



Herkimer

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

Last _____

First: _____ MI: _____

Date of Birth: ____ / ____ / ____

Student ID/SS#: _____

Residential Commuter Athlete

PROOF OF IMMUNIZATIONS MUST BE SUBMITTED PRIOR TO BEGINNING CLASSES

A copy of an official record (such as a high school record) **MUST** be submitted in lieu of completing this section. A titer proving immunity for each is an acceptable alternative to receiving the immunizations. A copy of the result is required. Please attach to this form. Students who have not submitted proof of immunity by the 30th day of the semester will be excluded from classes.

MEASLES, MUMPS & RUBELLA (MMR) REQUIRED: New York State Public Health Law requires that ALL students attending college, taking 6 or more credit hours, provide proof of immunity to Measles, Mumps and Rubella. Two doses are needed. Must be given after 01/01/1969 and ON or AFTER the first birthday and must be at least 28 days apart. If you were born prior to January 1, 1957, you are exempt from this immunization requirement, but must complete the rest of the requirements.

MMR (Combined)	OR	MMR (Separate)	OR	Titer
#1 ____ / ____ / ____		Measles #1 ____ / ____ / ____		Measles ____ / ____ / ____ Result ____
#2 ____ / ____ / ____		Measles #2 ____ / ____ / ____		Mumps ____ / ____ / ____ Result ____
		Mumps ____ / ____ / ____		Rubella ____ / ____ / ____ Result ____
		Rubella ____ / ____ / ____		

MENINGITIS VACCINE OR WAIVER (ATTACHED) REQUIRED: (Needs to be within the last 5 years)

Date of last vaccine: ____ / ____ / ____ Dose #2 ____ / ____ / ____ Dose #3 ____ / ____ / ____

Tb MANTOUX (ONLY REQUIRED) for International Students and Students enrolled in the PTA Programs)

Date: ____ / ____ / ____	Chest x-ray (if Mantoux is positive)
Result ____ (in mm)	Date ____ / ____ / ____
	Result _____

Please note: The COVID-19 vaccine is not a requirement to enroll at Herkimer College

COVID-19: (If you have received the COVID Vaccinations -please provide evidence of the initial course of COVID Vaccinations)

COVID Vaccine:	Manufacturer _____	COVID Booster:	Manufacturer _____
	Dose #1 ____ / ____ / ____		Date ____ / ____ / ____
	Dose #2 ____ / ____ / ____		

OTHER VACCINATIONS RECEIVED (OPTIONAL):

Hepatitis B Vaccine:	Dose #1 ____ / ____ / ____	TD Booster or TDap:	Dose #1 ____ / ____ / ____
	Dose #2 ____ / ____ / ____	(Circle which)	Dose #2 ____ / ____ / ____
	Dose #3 ____ / ____ / ____		
Hepatitis A Vaccine:	Dose #1 ____ / ____ / ____	Varicella Vaccine:	Dose #1 ____ / ____ / ____
	Dose #2 ____ / ____ / ____		Dose #2 ____ / ____ / ____

RETURN FORM TO:

Herkimer College
State University of New York
Dean of Students Office
100 Reservoir Road
Herkimer, NY 13350

FAX: 315.866.1808
E-mail: DeanofStudents@Herkimer.edu
Questions? Call 315.574.4009



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Meningococcal (Meningitis) Vaccination Response Form

MENINGITIS VACCINATION OR WAIVER REQUIRED:

New York State Public Health Law makes it mandatory that ALL college students taking 6 or more credits on campus receive information about Meningitis Disease and provide a record of receiving the Meningitis Vaccine within the past 5 years **OR** sign a waiver declining the vaccine.

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

Student's Signature _____ **Date:** ____ / ____ / ____

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Meningococcal Meningitis Fact Sheet

What Is Meningococcal Meningitis? Meningococcal disease is a severe bacterial infection of the bloodstream or meninges (a thin lining covering the brain and spinal cord). It is a relatively rare disease and usually occurs as a single isolated event. Clusters or outbreaks are rare in the United States.

How Is The Germ Meningococcus Spread? Meningococcal disease is transmitted through the air via droplets of respiratory secretions and direct contact with an infected person. Direct contact, for these purposes, is defined as oral contact with shared items such as cigarettes or drinking glasses or through intimate contact such as kissing. Although anyone can come in contact with bacteria that causes meningococcal disease, data also indicated certain social behaviors, such as exposure to passive and active smoking, bar patronage, and excessive alcohol consumption, may put students at increased risk for the disease. Patients with respiratory infections, compromised immunity, those in close contact to a known case and travelers to endemic areas of the world are also at increased risk.

What Are The Symptoms? The early symptoms usually associated with meningococcal disease include fever, severe headache, stiff neck, rash, nausea, vomiting and lethargy, and may resemble the flu. Because the disease progresses rapidly, often in as little as 12 hours, students are urged to seek medical care immediately if they experience two or more of these symptoms concurrently. The disease is occasionally fatal.

How Soon Do The Symptoms Appear? The symptoms may appear two to 10 days after exposure but usually within five days.

What Is The Treatment For Meningococcal Disease? Antibiotics, such as Penicillin G or Ceftriaxone, can be used to treat people with meningococcal disease.

Should People Who Have Been In Contact With A Diagnosed Case Of Meningococcal Meningitis Be Treated? Only people who have been in close contact (household member, intimate contacts, health care personnel performing mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, day care center playmates, etc.) need to be considered for preventative treatment. Such people are usually advised to obtain a prescription for a special antibiotic (either Rifampin, Ciprofloxacin or Ceftriaxone) from their physician. Casual contact that might occur in a regular classroom, office or factory setting is not usually significant enough to cause concern.

Is There A Vaccine To Prevent Meningococcal Meningitis? Presently, there is a vaccine that will protect against some of the strains of meningococcus. It is recommended in outbreak situations and for those traveling to areas of the world where high rates of the disease are known to occur. For some college students, such as freshmen living in dormitories, there is a modestly increased risk, of meningococcal disease, students and parents should be educated about meningococcal disease and the availability of a safe and effective vaccine.

How Effective Is The Vaccine? The meningococcal vaccine has been shown to provide protection against the most common strains of the disease, including serogroups A, C, Y and W-135. The vaccine has shown to be 85-100% effective in serogroups A and C in older children and adults.

Is The Vaccine Safe? Are there Adverse Side Effects to the Vaccine? The vaccine is very safe and adverse reactions are mild and infrequent, consisting primarily of redness and pain at the site of injection lasting up to two days.

What Is The Duration Of Protection? The duration of the meningococcal vaccine's efficacy is approximately three to five years.