

Hepatitis B and Meningococcal Meningitis Immunization Health History Form

Completion of this form is required by the state of Wisconsin annually for all students who live in university housing.

Name _____
Last First MI

LU ID _____ Date of Birth _____

Wisconsin State Statute 36.25(46) requires that all students who will be residing in a campus residence hall receive yearly information regarding the risks associated with Hepatitis B and Meningococcal disease and the effectiveness of the vaccines available to prevent these diseases. The student who resides in campus housing must affirm whether he or she has received vaccinations against Meningococcal disease and/or Hepatitis B, and must provide the dates of the vaccinations, if any. The parents of minor students must provide this information.

Lawrence University requires that the Hepatitis B vaccine be initiated as a condition for enrollment. Immunization for Meningitis is strongly encouraged. Both vaccines are available on campus at the Landis Health Center, but it is recommended that you receive them prior to coming to campus.

A. Hepatitis B (HBV) Immunization

Hepatitis B is a potentially life-threatening liver infection caused by a virus that attacks the liver. Hepatitis B virus (HBV) can lead to chronic liver disease, cirrhosis, liver cancer, liver failure, and even death. HBV is spread by contact with blood or other body fluids. Many people will have no symptoms when they develop the disease. The primary risk factors for Hepatitis B are sexual activity and injecting drug use. Hepatitis B is completely preventable. A series of 3 doses of the vaccine is available to all age groups and required for optimal protection. Missed doses may still be sought to complete the series if only one or two have been acquired. The HBV vaccine has a record of safety and is believed to confer lifelong immunity in most cases. Hepatitis B vaccine is very effective for preventing Hepatitis B virus infection. After receiving all three doses, the vaccine provides greater than 90% protection.

For more information regarding Hepatitis B, consult the Center for Disease Control Website.

<https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hbv/bfaq.htm>

<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/vis/vis-statements/hep-b.pdf>

- I hereby certify that I have read this information and I have received one or all doses of the Hepatitis B vaccine.

OR

- I hereby certify that I have read this information and understand that Lawrence requires all 3 doses of the Hepatitis B vaccine. I have elected NOT to receive the Hepatitis B vaccine, and will sign the below waiver.

B. Meningococcal Meningitis

Meningitis is inflammation of the protective membranes surrounding the brain or spinal cord, and is usually caused from an infection. Meningitis is most often caused by bacteria or a virus. Bacterial meningitis can be extremely dangerous. Symptoms can come on suddenly and progress quickly. 10-15% of cases result in death. 1 in 5 people that survive will then live with permanent disabilities such as brain damage, hearing loss, kidney damage, or limb amputation. College students are at a higher risk of contracting meningitis because of the close living quarters. Meningitis is spread by oral and nasal respiratory secretions during close contact like kissing or coughing on someone. Meningitis bacteria cannot live outside of the body for very long so is not spread as easily as a cold virus. To prevent contracting Meningitis you should receive the recommended vaccines, wash your hands, and cover your cough. There are 2 different types of the Meningitis vaccine and you need both to ensure the most protection. No vaccine can guarantee 100% effectiveness, but can significantly reduce your risk of illness. The first meningitis vaccine protects against serogroups A, C, W, and Y. The other protects against serogroup B. Depending on the brand, you may need 2 or 3 doses to be fully vaccinated. The immunizations are available at the Health Center. Contact the Health Center for more details. Meningitis symptoms are similar to those of the flu, come on suddenly, and may become deadly fast. Treatment should be provided early with antibiotics. People who are in close contact with the infected person should also be treated as a precautionary measure.

For more information regarding meningitis, consult Center for Disease Control websites.

www.cdc.gov/meningococcal/about/index.html

<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/vis/vis-statements/mening.pdf>

<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/vis/vis-statements/mening-serogroup.pdf>

- I hereby certify that I have read this information and I have received the vaccine for Meningococcal Meningitis.

OR

- I hereby certify that I have read this information and I have elected NOT to receive the vaccine for Meningococcal Meningitis.

Please provide the Health Center with dates of any vaccines received since admission

Signature of student _____ Date _____

Parent/Guardian (if student is under age 18) _____ Date _____

*Please note that students who have not been immunized may be excluded from class and residence halls if an outbreak of a vaccine preventable disease occurs on campus.