



**Department of  
Education**

*Carmen Fariña, Chancellor*

April 14, 2016

**Office of the Chancellor**

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New York, NY 10007**

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Dear Parent or Guardian,

We are writing to let you know about a change to the immunization requirements for school-age children. Beginning in September 2016, all students in seventh and twelfth grades—and District 75 students who are 12 years old and 16 to 17 years old—will be required to be vaccinated for meningitis. The vaccine is medically known as MenACWY (quadrivalent meningococcal conjugate vaccine) and was previously known as MCV4 (brand names Menactra and Menveo). Vaccination with MenACWY has been routinely recommended for children at 11 and 16 years of age, and now it is required for school.

The MenACWY vaccine helps protect against meningococcal disease, an infection caused by *Neisseria meningitidis* bacteria. Meningococcal disease—also known as meningitis—can spread from person to person. Teens and young adults are at increased risk. The disease can develop very quickly and even with treatment, infections can be very serious and lead to other health problems or death. The meningococcal vaccine is the best way to protect teens from getting meningococcal disease.

Protect your child; have him or her vaccinated before the beginning of the next school year. Also, make sure your child is up-to-date on all vaccines.

Please plan ahead and talk to your pediatrician about your child and vaccines. For more information, refer to the enclosed MenACWY Vaccine Information Statement or visit [cdc.gov/vaccines/](http://cdc.gov/vaccines/).

Sincerely,

Carmen Fariña  
Chancellor  
Department of Education

Mary T. Bassett, MD, MPH  
Commissioner  
Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

## VACCINE INFORMATION STATEMENT

# 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](http://www.immunize.org/vis)

Hojas de Información Sobre Vacunas están disponibles en español y en muchos otros idiomas. Visite [www.immunize.org/vis](http://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/](http://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](http://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](http://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](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines)

#### Vaccine Information Statement Meningococcal ACWY Vaccines

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Carmen Fariña, Chancellor

2016年4月14日

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家長或監護人，您好：

本信是要通知各位，我們對學齡兒童的免疫要求做了一項改變。從2016年9月開始，全體七年級和十二年級學生-以及第75學區的12歲與16歲至17歲的學生-需要接種腦膜炎疫苗。這個疫苗的醫學名稱是MenACWY (quadrivalent meningococcal conjugate vaccine)，之前的名稱是MCV4 (品牌名稱是Menactra和Menveo)。一直以來，11歲和16歲的孩童會被常規性的建議接種MenACWY疫苗，現在，我們要求學校的學生也接種該疫苗。

MenACWY疫苗幫助預防腦膜炎球菌疾病，這是由腦膜炎奈瑟氏菌造成的感染。腦膜炎球菌疾病-也稱作腦膜炎-可以在人群中傳染。青少年感染的可能性更高。這種疾病發病很快，即使能夠獲得治療，感染情形也可能十分嚴重，可能造成其他健康問題甚至導致死亡。接種對抗腦膜炎球菌的疫苗是防止青少年感染的最好的辦法。

請保護您的子女；在下一個學年開始之前，讓您的子女接種該疫苗。另外，請確保子女接種了所有他/她應該接種的疫苗。

因此請您預先做好計劃，把子女接種疫苗的情況告訴您的兒科醫生。更多情況請參考附上的「MenACWY疫苗資訊聲明」。

誠致敬意！

Carmen Fariña  
教育總監  
教育局

Mary T. Bassett, MD, MPH  
局長  
健康及心理衛生局

## 腦膜炎球菌 ACWY 疫苗 – MenACWY 和 MPSV4: 須知事項

Many Vaccine Information Statements are available in Traditional Chinese and other languages. See [www.immunize.org/vis](http://www.immunize.org/vis)  
許多疫苗資訊聲明有繁體中文及其他語言版本。請瀏覽 [www.immunize.org/vis](http://www.immunize.org/vis)

### 1 為何要接種疫苗？

腦膜炎球菌病是由稱作腦膜炎雙球菌的一種細菌引起的嚴重疾病。它會導致腦膜炎（腦膜和脊髓感染）和血液感染。腦膜炎球菌病經常在沒有警告的情況下發病——對其他方面都健康的人群亦是如此。

腦膜炎球菌病會透過近距離接觸（咳嗽或接吻）或長時間接觸，在人與人之間傳播，尤其是在同一個家庭生活的人之間。

至少有 12 種腦膜炎雙球菌（稱作「血清群」）存在。A、B、C、W 和 Y 血清群導致多數腦膜炎球菌病。

任何人都有可能患上腦膜炎球菌病，但特定人群的風險更高，包括：

- 不足一歲的嬰兒
- 16 歲到 23 歲的青少年和年輕成人
- 患有某些影響免疫系統之疾病的人群
- 工作中需要經常處理腦膜炎雙球菌分離株的微生物學家
- 因為社區爆發疾病而面臨風險的人群

即使接受治療，每 100 個腦膜炎球菌病感染者中仍會有 10 到 15 人死亡。並且，每 100 個倖存者約有 10 到 20 人會因疾病而致殘，例如聽力損失、腦部損傷、腎臟損傷、截肢、神經系統問題或因接受植皮手術導致嚴重疤痕。

腦膜炎球菌 ACWY 疫苗可幫助預防 A、C、W 和 Y 型血清群導致的腦膜炎球菌病。也有另一種腦膜炎球菌疫苗可用以幫助預防 B 型血清群。

### 2 腦膜炎球菌 ACWY 疫苗

兩種腦膜炎球菌疫苗已獲美國食品藥物管理局 (Food and Drug Administration, FDA) 核發許可證用於預防 A、C、W 和 Y 型：腦膜炎球菌結合型疫苗 (MenACWY) 以及腦膜炎球菌多醣體型疫苗 (MPSV4)。

通常推薦 11 到 18 歲的青少年接種兩劑 MenACWY 疫苗：在 11 或 12 歲時接種第一劑，16 歲時追加一劑。有些青少年，包括帶有人類免疫不全病毒 (HIV) 者，應接種更多劑。欲瞭解更多資訊，請詢問您的健康護理提供者。

除了青少年的常規接種之外，亦推薦特定人群接種 MenACWY 疫苗：

- 因為 A、C、W 或 Y 型血清群腦膜炎球菌病爆發而有患病風險的人
- 脾臟損傷或被摘除的任何人
- 患有稱作「持續性補體成分缺乏症」的罕見免疫系統疾病的任何人
- 服用稱作依庫麗單抗（亦稱作 Soliris®）的藥物的任何人
- 工作中需要經常處理腦膜炎雙球菌分離株的微生物學家
- 前往或住在常發生腦膜炎球菌病地區（例如部分非洲地區）的任何人
- 住在宿舍的大學新生
- 美國軍隊的新兵

2 至 23 個月大的幼兒，以及患有特定疾病需要多次接種以獲得足夠保護的人群。請詢問您的健康護理提供者，了解接種的時間與劑數，以及是否需要接種增強劑量。

MenACWY 疫苗較適合使用於 2 個月至 55 歲、先前曾接受過 MenACWY 或是預期需要接種多劑的族群。

MPSV4 推薦給 55 歲以上預計只需要接種單劑的成人（旅行者或是在社區爆發感染期間）。



### 3 某些人不應接種該疫苗

請告訴為您接種疫苗的人：

- 您是否發生過任何嚴重、危及生命的過敏。

如果您曾在接種一劑腦膜炎球菌 ACWY 疫苗後出現危及生命的過敏反應，或對該疫苗的任何成分嚴重過敏，則不應接種此疫苗。您的健康照護提供者會向您說明疫苗的成分。

- 您是否懷孕或正在哺乳。

有關此疫苗對孕婦或哺乳母親有何潛在風險的資訊並不多。僅當確實有需要時方可在懷孕期間使用疫苗。

如果您患有感冒等輕度疾病，您很可能在當天就可接種疫苗。如果您患有中度或重度疾病，則應該等到康復後再接種。您的醫生能為您提供建議。

### 4 疫苗反應風險

任何藥物，包括疫苗在內，都可能產生副作用。副作用通常都很輕微，可以在幾天內自行消失，但也可能產生嚴重反應。

接受腦膜炎雙球菌 ACWY 疫苗的人群中，大約一半會在接種疫苗後發生輕度的問題，例如注射部位發紅或是酸痛。這些問題通常持續 1 或 2 天即會消失。比起接種 MPSV4，接種 MenACWY 後這些問題更常見。

一小部分接受此疫苗的人群會發低燒。

接種任何疫苗後可能出現的問題：

- 在接受任何醫療程序（包括接種疫苗）後有時會出現暈厥。在接種疫苗後坐臥約 15 分鐘有助於預防暈厥及因跌倒而受傷。如果您感到眩暈、視力發生變化或出現耳鳴，請告訴您的醫生。
- 有些人會出現嚴重的肩痛，注射疫苗的手臂活動困難。此情況十分罕見。
- 任何藥物都可能導致嚴重的過敏反應。疫苗造成如此反應的情況十分罕見，估計一百萬劑接種中約發生 1 例，並且通常會在接種疫苗後幾分鐘至幾小時內發生。

就像任何藥物一樣，疫苗造成嚴重傷害或死亡的概率很小。

疫苗的安全性始終得到監控。欲瞭解更多資訊，請瀏覽：[www.cdc.gov/vaccinesafety/](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccinesafety/)。

### 5 如果出現重度反應，該怎麼辦？

我該注意什麼？

- 留意任何引起您擔心的情況，如嚴重過敏反應、發高燒或行為異常的跡象。

嚴重過敏反應的跡象包括蕁麻疹、面部及喉嚨腫脹、呼吸困難、心跳加速、眩暈及虛弱—通常在接種疫苗後的幾分鐘到幾小時內出現。

我該怎麼辦？

- 如果您認為那是嚴重過敏反應或不能耽擱的其他緊急情況，請致電 9-1-1 並前往最近的醫院，或者致電您的醫生。
- 隨後，應將該反應報告給疫苗不良事件報告系統（Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System, VAERS）。您的醫生應提交此報告，或者您可透過 VAERS 網站 [www.vaers.hhs.gov](http://www.vaers.hhs.gov) 或致電 1-800-822-7967 自行提交此報告。

VAERS 不提供醫療意見。

### 6 國家疫苗傷害賠償計劃

國家疫苗傷害賠償計劃 (Vaccine Injury Compensation Program, VICP) 是一項聯邦計劃，其創立是為了對可能因某些疫苗而受到傷害之人士作出賠償。

認為自己可能受到疫苗傷害的人士可瞭解該計劃，並知道如何透過致電 1-800-338-2382 或瀏覽 VICP 網站 [www.hrsa.gov/vaccinecompensation](http://www.hrsa.gov/vaccinecompensation) 提出索償。提出索償是有時間限制的。

### 7 如何獲知更多？

- 請詢問您的健康護理提供者，其會向您提供疫苗的包裝說明書或建議其他資訊來源。
- 致電您當地或州衛生部門。
- 聯絡疾病控制和預防中心 (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC)：
  - 致電 1-800-232-4636 (1-800-CDC-INFO) 或
  - 瀏覽 CDC 的網站 [www.cdc.gov/vaccines](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines)。

Vaccine Information Statement  
Meningococcal ACWY Vaccines

03/31/2016 Traditional Chinese

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