

Meningococcal Disease

1. What is meningococcal disease?

Meningitis is caused by many kinds of germs. Meningococcal disease is caused by a bacterium (germ) called *Neisseria meningitidis*. This germ can be found in the nose and throat. One out of every ten people will carry this germ without getting sick.

2. How does meningococcal disease spread?

This germ spreads from one person to another when there's direct contact with saliva (spit) or air droplets that come out while coughing or sneezing. Close contact (like kissing), living in the same household, or sharing utensils, food, or drinks, can also spread this germ.

3. What are the signs of meningococcal disease?

If you have some of these symptoms, get medical care right away.

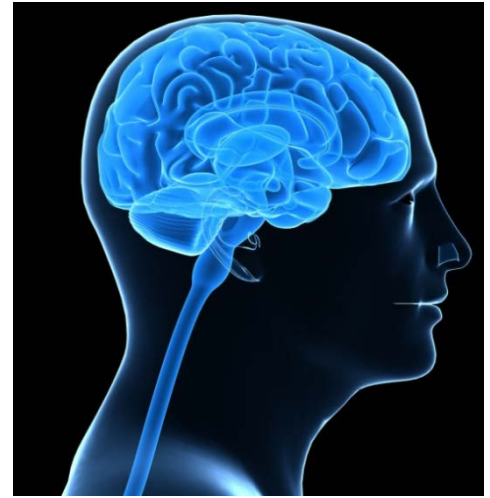
- High fever
- Stiff neck
- Confusion
- Rash
- Bad headache
- Nausea and vomiting
- Low blood pressure
- Muscle pain all over the body

4. How is meningococcal disease treated?

This disease may be cured if treated early with antibiotics (medicine that kills bacteria). Antibiotics need to be prescribed by a doctor. The doctor will explain how to take antibiotics correctly.

5. How can you prevent the spread of meningococcal disease?

- Don't share utensils, food, drinks, lip balm, or cigarettes.
- Use your elbow or a tissue to cover your nose and mouth when you cough or sneeze.
- Limit close contact with people who are sick.
- Talk to your doctor about vaccination if you think you have a higher chance of getting sick. If you've had recent close contact with a person that's just had this disease, contact your doctor right away to get preventative medicine.
- Vaccination is recommended for children and adults 2 months and older who are HIV positive, college students who live in dorms, workers in medical labs, people that are less able to fight off disease, all gay or bisexual men, and children and teens ages 11-12 with a second vaccine at 16 years old.



Key Points

- Meningococcal disease is caused by bacteria (germs) and can be treated with antibiotics.
- Don't share utensils, food, or other items that may spread germs through saliva.
- Keep up healthy habits like not smoking and staying away from people who are sick.
- Talk to your doctor to see if vaccination is right for you.

For more information:

Los Angeles County,
Department of Public Health
<http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/acd/>

California Department of
Public Health
www.cdph.ca.gov/healthinfo

Centers for Disease Control and
Prevention (CDC)
www.cdc.gov/diseasesconditions

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Meningococcal ACWY Vaccines—MenACWY and MPSV4: *What You Need to Know*

Many Vaccine Information Statements are available in Spanish and other languages. See www.immunize.org/vis

Hojas de Información Sobre Vacunas están disponibles en español y en muchos otros idiomas. Visite www.immunize.org/vis

1 Why get vaccinated?

Meningococcal disease is a serious illness caused by a type of bacteria called *Neisseria meningitidis*. It can lead to meningitis (infection of the lining of the brain and spinal cord) and infections of the blood. Meningococcal disease often occurs without warning—even among people who are otherwise healthy.

Meningococcal disease can spread from person to person through close contact (coughing or kissing) or lengthy contact, especially among people living in the same household.

There are at least 12 types of *N. meningitidis*, called “serogroups.” Serogroups A, B, C, W, and Y cause most meningococcal disease.

Anyone can get meningococcal disease but certain people are at increased risk, including:

- Infants younger than one year old
- Adolescents and young adults 16 through 23 years old
- People with certain medical conditions that affect the immune system
- Microbiologists who routinely work with isolates of *N. meningitidis*
- People at risk because of an outbreak in their community

Even when it is treated, meningococcal disease kills 10 to 15 infected people out of 100. And of those who survive, about 10 to 20 out of every 100 will suffer disabilities such as hearing loss, brain damage, kidney damage, amputations, nervous system problems, or severe scars from skin grafts.

Meningococcal ACWY vaccines can help prevent meningococcal disease caused by serogroups A, C, W, and Y. A different meningococcal vaccine is available to help protect against serogroup B.

2 Meningococcal ACWY Vaccines

There are two kinds of meningococcal vaccines licensed by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for protection against serogroups A, C, W, and Y: meningococcal conjugate vaccine (**MenACWY**) and meningococcal polysaccharide vaccine (**MPSV4**).

Two doses of MenACWY are routinely recommended for adolescents 11 through 18 years old: the first dose at 11 or 12 years old, with a booster dose at age 16. Some adolescents, including those with HIV, should get additional doses. Ask your health care provider for more information.

In addition to routine vaccination for adolescents, MenACWY vaccine is also recommended for certain groups of people:

- People at risk because of a serogroup A, C, W, or Y meningococcal disease outbreak
- Anyone whose spleen is damaged or has been removed
- Anyone with a rare immune system condition called “persistent complement component deficiency”
- Anyone taking a drug called eculizumab (also called Soliris®)
- Microbiologists who routinely work with isolates of *N. meningitidis*
- Anyone traveling to, or living in, a part of the world where meningococcal disease is common, such as parts of Africa
- College freshmen living in dormitories
- U.S. military recruits

Children between 2 and 23 months old, and people with certain medical conditions need multiple doses for adequate protection. Ask your health care provider about the number and timing of doses, and the need for booster doses.

MenACWY is the preferred vaccine for people in these groups who are 2 months through 55 years old, have received MenACWY previously, or anticipate requiring multiple doses.

MPSV4 is recommended for adults older than 55 who anticipate requiring only a single dose (travelers, or during community outbreaks).



U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention

3**Some people should not get this vaccine**

Tell the person who is giving you the vaccine:

- **If you have any severe, life-threatening allergies.**

If you have ever had a life-threatening allergic reaction after a previous dose of meningococcal ACWY vaccine, or if you have a severe allergy to any part of this vaccine, you should not get this vaccine. Your provider can tell you about the vaccine's ingredients.

- **If you are pregnant or breastfeeding.**

There is not very much information about the potential risks of this vaccine for a pregnant woman or breastfeeding mother. It should be used during pregnancy only if clearly needed.

If you have a mild illness, such as a cold, you can probably get the vaccine today. If you are moderately or severely ill, you should probably wait until you recover. Your doctor can advise you.

4**Risks of a vaccine reaction**

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 also possible.

As many as half of the people who get meningococcal ACWY vaccine have **mild problems** following vaccination, such as redness or soreness where the shot was given. If these problems occur, they usually last for 1 or 2 days. They are more common after MenACWY than after MPSV4.

A small percentage of people who receive the vaccine develop a mild fever.

Problems that could happen after any injected vaccine:

- People sometimes faint after a medical procedure, including vaccination. Sitting or lying down for about 15 minutes can help prevent fainting, and injuries caused by a fall. Tell your doctor if you feel dizzy, or have vision changes or ringing in the ears.
- Some people get severe pain in the shoulder and have difficulty moving the arm where a shot was given. This happens very rarely.
- Any medication can cause a severe allergic reaction. Such reactions from a vaccine are very rare, estimated at about 1 in a million doses, and would happen within a few minutes to a few hours after the vaccination.

As with any medicine, there is a very remote chance of a vaccine causing a serious injury or death.

The safety of vaccines is always being monitored. For more information, visit: www.cdc.gov/vaccinesafety/

5**What if there is a serious reaction?**

What should I look for?

- Look for anything that concerns you, such as signs of a severe allergic reaction, very high fever, or unusual behavior.

Signs of a severe allergic reaction can include hives, swelling of the face and throat, difficulty breathing, a fast heartbeat, dizziness, and weakness—usually within a few minutes to a few hours after the vaccination.

What should I do?

- If you think it is a severe allergic reaction or other emergency that can't wait, call 9-1-1 and get to the nearest hospital. Otherwise, call your doctor.
- Afterward, the reaction should be reported to the "Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System" (VAERS). Your doctor should file this report, or you can do it yourself through the VAERS web site at www.vaers.hhs.gov, or by calling **1-800-822-7967**.

VAERS does not give medical advice.

6**The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program**

The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (VICP) is a federal program that was created to compensate people who may have been injured by certain vaccines.

Persons who believe they may have been injured by a vaccine can learn about the program and about filing a claim by calling **1-800-338-2382** or visiting the VICP website at www.hrsa.gov/vaccinecompensation. There is a time limit to file a claim for compensation.

7**How can I learn more?**

- Ask your health care provider. He or she can give you the vaccine package insert or suggest other sources of information.
- Call your local or state health department.
- Contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):
 - Call **1-800-232-4636 (1-800-CDC-INFO)** or
 - Visit CDC's website at www.cdc.gov/vaccines

**Vaccine Information Statement
Meningococcal ACWY Vaccines**

03/31/2016

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