BACTERIAL MENINGITIS

Important Information about Bacterial Meningitis

Pursuant to SB 1107 enacted by the State of Texas and SB 62 thereafter, all new students enrolling in the Health Science Center must provide proof that the meningitis vaccination was administered at least 10 days prior to the first day of the term. Vaccinations must have been received or renewed within the last 5 years. The legislation provides two exceptions:

1. students who are over 21 years of age and
2. students taking 100% of classes online.

Students who qualify for exceptions and wish to exercise the same must use an affidavit issued from the Texas Department of State Health Services (https://corequest.dshs.texas.gov) to claim an exemption based on conscientious or religious objections. Failure to do so consistent with the noted time frame will preclude registration.

Bacterial Meningitis is a serious, contagious, potentially deadly disease that can progress extremely fast, so take utmost caution. It is an inflammation of the membranes that surround the brain and spinal cord. The bacteria that cause meningitis can also infect the blood. This disease strikes about 3,000 Americans each year, including 100–125 on college campuses, leading to 5–15 deaths among college students every year. There is a treatment, but those who survive may develop severe health problems or disabilities. Keeping up to date with recommended immunizations and maintaining health habits such as getting plenty of rest and avoiding close contact with sick people, are ways to prevent Meningitis.

What are the symptoms?

- High fever
- Severe headache
- Vomiting
- Rash or purple patches on skin
- Stiff neck
- Light sensitivity
- Nausea
- Confusion and sleepiness
- Seizures
- Lethargy

There may be a rash of tiny, red-purple spots caused by bleeding under the skin. These can occur anywhere on the body.

The more symptoms, the higher the risk, so when these symptoms appear seek immediate medical attention. How is bacterial meningitis diagnosed? Diagnosis is made by a medical provider and is usually based on a combination of clinical symptoms and laboratory results from spinal fluid and blood tests.

Early diagnosis and treatment can greatly improve the likelihood of recovery.

How is the disease transmitted?

- The disease is transmitted when people exchange saliva (such as by kissing, or by sharing drinking containers, utensils, cigarettes, toothbrushes, etc.) or come in contact with respiratory or throat secretions.

How do you increase your risk of getting bacterial meningitis?

- Exposure to saliva by sharing cigarettes, water bottles, eating utensils, food, kissing, etc.
- Living in close conditions (such as sharing a room/suite in a dorm or group home).

What are the possible consequences of the disease?

- Death (in 8 to 24 hours from perfectly well)
- Permanent brain damage
- Kidney failure
- Learning disability
- Hearing loss, blindness
- Limb damage (fingers, toes, arms, legs) that requires amputation
- Gangrene
- Coma
- Convulsions

Can the disease be treated?

- Antibiotic treatment, if received early, can save lives and chances of recovery are increased. However, permanent disability or death can still occur.
- Vaccinations are available and should be considered for those living in close quarters and college students 25 years old or younger.
- Vaccinations are effective against 4 of the 5 most common bacterial types that cause 70% of the disease in the U.S. (but does not protect against all types of meningitis).
- Vaccinations take 7–10 days to become effective, with protection lasting 3–5 years.
- The cost of vaccine varies so check with your health care provider.
- Vaccination is very safe – most common side effects are redness and minor pain at injection site for up to two days.

How can I find out more information?

- Contact your own health care provider.
- Contact the Student Health Center at 567-WELL (9355).
- Contact Web sites:
  - http://www.acha.org/Topics/meningitis.cfm