (inflammation of the lining of the brain and spinal cord) or sepsis (an infection of the bloodstream). Symptoms of meningitis include stiff neck, headache, fever, nausea, vomiting, confusion and drowsiness. Symptoms of sepsis include fever, shock and coma. Death from sepsis can occur within 12 hours of the beginning of the illness—meningococcal disease can be a rapid and overwhelming infectious disease. For these reasons, meningococcal infections that occur in childcare centers, elementary schools, high schools and colleges often cause panic in the community. Every year about 2,600 people in the U.S. are infected with meningococcus. Ten to 15 percent of these people die, in spite of treatment with antibiotics. Of those who live, another 10 percent lose their arms or legs, become deaf, have problems with their nervous systems, become mentally retarded or suffer seizures or strokes.

How do you catch meningococcal infection?

Usually meningococcal infection is acquired after intimate contact with an infected person. Intimate contact includes kissing, sharing toothbrushes or eating utensils or frequently eating or sleeping in the same dwelling as an infected individual.

Who is at risk?

Anyone can get meningococcal disease, but it is most common in infants less than one year of age and in people with certain medical conditions. College freshmen, particularly those who live in dormitories, have a slightly increased risk of getting meningococcal disease. The risk for meningococcal disease among non-freshman college students is similar to that for the gen-

eral population; however, the vaccine is safe and effective and therefore can be provided to all students who want to reduce their risk for meningococcal disease.

What can be done to decrease risk?

The meningococcal vaccine can prevent four types of meningococcal disease. These include two of the three most common types in the U.S. Meningococcal vaccine cannot prevent all types of the disease, but it does help to protect people who might become sick if they don't get the vaccine. The vaccine is available through a variety of settings including physician offices and university/college health centers.

What about the vaccine?

A vaccine, like any other medicine, is capable of causing serious problems, such as allergic reactions. People should not get the meningococcal vaccine if they have ever had a serious allergic reaction to a previous dose of the vaccine. Some people who get the vaccine may develop redness or pain where the shot was given, and a small percentage of people develop a fever. These symptoms usually last for one or two days. The risk of the meningococcal vaccine causing serious harm is extremely small. Getting the meningococcal vaccine is safer than getting the disease. People who are mildly ill at the time the shot is scheduled, and women who are pregnant, can still get the vaccine. Those with moderate or severe illnesses should usually wait until they recover. College students and their parents should discuss the timing, risks and benefits of vaccination with their health care providers. For more information about the meningococcal vaccine, access the Vaccine Information Sheet at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) web site <http://www.cdc.gov/nip/publications/VIS>. If college students decide to be vaccinated against meningococcal meningitis, they (or their parents if they are younger than 18 years of age) should contact their health provider or the university/college health center where they will be attending to inquire about receiving the vaccine. Although the need for revaccination has not been determined, antibody levels rapidly decline in two to three years, and if indications still exist for vac-



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