PTA/OTA Personal and Medical History Form A (Submit Prior to Attending Classes)

Name	LACTNIANE	FIRST NAME	
D (CD: ()	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	
Date of Birth		Semester of Entry	Fall Spring Year
Address	Street		City
Phone Number	State		Zip
	_()	Email	
Emergency Notific	ation at the state of the state		
Name			
Relationship		Phone	
	•	d to grant written permission for rel ces to assure compliance with Nev	
		afety of their clients and meet state ed information from the student re	
	ereby granted to Villa be conducting clinica	Maria College to release informati al internships.	on to the agencies where the
Student Signatu	ure (or parent if unde	r 18)	



<u>PTA/OTA Immunization Form B</u> (Submit Prior to Attending Classes)

Name	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME
Data of Birth	LAST NAME	PINOT NAIVIE
Date of Birth		
	BY A HEALTHCARE PROVIDER	
	SIGN AND STAMP BELOW or ATTACH OFFI	
REQUIRED:	HISTORY (All dates must include month, day	and year.) DATE (MM/DD/YEAR)
	os, rubella) – if given as combined dose instead of in	, , ,
	more than 4 days prior to first birthday	dividual vaccino
	east 28 days after first dose	
	or	DATE (MM/DD/YEAR)
Measles (Rubeola) Dose 1 after first birthday	
Measles (Rubeola) Dose 2 at least 28 days after first dos	se
Rubella Imm	nunized on or after first birthday	
Mumps Imm	unized on or after first birthday	
	or	DATE (MM/DD/YEAR)
Titer (blood test) s	showing positive immunity (dated lab results	must be attached)
Measles IgG		
Mumps IgG		
Rubella IgG		
	: MENINGOCCAL VACCINE	Date (MM/DD/YEAR)
Must have completed se	eries or 1 dose within last 5 years)	
DOSE I		
Meningitis vaccina you to read full infe	RESPONSE IS REQUIRED FOR ALL STU ation is not mandated; however, comple ormation regarding meningitis enclosed	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
□ I have read	btain the immunization against mening	tion regarding meningococcal disease. I (my pococcal disease within 30 days from my private
disease. I		ormation regarding meningococcal meningitis ne vaccine. I have decided that I (my child) will not ngitis disease.
		Date : / /
Sig	gnature (Parent/Guardian if under 18 years	s old)
LICAL TUCADE D	DOVIDED INCODMATION #	
PROVIDER SIGN	ROVIDER INFORMATION (If no docume	HEALTHCARE PROVIDER STAMP
	E PRINTED	
ADDRESS	_	
TELEPHONE NUI	MBER DATE	



LAGI	Name LAST NAME			FIRST NAME		
Date of Birth						
O BE COMPLETED BY	Y A HEALTH	CARE PRO	VIDER (Please	sian and stamp r	next page)	
DATE OF EXAM			•	BP		
Clinical Evaluation		Normal	Abnormal	Details		
Head, Neck, Face Sc	alp					
Eyes						
Ears, Nose, Throat						
Hearing						
Mouth, Teeth						
Cardiovascular						
Chest, Lungs						
Abdomen, Viscera						
GI System						
Spine, Other Musculo	skeletal					
Extremities						
Endocrine System						
Skin, Lymphatic						
Neurologic						



PTA/OTA Immunization Form D (Submit Before November 1st)

Name				
Name	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	<u> </u>	
Date of Birth				
		RE PROVIDER PLEASE ATTA		
		Y (All dates must include month,		
	ricella Vaccine (Two dos	es, disease date, or serolog	3y)	Date (MM/DD/YEAR)
Dose 1				
Dose 2				
	or			Date (MM/DD/YEAR)
Disease Date				
	or			Date (MM/DD/YEAR)
Serology Date	(dated lab results must be	attached)		
REQUIRED: Tet	tanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis	s- (within last 10 years)		Date (MM/DD/YEAR
TDAP				
REQUIRED: He	patitis B			Date (MM/DD/YEAR)
Dose 1				
Dose 2				
Dose 3				
REQUIRED Tub	perculosis PPD skin test	(must be done annually)		
Date administe	ered			
Induration				mm
Date/Time Rea	ading			
	Shot (must be done ann	ually)		
Date administe	ered			
OPTIONAL DEC	CLINATION (To be com	pleted by student)		
	•			
Hepatitis B				
				tially infection materials, I may
		` ,		cline hepatitis B Vaccination
	,	declining this vaccine, I con	ntinue to b	e at risk of acquiring hepatitis
D, a Selli	ous disease.			
				Date : / /
	Signature (Parent/Guardia	n if under 18 years old)		
	Signature (i dicity dualula	ir ir dilaci 10 years olaj		
		TON (signature and stamp requir	red)	
PROVIDER SIG				HEALTHCARE PROVIDER STAMP
PROVIDER NAI	ME PRINTED			
ADDRESS	LIMPED	DATE		
TELEPHONE N	UNIREK	DATE	ļ	



Meningococcal Disease Fact Sheet

What is meningococcal disease?

Meningococcal disease is caused by bacteria called Neisseria meningitidis. It can lead to serious blood infections. When the linings of the brain and spinal cord become infected, it is called meningitis. The disease strikes quickly and can have serious complications, including death.

Anyone can get meningococcal disease. Some people are at higher risk. This disease occurs more often in people who are:

- Teenagers or young adults
- Infants younger than one year of age
- Living in crowded settings, such as college dormitories or military barracks
- Traveling to areas outside of the United States, such as the "meningitis belt" in Africa
- Living with a damaged spleen or no spleen or have sickle cell disease
- Being treated with the medication Soliris® or, who have complement component deficiency (an inherited immune disorder)
- Exposed during an outbreak
- · Working with meningococcal bacteria in a laboratory

What are the symptoms?

Symptoms appear suddenly – usually 3 to 4 days after a person is infected. It can take up to 10 days to develop symptoms. Symptoms may include:

- · A sudden high fever
- Headache
- Stiff neck (meningitis)
- Nausea and vomiting
- · Red-purple skin rash
- · Weakness and feeling very ill
- · Eyes sensitive to light

How is meningococcal disease spread?

It spreads from person-to-person by coughing or coming into close or lengthy contact with someone who is sick or who carries the bacteria. Contact includes kissing, sharing drinks, or living together. Up to one in 10 people carry meningococcal bacteria in their nose or throat without getting sick.

Is there treatment?

Early diagnosis of meningococcal disease is very important. If it is caught early, meningococcal disease can be treated with antibiotics. But, sometimes the infection has caused too much damage for antibiotics to prevent death or serious long-term problems. Most people need to be cared for in a hospital due to serious, life-threatening infections.

What are the complications?

Ten to fifteen percent of those who get meningococcal disease die. Among survivors, as many as one in five will have permanent disabilities. Complications include:

- Hearing loss
- Brain damage
- Kidney damage
- Limb amputations

What should I do if I or someone I love is exposed?

If you are in close contact with a person with meningococcal disease, talk with your healthcare provider about the risk to you and your family. They can prescribe an antibiotic to prevent the disease.

What is the best way to prevent meningococcal disease?

The single best way to prevent this disease is to be vaccinated. Vaccines are available for people 6 weeks of age and older. Various vaccines offer protection against the five major strains of bacteria that cause meningococcal disease:

- All teenagers should receive two doses of vaccine against strains A, C, W and Y, also known as MenACWY or MCV4 vaccine. The first dose is given at 11 to 12 years of age, and the second dose (booster) at 16 years.

 It is very important that teens receive the booster dose at age 16 years in order to protect them through the years when they are at greatest risk of meningococcal disease.
- Teens and young adults can also be vaccinated against the "B" strain, also known as MenB vaccine. Talk to your healthcare provider about whether they recommend vaccine against the "B" strain.
- Others who should receive meningococcal vaccines include: o Infants, children and adults with certain medical conditions
- o People exposed during an outbreak
- o Travelers to the "meningitis belt" of sub-Saharan Africa
- Military recruits
- Please speak with your healthcare provider if you may be at increased risk.

Who should not be vaccinated?

Some people should not get meningococcal vaccine or they should wait.

- Tell your doctor if you have any severe allergies. Anyone who has ever had a severe allergic reaction to a previous dose of meningococcal vaccine should not get another dose of the vaccine.
- Anyone who has a severe allergy to any component in the vaccine should not get the vaccine.
- Anyone who is moderately or severely ill at the time the shot is scheduled should probably wait until they are better. People with a mild illness can usually get the vaccine.

What are the meningococcal vaccine requirements for school attendance?

- For grades 7 through 9 in school year 2018-19: one dose of MenACWY vaccine. With each new school year, this requirement will move up a grade until students in grades 7 through 11 will all be required to have one dose of MenACWY vaccine to attend school. 2019-20: grades 7, 8, 9, and 10
- o 2020-21 and later years: grades 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11
- \bullet For grade 12: two doses of MenACWY vaccine \circ The second dose needs to be given on or after the 16th birthday.
- $_{\odot}\,$ Teens who received their first dose on or after their 16th birthday do not need another dose.

Learn more about meningococcal disease:

www.cdc.gov/meningococcal

For more information about vaccine-preventable diseases:

www.health.ny.gov/prevention/immunization

