Please review the following information provided by Langston University before completing the medical history requirements.

LANGSTON UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER

Meningococcal Disease

The State of Oklahoma has enacted a new immunization requirement for college and university students.

All new students, (including transfer students and graduate students), are required to comply with Section 3243 of Oklahoma Statutes Title 70. This requires that students who live in housing comply with one of the following options:

- **Option A:** Be immunized for meningococcal disease

- **OR**

- **Option B:** After having reviewed information about meningitis provided by Langston University, decline the vaccination.

These choices will be part of the housing contract provide by Langston University Residence Life and must be completed prior to being allowed to move in housing.
Official Notice: Immunization Requirements for Langston University Students

Oklahoma state law requires that all new students who attend Oklahoma colleges and universities for the first time provide proof of immunization for certain diseases. If you cannot verify your immunizations you will need to be re-immunized. Medical, religious and personal exemptions are allowed by law and such requests must be made in writing using the Langston University Certificate of Exemption form.

Acceptable documentation of Immunizations includes any of the following:
• Signature of a physician or nurse, verifying the accuracy of submitted information.
• Copies of shot records.
• Copies of medical records.
• Copies of school health records.
• Copies of laboratory test results demonstrating immunity.

### Immunizations Required by State Law

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccination</th>
<th>Who must comply</th>
<th>Compliance Requirements</th>
<th>Compliance Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meningitis*</td>
<td>All new students living in Campus housing</td>
<td>Proof of vaccination or signed declination</td>
<td>At move in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles, Mumps, Rubella, TWO DOSES</td>
<td>All new students born after January 1, 1957</td>
<td>Proof of vaccination with 2 doses of vaccine; or lab test demonstrating immunity; or, signed Certificate of Exemption</td>
<td>End of the fourth week of classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis B</td>
<td>All new students</td>
<td>Proof of completion of a Hep B Series or signed Certificate of Exemption</td>
<td>Minimum of first 2 shots by 6th week of class; completion of series by 4th week of the students semester</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Specific information regarding immunization for meningitis:*
Oklahoma Law requires that first time enrollees who reside in on-campus student housing be vaccinated against meningococcal disease UNLESS, 1) the individual signs a written waiver that he/she has reviewed the information provided by Langston University regarding meningitis immunization and has chosen not to be immunized, or, 2) in the case of a minor, the individual’s parent or guardian signs such written waiver.

**FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THESE REQUIREMENTS WILL RESULT IN A HOLD BEING PLACED ON FUTURE ENROLLMENT**

Some required immunizations are available at the University Medical Center

Certain students are also required to comply with Langston University requirements for tuberculosis testing.

Please mail original completed forms to:
Langston University
School of Physical Therapy
P.O. Box 1500
Langston, Oklahoma 73050
(405) 466-2925  FAX (405) 466-3565

All original documents will be submitted to the Langston University Medical Center by the School of Physical Therapy admissions officer.
**Information Regarding Tuberculosis Testing**

All new students at Langston University are required to comply with a Tuberculosis testing policy. This policy affects all students based on residency and health status. This policy requires all students who meet any of the criteria below to provide evidence of having been tested for Tuberculosis within the six months prior to coming to Langston, OR by the fourth week of classes.

**Who Must Comply**

- Students currently holding a visa from U.S. Immigration Service
- A student who is a U.S. citizen currently or previously residing outside the U.S.
- Students with a health/medical condition that suppresses the immune system
- Students with known exposure to someone with active tuberculosis disease

If any of these apply to you, you will need to comply with the Tuberculosis testing requirement. For other students, this is a recommendation.

**TO COMPLY:**

Provide a medical record in English from a physician, clinic or hospital indicating that you have been tested for Tuberculosis or provide documentation of a negative chest x-ray within the previous 6 months. These records must include the date of the test(s) and the results of the test(s).

**The following procedure for the skin test must be used.**

0.1 ml of Purified Protein Derivative, (Mantoux), solution intradermally to the inner forearm.

Results must be read within 48-72 hours of administration. **Documentation must include date given, date read and results in mm.** Please document zero mm if no reaction.

**OR**

Submit to a TB skin test at University Health Services during the first four weeks of the semester.

**OR**

Provide a medical record indicating successful treatment for TB disease.

*Please note: Having received BCG vaccination does NOT exempt you from the testing requirement. If you have had a positive skin test, a chest x-ray is required to show the absence of active disease. Failure to comply may prevent enrollment for your next semester.*
WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT MENINGITIS:

What is Meningitis?
• Meningitis is a rare but potentially fatal bacterial infection.
• It can occur in two forms as either meningococcal meningitis, an inflammation that affects the brain and spinal cord, or as meningococcemia, the pressure of bacteria in the blood.
• Permanent brain damage, hearing loss, learning disability, limb amputation, kidney failure, or death can result from the infection.

What causes Meningitis?
• This infection is caused by the bacterium Neisseria meningitides, a leading cause of bacterial meningitis in older children and young adults in the U.S.

How is Meningitis transmitted?
• Meningococcal bacteria are transmitted through air droplets and direct contact with persons already infected with the disease.
• Direct contact also occurs with shared items, such as cigarettes or drinking glasses, or through intimate contact such as kissing.

Is there a vaccine to help prevent Meningitis?
• A safe, effective vaccine is available.
• The vaccine is 85% to 100% effective in preventing four kinds of bacteria (serogroups A,C,Y, and W-135) that cause about 70% of disease in the U.S.
• The vaccine is safe, with mild and infrequent side effects, such as redness and pain at the injection site lasting up to 2 days.
• After vaccination, immunity develops within 7 to 10 days and remains effective for any vaccine; vaccination against meningitis may not protect 100% of all susceptible individuals.

What are the early symptoms of Meningitis?
• High fever
• Rash
• Vomiting
• Severe Headache
• Neck stiffness
• Lethargy
• Nausea
• Sensitivity to light
• Meningitis usually peaks in late winter and early spring, overlapping flu season, and symptoms can easily be mistaken for the flu
• Because the infection progress quickly, students should seek medical care immediately if 2 or more of these symptoms occur at one time
• If untreated, meningitis can lead to shock and death within hours of the first symptom

Who is at risk?
• College students, particularly freshmen who live in campus residence halls.
• Anyone in close contact with a known case
• Anyone with an upper respiratory infection, with a compromised immune system
• Anyone traveling to endemic areas of the world where meningitis is prevalent.
## Measles Mumps & Rubella

### 1. Why get vaccinated?

**Measles, mumps, and rubella are serious diseases.**

- **Measles**
  - Measles virus causes rash, cough, runny nose, eye irritation, and fever.
  - It can lead to ear infection, pneumonia, seizures (jerking and staring), brain damage, and death.

- **Mumps**
  - Mumps virus causes fever, headache, and swollen glands.
  - It can lead to deafness, meningitis (infection of the brain and spinal cord covering), painful swelling of the testicles or ovaries, and rarely, death.

- **Rubella (German Measles)**
  - Rubella virus causes rash, mild fever, and arthritis (mostly in women).
  - If a woman gets rubella while she is pregnant, she could have a miscarriage or her baby could be born with serious birth defects.

You or your child could catch these diseases by being around someone who has them. They spread from person to person through the air.

Measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine can prevent these diseases.

Most children who get their MMR shots will not get these diseases. Many more children would get them if we stopped vaccinating.

### 2. Who should get MMR Vaccine and when?

**Children should get 2 doses of MMR vaccine:**

- **The first at 12 – 15 months of age**
- **and the second at 4 - 6 years of age.**

These are the recommended ages, but children can get the second dose at any age, as long as it is at least 28 days after the first dose.

**Some adults should also get MMR vaccine:**

- Generally, anyone 18 years of age or older, who was born after 1956, should get at least one dose of MMR vaccine, unless they can show that they have had either the vaccines or the diseases.
- Ask your doctor or nurse for more information.

MMR vaccine may be given at the same time as other vaccines.

**3. Some people should not get MMR vaccine or should wait**

- People should not get MMR vaccine who have ever had a life-threatening allergic reaction to gelatin, the antibiotic neomycin, or a previous dose of MMR vaccine.

- People who are moderately or severely ill at the time the shot is scheduled should usually wait until they recover before getting MMR vaccine.

- Pregnant women should wait to get MMR vaccine until after they have given birth. Women should avoid getting pregnant for 4 weeks after getting MMR vaccine.

- Some people should check with their doctor about whether they should get MMR vaccine, including anyone who:
  - Has HIV/AIDS, or another disease that affects the immune system
  - Is being treated with drugs that affect the immune system, such as steroids, for 2 weeks or longer.
  - Has any kind of cancer
  - Is taking cancer treatment with x-rays or drugs
  - Has ever had a low platelet count (a blood disorder)

- People who recently had a transfusion or were given other blood products should ask their doctor when they may get MMR vaccine.

Ask your doctor or nurse for more information.

**4. What are the risks from MMR vaccine**

A vaccine, like any medicine, is capable of causing serious problems, such as severe allergic reactions. The risk of MMR vaccine causing serious harm, or death, is extremely small.

Getting MMR vaccine is much safer than getting any of these three diseases.

Most people who get MMR vaccine do not have any problems with it.

**Mild Problems**

- Fever (up to 1 person out of 6)
- Mild rash (about 1 person out of 20)
- Swelling of glands in the cheeks or neck (rare)

If these problems occur, it is usually within 7-12 days after the shot. They occur less often after the second dose.

**Moderate Problems**

- Seizure (jerking or staring) caused by fever (about 1 out of 3,000 doses)
- Temporary pain and stiffness in the joints, mostly in teenage or adult women (up to 1 out of 4)
- Temporary low platelet count, which can cause a bleeding disorder (about 1 out of 30,000 doses)

**Severe Problems (Very Rare)**

- Serious allergic reaction (less than 1 out of a million doses)
- Several other severe problems have been known to occur after a child gets MMR vaccine. But this happens so rarely, experts cannot be sure whether they are caused by the vaccine or not. These include:
  - Deafness
  - Long-term seizures, coma, or lowered consciousness
  - Permanent brain damage

**5. What if there is a moderate or severe reaction?**

**What should I look for?**

Any unusual conditions, such as a serious allergic reaction, high fever or behavior changes. Signs of a serious allergic reaction include difficulty breathing, hoarseness or wheezing, hives, paleness, weakness, a fast heart beat or dizziness within a few minutes to a few hours after the shot. A high fever or seizure, if it occurs, would happen 1 or 2 weeks after the shot.

**What should I do?**

- Call a doctor, or get the person to a doctor right away.
- Tell your doctor what happened, the date and time it happened, and when the vaccination was given.
- Ask your doctor, nurse, or health department to file a Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) form. Or call VAERS yourself at 1-800-822-7967 or visit their website at [http://www.vaers.org](http://www.vaers.org)

**6. The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program**

In the rare event that you or your child has a serious reaction to a vaccine, a federal program has been created to help you pay for the care of those who have been harmed.

For details about the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program, call 1-800-338-2382 for the English department or 1-800-232-2382 (Español) or visit the program’s website at [http://www.hrsa.gov/osp/vic](http://www.hrsa.gov/osp/vic)

**7. How can I learn more?**

- Ask your doctor or nurse. They can give you the vaccine package insert or suggest other sources of information.
- Call your local or state health department immunization program.
- Contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): -Call 1-800-232-2522 (English) -Call 1-800-232-0233 (Español)
- Visit the National Immunization Program’s website at [http://www.cdc.gov/nip](http://www.cdc.gov/nip)
1. Why get vaccinated? 
Hepatitis B is a serious disease. 

The hepatitis B virus (HBV) can cause short-term (acute) illness that leads to: 
- Loss of appetite 
- Diarrhea and vomiting 
- Tiredness 
- Jaundice (yellow skin or eyes) 
- Pain in muscles, joints, and stomach

It can also cause long-term (chronic) illness that leads to: 
- Liver damage (cirrhosis) 
- Liver cancer 
- Death

About 1.25 million people in the U.S. have chronic HBV infection. 

Each year it is estimated that: 
- 80,000 people, mostly young adults, get infected with HBV 
- More than 11,000 people have to stay in the hospital because of hepatitis B 
- 4,000 to 5,000 people die from chronic hepatitis B

Hepatitis B vaccine can prevent hepatitis B. It is the first anti-cancer vaccine because it can prevent a form of liver cancer.

2. How is hepatitis B virus spread?
Hepatitis B virus is spread through contact with the blood and body fluids of an infected person. A person can get infected in several ways, such as: 
- By having unprotected sex with an infected person 
- By sharing needles when injecting illegal drugs 
- By being stuck with a used needle on the job 
- During the birth when the virus passes from an infected mother to her baby

About 1/3 of people who are infected with hepatitis B in the United States don’t know how they got it.

3. Who should get hepatitis B vaccine and when?
1) Everyone 18 years of age and younger 
2) Adults over 18 who are at risk

Adults at risk for HBV infection include: 
- People who have more than one sex partner in 6 months 
- Men who have sex with other men 
- Sex contacts of infected people 
- People who inject illegal drugs 
- Health care and public safety workers who might be exposed to infected blood or body fluids 
- Household contacts of persons with chronic HBV infection 
- Hemodialysis patients

If you are not sure whether you are at risk, ask your doctor or nurse.

People should get 3 doses of hepatitis B vaccine according to the following schedule. 

If you miss a dose or get behind schedule, get the next dose as soon as you can. There is no need to start over.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hepatitis B Vaccine Schedule</th>
<th>Infant whose mother is infected with HBV</th>
<th>Infant whose mother is not infected with HBV</th>
<th>Older child, adolescent, or adult</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Dose</td>
<td>Within 12 hours at birth</td>
<td>Birth-2 months of age</td>
<td>Anytime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>1-2 months of age</td>
<td>1-4 months of first dose</td>
<td>1-2 months after first dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>6 months of age</td>
<td>6-18 months of age</td>
<td>4-6 months after first dose</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The second dose must be given at least 1 month after the first dose. 
- The third dose must be given at least 2 months after the second dose and at least 4 months after the first. 
- The third dose should not be given to infants under 6 months of age, because this could reduce long-term protection.

4. Some people should not get hepatitis B vaccine or should wait.
People should not get hepatitis B vaccine if they have ever had a life-threatening allergic reaction to baker's yeast (the kind used for making bread) or to a previous dose of hepatitis B vaccine.

People who are moderately or severely ill at the time the shot is scheduled should usually wait until they recover before getting hepatitis B vaccine.

Ask your doctor or nurse for more information.

5. What are the risks from hepatitis B vaccine
A vaccine, like any medicine, is capable of causing serious problems, such as severe allergic reactions. The risk of hepatitis B vaccine causing serious harm, or death, is extremely small.

Getting hepatitis B vaccine is much safer than getting hepatitis B disease.

Most people who get hepatitis B vaccine do not have any problems with it.

Mild problems
- Soreness where the shot was given, lasting a day or two (up to 1 out of 11 children and adolescents, and about 1 out of 4 adults).
- Mild to moderate fever (up to 1 out of 14 children and adolescents and 1 out of 100 adults)

Severe problems
- Serious allergic reaction (very rare)

6. What if there is a moderate or severe reaction
What should I look for?
Any unusual condition, such as a serious allergic reaction, high fever or unusual behavior. Serious allergic reactions are extremely rare with any vaccine. If one were to occur, it would be within a few minutes to a few hours after the shot. Signs can include difficulty breathing, hoarseness or wheezing, hives, palpens, weakness, a fast heart beat or dizziness.

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- Call a doctor or get the person to a doctor right away. 
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8. How can I learn more?
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- Contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):
  - Call 1-800-232-4555 or 1-888-443-7232 (English)
  - Call 1-800-232-0233 (Spanish)
- Visit the National Immunization Program’s website at http://www.cdc.gov/nip or CDC’s Division of Viral Hepatitis website at http://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis