



Herkimer

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

Last _____

First: _____ MI: _____

Date of Birth: ____/____/____

Student ID/SS#: _____

Residential Commuter Athlete

PROOF OF IMMUNIZATIONS MUST BE SUBMITTED PRIOR TO BEGINNING CLASSES

A copy of an official record (such as a high school record) **MUST** be submitted in lieu of completing this section. A titer proving immunity for each is an acceptable alternative to receiving the immunizations. A copy of the result is required. Please attach to this form. Students who have not submitted proof of immunity by the 30th day of the semester will be excluded from classes.

MEASLES, MUMPS & RUBELLA (MMR) REQUIRED: New York State Public Health Law requires that ALL students attending college, taking 6 or more credit hours, provide proof of immunity to Measles, Mumps and Rubella. Two doses are needed. Must be given after 01/01/1969 and ON or AFTER the first birthday and must be at least 28 days apart. If you were born prior to January 1, 1957, you are exempt from this immunization requirement, but must complete the rest of the requirements.

<i>MMR (Combined)</i>	OR	<i>MMR (Separate)</i>	OR	<i>Titer</i>
#1 ____/____/____		Measles #1 ____/____/____		Measles ____/____/____ Result _____
#2 ____/____/____		Measles #2 ____/____/____		Mumps ____/____/____ Result _____
		Mumps ____/____/____		Rubella ____/____/____ Result _____
		Rubella ____/____/____		

MENINGITIS VACCINE OR WAIVER (ATTACHED) REQUIRED FOR ALL ON-CAMPUS STUDENTS: (Records

must be dated within the last 5 years)

Date of last vaccine: ____/____/____ Dose #2 ____/____/____ Dose #3 ____/____/____

Tb MANTOUX ALL STUDENTS MUST COMPLETE THE TUBERCULOSIS SCREENING FORM (TESTING REQUIRED for students enrolled in the PTA Programs and those that respond 'yes' to any of the screening questions)

Date: ____/____/____
Result _____ (in mm)

Chest x-ray (if Mantoux is positive)
Date ____/____/____
Result _____

OTHER VACCINATIONS RECEIVED (OPTIONAL):

Hepatitis B Vaccine:	Dose #1 ____/____/____	TD Booster or TDap:	Dose #1 ____/____/____
	Dose #2 ____/____/____	(Circle which)	Dose #2 ____/____/____
	Dose #3 ____/____/____		
Hepatitis A Vaccine:	Dose #1 ____/____/____	Varicella Vaccine:	Dose #1 ____/____/____
	Dose #2 ____/____/____		Dose #2 ____/____/____

RETURN FORM TO:

Herkimer College
State University of New York
Dean of Students Office
100 Reservoir Road
Herkimer, NY 13350

FAX: 315.866.1808
E-mail: DeanofStudents@Herkimer.edu
Questions? Call 315.574.4009

(Revised 3.24.2025)



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Meningococcal (Meningitis) Vaccination Response Form

MENINGITIS VACCINATION OR WAIVER **REQUIRED**:

New York State Public Health Law makes it mandatory that ALL college students taking 6 or more credits on campus receive information about Meningitis Disease and provide a record of receiving the Meningitis Vaccine within the past 5 years **OR** sign a waiver declining the vaccine.

I have read, or had explained to me, the information attached, regarding meningococcal meningitis disease. I understand the risks of not receiving the vaccine and I have decided that I (my child) will **not** obtain immunization against meningococcal meningitis disease.

Student's Signature _____ Date: ____ / ____ / ____

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Meningococcal Meningitis Fact Sheet

What Is Meningococcal Meningitis? Meningococcal disease is a severe bacterial infection of the bloodstream or meninges (a thin lining covering the brain and spinal cord). It is a relatively rare disease and usually occurs as a single isolated event. Clusters or outbreaks are rare in the United States.

How Is The Germ Meningococcus Spread? Meningococcal disease is transmitted through the air via droplets of respiratory secretions and direct contact with an infected person. Direct contact, for these purposes, is defined as oral contact with shared items such as cigarettes or drinking glasses or through intimate contact such as kissing. Although anyone can come in contact with bacteria that causes meningococcal disease, data also indicated certain social behaviors, such as exposure to passive and active smoking, bar patronage, and excessive alcohol consumption, may put students at increased risk for the disease. Patients with respiratory infections, compromised immunity, those in close contact to a known case and travelers to endemic areas of the world are also at increased risk.

What Are The Symptoms? The early symptoms usually associated with meningococcal disease include fever, severe headache, stiff neck, rash, nausea, vomiting and lethargy, and may resemble the flu. Because the disease progresses rapidly, often in as little as 12 hours, students are urged to seek medical care immediately if they experience two or more of these symptoms concurrently. The disease is occasionally fatal.

How Soon Do The Symptoms Appear? The symptoms may appear two to 10 days after exposure but usually within five days.

What Is The Treatment For Meningococcal Disease? Antibiotics, such as Penicillin G or Ceftriaxone, can be used to treat people with meningococcal disease.

Should People Who Have Been In Contact With A Diagnosed Case Of Meningococcal Meningitis Be Treated? Only people who have been in close contact (household member, intimate contacts, health care personnel performing mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, day care center playmates, etc.) need to be considered for preventative treatment. Such people are usually advised to obtain a prescription for a special antibiotic (either Rifampin, Ciprofloxacin or Ceftriaxone) from their physician. Casual contact that might occur in a regular classroom, office or factory setting is not usually significant enough to cause concern.

Is There A Vaccine To Prevent Meningococcal Meningitis? Presently, there is a vaccine that will protect against some of the strains of meningococcus. It is recommended in outbreak situations and for those traveling to areas of the world where high rates of the disease are known to occur. For some college students, such as freshmen living in dormitories, there is a modestly increased risk, of meningococcal disease, students and parents should be educated about meningococcal disease and the availability of a safe and effective vaccine.

How Effective Is The Vaccine? The meningococcal vaccine has been shown to provide protection against the most common strains of the disease, including serogroups A, C, Y and W-135. The vaccine has shown to be 85-100% effective in serogroups A and C in older children and adults.

Is The Vaccine Safe? Are there Adverse Side Effects to the Vaccine? The vaccine is very safe and adverse reactions are mild and infrequent, consisting primarily of redness and pain at the site of injection lasting up to two days.

What Is The Duration Of Protection? The duration of the meningococcal vaccine's efficacy is approximately three to five years.

TUBERCULOSIS SCREENING

THIS FORM IS REQUIRED FOR ALL STUDENTS

Last name _____ First name _____ Middle _____ Birth date: _____ / _____ / _____
Month Day Year

Please see the list of countries on the back of this page. Were you born in or have you lived or traveled in any of these countries for a period of one to three months or more?

Yes

No

If yes, where? _____

If yes, for how long? _____

Have you had HIV infection or AIDS, diabetes, leukemia, lymphoma, or a chronic immune disorder?

Yes

No

Have you ever lived with or been in close contact to a person known or suspected of being sick with TB?

Yes

No

Have you been a resident, volunteer, or employee of high-risk congregate settings (ex. correctional facilities, long-term care facilities, and homeless shelters)?

Yes

No

Have you ever been a member of any of the following groups: medically underserved, low-income, or using drugs and alcohol?

Yes

No

Have you been a volunteer or health care worker who served clients who are at increased risk for active TB?

Yes

No

Signature _____

Date _____

If you answered YES to any of the above questions, Herkimer College requires that you receive TB testing prior to the start of your first enrolled term.

If the answer to all the above questions is NO, no further testing is required.

Please email completed forms to DeanofStudents@herkimer.edu or submit in-person in the Classroom Administration Building, office suite 264.



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High Burden TB Country List 2025

(Countries with TB incidence rates of $\geq 20/100,000$ population)

Data obtained from 2024 WHO Global Tuberculosis Report and reflects 2023 data

Country	Country	Country	Country
Afghanistan	Dominican Republic	Maldives	Singapore
Algeria	Ecuador	Mali	Solomon Islands
Angola	El Salvador	Marshall Islands	Somalia
Anguilla	Equatorial Guinea	Mauritania	South Africa
Argentina	Eritrea	Mexico	South Sudan
Armenia	Eswatini	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Sri Lanka
Azerbaijan	Ethiopia	Mongolia	Sudan
Bangladesh	Fiji	Morocco	Suriname
Belarus	Gabon	Mozambique	Tajikistan
Belize	Gambia	Myanmar	Thailand
Benin	Georgia	Namibia	Timor-Leste
Bhutan	Ghana	Nauru	Togo
Bolivia	Greenland	Nepal	Trinidad and Tobago
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Guam	Nicaragua	Tunisia
Botswana	Guatemala	Niger	Turkmenistan
Brazil	Guinea	Nigeria	Tuvalu
Brunei Darussalam	Guinea-Bissau	Niue	Uganda
Burkina Faso	Guyana	Northern Mariana Islands	Ukraine
Burundi	Haiti	Pakistan	United Republic of Tanzania
Cabo Verde	Honduras	Palau	Uruguay
Cambodia	India	Panama	Uzbekistan
Cameroon	Indonesia	Papua New Guinea	Vanuatu
Central African Republic	Iraq	Paraguay	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Chad	Kazakhstan	Peru	Vietnam
China	Kenya	Philippines	Yemen
China, Hong Kong SAR	Kiribati	Qatar	Zambia
China, Macao SAR	Kyrgyzstan	Republic of Korea	Zimbabwe
Colombia	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Republic of Moldova	
Comoros	Lesotho	Romania	
Congo	Liberia	Russian Federation	
Cook Islands	Libya	Rwanda	
Côte d'Ivoire	Lithuania	Sao Tome and Principe	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Madagascar	Senegal	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Malawi	Seychelles	
Djibouti	Malaysia	Sierra Leone	

Persons from these countries should be screened for TB and TB infection. Persons from countries not found on this list should only be tested if symptomatic or if they have risk factors.