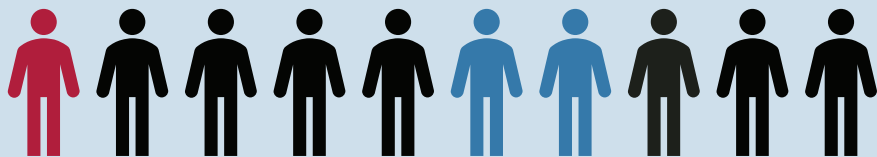


Importance of
Preventing

MENINGOCOCCAL DISEASE

Meningococcal disease can be deadly.



1 in 10 of
those infected
will die from it.

Up to 2 in 10
suffer permanent
complications.

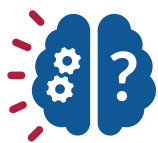
EARLY SYMPTOMS

Often mistaken for
flu or other less
serious illness.

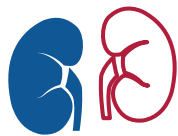
SYMPTOMS USUALLY PROGRESS FAST!

High fever, headache, stiff
neck, confusion, nausea,
vomiting, exhaustion and
a purplish rash.

**Death can happen in
as little as 1-2 days.**



Brain
damage



Kidney
damage



Amputation



Deafness

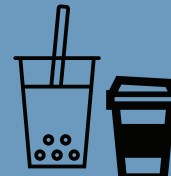
What increases your risk?



16-23
years old
(in college or not)



Large
groups
(parties, dorms)



Kissing or
sharing
drinks

**Vaccination is available and remains the best prevention tool
against meningococcal disease.**

Source: National Foundation for Infectious Diseases. *Meningococcal Disease Prevention in College Toolkit*. <https://www.nfid.org/toolkits/meningococcal-disease-college-toolkit/>. Accessed July 14, 2021.



American Association of
NURSE PRACTITIONERS®

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MENINGOCOCCAL VACCINE INFO

The routinely recommended meningitis vaccine protects against four major serogroups (A, C, W and Y), referred to below as MenACWY; however, the routine vaccine does not protect against one of the most common causes of the disease: serogroup B. Vaccines to protect against serogroup B, referred to below as MenB, only became available in the U.S. in 2014 and very few have received it.

How well do these vaccines work?

Vaccines that help protect against meningococcal disease work well, but they cannot prevent all cases. As part of the licensure process, MenACWY and MenB vaccines showed that they produce an immune response. This immune response suggests the vaccines provide protection, but data are limited on how well they work. Since meningococcal disease is uncommon, many people need to get these vaccines in order to measure their effectiveness. Available data suggest that protection from MenACWY vaccines decreases in many teens within five years. Getting the 16-year-old booster dose is critical to maintaining protection when teens are most at risk for meningococcal disease. Available data on MenB vaccines suggest that protective antibodies also decrease quickly (within one to two years) after vaccination.

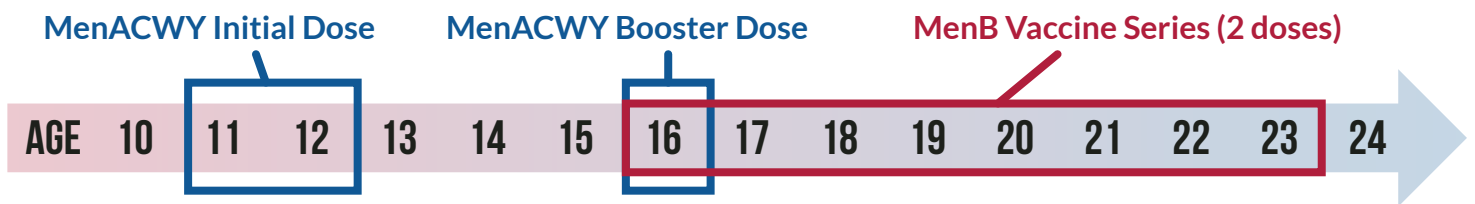
What are the possible side effects?

Most people who get a meningococcal vaccine do not have any serious problems with it. With any medicine, including vaccines, there is a chance of side effects. These are usually mild and go away on their own within a few days, but serious reactions are possible.

How do I get vaccinated?

Places that provide these vaccines include pediatric and family practice offices, community health clinics, public health departments, pharmacies and other community locations, such as schools and religious centers. Most private health insurance plans cover these vaccines. The Vaccines for Children (VFC) program also provides vaccines for children 18 years and younger who are uninsured, underinsured, Medicaid-eligible, American Indian or Alaska Native.

Recommended Vaccine Administration Timeline



MenACWY Side Effects

Injection site reactions (redness, pain)	Fever
Pain	Muscle or joint pain
	Headache
	Feeling tired

MenB Side Effects

Injection site reactions (soreness, redness, pain)	Headache
Feeling tired	Muscle or joint pain
	Fever or chills
	Nausea or diarrhea

Source: National Foundation for Infectious Diseases. *Meningococcal Disease Prevention in College Toolkit*. <https://www.nfid.org/toolkits/meningococcal-disease-college-toolkit/>. Accessed July 14, 2021.