

HEALTH HISTORY

Students Name: (last, first, middle) _____

Date: ____/____/____ Social Security Number: _____/____/____

Date of Birth ____/____/____ Gender: Male ____ Female ____

Permanent Home Address: Street _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Notify in Emergency: _____

Phone: _____ Relationship to Student: _____

Student's email: _____

Health Care Coverage:

Parents Insurance: _____

Are you allergic to any medications? Yes ____ No ____

If yes name: _____

Are you taking any medications on a regular basis? Yes ____ No ____

If yes please list: _____

What surgeries or serious injuries have you had? _____

Allergies: Self ____ Mom ____ Dad ____	Hi Blood Pressure: Self ____ Mom ____ Dad ____
Anemia: Self ____ Mom ____ Dad ____	Kidney Disease: Self ____ Mom ____ Dad ____
Arthritis Self ____ Mom ____ Dad ____	Lung Disease: Self ____ Mom ____ Dad ____
Cancer Self ____ Mom ____ Dad ____	Nervous Disorder Self ____ Mom ____ Dad ____
Diabetes Self ____ Mom ____ Dad ____	Ulcers: Self ____ Mom ____ Dad ____
Heart Dis Self ____ Mom ____ Dad ____	Seizures Self ____ Mom ____ Dad ____
Hepatitis Self ____ Mom ____ Dad ____	Stroke: Self ____ Mom ____ Dad ____

PLEASE CHECK ONE:

____ I have received the MENINGOCOCCAL VACCINE and have attached proof of vaccination to NCMC with this form.

____ I have not received the MENINGOCOCCAL VACCINE, however I have read the back of this form and understand that NCMC HIGHLY RECOMMENDS that I receive the MENINGOCOCCAL VACCINE, but that it is not required to live in the residence halls.

The information provided on this form is accurate to the best of my knowledge. In case of illness or injury, NCMC officials have permission to discuss and relay pertinent information to my emergency contact.

Signature of Student: _____ Date: _____

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

WHAT IS MENINGOCOCCAL DISEASE?

Meningococcal disease is a serious illness, caused by a bacteria. It is the leading cause of bacterial meningitis in children 2-18 years old in the United States. Meningitis is an infection of the brain and spinal cord coverings. Meningococcal disease can also cause blood infections.

About 2,600 people get meningococcal disease each year in the U.S. 10-15% of these people die, in spite of treatment with antibiotics. Of those who live, another 10% lose their arms or legs, become deaf, have problems with their nervous systems, become mentally retarded or suffer seizures or strokes.

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 residence halls, have a slightly increased risk of getting meningococcal disease. Meningococcal vaccine can prevent 2 of the 3 important types of meningococcal disease in older children and adults. Meningococcal vaccine is not effective in preventing all types of the disease. But it does help to protect many people who might become sick if they don't get the vaccine.

Drugs such as penicillin can be used to treat meningococcal infection. Still, about 1 out of every ten people who get the disease dies from it, and many others are affected for life. This is why it is important that people with the highest risk for meningococcal disease get the vaccine.

WHO SHOULD GET THIS VACCINE

Meningococcal vaccine is not routinely recommended for most people. People who should get the vaccine include:

- * U.S. Military recruits – * people who might be affected during an outbreak of certain types of meningococcal disease.
- * Anyone traveling to, or living in, a part of the world where meningococcal disease is common, such as West Africa.
- * Anyone who has a damaged spleen, or whose spleen has been removed.
- * Anyone who has terminal complement component deficiency. (an immune system disorder). The vaccine may also be given to college students who choose to be vaccinated. College freshmen, especially those who live in residence halls, should discuss the risks and benefits with their doctor.

WHEN SHOULD YOU NOT GET THIS VAC-

People should not get meningococcal vaccine if they have ever had a serious allergic reaction to a previous dose of the vaccine. People who are mildly ill at the time the shot is scheduled can still get the vaccine. People with moderate or severe illness should wait. This vaccine may be given to pregnant women.

WHAT ARE THE RISKS

A vaccine, like any medication, is capable of causing serious problems, such as severe allergic reactions. The risk of meningococcal vaccine causing serious harm, or death, is extremely small. Getting the vaccine is much safer than getting the disease. Some people who get the vaccine have mild side effects, such as redness or pain where the shot was given. These symptoms usually last for 1-2 days. A small percentage develop a fever.

WHAT IF THERE IS A REACTION?

What should I look for? Look for a severe allergic reaction, high fever, or unusual behavior. If an allergic reaction occurs, it would happen within a few minutes to a few hours after the shot. Signs of serious allergic reactions can include difficulty breathing, weakness, hoarseness or wheezing, a fast heart beat, hives, dizziness, paleness or swelling of the throat.

What should I do?

- Call a doctor, or get the person to a doctor.
- Tell the doctor in detail your symptoms
- Ask your doctor to file a VAERS form

(Vaccine Adverse Events Reporting System)

1-800-822-7697

HOW CAN I LEARN MORE?

- Ask your doctor or nurse. They can give you the vaccine package insert or suggest other sources of information.
- Call your local or state health department's immunization program.
- Contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (CDC)
- 1-800-232-2522 Eng./ 800-232-0233 Espanola
- Visit the National Immunization Programs' website at www.cdc.gov/nip