



ST. JOHN'S
UNIVERSITY

Important Meningitis Information

St. John's University is in compliance with New York State Public Health Law 2167, which requires ALL students attending colleges and universities in New York State to be given information relating to immunization against meningococcal meningitis. By law you must respond to this notification within 30 days.

An airborne disease, meningococcal meningitis is transmitted through droplets of respiratory secretions and from direct contact with persons infected with the disease. College students spending many hours together in close physical contact and/or living in confined areas such as residence halls are at an increased risk of contracting the disease.

Meningococcal meningitis causes an inflammation of the membranes covering the brain and spinal cord. It can be treated with antibiotics but is sometimes not diagnosed early enough. Symptoms of the most common type of meningococcal meningitis are high fever, severe headache, stiff neck, nausea and vomiting, lethargy, and a rapidly progressing rash. The disease strikes about 3,000 Americans and claims about 300 lives each year. Between 100 and 125 meningitis cases occur on college campuses and as many as 15 students will die from the disease each year. Though it occurs most often in late winter or early spring, it can occur in any season.

A vaccine is available to protect against four types of the bacteria causing meningitis in the United States: types A, C, W, and Y. These types account for nearly two-thirds of meningitis cases among college students. The vaccine does not protect against all strains of the disease and does not provide lifelong immunity. To help you make an informed decision about being immunized, talk with your health-care provider to consider the benefits and risks of meningococcal meningitis immunization.

Though Student Health Services does not provide the vaccine on campus, we can refer students to local health-care providers if requested. The cost of the vaccine varies, but in our area the approximate cost varies between \$100 to \$200. Be advised that insurance may not pay for the cost of the vaccine.

For your information, we enclose a fact sheet about meningitis provided by the New York State Department of Health. After reading the fact sheet and consulting with your health-care provider, please complete the form provided and return it to this office. You may also fax the form to Student Health Services.

Thank you for taking the time to consider this important information about meningococcal meningitis and the available vaccine.

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 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, 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
- 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
- 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.

Travel and meningococcal disease:

wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/diseases/meningococcal-disease

Learn more about meningococcal disease:

www.cdc.gov/meningococcal/

For more information about vaccine-preventable diseases: www.health.ny.gov/prevention/immunization/



ST. JOHN'S
UNIVERSITY

Student Health
Services

Queens Campus
8000 Utopia Parkway
Queens, NY 11439
Tel 718-990-6360
www.stjohns.edu

Meningitis Form

(Please retain a copy for your files.)

Complete and upload to the patient portal.

Name: _____ Date of Birth: _____

Address: _____

Student X #: _____

Campus where you are enrolled: (check one)

Queens Manhattan Staten Island Online

St. John's University is in compliance with New York State Public Health Law 2167, requiring all college and university students and parents or guardians (if student is under age 18) to complete and return this form to Student Health Services at the address above.

All students (and parents or guardians if student is under age 18) must complete and sign below. Please note: It is necessary to complete this form even if documentation of this vaccine is already on file.

CHECK ONE BOX AND SIGN BELOW:

Had the Meningococcal ACWY meningitis vaccine at age 16 years or older. Date: _____

[Note: The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices recommends that all first-year college students up to age 21 years should have at least one dose of Meningococcal ACWY vaccine not more than five years before enrollment, preferably on or after their 16th birthday, and that young adults aged 16 through 23 years may choose to receive the Meningococcal B vaccine series. College and university students should discuss the Meningococcal B vaccine with a health-care provider.]

Health-care provider's signature: _____

Address: _____

License #: _____ Tel: _____

Stamp: _____

I have (for students under age 18: "My child has"):

Read, or have had explained to me, the information regarding meningococcal disease. I understand the risks of not receiving the vaccine. I have decided that I (my child) will **not** obtain immunization against meningococcal disease.

Signed: _____ Date: _____
(Parent/guardian if student is under age 18)