



Finger Lakes Community College  
 Student Health Services  
 Phone: (585) 785-1297 Fax: (585) 785-1613

3325 Marvin Sands Drive  
 Canandaigua, NY 14424  
<https://www.flcc.edu/studenthealth/>

## CERTIFICATE OF IMMUNIZATION

### Mandatory New York State Requirements

**According to FLCC Immunization Policy and NYS Public HEALTH LAW #2165:** Students born on or after January 1, 1957 must submit proof of immunity against measles, mumps and rubella **AND** all students must complete the meningitis section below. This information **MUST** be received in the Student Health Office prior to registration.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Student ID or Social Security #: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_ Semester entering FLCC: \_\_\_\_\_

Please have your **Health Care Provider, High School Nurse or prior College Health Center** complete the following form **OR** submit an **official immunization record**.

Measles (Rubeola)-- Two doses of live measles vaccines given 1968 or after.  
 First dose on or after 12 months of age. The second dose on or after 15 months of age and at least thirty days apart.  
 Mumps - One dose of live mumps vaccine received on or after first birthday.  
 Rubella - One dose of live rubella vaccine received on or after first birthday.

MMR #1	MMR #2	OR	Measles #1	Measles #2	Mumps#1	Rubella #1
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**\*\*For Positive Measles, Mumps and Rubella titers:** Must attach a copy of lab results including reference ranges.

The following immunizations are recommended but not mandatory. If the student has received any of these, please fill in below:

HPV	#1	#2	#3		TDaP/TD within 10 yrs	#1
Hep B	#1	#2	#3		Flu	#1
Hep A	#1	#2		Varicella	#1	#2

**Healthcare Provider Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

Printed Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Office Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Street) (City) (State) (Zip)

Phone: (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ License ID Number: \_\_\_\_\_

**OR STAMP:**

**Meningitis Response: (To be completed by ALL students)**

Please check one of the following responses below and **sign and date**:

\_\_\_\_ I have read, or have had explained to me, the information (on reverse) regarding meningococcal/meningitis disease, and will not obtain immunization against meningococcal/meningitis disease.

\_\_\_\_ Menomune/Meningococcal Meningitis vaccine date (within the last 10 years): \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

(Parent or guardian must sign if student is under the age of 18)

## **Meningococcal/Meningitis**

### **What is meningococcal disease**

Meningococcal disease is a severe bacterial infection of the bloodstream or meninges (a thin lining covering the brain and spinal cord) caused by the meningococcus germ.

### **Who gets meningococcal disease**

Anyone can get meningococcal disease. For some such as first-year college students living in dormitories, there is an increased risk of meningococcal disease. Other persons at increased risk include (infants, children, teenagers/young adults), household contacts of a person known to have had this disease, immuno-compromised people, and people traveling to parts of the world where meningococcal meningitis is prevalent.

### **What are the symptoms**

High fever, headache, vomiting, stiff neck, rash, and weakness are symptoms of meningococcal disease. Symptoms usually appear suddenly – 3 to 4 days after a person is infected but can take up to 10 days to develop symptoms.

### **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.

### **What are the complications**

Even when it is treated, 10-15% of those who get meningococcal disease die. Among survivors, as many as 10-20% will suffer disabilities such as hearing loss, brain damage, kidney damage, loss of limbs, nervous system problems, or severe scars from skin grafts.

### **What is the treatment for meningococcal disease**

Early diagnosis of meningococcal disease is very important. When caught early, meningococcal disease can be treated with antibiotics. Sometimes the infection causes 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 is the best way to prevent meningococcal disease**

Presently, there is a vaccine that will protect against some of the strains of meningococcus. All teenagers should receive two doses of vaccine against strains A,C,W and Y also known as MenACWY or MCV4 vaccine. The first dose is given usually at age 11-12, and the second dose (booster) at age 16. This booster dose is important to protect teens and young adults through their college years. The vaccine can also be given during outbreak situations, and for those traveling to high risk areas. Teens and young adults can also be vaccinated against the B strain known as MenB vaccine. Menomune [sanofi Pasteur] should be used for adults ages 56 and older.

Also, Wash your hands often and avoid sharing drinks, eating utensils, or other items that may contain saliva.

### **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.

### **Is the vaccine safe and 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. As with any medicine, there is a very remote chance of a vaccine causing a severe allergic reaction, other serious injury, or death.

### **How do I get more information about meningococcal disease and vaccination**

Contact your physician or your student health service. \* The vaccination is not available at Finger Lakes Community College. If you are interested in obtaining the vaccine, please call your primary care provider or Ontario County Health Dept., 3019 County Complex Dr., Canandaigua, NY (585)-526-5275

**Additional information** is also available at [www.nyhealth.ny.us](http://www.nyhealth.ny.us); [www.cdc.gov/DiseasesConditions/](http://www.cdc.gov/DiseasesConditions/); [www.acha.org](http://www.acha.org).