# Welcome to The Culinary Institute of America Greystone Campus!

# **Physical Examination & Health Information**

In order to attend the CIA, it is a requirement to have a physical exam performed within the past year and obtain mandatory vaccinations. This information must be documented on the **CIA** forms. The completed CIA forms must be submitted no later than **<u>45 days prior to your entry date.</u>** 

The completed Physical Examination & Health Information packet must be submitted by mail, fax or e-mail. Failure to complete these requirements may result in an academic hold and a \$200 non-compliance fee.

The Culinary Institute of America Student Health Services 1946 Campus Drive Hyde Park, NY 12538

Fax#: 845-905-4061

E-mail: ciahealthservices@culinary.edu

Please e-mail or call the Student Health Office at 1-800-285-4627 ext. 1261 if you have any questions.

Entry Date: / /

# **Optional Student Recommendations:**

Covid vaccination

Seasonal influenza vaccine

Tetanus vaccine

# Mandatory Student Requirements:

- Tuberculosis (TB) screening questionnaire (page 2).
- Meningitis vaccination response form (page 5).

# Mandatory Healthcare Provider Requirements:

- Two MMR vaccine dates **or** proof of immunity (page 1).
- Hepatitis A vaccine dates (page 1).
- Hepatitis B vaccine (if student <19 years old) (page 1).
- Health Care Provider Tuberculosis Risk Assessment, if warranted\* (page 3).
- History and Physical Exam: **signed** and **dated** by a healthcare provider (page 4).

\*See page 2 Tuberculosis (TB) Risk Assessment guidelines for reference.

# The Culinary Institute of America 1946 Campus Drive, Hyde Park, NY 12538 Part I: Immunization Form

Student's Name	e:			//
	(Last)	(First)	(MI)	
Address:				
(	Street - Apt #)	(City)	(Sta	ate - Zip)

CSU Executive Order 803 requires post-secondary students **born 01/01/57 or later** to show protection against measles, mumps, and rubella. Persons **born prior to January 1957 are exempt** from this requirement. The first dose of vaccine must be given on or after your first birthday.

Required Immunizations	Optional Immunizations
<b>OPTION 1: MMR (Measles, Mumps, Rubella</b>	Varicella vaccine
MMR #1// MMR #2//	Varicella #1/ Varicella #2/
<b>OPTION: 2:</b> Antibody Titers (attach lab reports)	□ Disease
Measles titer date / / Lab report attached	Meningitis vaccine
Mumps titer date  / / Lab report attached	Meningitis #1/
Rubella titer date/ /□ Lab report attached	Meningitis #2/(if #1 given prior to age 16)
Hepatitis A vaccine (minimum 6 months apart)         Hep A #1/	Tetanus Diphtheria Pertussis (most recent vaccine/booster)         Tdor Tdap
Hep A #2/	
Hepatitis B vaccine (mandatory if < 19 years old)	COVID vaccine – Please submit after fully vaccinated
Hep B #1// Hep B #2// Hep B #3//	COVID #1       /       □       Vaccine Card Attached         COVID #2       /       □       Vaccine Card Attached         BOOSTER       /       □       Vaccine Card Attached
	Seasonal Flu vaccine U Waiver Submitted

# Signature or Official Stamp of Healthcare Provider

# Part IIa: Mandatory Tuberculosis Risk Assessment

# Tuberculosis (TB) Risk Assessment – Student Questions

1.	Have you ever had close contact with anyone who was sick with tuberculosis (TB)?	Yes	🛛 No
2.	Have you ever had a positive TB skin test?	🛛 Yes	🛛 No
3.	Have you been an employee, volunteer, or resident in a high-risk setting (e.g. correctional facility, healthcare facility, homeless shelter)?	Yes	🛛 No
4.	Were you born in one of the countries listed below and arrived in the U.S. within		
	the past 5 years? (If yes, please <b>CIRCLE</b> the country).	Yes	🗖 No
5.	Have you ever had frequent or prolonged visits (>1 month) to one or more of		
	the countries listed below? (If yes, <b>CIRCLE</b> the country below).	🛛 Yes	🛛 No

Afghanistan Algeria Angola Anguilla Argentina Armenia Azerbaijan Bahamas Bangladesh Belarus Belize Benin Bhutan Bolivia (Plurinational State of) Bosnia and Herzegovina Botswana Brazil Brunei Darussalam Burkina Faso Burundi Cambodia Cameroon Cape Verde Central African Republic Chad China China, Hong Kong SAR China, Macao SAR Colombia Comoros	Congo Côte d'Ivoire Democratic People's Republic of Korea Democratic Republic of the Congo Djibouti Dominican Republic Ecuador El Salvador Equatorial Guinea Eritrea Ethiopia Fiji French Polynesia Gabon Gambia Georgia Ghana Greenland Guatemala Guinea Guinea-Bissau Guyana Haiti Honduras India Indonesia	Iran (Islamic Republic of) Iraq Kazakhstan Kenya Kiribati Kuwait Kyrgyzstan Lao People's Democratic Republic Latvia Lesotho Liberia Libya Lithuania Madagascar Malawi Malaysia Maldives Mali Marshall Islands Mauritania Mauritania Mauritius Mexico Micronesia (Federated States of) Mongolia Morocco Mozambique Myanmar	Singapore Solomon Islands Somalia South Africa South Sudan Sri Lanka Sudan Suriname Swaziland Syrian Arab Republic Tajikistan Thailand Timor-Leste Togo Trinidad and Tobago Tunisia Turkey Turkmenistan Tuvalu Uganda Ukraine United Republic of Tanzania Uruguay Uzbekistan Vanuatu Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) Viet Nam Yemen Zambia Zimbabwe	Namibia Nauru Nepal Nicaragua Niger Nigeria Northern Mariana Islands Pakistan Palau Panama Papua New Guinea Paraguay Peru Philippines Poland Portugal Qatar Republic of Korea Republic of Moldova Romania Russian Federation Rwanda Sao Tome and Principe Senegal Serbia Sierra Leone
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Source: World Health Organization Global Health Observatory, Tuberculosis Incidence 2016. Countries with incidence rates of ≥ 20 cases per 100,000 population

If the answer to all the above questions is **NO**, no further testing or further action is required.

If the answer is **YES** to any of the above questions, the CIA requires that a **healthcare provider** complete a Tuberculosis Risk Assessment (Part IIb, page 3).

Student Signature:	Date:
Guardian Signature (only if student <18 years of age):	Date:

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# Part IIb: Health Care Provider Tuberculosis Risk Assessment

# Tuberculosis (TB) Risk Assessment – Provider Questions

- Has the student ever had a **positive** TB skin test or TB blood test? 1.
- Does the student have a medical condition associated with increased □ Yes □ No 2 risk of progressing to TB disease if infected (e.g.HIV infection; head/neck/lung cancer; hematologic disease such as leukemia or Hodgkin's disease; end stage renal disease; chronic malabsorption)? . □ Yes □ No
- 3. Is the student a member of a high-risk group?

If all the answers above are **NO**, student is considered low risk and no further testing is needed. If any of the answers above are **YES**, student is considered high risk and requires further TB screening.

### **TUBERCULOSIS SCREENING** (within past 6 months):

Does the student have any of the following signs or symptoms of active pulmonary tuberculosis disease? (Check all that apply).

- □ Cough (>3 weeks)
- Coughing up blood (hemoptysis)
- Chest pain
- Loss of appetite
- Unexplained weight loss
- Night sweats
- □ Fever (> 1 week)

If **no** symptoms are checked, proceed to TB skin/blood test.

If any, symptoms are checked, provide documentation of evaluation to exclude active tuberculosis disease (TB testing, chest x-ray, sputum evaluation, as indicated).

<b>TB Skin Test</b> (results must be read in 48-72 hours):	<b>Quantiferon Test or T-Spot Test</b> (a copy of the lab report <b>must</b> be provided):
Date Placed Date Read	Date obtained
Resultsmm induration	Results
Interpretation D positive D negative	

# CHEST X-RAY (REQUIRED IF SKIN OR BLOODTEST IS POSITIVE):

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Result (attach copy of report): 
abnormal
block

#### Treatment/recommendations:

Healthcare I	Provider	Signature
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Date

Name:
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# Part Illa: Medical History

#### - -

Anxiety	Concussions Depression	High Blood Pressure	Substance Abuse Thyroid Disease	
Asthma		,	Tobacco Use	
Bleeding Disorder	Eating Disorder	<ul> <li>Seasonal Allergies</li> <li>Seizure Disorder</li> </ul>	Other	-
Cancer Graining		Skin Disease		
ood Allergies:			<u> </u>	
Medication Allergies:				
Additional Allergies:				
Past Surgical History:				
Daily Medications/Dosa	jes:			
		ndatory Physical Exan		
Height:		BP:/		
	NORMAL	ABNORMAL	COMMENT	S
Skin				
H.E.E.N.T.				
Neck/Thyroid				
Lymph Glands				
Lungs				
Cardiovascular				
Cardiovascular Abdomen				
Abdomen				
Abdomen Back/Extremities				

# Part V: Mandatory Meningitis Vaccination Response Form

# California Health and Safety code, Sections 120395-12399 requires that colleges and universities distribute information about meningococcal disease and vaccinations to all students.

Lhous (shools and how and size holes)				
I have (check <u>one b</u> ox and sign below):				
lacksquare had the meningococcal immunization within the past five (5) years. The date of vaccination was				
Note: The Advisory committee on Immunization Practices recommends that all first-year colleg have at least one (1) dose of Meningococcal ACWY vaccine not more than five (5) years bef their 16th birthday, and that young adults aged 16–23 years may choose to receive the Meni and university students should discuss the Meningococcal B vaccine with a healthcare provided of the statement of the state	ore enrollment, preferably on or after ingococcal B vaccine series. College			
<ul> <li>read, or have had explained to me, the information regarding meningococcal disease receiving the vaccine or recommended booster dose. I have decided that I/my child against meningococcal disease at this time.</li> <li>Note: The Meningococcal ACWY vaccine is offered at Walgreens, 1685 TRANCAS ST, Na</li> </ul>	will <b>NOT</b> obtain immunization			
Note. The Meningococcal ACWT vaccine is offered at Walgreens, 1065 TRANCAS ST, No	ipa, CA 101 \$133.33.			
Student Signature	Date			
OR				
	For			
students under 18 years of age, Parent /Guardian Signature	Date			
Print Parent/Guardian Name	Relationship			

#### State of California Meningitis Fact Sheet:

#### What is meningococcal disease?

#### Meningococcal disease is a severe infection of the bloodstream by the bacteria Neisseria meningitidis. When the lining of the brain/ spinal cord become infected, it is called meningitis. The disease strikes quickly and can have serious complications, including death. Who gets meningococcal disease?

# Anyone can get meningococcal disease. The disease occurs more often in people who are: teenagers or young adults, infants <1 year of age, living in crowded settings such as college dormitories or military barracks, traveling to areas outside of the United States such as the "meningitis belt" in Africa, living with a damaged spleen or no spleen or have sickle cell disease, have complement component deficiency, exposed during an outbreak, working with meningococcal bacteria in a laboratory.

#### How is meningococcal disease spread?

It spreads from person-to-person by coughing or coming into close/lengthy contact with someone who is sick/carries bacteria. Contact includes kissing, sharing drinks and living together. Up to 1:10 people carry meningococcal bacteria in their nose or throat without getting sick.

#### What are the symptoms?

Sudden high fever, headache, vomiting, stiff neck, red/purple skin rash, weakness and felling ill, light sensitivity. 10-15% of those who get meningococcal disease die. As many as 1:5 will have permanent disabilities. Complications include hearing loss, brain/kidney damage, limb amputations.

#### How soon do the symptoms appear?

The symptoms may appear 3-4 days after a person is infected. It can take up to 10 days to develop symptoms.

#### Is there treatment?

Early diagnosis is very important. If caught early, meningococcal disease can be treated with antibiotics. Sometimes the infection has caused too much damage for antibiotics to prevent death or long-term problems. Most need to be cared for in a hospital.

#### What is the best way to prevent meningococcal disease?

Get vaccinated! Vaccines are available for people over 6 weeks of age. Various vaccines offer protection against the five major strains of bacteria that cause meningococcal disease. All teenagers should receive two doses of vaccine against strains A, C, W and Y (ex: Menactra). The first dose is given at 11 to 12 years of age, and the second dose at 16 years. Teens and young adults can also be vaccinated against the "B" strain, also known as Men B vaccine. Talk to your healthcare provider about whether they recommend vaccine against the "B" strain.

#### Who should not be vaccinated?

Tell your doctor if you have any severe allergies. Anyone who has ever had a severe allergic reaction to a previous dose of meningococcal vaccine should not get another dose of the vaccine. Anyone who has a severe allergy to any component in the vaccine should not get the vaccine. Anyone who is moderately or severely ill at the time the shot is scheduled should probably wait until they are better.

What should I do if I or someone I love is exposed? Talk with your healthcare provider as they can prescribe an antibiotic to prevent the disease. Resources: Meningococcal Disease – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Reviewed 8/2018