

Student **Immunizations**

Troy Campus Wellness Center 65 1st Street Troy, NY 12180 Phone: 518-244-2261 Fax: 518-244-2262

Albany Campus Wellness Center 140 New Scotland Avenue Albany, NY 12208 Phone: 518-292-1917 Fax: 518-292-1918

Name:		Date of Birth:	
Home Address:		Phone Number:	
=	required, however, use of this form is not. You will nesscenter@sage.edu or the Albanywellne	ou may submit records provided from your Doctor's Office. sscenter@sage.edu.	
REQUIRED IMMUNIZ	'ATIONS		
MMR (MEASLES, MUMP	S, RUBELLA)		
Persons born prior to January 1, 199 also qualify for the exemption.		unity to Measles, Mumps and Rubella before registering for classes. empt from this requirement. Certain medical and religious factors r at least 28 days after dose #1	
OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	
2 DOSES OF MMR VACCINE	2 DOSES OF MEASLES VACCINE	ANTIBODY TITERS (<u>Lab report must be attached</u>)	
MMR#1//	#1/ #2/	DATE OF MEASLES IMMUME TITER/	_
MMR#2/	1 dose of mumps vaccine//	DATE OF MUMPS IMMUME TITER/	_
;	1 DOSE OF RUBELLA VACCINE//	DATE OF RUBELLA IMMUNE TITER/	_
MENINGITIS VACCINE #1/_ MENINGITIS VACCINE #2/_	/ *Vaccine #2 is required for all students		
STRONGLY RECOMM	ENDED IMMUNIZATIONS		
COVID-19 VACCINE			
OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	
J&J VACCINE	MODERNA VACCINE	PFIZER VACCINE	
J&J #1 / /	MODERNA #1//_ MODERNA #2 / /	PFIZER #1/	
Booster//	Booster/	Booster/	
REO	UIRED MENINGOCOCCAL N	MENINGITIS RESPONSE	
Meningococcal Meningitis: For all severe bacterial infection of the bloods isolated event. Clusters of cases or out direct contact with an infected person through intimate contact such as kissis social behaviors—such as exposure to disease. Patients with respiratory inferinceased risk. The early symptoms us and may resemble the flu. The disease after exposure, but usually within five concern. Presently there is a vaccine to reactions are mild and infrequent, convaccine, contact your healthcare provi	students regardless of age, NYS Public Healt stream or meninges (a thin layer covering the brain breaks are rare in the United States. It is transmitted. Direct contact, for these purposes, is defined as ong. Although anyone can come into contact with the passive and active smoking, bar patronage and excitions, compromised immunity, those in close contact unity associated with meningococcal disease include progresses rapidly, often in as little as 12 hours. The days. Casual contact as might occur in a regular class that will protect against some strains of meningitis. It is is strain primarily of redness and pain at the site of inder.	h Law 2167 mandates that you read and sign Meningitis dise and spinal cord). It is a relatively rare disease and usually occurs as d through air via droplets of respiratory secretions and ral contact with shared items such as cigarettes or drinking glasses of a bacteria that causes meningococcal disease, data also indicates ce essive alcohol consumption—may put students at increased risk for act to a known case and travelers to endemic areas of the world are a fever, severe headache, stiff neck, rash, nausea, vomiting and lethate disease is occasionally fatal. The symptoms may appear two to 10 serom, office or factory setting is not usually significant enough to describe the most part, the vaccine has been shown to be safe and adversing action lasting up to two days. If you wish to receive the meningoco	a single or ertain the also at argy, days cause se
,	meningitis immunization. This vaccine is required f	or all Sage students living in campus housing.	
Signature	Date		
	ve read the information regarding meningococcal non against meningococcal meningitis disease at this	neningitis disease and I understand the risk of not receiving the vacc time.	ine.

___ Date ____

______ Adress: _

Signature: ___

Health Care Provider Signature Required OR Attach an Official Copy of Immunization records (signed by Medical Provider or School Nurse)

Phone: _____

Fax:

Meningococcal ACWY Vaccine: What You Need to Know

Why get vaccinated?

Meningococcal disease is a serious illness caused by a type of bacteria called Neisseria Meningitidis. It can lead to Meningitis (infection of the lining of the brain and spinal cord) and infections of the blood. Meningococcal disease often occurs without warning—even among people who are otherwise healthy. Meningococcal disease can spread from person to person through close contact (coughing or kissing) or lengthy contact, especially among people living in the same household. There are at least 12 types of N. meningitidis, called "serogroups." Serogroups A, B, C, W, and Y cause most meningococcal disease. Anyone can get meningococcal disease but certain people are at increased risk, including: * Infants younger than one year old * Adolescents and young adults 16 through 23 years old * People with certain medical conditions that affect the immune system * Microbiologists who routinely work with isolates of N. meningitidis * People at risk because of an outbreak in their community Even when it is treated, meningococcal disease kills 10 to 15 infected people out of 100. And of those who survive, about 10 to 20 out of every 100 will suffer disabilities such as hearing loss, brain damage, kidney damage, amputations, nervous system problems, or severe scars from skin grafts. Meningococcal ACWY vaccine can help prevent meningococcal disease caused by serogroups A, C, W, and Y. A different meningococcal vaccine is available to help protect against serogroup B.

Meningococcal ACWY Vaccine

Meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MenACWY) is licensed by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for protection against serogroups A, C, W, and Y. Two doses of MenACWY are routinely recommended for adolescents 11 through 18 years old: the first dose at 11 or 12 years old, with a booster dose at age 16. Some adolescents, including those with HIV, should get additional doses. In addition to routine vaccination for adolescents, MenACWY vaccine is also recommended for certain groups of people: * People at risk because of a serogroup A, C, W, or Y meningococcal disease outbreak * People with HIV * Anyone whose spleen is damaged or has been removed, including people with sickle cell disease * Anyone with a rare immune system condition called "persistent complement component deficiency" * Anyone taking a drug called eculizumab (also called Soliris*) * Microbiologists who routinely work with isolates of N. meningitidis * Anyone traveling to, or living in, a part of the world where meningococcal disease is common, such as parts of Africa * College freshmen living in dormitories * U.S. military recruits. Some people need multiple doses for adequate protection. Ask your health care provider about the number and timing of doses, and the need for booster doses.

Ask your healthcare provider for more information about obtaining the Meningococcal vaccine. He or she can give you the vaccine package insert and suggest other sources of information. You can also contact your local or state health department or the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): - Call 1-800-232-4636 (1-800-CDC-INFO) or - Visit CDC's website at www.cdc.gov/vaccines.