

Immunizations Offered

Most vaccines commercially available in the United States are available at the health clinic. A partial list of available vaccines follows. For more information about specific vaccines or diseases, please visit www.cdc.gov/DiseasesConditions.

Please note these immunizations are not required for admission at IPFW. These are vaccines that are available at the Health Clinic for students/faculty or staff.

Hepatitis A:

Hepatitis A (formerly called infectious hepatitis) is an acute viral infection of the liver caused by the hepatitis A virus. It is usually contracted by eating fresh fruits or vegetables which have been contaminated in the field or orchard. It is mainly a concern for travelers outside of the U.S. This vaccine is usually given in 2 injections. An accelerated version of the vaccine is available. Ask health care provider for more information on this particular version,

Those individuals who should not receive this vaccine are:

Hepatitis A vaccine should not be given to those who have had a severe allergic reaction to a previous dose of the vaccine or to a component of the vaccine. Safety of the vaccine in pregnant women has not been established. May be given to immune-compromised clients as the vaccine is not a live vaccine.

Hepatitis B:

Hepatitis B is a potential serious viral infection that affects the liver. It can lead to serious illness, liver damage and even death. Most individuals infected with Hepatitis B are adolescents and young adults. Infection is either acute or chronic.

Hepatitis B is transmitted from an infected person to another uninfected person through unprotected sex, sharing of needles, maternal transmission---blood contact. Hepatitis B has been transmitted through saliva in some cases.

Serious complications can occur with chronic disease; such as cirrhosis, cancer and /or liver failure.

The symptoms appear 4 weeks-6 months following infection. Early symptoms include:

- Low-grade fever
- General body aches and fatigue
- Nausea vomiting and diarrhea
- Loss of appetite
- Abdominal pain

There is no cure for Hepatitis B. The only treatment generally recommended is plenty of rest and a diet high in protein. There is a form of protection against Hepatitis B. A vaccination is available and consists of a series of three shots given over a 3-6 month period. (Vaccines are now given to all infants at this time.)

Talk to your health care practitioner if you are interested in the vaccine to discuss the pros and cons.

At risk individuals include: nursing, dental school students, intravenous drug users, hemodialysis patients, men who have sex with men, heterosexuals with contact with an infective individuals or with multiple partners

Those individuals who should not receive this vaccine are:

Anaphylaxis associated with the first dose. Encephalopathy within 7 days after given a DTaP or DTwP vaccine. Progressive neurological disorders: ie: epilepsy.

Human Papillomavirus Vaccine (Gardasil:)

Gardasil is a vaccination against Human Papillomavirus (HPV), the virus responsible for most abnormal Pap smears and most cases of cervical cancer and genital warts. HPV is the most common sexually transmitted disease in the United States.

This vaccine is given to women who are between 9-26 years of age. It is a series of 3 injections, they are administered over a 6 month period. It is preferred that this vaccine be given before initiation of sexual activity to be most effective.

Vaccine can be given to patients with abnormal Pap test, (+) HPV DNA test, genital warts, immune-compromised, and or breast feeding.

Those individuals who should not receive this vaccine are:

Immuno-compromised, bleeding disorders, pregnancy or nursing mothers. Yeast allergies.

Influenza (flu) :

An acute self-limited viral, febrile infection caused by the influenza virus A and B. Incubation period is usually 1-4 days; most infectious to others during peak of symptoms. Outbreaks seen mostly in the winter with varying degrees of severity. Affects the pulmonary/respiratory system the most: Inflammation of the pharynx, nasal passages, conjunctiva (eyes), and pulmonary tract.

Influenza vaccine is offered each year in the fall prior to the flu season. Students are encouraged to obtain this vaccine. Immunization times and dates are posted on campus.

Live vaccine given to those between 2-49. Recommend to be given to high risk individuals with chronic pulmonary disease, cardiovascular disease, immuno-compromised, renal disease, diabetes, HIV, asplenia, and pregnancy.

Protection occurs 1-2 weeks after immunization.

Those individuals who should not receive this vaccine are:

Those individuals allergic to eggs, or any other component of the vaccine.

Meningitis:

Meningococcal meningitis is a rare but potentially dangerous illness which can be caused by either viruses or bacteria. It can lead to dangerous swelling of the fluid surrounding the brain and spinal cord.

Viral meningitis is usually not as serious as the bacterial form, and viral meningitis is the

more common of the two. Persons typically recover with minimal treatment. Bacterial meningitis can cause serious illness with possible long-lasting effects on the nervous system, or even death within 48 hours. If caught early, bacterial meningitis is often curable.

Exposure occurs through droplet contamination from the nose or throat of a person with meningococcal disease. (Highest incidence is among infants <12 months, more cases occur in the age group of 23-64 years than in any other age group). This is especially important information to students living in close proximity, since exposure can occur more easily. Exposure can also occur through intimate contact such as kissing, sharing beverage containers, cigarettes or eating utensils.

At first, symptoms may be typical of a cold or "flu", but there might then be a rapid progression to the following early warning symptoms:

1. Fever
2. Severe Headache
3. Stiff Neck
4. Extreme fatigue/lethargy
5. Nausea and Vomiting
6. Rash
7. Sensitivity to light

Prevention of some types of bacterial meningitis is possible through vaccination. The protection is limited to specific strains of the bacteria. The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) has recommended that students receive information regarding meningococcal disease and the benefits of vaccination. Talk to your health practitioner regarding the pros and cons of this vaccination.

Those individuals who should not receive this vaccine are:

Pregnancy, nursing mothers, and those with Latex allergy. Should not be given with vaccines with whole cell pertussis, or typhoid. Immuno-suppressed patients, may get suboptimal results.

Measles, Mumps, and Rubella (MMR):

MMR is a combination vaccine containing Measles, Mumps, and Rubella, or German Measles. It is a routine childhood vaccine in the United States. Most younger students have had 2 vaccines. (A pregnancy test is required prior to administration of this live virus vaccine. This vaccine will then be given if pregnancy test is negative.)

Tuberculosis (TB) testing cannot be done till 4 weeks have elapsed since receiving vaccine, as the vaccine can interfere with accurate reading. It is preferred to complete TB testing prior to MMR vaccination.

Those individuals who should not receive this vaccine are:

Pregnant females, moderate to severe acute illness. Recently received antibody-containing blood product, immune-compromised conditions; excluding human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), severe allergic reaction to vaccine component or following first dose.

Pneumococcal (pneumonia):

Transmission of this particular virus is by direct person to person contact with respiratory droplets. Major syndromes of pneumococcal exposure are pneumonia, meningitis, and bacteremia (infection in the blood stream).

Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommends that the pneumococcal vaccine be given to those who have asthma and to those who currently smoke or who are past smokers.

Those individuals who should not receive this vaccine are:

Pregnant females, moderate to severe acute illness. Severe allergic reaction to vaccine component or following first dose.

Tetanus (Td/Tdap):

Td is a combination vaccine containing Tetanus and Diphtheria. It is a routine childhood vaccine in the United States. Recently a new vaccine called Tdap which also contains vaccine against Pertussis has become available. Most adolescents should receive this vaccine, but it is not required for IPFW students.

Those individuals who should not receive this vaccine are:

Life threatening reaction to related vaccine. Uncontrolled epilepsy. Progressive neurologic disorders.

Typhoid fever:

Oral and injectable typhoid vaccine is available at the health center. Typhoid vaccine is advisable for travelers to certain locations outside of the United States. Oral vaccine is preferable for most travelers.

Typhim: injectable vaccine: gives 2 years protection

Vivotif: oral tablets vaccine: gives 5 years protection

Those individuals who should not receive this vaccine are:

Preganant women, nursing mothers, children under the age of 6.

Varicella (chicken pox)

Varicella vaccine is a live virus vaccine given for the prevention of chicken pox. This vaccine requires 2 doses of the vaccine given one month apart from each other. (A pregnancy test is required prior to administration of this vaccine. Vaccine will then be given if test is negative.)

Those individuals who should not receive this vaccine are:

Those individuals who are sensitive to gelatin or neomycin. Acute febrile illness. Active, untreated tuberculosis. HIV. Immuno-suppressive therapy. Blood disorders. Bone

marrow or lymphatic malignancy. Pregnancy (during and 3 months after vaccine).
Nursing mothers.