Bacterial Meningitis Vaccination Requirement

Texas Senate Bill (SB 62) was passed and provides an update to the Bacterial Meningitis Vaccine Mandate. Effective October 1st, 2013 SB 62 requires all students (under age 23) entering an institution of higher education (public and private) to either receive a vaccination against bacterial meningitis or meet certain criteria for declining such a vaccination before the first day of the semester.

Important Information About Meningitis:

Students are REQUIRED to obtain the bacterial meningitis vaccination at least 10 days before moving onto campus, starting classes or beginning other activities (ex; athletics). Proof of vaccination should be submitted 15 days prior to the start of the semester to allow for proper processing.

If you have any questions, please contact the Health Clinic at (830)792-7279 or health@schreiner.edu

Evidence of Vaccination

Evidence of Vaccination must verify that the vaccination was received at least 15 days prior to the first day of the semester and must be submitted in one of the following four formats:

1. A document bearing the signature or stamp of the physician or his/her designee, or public health personnel (must include the month, day, and year the vaccination was administered).
2. An official immunization record generated from a state or local health authority (must include the month, day, and year the vaccination was administered).
3. An official record received from school officials, including a record from another state (must include the month, day, and year the vaccination was administered.)

Evidence to Decline Vaccination

Evidence to Decline Vaccination must be submitted in one of the following two formats:

1. An affidavit or a certificate signed by a physician who is duly registered and licensed to practice medicine in the United States, in which it is stated that, in the physician's opinion, the vaccination required would be injurious to the health and well-being of the student.
2. An affidavit signed by the student stating that the student declines the vaccination for bacterial meningitis for reasons of conscience, including a religious belief. A conscientious exemption form from the Texas Department of State Health Services must be used and can be requested here - Affidavit Request for Exemption from Immunizations for Reasons of Conscience. Please allow several weeks for delivery.

All documents should be mailed, faxed, emailed or hand-delivered to the Health Clinic.

Mail: Schreiner University, Health Clinic 2100 Memorial Blvd., CMB 6250 Kerrville, TX 78208
Phone: (830)792-7279, Fax: (830)792-0721, E-mail: health@schreiner.edu

Hand Delivery: Schreiner University, Health Clinic, Mountaineer Fitness Center, 2100 Memorial Blvd., Kerrville, TX 78028.
Important Considerations

- You are strongly encouraged to obtain the bacterial meningitis vaccination before entering the United States or moving to Kerrville, Texas area.
- You will not be allowed to attend classes until you provide proof of vaccination.
- For freshmen and transfer students, registration is during Mountaineer Days or Monty days (orientation); therefore, you should provide the documentation prior to attending either of these two events to assure Health and Wellness has adequate time for processing.
- The bacterial meningitis vaccination must be administered by a Health Practitioner authorized by law to administer an immunization.
- Vaccinations older than 5 years will require a booster.
- All students must receive the bacterial meningitis vaccination at least 10 days prior to the start of the semester.
- The bacterial meningitis vaccination is available at the Kerrville office of the Texas Department of State Health Services (830)896-5515 and most pharmacies (HEB, Walgreens, CVS, etc. in the Kerrville area. The cost of the bacterial meningitis vaccination may be cheaper through your current physician.

How to Submit Evidence of Vaccination or an Affidavit to Decline Vaccination

- An affidavit or a certificate signed by a physician who is duly registered and licensed to practice medicine in the United States, in which it is stated that, in the physician’s opinion, the vaccination required would be injurious to the health and well-being of the student. OR
- An affidavit signed by the student stating that the student declines the vaccination for bacterial meningitis for reasons of conscience, including a religious belief. A conscientious exemption form from the Texas Department of State Health Services must be used. (This may take up to 30 days.) [https://webds.dshs.state.tx.us/immo/affidavit.shtm](https://webds.dshs.state.tx.us/immo/affidavit.shtm)

Important Information about Bacterial Meningitis

Bacterial Meningitis is a serious, potentially deadly disease that can progress extremely fast — so take utmost caution. It is an infection of the fluid of a person’s spinal cord and the fluid that surrounds the brain. The bacterium that causes meningitis can also cause a serious infection of the blood. Bacterial meningitis can be quite severe and may result in brain damage, hearing loss, or learning disability. This disease strikes about 3,000 Americans each year, including 100-125 on college campuses, leading to 5-15 deaths among college students every year. There is a treatment, but those who survive may develop severe health problems or disabilities.

What are the symptoms?

- High fever
- Severe headache
- Stiff neck
- Vomiting
- Seizures
- Discomfort looking into bright lights
- Nausea
- Lethargy
- Rash or purple patches on skin
- Confusion and sleepiness

These symptoms can develop over several hours, or they may take 1 to 2 days. The more symptoms, the higher the risk, so when these symptoms appear seek immediately medical attention.

How is bacterial meningitis diagnosed?

Diagnosis is made by a medical provider and is usually based on a combination of clinical symptoms and laboratory results from spinal fluid and blood tests.

Early diagnosis and treatment are very important. If symptoms occur, the patient should see a doctor immediately to improve the likelihood of recovery.

How is the disease spread?

The disease is spread when people exchange saliva (such as by kissing, or by sharing drinking contains, utensils, cigarettes, toothbrushes, etc.) or come into contact with respiratory or throat secretions. Being in crowded situations may put young people at greater risk for bacterial meningitis.

How do you increase your risk of getting the disease?

- Exposure to saliva by sharing cigarettes, water bottles, eating utensils, food, kissing, etc.
- Living in close conditions (such as sharing a room/suite in a dorm or group home).
- Contact web sites: [www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dbmd/diseaseinfo](http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dbmd/diseaseinfo)

How can I find out more information?

- Contact your own health care provider.
- Contact the Health, Wellness & Counseling Center at 830-792-7279.
- Contact the Kerrville office of Texas Department of State Health Services at 830-896-5515 to schedule an appointment for a vaccination.
- Contact web sites: [www.acha.org](http://www.acha.org)
1. **What is meningococcal disease?**
Meningococcal disease is a rare, but potentially fatal, bacterial infection, and most commonly leads to meningitis, an inflammation of the membranes surrounding the brain and spinal cord, or meningococcal septicemia, an infection of the blood.

2. **What causes meningococcal disease?**
Meningococcal disease is caused by *Neisseria meningitidis*, a leading cause of bacterial meningitis in older children and young adults in the United States. There are five types of bacteria (or serogroups) for meningococcal disease that circulate worldwide: A, B, C, Y, and W-135. Evidence shows approximately 70 to 80 percent of cases in the college age group are caused by serogroup C, Y or W-135, which are potentially vaccine-preventable. The number of cases caused by each type varies by location. For instance, type A rarely causes cases in the United States but is the most common cause of epidemics in Africa and Asia. Different age groups appear to be disproportionately affected by different types. Type B is the most common type in infants and recently was associated with cases in Oregon, while type Y causes the majority of cases in those 65 years and older. Type C is associated with outbreaks in communities and schools, including colleges and universities. The proportion of disease caused by different types of the bacteria also changes over time.

3. **How many people get meningococcal disease each year?**
Meningococcal disease strikes 1,400 to 3,000 Americans each year and is responsible for approximately 150 to 300 deaths. Adolescents and young adults account for nearly 30 percent of all cases of meningitis in the United States. Approximately 100 to 125 cases of meningococcal disease occur on campuses each year, and five to fifteen students will die as a result.

4. **How serious is meningococcal disease?**
Meningococcal infection is contagious and progresses very rapidly. It can easily be misdiagnosed as the flu or other minor febrile infections, and, if not treated early, meningitis can lead to death or permanent disabilities.

5. **How is meningococcal disease spread?**
Meningococcal disease is spread person-to-person through the air by respiratory droplets (e.g., coughing, sneezing). The bacteria also can be transmitted through direct contact with an infected person such as oral contact with shared items like cigarettes or drinking glasses and through kissing.

6. **What are the symptoms of meningococcal disease?**
Symptoms of meningococcal disease often resemble those of the flu or other minor febrile illnesses, making it sometimes difficult to diagnose. Symptoms may include high fever, severe headache, stiff neck, rash, nausea, vomiting, fatigue, and confusion.

7. **What are the complications of meningococcal disease?**
If not treated early, meningococcal disease can lead to death or permanent disabilities. One in five of those who survive will suffer long-term side effects, such as brain damage, hearing loss, seizures, or limb amputation.

8. **Who is at risk of getting meningococcal disease?**
Anyone can get meningococcal disease. Certain groups, though, are at higher risk. These include infants, adolescents, and college students, particularly those living in residence halls. Disease rates decline after infancy, but begin to rise again in early adolescence, peaking between the ages of 15 and 20 years. Due to lifestyle factors, such as crowded living situations, bar patronage, active or passive smoking, irregular sleep patterns, and sharing of personal items, some college students may be more likely to acquire meningococcal disease than the general college population. Certain conditions also increase a person’s susceptibility to the disease. Persons with immature or damaged immune systems are at increased risk. Respiratory tract infections also increase a person’s risk of getting the disease. There also may be certain genetic factors that increase the risk of infection.

9. **Should I be vaccinated?**
The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) and the American College Health Association (ACHA) recommend that all first-year students living in residence halls be vaccinated against meningococcal disease. Other college students under 25 years of age who wish to reduce their risk for the disease may choose to be vaccinated.

10. **Why should college students consider getting the meningococcal vaccine?**
Meningococcal vaccination is recommended by ACIP and ACHA for all first-year students living in residence halls. Data also show an increased incidence of meningococcal disease among adolescents and young adults, including college students.

11. **Who should be vaccinated?**
- All first-year students living in residence halls.
- Undergraduate students 25 years of age or younger who wish to reduce their risk for the disease may choose to be vaccinated.
- Students with medical conditions that compromise immunity (e.g., HIV, absent spleen, antibody deficiency, chemotherapy, immuno-suppressants)
- Other groups (non-college age) are recommended for vaccination

Students at the time of high school entry Young adolescents at the pre-adolescent doctor visit (11 to 12 years of age)
Travelers to endemic areas of the world
Lab workers with potential exposure to meningococci

12. **How effective is vaccination?**
The meningococcal vaccine provides against four of the five types of *N. meningitides* bacteria that cause meningococcal disease in the United States — types A, C, Y, and Y-135. In persons 15 to 24 years of age, 70 to 80 percent of cases are caused by potentially vaccine-preventable strains.

13. **Is vaccination safe? Are there any adverse side effects?**
The vaccine is safe and effective, and adverse reactions are mild and infrequent. The most commonly reported reactions by adolescents and adults in clinical studies were pain at the injection site, headache, and fatigue. These respond to simple measures (ibuprofen or acetaminophen) and resolve spontaneously within a few days.

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