**Massachusetts Required Immunization History**

This form must be completed and returned to Keefe Health Center before you arrive on campus. All responses must be in English.

You may: 1.) Complete the shaded sections. Attach immunization documentation from your healthcare provider’s office, school or military records.

or: 2.) Complete the shaded sections. Have your healthcare provider complete the remaining sections and sign where indicated on page 2.

### Required Immunizations

#### TETANUS/DIPHTHERIA/Acellular Pertussis (Must be within the last 10 years)

- **Primary series (DPT/DTAP/DT or Td)**
  - Yes
  - No
  - Tdap

#### Measles, Mumps, Rubella (MMR) (Two doses required)

- Exempt* (born in the U.S. before 1957)

  - MMR #1
    - First dose must be after age 12 months
  - MMR #2
    - Must be at least one month after dose #1

  - Measles vaccine: #1 #2
  - Mumps vaccine: #1 #2
  - Rubella vaccine: #1 #2

  - Positive blood test titers: Rubella: Mumps: Rubeola: (Attach copy of lab results)

#### Meningitis

- Menomune: #1 #2 within five years
- Menactra: #1 #2 within five years
- Menveo: #1 #2 within five years
- Other: #1 #2 within five years

  - Off-campus resident – exempt with off-campus address:
  - Signed waiver (on top of next page)

#### Hepatitis B or A/B (Dates must be filled in)

- #1
  - Must be within one month after #1
- #3
  - Must be at least two months after #2 and four months after #1

  - Merck Recombivax 10 mcg. (ages 11 – 15)

  - Positive blood test titer (Attach copy of lab results)

#### Varicella

- Exempt* (born in the U.S. before 1980)

  - Varicella #1 #2
  - Had disease
  - Positive titer (Attach copy of lab results)

- *Exemption not permitted for Health Sciences majors
Read meningococcal disease information on pages 4 and 5 before signing

WAIVER FOR MENINGOCOCCAL VACCINATION REQUIREMENT

I have received and reviewed the information provided on the risks of meningococcal disease and the risks and benefits of meningococcal vaccine. I understand that Massachusetts’ law requires newly enrolled full-time students at secondary schools, colleges and universities who are living in a dormitory or congregate living arrangement licensed or approved by the secondary school or postsecondary institution to receive meningococcal vaccinations, unless the students provide a signed waiver of the vaccination or otherwise qualify for one of the exemptions specified in the law.

☐ After reviewing the information on the dangers of meningococcal disease, I choose to waive receipt of meningococcal vaccine.

Student name: __________________________ Date of birth: ________ Student ID #: __________
Signature:_________________ Today’s date: __________
(Student, or parent/legal guardian, if student is under 18 years of age)

Provided by: Massachusetts Department of Public Health / Division of Epidemiology and Immunization / 617-983-6800; Reviewed March, 2013

RECOMMENDED: PNEUMOCOCCAL VACCINATION
The CDC recommends vaccination for adults who have health conditions including asthma, diabetes and other chronic problems; those with weakened immune systems; and smokers.

Pneumovax

OTHER VACCINATIONS
List other vaccinations received

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HPV #1:</th>
<th>Hepatitis A #1:</th>
<th>Vaccine:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MM / DD / YY</td>
<td>MM / DD / YY</td>
<td>MM / DD / YY</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HPV #2:</th>
<th>Hepatitis A #2:</th>
<th>Vaccine:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MM / DD / YY</td>
<td>MM / DD / YY</td>
<td>MM / DD / YY</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HPV #3:</th>
<th>Typhoid:</th>
<th>Vaccine:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MM / DD / YY</td>
<td>MM / DD / YY</td>
<td>MM / DD / YY</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Influenza:</th>
<th>Yellow Fever:</th>
<th>Vaccine:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MM / DD / YY</td>
<td>MM / DD / YY</td>
<td>MM / DD / YY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HEALTHCARE PROVIDER SIGNATURE
Unless documentation of immunizations is attached, your healthcare provider’s (M.D./N.P./P.A.) signature or stamp is required below.

Healthcare provider signature or stamp: __________________________
Date: __________ Address: __________________________ Phone: __________

MM / DD / YY

Where can I get more information?
- Your healthcare provider
- The Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiology and Immunization, at (617) 983-6800 or www.mass.gov/dph/imm and www.mass.gov/dph/epi
- Your local health department (listed in the phone book under ‘government’)

Provided by: Massachusetts Department of Public Health / Division of Epidemiology and Immunization / 617-983-6800; Reviewed March, 2013

Phase-In Schedule for MMR, Varicella, and Tdap Vaccines 2013 – 2017 from Massachusetts DPH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccine</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 MMR and 2 Varicella</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College: full-time freshmen-seniors; all health science</td>
<td>K-3 and 7-10</td>
<td>K-4 and 7-11</td>
<td>K-5 and 7-12</td>
<td>K-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grades 7-10</td>
<td>College: full-time freshmen-seniors; all health science</td>
<td>Grades 7-10</td>
<td>Grades 7-12</td>
<td>Grades 7-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College: full-time freshmen-seniors; all health science</td>
<td>College: full-time freshmen-graduates; all health science</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amherst College Health Services / 2015 New Student Immunization Form / page 2
REQUIRED: TUBERCULOSIS (TB) RISK QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Have you ever been treated for active TB?
   - Yes
   - No
   If yes, give dates of treatment
   From: MM / DD / YY  To: MM / DD / YY

2. Have you ever had a positive TB skin or blood test?
   - Yes
   - No
   If yes, when?

3. Have you ever been treated for latent TB?
   - Yes
   - No
   If yes, give dates of treatment
   From: MM / DD / YY  To: MM / DD / YY

4. Were you born in Africa, Asia, Central America, South America, Mexico, Eastern Europe, Caribbean or the Middle East?
   - Yes
   - No

5. In the past five years, have you traveled in Africa, Asia, Central America, South America, Mexico, Eastern Europe, Caribbean or the Middle East for more than one month?
   - Yes
   - No

6. In the last two years, have you lived with or spent time with someone who has been sick with TB?
   - Yes
   - No

7. Have you ever been vaccinated with BCG?
   - Yes
   - No

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED: TB TEST FOR HIGH-RISK STUDENTS

If you answered ‘yes’ to questions 4, 5 or 6 above, we recommend a TB test (Mantoux or PPD) be done within three months of enrollment at Amherst College. If you have already had one of these tests, record results below.

Mantoux or PPD (Tine or Monovac not acceptable)

Test results: Record exact measurement of induration (horizontal diameter), not erythema (redness). Do not just check ‘negative’ or ‘positive.’

Negative _____ mm  Positive _____ mm

If positive, record chest X-ray results. Include a copy of the report.

Results

T-Spot or Quantiferon Gold (IGRA):

Pos.  Neg.  Date: MM / DD / YY

Healthcare Provider Signature: ____________________________
Include a copy of results.

COUNTRIES WITH HIGH TUBERCULOSIS (TB) RATES

Afghanistan  Central African Republic  Guatemala  Mauritius  Mexico *
Algeria  Chad  Guinea  Micronesia  Mongolia  Morocco  Mozambique
Angola  China  Guinea-Bissau  Myanmar  Namibia  Nauru  Nepal
Anguilla  China, Hong Kong SAR  Guyana  Nicaragua  Niger  Nigeria
Armenia  China, Macao SAR  Haiti  Norfolk  Northern Mariana Island  Pakistan
Azerbaijan  Colombia *  Honduras  Morocco  Myanmar  Namibia
Belgium  Congo  India  Senegal  Seychelles  Sierra Leone
Belize  Cook Islands  Indonesia  South Africa  Somalia  Spain
Benin  Côte d’Ivoire  Iraq  South America  Sri Lanka  Sudan
Bhutan  Djibouti  Kazakhstan  Sudan  Suriname  Swaziland
Bolivia  Dominican Republic  Kenya  Swaziland  Taiwan  Thailand
Bosnia & Herzegovina  DPR Korea  Kiribati  Tajikistan  Timor-Leste  Togo
Botswana  DR Congo  Kyrgyzstan  Tanzania  Turkmenistan  Tuvalu
Brazil  Ecuador  Lao PDR  Thailand  Vanuatu  Yemen
British Virgin Islands  El Salvador *  Lesotho  Vietnam  Zambia  Zimbabwe
Brunei Darussalam  Equatorial Guinea  Liberia  Western Sahara  Zimbabwe
Bulgaria  Ethiopia  Libyan Arab Jamahiriya  Yemen
Burkina Faso  Gabon  Lithuania  Yugoslavia
Burundi  Gambia  Madagascar  Zimbabwe
Cambodia  Georgia  Malawi  "  "
Cameroon  Ghana  Malaysia  "  "
Cape Verde  Guam  Mali  "  "
GUATEMALA  "  "  "  "

Sources:
• Mass. Dept. of Public Health: Birth in TB endemic country (defined as TB case rate of > 50 per 100,000 people) is a major risk factor for exposure to TB.
• Countries with TB case rate <50 per 100,000 but where TB cases in Massachusetts are from.
  May 2009.
Information about meningococcal disease and vaccination for students at residential schools and colleges

Full-time residential students: Waiver is on page 2. Read and retain pages 4 – 5; do not return to Amherst College Health Services.

Massachusetts requires all newly enrolled full-time students attending a secondary school (e.g., boarding schools) or postsecondary institution (e.g., colleges) who will be living in a dormitory or other congregate housing licensed or approved by the secondary school or institution to:

1. receive meningococcal vaccine; or
2. fall within one of the exemptions in the law, which are discussed below.

The law provides an exemption for students signing a waiver that reviews the dangers of meningococcal disease and indicates that the vaccination has been declined. To qualify for this exemption, you are required to review the information below and sign the waiver at the end of this document. Please note, if a student is under 18 years of age, a parent or legal guardian must be given a copy of this document and must sign the waiver.

What is meningococcal disease?
Meningococcal disease is caused by infection with bacteria called Neisseria meningitidis. These bacteria can infect the tissue that surrounds the brain and spinal cord called the “meninges” and cause meningitis, or they can infect the blood or other body organs. In the US, about 1,000-3,000 people get meningococcal disease each year and 10-15% die despite receiving antibiotic treatment. 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.

How is meningococcal disease spread?
These bacteria are passed from person-to-person through saliva (spit). You must be in close contact with an infected person’s saliva in order for the bacteria to spread. Close contact includes activities such as kissing, sharing water bottles, sharing eating/drinking utensils or sharing cigarettes with someone who is infected; or being within 3-6 feet of someone who is infected and is coughing or sneezing.

Who is at most risk for getting meningococcal disease?
High-risk groups include anyone with a damaged spleen or whose spleen has been removed, those with persistent complement component deficiency (an inherited immune disorder), HIV infection, those traveling to countries where meningococcal disease is very common, microbiologists and people who may have been exposed to meningococcal disease during an outbreak. People who live in certain settings such as college freshmen living in dormitories and military recruits are also at greater risk of disease.

Are some students in college and secondary schools at risk for meningococcal disease?
College freshmen living in residence halls or dormitories are at an increased risk for meningococcal disease as compared to individuals of the same age not attending college. The setting, combined with risk behaviors (such as alcohol consumption, exposure to cigarette smoke, sharing food or beverages, and activities involving the exchange of saliva), may be what puts college students at a greater risk for infection. There is insufficient information about whether new students in other congregate living situations (e.g., residential schools) may also be at increased risk for meningococcal disease. But, the similarity in their environments and some behaviors may increase their risk.

The risk of meningococcal disease for other college students, in particular older students and students who do not live in congregate housing, is not increased. However, meningococcal vaccine is a safe and efficacious way to reduce their risk of contracting this disease.

Is there a vaccine against meningococcal disease?
Yes, there are currently 2 types of vaccines available that protect against 4 of the most common of the 13 serogroups (subgroups) of N. meningitidis that cause serious disease. Meningococcal polysaccharide vaccine is approved for use in those 2 years of age and older. There are 2 licensed meningococcal conjugate vaccines. Menactra® is approved for use in those 9 months – 55 years of age and Menveo® is approved for use in those 2-55 years of age. Both the polysaccharide and conjugate vaccines provide protection against four serogroups of the bacteria, called groups A, C, Y and W-135. These four serogroups account for approximately two-thirds of the cases that occur in the U.S. each year. Most of the remaining one-third of the cases are caused by serogroup B, which is not contained in either vaccine. Meningococcal vaccines are thought to provide protection for approximately 5 years.

However, please be aware that in October 2010 the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommended booster doses of meningococcal conjugate vaccine for healthy adolescents 16-18 years of age. Persons up to 21 years of age entering college are recommended to have documentation of a dose of meningococcal conjugate vaccine no more than 5 years before enrollment, particularly if they are new residential students.
Is the meningococcal vaccine safe?

A vaccine, like any medicine, is capable of causing serious problems such as severe allergic reactions. Getting meningococcal vaccine is much safer than getting the disease. Some people who get meningococcal vaccine have mild side effects, such as redness or pain where the shot was given. These symptoms usually last for 1-2 days. A small percentage of people who receive the vaccine develop a fever. The vaccine can be given to pregnant women. Anyone who has ever had Guillain-Barré Syndrome should talk with their provider before getting meningococcal conjugate vaccine.

Is it mandatory for students to receive meningococcal vaccine for entry into secondary schools or colleges that provide or license housing?

Massachusetts law (MGL Ch. 76, s.15D) requires newly enrolled full-time students attending a secondary school (those schools with grades 9-12) or postsecondary institution (e.g., colleges) who will be living in a dormitory or other congregate housing licensed or approved by the secondary school or institution to receive meningococcal vaccine. At affected secondary schools, the requirements apply to all new full-time residential students, regardless of grade (including grades pre-K through 8) and year of study. All students covered by the regulations must provide documentation of having received a dose of meningococcal polysaccharide vaccine within the last 5 years, unless they qualify for one of the exemptions allowed by the law. Whenever possible, immunizations should be obtained prior to enrollment or registration. However, students may be enrolled or registered provided that the required immunizations are obtained within 30 days of registration.

Students may begin classes without a certificate of immunization against meningococcal disease if: 1) the student has a letter from a physician stating that there is a medical reason why he/she can’t receive the vaccine; 2) the student (or the student’s parent or legal guardian, if the student is a minor) presents a statement in writing that such vaccination is against his/her sincere religious belief; or 3) the student (or the student’s parent or legal guardian, if the student is a minor) signs the waiver below stating that the student has received information about the dangers of meningococcal disease, reviewed the information provided and elected to decline the vaccine.

Where can a student get vaccinated?

Students and their parents should contact their healthcare provider and make an appointment to discuss meningococcal disease, the benefits and risks of vaccination, and the availability of this vaccine. Schools and college health services are not required to provide you with this vaccine.

Where can I get more information?

- Your healthcare provider
- The Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiology and Immunization, at (617) 983-6800 or www.mass.gov/dph/imm and www.mass.gov/dph/epi
- Your local health department (listed in the phone book under ‘government’)