

Immunization History

ATTACH DOCUMENTATION OF ALL IMMUNIZATIONS (MUST INCLUDE FULL NAME)

Name _____ Birth Date ____/____/____
(Last) (First) (Middle)

REQUIRED

- All students born after 1956 must show proof of immunity to rubeola (measles); and
- All students less than 40 years of age must show proof of immunity to rubella (German measles) and mumps.

First MMR dose received at 12 months of age or later _____/____/____
Month Day Year

and

Second MMR dose received at least 30 days after the first dose _____/____/____
Month Day Year

or

Laboratory evidence of immune titer (attach copy of lab results) _____/____/____
Month Day Year

RECOMMENDED

The State of Florida requires any individual enrolled in a postsecondary educational institution who will be residing in on-campus housing to provide documentation of: (1) having received vaccinations against Hepatitis B and Meningococcal Meningitis or (2) declining the vaccinations by signing a waiver. Please read the enclosed information.

Meningococcal Meningitis _____/____/____
Month Day Year

Or

I have read the enclosed information and decline to receive the Meningococcal Meningitis vaccine. _____
Signature

Hepatitis B Dose 1 _____/____/____ (Parent/Guardian required for student under 18)
Month Day Year

Dose 2 _____/____/____
Month Day Year

Or Dose 3 _____/____/____
Month Day Year

I have read the enclosed information and decline to receive the Hepatitis B vaccine. _____
Signature
(Parent/Guardian required for student under 18)

INTERNATIONAL REQUIRED

TB skin test required for all International applicants and US and Canadian citizens residing outside North America. (A TB skin test must be done no more than 12 months prior to admission/arrival on campus. If a TB skin test has ever been done and resulted as "positive," a negative chest x-ray is required. Those individuals whose most recent screening resulted as "positive" must have a negative chest x-ray within the 12 months following the TB skin test.)

TB skin test (PPD) mm _____ Pos _____ Neg _____ _____/____/____
Month Day Year

A 6-9 month treatment of INH is recommended for any positive TB skin test.

TB treatment dates: Prophylactic INH _____/____/____ to _____/____/____
Month Day Year Month Day Year

MD documentation that course of INH has been completed

Vaccination Information

Meningococcal Vaccine

1. 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. Ten to fifteen percent of these people die, in spite of treatment with antibiotics. Of those who live, another 10 percent 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. **College freshmen, particularly those who live in dormitories, have a slightly increased risk of getting meningococcal disease.**

Meningococcal vaccine can prevent two of the three 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 one out of every 10 people who get the disease dies from it, and many others are affected for life.

2. Who should get meningococcal vaccine?

College freshmen, especially those who live in dormitories, and their parents should discuss the benefits and risks of vaccination with their health care providers.

3. Who should not get meningococcal vaccine?

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 meningococcal vaccine. People with moderate or severe illnesses should usually wait until they recover. Your provider can advise you.

4. What are the risks from meningococcal vaccine?

A vaccine, like any medicine, is capable of causing serious problems, such as severe allergic reactions. The risk of the meningococcal vaccine causing serious harm, or death, is extremely small. Getting meningococcal vaccine is much safer than getting the disease. Some people who get meningococcal 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 of people who receive the vaccine develop a fever.

5. How can I learn more?

- Ask your doctor or nurse or local health department.
- Contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):
 - Call 800.232.2522 (English) or 800.232.0233 (Spanish)
 - Visit the National Immunization Program's website at: www.cdc.gov/nip
 - Visit the National Center for Infectious Disease's meningococcal disease website at: www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dbmd/diseaseinfo/meningococcal_g.htm

Hepatitis B Vaccine

1. What is Hepatitis B?

The hepatitis B virus (HBV) can cause short-term (acute) illness that leads to loss of appetite, diarrhea and vomiting, tiredness, jaundice (yellow skin or eyes,) pain in muscles, joints, and stomach. It can also cause long-term (chronic) illness that leads to liver damage (cirrhosis,) liver cancer, and death.

About 1.25 million people in the U.S. have chronic HBV infection. Each year it is estimated that 80,000 people (mostly young adults) get infected with HBV, more than 11,000 people have to stay in the hospital because of hepatitis B, and 4,000 to 5,000 people die from chronic hepatitis B. Hepatitis B vaccine can prevent hepatitis B. It is the first anti-cancer vaccine because it can prevent a form of liver cancer.

2. How is hepatitis B virus spread?

Hepatitis B virus is spread through contact with the blood and body fluids of an infected person.

3. Who should get hepatitis B vaccine and when?

- Everyone 18 years of age and younger
- Adults over 18 who are at risk. (If you are not sure whether you are at risk, ask your doctor or nurse.)

People should get 3 doses of hepatitis B vaccine according to the following schedule. If you miss a dose or get behind schedule, get the next dose as soon as you can. There is no need to start over.

- The second dose must be given at least 1 month after the first dose.
- The third dose must be given at least 2 months after the second dose and at least 4 months after the first.

4. Some people should not get hepatitis B vaccine or should wait

People should not get hepatitis B vaccine if they have ever had a life-threatening allergic reaction to baker's yeast (the kind used for making bread) or to a previous dose of hepatitis B vaccine. People who are moderately or severely ill at the time the shot is scheduled should usually wait until they recover before getting hepatitis B vaccine. Ask your doctor or nurse for more information.

5. What are the risks from hepatitis B vaccine?

A vaccine, like any medicine, is capable of causing serious problems, such as severe allergic reactions. The risk of hepatitis B vaccine causing serious harm, or death, is extremely small. Getting hepatitis B vaccine is much safer than getting hepatitis B disease. Most people who get hepatitis B vaccine do not have any problems with it.

Mild problems include soreness where the shot was given, lasting a day or two or mild to moderate fever. Severe problems include serious allergic reaction (very rare.)

6. How can I learn more?

Ask your doctor or nurse or call your local or state health department's immunization program.

Contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):

- Call 800.232.2522 or 888.443.7232 (English) or 800.232.0233 (Español)
- Visit the National Immunization Program's website at www.cdc.gov/nip or CDC's Division of Viral Hepatitis website at www.cdc.gov/hepatitis