



PROOF OF IMMUNIZATION COMPLIANCE

Vaccine Requirements are applicable only to students born on or after January 1, 1957
(Louisiana R.S. 17:170 Schools of Higher Learning)

Applicant's Name (Last, First, Middle) _____
Social Security Number _____ Date of Birth (Month/Day/Year) _____

Age Exempt (Born on or before December 31, 1956)

OPTION 1 – Immunization Verification – PHYSICIAN’S STATEMENT:
The above-named individual has been immunized as follows:
MMR 1: _____ MMR 2: _____ Tetanus-Diphtheria _____
Date Date Date
Signature of Physician or Other Health Care Provider _____
Date _____
(Above space for Physician’s Address and/or Stamp)

OPTION 2 – Submission of Immunization Record (by Student)
I hereby submit my immunization record as proof of immunization against measles, rubella, mumps, and tetanus-diphtheria.
Signature of Student _____ Date _____
Signature of Parent/Legal Guardian (If student is under age 18) _____ Date _____

OPTION 3 – Request for Exemption
I understand that I may be excluded from campus and from classes in the event of an outbreak of any of the above-listed diseases until the outbreak is over or until I submit proof of immunization. (Please mark one of the following choices and provide details.)
MEDICAL REASON – Physician’s statement _____

Signature of Physician Date
PERSONAL REASON - _____

Signature of Student (and parent/guardian if student is under age of 18) _____ Date _____

OPTION 3 B – Request for Exemption (Meningococcal)

I have received and read the information below explaining meningococcal disease and the vaccines that are available to reduce the risks of getting this disease.

- I acknowledge that meningococcal disease is a rare, but life-threatening illness.
- I choose to waive receipt of meningococcal vaccine.
- I voluntarily agree to release, discharge, indemnify and hold harmless SLCC, its officers, employees and agents from any and all costs, liabilities, expenses, claims, demands or causes of action on account of any loss or personal injury that might result from my decision not to be immunized.

Signature of **Student (and parent/guardian if student is under age of 18)**

Date

MENINGOCOCCAL VACCINES: What You Need to Know

(Adapted from CDC: Vaccine Information Statement (VIS) – Meningococcal 10/7/05)

What is meningococcal disease?

- Meningococcal disease is a serious illness caused by a bacteria.
- It is a leading cause of bacterial meningitis in children 2-18 years old in the United States.
- Meningitis is an infection of fluid surrounding the brain and the spinal cord. Meningococcal disease also causes blood infections.
- About 2,600 people get meningococcal disease each year in the US. Of this number 10-15% of these people die, in spite of treatment with antibiotics. Of those who live, another 11-19% 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, but it is most common in infants less than one year of age and people with certain medical conditions, such as lack of a spleen. College freshmen who live in dormitories have an increased risk of getting meningococcal disease.
- Meningococcal infections can be treated with drugs such as penicillin. Still, about 1 out of every ten people who get the disease dies from it, and many others are affected for life. This is why *preventing* the disease through use of meningococcal vaccine is important for people at highest risk.

Meningococcal vaccine – There are two meningococcal vaccines available in the US:

- **Meningococcal polysaccharide vaccine (MPSV4):** Menomune has been available since the 1970s.
- **Meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MCV4):** Menaetra was licensed in 2005.

Both vaccines can prevent **4 types** of meningococcal disease. Meningococcal vaccines cannot prevent all types of the disease. Both vaccines work well and protect about 90% of those who get it. MCV4 is expected to give better, longer-lasting protection. MCV4 should also be better at preventing the disease from spreading from person to person.

Who should not get meningococcal vaccine or should wait? Anyone who has ever had a **severe** (life threatening) **allergic reaction to a previous dose** of either meningococcal vaccine should not get another dose. Anyone who has a **severe** (life threatening) **allergy to any vaccine component** should not get the vaccine. Tell your doctor if you have any severe allergies. Anyone who has ever had **Guillain-Barre' Syndrome** should talk with their doctor before getting MCV4. Meningococcal vaccines may be given to pregnant women. However, MCV4 is a new vaccine and has not been studied in pregnant women as much as MPSV4 has. It should be used only if clearly needed.

What are the risks from meningococcal vaccines? A vaccine, like any medicine, could possible cause serious problems, such as severe allergic reactions. The risk of meningococcal vaccine causing serious harm, or death, is extremely small. Up to about half of people who get meningococcal vaccines have mild side effects, such as redness or pain where the shot was given. A small percentage of people who receive the vaccine develop a fever. Serious allergic reactions, within a few minutes to a few hours of the shot, are very rare. A few cases of Guillain-Barre' Syndrome, a serious nervous system disorder, have been reported among people who received MCV4. There is not enough evidence yet to tell whether they were caused by the vaccine. This is being investigated by health officials.

How can I learn more? For the complete VIS on this vaccine and any other vaccine go to: www.cdc.gov/nip and click on Vaccines, then on Vaccination Information Sheets; call your local or state health department; or visit CDC' s meningococcal disease website at: www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dbmd/diseaseinfo/meningococcal.htm.