

Student Immunization Record

STUDENT INFORMATION (PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT) LAST NAME FIRST NAME DATE OF BIRTH HOME ADDRESS (NUMBER AND STREET) CITY STATE/PROVINCE/COUNTRY ZIP/POSTAL CODE LAST 4 DIGITS OF SS# MOBILE PHONE NUMBER E-MAIL ADDRESS Please complete ALL REQUIRED items - incomplete forms will affect registration. Please list exact dates (month/day/year). Official immunization/health records can be provided in place of these forms, as long as all requirements are met. Cytotechnology students - please be sure to complete additional requirement on page 2. New York State Public Health Law 2165 requires post-secondary students enrolled for at least six (6) semester hours, or the equivalent per semester, to show protection against measles, mumps and rubella. Persons born prior to January 1, 1957 are exempt from this requirement. ■ REQUIRED: Measles (Rubeola) Immunity - must have ONE of the following: 1. TWO doses of Live Measles Vaccine (or, MMR) Both must be given after 1967. The first one administered no more than 4 days prior to the first birthday, and the second at least 28 days later. 2. Measles Titer - MUST SUBMIT LAB REPORT Results: Immune Not Immune If not immune, immunization is required. 3. Physician-diagnosed Measles disease Date: SIGNATURE OF PHYSICIAN ■ REQUIRED: Mumps Immunity - must have ONE of the following: 1. At least one Mumps immunization (or, MMR) Must be administered no more than 4 days prior to the first birthday. 2. Mumps Titer - MUST SUBMIT LAB REPORT Results: ☐ Immune ☐ Not Immune Date: If not immune, immunization is required. 3. Physician-diagnosed Mumps disease Date: AND SIGNATURE OF PHYSICIAN ■ REQUIRED: Rubella (German Measles) Immunity - must have ONE of the following: 1. At least one Rubella immunization (or, MMR) Must be administered no more than 4 days prior to the first birthday. 2. Rubella Titer - MUST SUBMIT LAB REPORT Date: Results: Immune Not Immune If not immune, immunization is required. Physician diagnosis is **NOT** acceptable.

REQUIRED: Varicella (Chicken Pox) Immunity - must have	ve ONE of the following:	
Varicella Immunization Two doses of the vaccine, given at least one month apart.	1st:/	2nd:/
2. History of Varicella disease (Chicken Pox)	Date:/	
3. Recommended: Varicella Titer - MUST SUBMIT LAB REPORT If not immune, immunization is required.	Date://	Results: Immune Not Immune
REQUIRED: Hepatitis B Immunity - must have ONE of the fo	ollowing:	
	2nd:/	
If not traditional THREE dose series, indicate vaccine type/name: 2. Hepatitis B Titer	Date:/	Results: Immune In Not Immune
MUST SUBMIT LAB REPORT; If not immune, booster or immunization is req	nuired. M D YY	
Disease Vaccination form must be completed and signed. REQUIRED for CYTOTECHNOLOGY students only: Eye B	Exam, including color-blindness test; Co	opy of visual exam report <u>required</u> to be attached
Please let us know if there are any health concerns that you would	like to share with us:	
IMPORTANT: This form <u>MUST</u> be returned to complete	your registration. Please retu	urn this form to the address below.
Healthcare Provider information and signature or stamp <u>RE</u>	EQUIRED (unless official immur	nization documentation is provided).
SIGNATURE OR STAMP OF HEALTHCARE PROVIDER	PRINTED NAME OF HEATHCARE PROV	IDER
ADDRESS		
ABACCO		
TELEPHONE	DATE	

LAST NAME

FIRST NAME

RETURN TO:

Albany College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences • Office of Experiential Education (OB 108A) 106 New Scotland Avenue, Albany, NY 12208-3492
Phone: (518) 694-7277 • Fax: (518) 694-7302 • Email: Diana.Foster@acphs.edu



Meningococcal Meningitis Vaccination

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MI	DATE OF BIRTH				
HOME ADDRESS (NUMBER, STREET, CITY, STATE/P	ROVINCE/COUNTRY and ZIP/POSTAL CODE)						
LAST 4 DIGITS OF SS#	MOBILE PHONE NUMBER		E-MAIL ADDRESS				
New York State Public Health Law 2167 requires that all college and university students enrolled for at least six (6) semester hours, or the equivalent per semester, complete and return the following form. Check one box and sign below. I have (or, for parents/guardians of students under the age of 18: My child has):							
Received the meningococcal men	ingitis immunization within the p	ast 5 years. D	ate received:/				
Read, or have had explained to me, the information regarding meningococcal meningitis disease (below.) I will obtain immunization against meningococcal meningitis within 30 days, and provide the documentation to ACPHS.							
Read, or have had explained to me, the information regarding meningococcal meningitis disease (below.) I understand the risk of not receiving the vaccine. I have decided that I (my child) will not obtain immunization against meningococcal meningitis disease.							
STUDENT, PARENT OR GUARDIAN SIGNA	TURE		DATE				

Meningococcal Disease - Information for College students and Parents of Children at Residential Schools New York State Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control (Last Reviewed: August 2018)

Meningococcal disease is a severe bacterial infection of the bloodstream or inflammation of the lining around the brain and spinal cord (meninges).

Who gets meningococcal disease? Anyone can get meningococcal disease, but some people are at higher risk (teens and young adults). For some adolescents, such as college students living in dormitories, there is an increased risk of the disease. Other persons at increased risk include those: living with a damaged or no spleen, household contacts of a person known to have had this disease, immunocompromised people, and people traveling to parts of the world where meningococcal meningitis is prevalent.

How is meningococcal disease spread? It is spread by direct close contact with nose or throat discharges of an infected person. Close contact includes kissing, sharing beverages or eating utensils, or living together. Up to 1 in 10 people carry meningococcal bacteria in their nose or throat without getting sick. There have been several outbreaks of meningococcal disease at college campuses across the U.S.

What are the symptoms? High fever, headache, stiff neck, nausea and vomiting, eyes sensitive to light, and a red-purple rash are symptoms of meningococcal disease. The symptoms may appear 3 to 10 days after exposure, but usually within 4 days. Among people who develop meningococcal disease, 10 to 15 percent die, in spite of treatment with antibiotics. Among survivors, as many as 1 in 5 will have permanent disabilities, including brain damage, hearing loss, kidney damage or loss of arms or legs.

What is the treatment for meningococcal disease? Antibiotics can be used to treat people with meningococcal disease. But, sometimes the infection has caused 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? The single best way to prevent this disease is to be vaccinated. Various vaccines offer protection against the major strains of bacteria that cause the disease: Meningococcal conjugate vaccines (MenACWY: Menactra®, Menveo®), Serogroup B meningococcal vaccines (MenB: Bexsero® and Trumenba®).

Is the vaccine safe? Are there adverse side effects to the vaccine? The vaccines available to prevent meningococcal meningitis are safe and effective. However, the vaccines may cause mild and infrequent side effects, such as redness and pain at the injection site lasting up to 2 days.

Who should get the meningococcal vaccine? The MenACWY vaccine protects against four major strains of bacteria which cause about two-thirds of meningococcal disease in the United States (U.S.). The MenACWY vaccine is recommended for all U.S. teenagers and young adults up to age 21 years. Protection from the MenACWY vaccine is estimated to last about 3 to 5 years, so young adults who received the MenACWY vaccine before their 16th birthday should get a booster dose before entering college. The meningococcal B (MenB) vaccine protects against a fifth type of meningococcal disease, which accounts for about one-third of cases in the U.S. Young adults aged 16 through 23 years may choose to receive the MenB vaccine series. They should discuss the MenB vaccine with a healthcare provider.

Who needs a booster dose of meningococcal vaccine? Adolescents who receive the first dose at age 13-15 years should receive a one-time booster dose, preferably at ages 16-18 years. Teens who receive their first dose of meningococcal conjugate vaccine at or after age 16 years do not need a booster dose, as long as they have no risk factors. All people who remain at highest risk for meningococcal infection should receive additional booster doses.

How do I get more information about meningococcal disease and vaccination? Contact your physician or your student health service. Additional information is also available on the websites of the NYS DOH (http://www.health.state.ny.us/) or the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (http://www.health.state.ny.us/) or the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (http://www.health.state.ny.us/) or the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (http://www.health.state.ny.us/) or the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (http://www.health.state.ny.us/) or the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (http://www.cdc.gov/DiseasesConditions/).



Tuberculosis Screening Form

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MI		DATE OF BIRTH
HOME ADDRESS (NUMBER, STREET, CITY, STATE	TE/PROVINCE/COUNTRY and ZIP/POSTA	L CODE)		
SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER (Last 4#)	PHONE NUM	BER	E-MAIL ADDI	RESS
To be	completed by Incom	ing Students and t	heir Healthcare Prov	/ider
	(Healthcare Provider's Sig	_		
— To	uberculosis Screenir	ng and Risk Assess	ment Questionnaire	-
 Has the student ever had a positive Has the student had recent close of Was the student born in, or have the Does the student fall under the cate 	contact with someone with infe ney traveled to/in, a high-preva	lence TB area** within the l		□ No □ Unknown □ No □ Unknown revalence countries below.) ■ NO, Student is at low risk
a. HIV/AIDS, organ transplb. Being a resident, employc. A medical condition asso	ant recipient, history of illicit dru yee or volunteer in a high-risk s ociated with increased risk of pi labsorption syndrome, intestina	setting, such as a correctiona rogression to TB, if infected (e.g. diabetes, silicosis, leuken	nia or lymphoma, chronic
If the answer is ${f NO}$ to ${f ALL}$ of the a AREA at the bottom of the form, co				O TO PROVIDER SIGNATURE
If the answer is YES to ANY of the	ne above questions, student	is considered to be in a H	HIGH-RISK group. Section	I MUST BE COMPLETED
*** "High Prevalence" areas are Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cai Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibo mala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, HJ Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malawi, Malia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, PRwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sa Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, The Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Van	a, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bela meroon, Cape Verde, Central African Re uti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Sa onduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, K aysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, N alau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Para o Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedor	nrus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Pl ppublic, Chad, China, Colombia, Con livador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, E azakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Fe gguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Por Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore iia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trini	urinational State of), Bosnia and Herze toros, Congo, Cook Islands, Cote d'Ivo stonia, Ethiopia, French Polynesia, Gal- styrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic R derated States of), Mongolia, Monteneg tugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Repub , Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Afr dad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tur	govina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam ire, Croatia, Democratic People's Republic o pon, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Guam, Guate epublic, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Ara gro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namib lic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federatior rica, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swazilano
	— SECTION 1 - 7	TUBERCULOSIS (T	B) TESTING —	
Persons considered HIGH-RISK (IGRA) within 6 months of their ar or if they have had a previous propus is required (proceed to item	rival on campus, <u>unless a</u> ositive tuberculin skin test of #3). <i>Please note:</i> a <i>history</i>	previous positive test her IGRA, then a chest x-r	<u>nas been documented</u> . If i ay within 6 months prior	the student's TB test is positive to student's arrival on cam
 Tuberculin Skin Test (TST) - TST result should be recorded as actual 		no induration, write "0". The TST	interpretation should be based on	mm of induration and risk factors.
Date Given:///	Date Read://///	Result:mm of	induration Interpretation: p	positive negative
2. Interferon Gamma Release A	ssay (IGRA)			
Date Obtained://	Method: T-Spot	QFT-GIT	Result: positive ne	gative indeterminate
3. Chest X-Ray: Required within 6 n	nonths prior to arrival on campus if	either the TST or IGRA result is	s positive <u>or</u>there is a past history	of a positive tuberculosis test.
Date of Chest X-Ray:/_	/ Result: normal _	abnormal	Medication?	
— Provider Information and Signature REQUIRED —				
SIGNATURE OR STAMP OF HEALTHCARE PROVI	DER	PRINTED NAME OF	HEATHCARE PROVIDER	
ADDRESS				PHONE

106 New Scotland Avenue, Albany, NY 12208-3492 ● Phone: (518) 694-7277 ● Fax: (518) 694-7302 ● Email: Diana.Foster@acphs.edu