



Vaccine Requirements are applicable only to students born on or after January 1, 1957.

Proof of Immunization Compliance (Louisiana R.S. 17:170 Schools of Higher Learning)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_
Last First Middle

Social Security Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

(Please complete both sides.)

OPTION 1

Physician or Other Health Care Provider Verification:

Table with 5 columns: Immunized, Measles (Rubeola), Rubella, Mumps, Tetanus-Diphtheria, Meningococcal (circle) Menomune / Menactra. Includes DATE fields for each.

Menomune is effective for approximately 3-5 years. Students whose vaccine was not administered within the last 5 years will be asked to update their immunization in order to comply with university policy.

\_\_\_\_\_  
SIGNATURE OF PHYSICIAN OR OTHER HEALTH CARE PROVIDER

OPTION II

I am submitting the attached photocopy of my immunization record as proof of immunization against measles, rubella, mumps, tetanus-diphtheria, and meningococcal disease.

\_\_\_\_\_  
APPLICANT/STUDENT SIGNATURE DATE

\_\_\_\_\_  
PARENT/LEGAL GUARDIAN SIGNATURE (IF APPLICANT IS UNDER AGE 18) DATE

OPTION III A: Waiver for Measles, Rubella, Mumps, Tetanus-Diphtheria

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 listed diseases until the outbreak is over or until I submit proof of immunization.

Please mark an "X" in the appropriate box below and provide the requested statement.

Medical reason: Physician's statement: \_\_\_\_\_

Personal Reason: Briefly state reason: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
APPLICANT/STUDENT SIGNATURE DATE

\_\_\_\_\_  
PARENT/LEGAL GUARDIAN SIGNATURE (IF APPLICANT IS UNDER AGE 18) DATE

Return this form to: UL Lafayette; Office of International Affairs; P.O. Box 43932; Lafayette, LA 70504

Remember! You will not be permitted to enroll until you complete and return this form.

## OPTION III B: Waiver for Meningococcal

I have received and read the information found below explaining about 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 UL Lafayette, 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.

\_\_\_\_\_  
APPLICANT/STUDENT SIGNATURE

\_\_\_\_\_  
DATE

\_\_\_\_\_  
PARENT/LEGAL GUARDIAN SIGNATURE (IF APPLICANT IS UNDER AGE 18)

\_\_\_\_\_  
DATE

### MENINGOCOCCAL VACCINES: What You Need to Know

Adapted from CDC: Vaccine Information Statement (VIS) – Meningococcal 10/07/05

#### 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 United States. 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 students 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 10 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 the highest risk.

**Meningococcal vaccine** – There are two meningococcal vaccines available in the United States:

- **Meningococcal polysaccharide vaccine (MPSV4):** Menomune has been available since the 1970s.
- **Meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MCV4):** Menactra 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 **Gullian-Barré 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 possibly cause serious problems, such as severe allergic reactions. The risk of meningococcal vaccines 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 Gullian-Barré Syndrome, a serious nervous system disorder, have been reported among people who got 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](http://www.cdc.gov/nip), click on Vaccines, then on Vaccination Information Sheets.

- Call your local or state health department.
- Visit CDC's meningococcal disease web site at [www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dbmd/diseaseinfo/meningococcal\\_g.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dbmd/diseaseinfo/meningococcal_g.htm)