

NYS REQUIRED IMMUNIZATIONS

Students registered for 6 or more credits are required by New York State Public Health Laws 2165 and 2167 to submit proof of the immunizations listed below.

Non-compliance will result in registration withdrawal
Dates on this form must be written in Month/Day/Year format
Healthcare provider signature is required



CANISIUS UNIVERSITY

Phone: 716.888.2610
 Fax: 1.888.290.5333
 Email: Health@Canisius.edu
 Portal: Health.Canisius.edu

LAST NAME FIRST NAME DATE OF BIRTH (MONTH/DAY/YEAR) UNIVERSITY ID #

PERMANENT ADDRESS CITY STATE ZIP CODE

CELL PHONE EMAIL ADDRESS

HEALTHCARE PROVIDER TO COMPLETE AND SIGN

MMR (Measles, Mumps, Rubella)

Two doses of MMR vaccine required for students born after 1957.
 Dose #1 must be given on or after the 1st birthday, and dose #2 must be administered at least 28 days after the first dose.

Dose #1

____/____/____
MONTH DAY YEAR

Dose #2

____/____/____
MONTH DAY YEAR

-OR-

-OR-

Laboratory confirmation of immunity.

Lab results with reference range must be attached

Date of titer confirming immunity ____/____/____
MONTH DAY YEAR

Attach lab report

MENINGOCOCCAL REQUIREMENT

MENINGOCOCCAL QUADRIVALENT

One dose of ACWY (Menveo, MenQuadfi) within the last 5 years

-OR-

Date administered: ____/____/____
MONTH DAY YEAR

MENINGOCOCCAL B

Completed series of Bexsero or Trumenba within the last 5 years

-OR-

Bexsero

Dose #1
 ____/____/____
MONTH DAY YEAR

Dose #2
 ____/____/____
MONTH DAY YEAR

Trumenba

Dose #1
 ____/____/____
MONTH DAY YEAR

Dose #2
 ____/____/____
MONTH DAY YEAR

Dose #3
 ____/____/____
MONTH DAY YEAR

MENINGITIS WAIVER (Student to read and sign below)

MENINGITIS RESPONSE: STUDENT MUST COMPLETE IF DECLINING MENINGOCOCCAL VACCINATION

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

x
 SIGNATURE OF STUDENT OR PARENT/GUARDIAN OF MINOR STUDENT

DATE OF SIGNATURE (MONTH / DAY / YEAR)

HEALTHCARE PROVIDER VERIFICATION

x
 MD/DO/NP/PA SIGNATURE

PROVIDER NAME/STAMP

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH BUREAU OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL

MENINGOCOCCAL DISEASE



CANISIUS
UNIVERSITY

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.

WHO GETS MENINGOCOCCAL DISEASE?

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 DOES 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.

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 IS THE TREATMENT FOR MENINGOCOCCAL DISEASE?

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 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 at 11 to 12 years of age, and the second dose (booster) at age 16.
 - It is very important that students 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 if you have not received two doses of vaccine against meningococcal strains A, C, W and Y.
- College students can also be vaccinated against the “B” strain. Talk to your health care provider about whether they recommend the 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

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.

HOW DO I GET MORE INFORMATION ABOUT MENINGOCOCCAL DISEASE AND VACCINATION?

Learn more about meningococcal disease at www.cdc.gov/meningococcal/ or www.health.ny.gov/.