

DAEMEN STUDENT HEALTH FORM (AMHERST CAMPUS)

SUBMISSION OPTIONS: Online (preferred) : daemen.edu/healthupload
 Fax: 716-839-8230 U O D 4380 Main St. Box #104 Amherst, NY 14226

Students may take this form to their medical provider to complete, sign or stamp. Alternatively, students may submit immunization and health records from a previous school, medical provider or government agency. All health records must be submitted in English.

PART 1 –STUDENT INFORMATION

LAST NAME(BIRTH)	FIRST NAME(BIRTH)	MIDDLE INITIAL	DATE OF BIRTH	STUDENT ATHLETE*
				<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

PREFERRED PHONE NUMBER	INCLUDE AREA CODE	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE

*Student Athletes are required to submit a physical within 6 months of first date of participation, noting clearance to participate in physical activity in addition to the items required below. If you have questions about the requirements below, visit daemen.edu/healthrequirements.

PART 2 –PROOF OF IMMUNITY REQUIRED BY NEW YORK STATE

NYS Public Health Law 2165 requires students born on or after January 1, 1957 taking 6 or more credits to submit record of immunity to Measles, Mumps and Rubella. NYS Public Health Law 216 7 requires colleges to distribute information about meningococcal disease and vaccinations to all students (back) and students to submit their decision on meningococcal disease. Please review and take action below.

MEASLES, MUMPS, RUBELLA (MMRs) PROOF OF VACCINATION(S) OR TITERS

Option #1: 2 MMR Vaccinations (1st dose after 1st birthday; *2nd dose at least 28 days later; month, day, year must be recorded)

MMR 1: ____ / ____ / ____ *MMR 2: ____ / ____ / ____

Option #2: Individual Vaccination Dates (1st dose after 1st birthday; *2nd dose at least 28 days later)

Measles 1: ____ / ____ / ____ Measles 2*: ____ / ____ / ____

Mumps: ____ / ____ / ____ Rubella: ____ / ____ / ____

Option #3: Titer Dates (Attach lab report with test date, results and clinical indications)

Positive Measles Titer: ____ / ____ / ____ Positive Mumps Titer: ____ / ____ / ____ Positive Rubella Titer: ____ / ____ / ____

MENINGITIS– PROOF OF VACCINATION(S) OR INFORMED DECLINATION

Option #1 : Submit oTw T* 9C7(o)-4.8 (n #1)]TJ /TT0 (____)-14.4 iPM[(R)-12.9 (u)3 (b)9 (u)3 (b)9 (u)d (u)duuu.6 (S(i)-1.8 (o)-4.8 (n #1)]TJ li4ID 43 >>BDC -0.003 0

MENINGOCOCCAL DISEASE FACT SHEET

What is meningococcal disease?

Meningococcal disease is caused by bacteria called *Neisseria meningitidis*. It can lead to serious blood infections. When the linings of the brain and spinal cord become inflamed, it is called meningitis. The disease strikes quickly and can have serious complications, including death.

Anyone can get meningococcal disease. Some people are at higher risk. This disease occurs more often in people who are:

- Teenagers or young adults
- Infants younger than one year of age
- Living in crowded settings, such as college dormitories or military barracks
- Traveling to areas outside of the United States, such as the "meningitis belt" in Africa
- Living with a damaged spleen or no spleen
- Being treated with Soliris® or, who have complement component deficiency (an inherited immune disorder)
- Exposed during an outbreak
- Working with meningococcal bacteria in a laboratory

What are the symptoms?

Symptoms appear suddenly – usually 3 to 4 days after a person is infected. It can take up to 10 days to develop symptoms.

Symptoms may include:

- A sudden high fever
- Headache
- Stiff neck (meningitis)
- Nausea and vomiting
- Red-purple skin rash
- Weakness and feeling very ill
- Eyes sensitive to light

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. Up to one in 10 people carry meningococcal bacteria in their nose or throat without getting sick.

Is there treatment?

Early diagnosis of meningococcal disease is very important. If it is caught early, meningococcal disease can be treated with antibiotics. But, sometimes the infection has caused too much damage for antibiotics to prevent death or serious long-