Welcome to The Culinary Institute of America Hyde Park 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 45 days prior to your entry date.

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:	Date of Birth://
(Last) (First	t) (MI)
Address:(Street - Apt #)	(City) (State - Zip)
NYS Public Health Law 2165 requires post-sec protection against measles, mumps, and rubel	condary students born 01/01/57 or later to show lla. Persons born prior to January 1957 are exempt ne must be given on or after your first birthday.
Required Immunizations	Optional Immunizations
OPTION 1: MMR (Measles, Mumps, Rubella	Varicella vaccine
MMR #1//	Varicella #1/
MMR #2/	Varicella #2/
OPTION: 2: Antibody Titers (attach lab reports)	□ Diagona
Measles titer date / / Lab report attache	□ Disease ed
Mumps titer date / / Lab report attache	Meningitis vaccine
Rubella titer date/ / Lab report attache	ed Meningitis #1/
Hepatitis A vaccine (minimum 6 months apart)	
Hep A #1/	
Hep A #2//	Tetanus Diphtheria Pertussis (most recent vaccine/booster)
Hepatitis B vaccine (mandatory if < 19 years old)	Tdor Tdap
Hep B #1/	COVID vaccine - Please submit after fully vaccinated
Hep B #2/	COVID #1 /
Hep B #3 / /	
	BOOSTER / / Vaccine Card Attached Vaccine Card Attached
	Seasonal Flu vaccine/// Waiver Submitted
Signature or Official Stamp of Haalthaara Draw	vidor Doto
Signature <i>or</i> Official Stamp of Healthcare Prov	vider Date

Part IIa: Mandatory Tuberculosis Risk Assessment

Tuberculosis (TB) Risk Assessment – Student Questions

 Have you ever Have you beer (e.g. correctio Were you born the past 5 yea Have you ever 	had close contact with anyonada a positive TB skin test? In an employee, volunteer, or nal facility, healthcare facility in one of the countries listed that frequent or prolonged with the large (15 tests).	resident in a high-risk so y, homeless shelter)? d below and arrived in th the country). visits (>1 month) to one c	etting e U.S. within or more of	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No
the countries i	listed below? (If yes, CIRCL	E 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 Bulgaria Burkina Faso Burundi Cambodia Cameroon Cape Verde Central African Republic Chad China China, Hong Kong SAR Colombia Comoros	Congo Côte d'Ivoire Democratic People's Republic of Korea Democratic Republic of the Congo Djibouti Dominican Republic Ecuador EI Salvador Equatorial Guinea Eritrea Ethiopia Fiji French Polynesia Gabon Gambia Georgia Ghana Greenland Guam Guatemala Guinea-Bissau Guiyana 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 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 Niue 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

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:

Name			
INALLIE:			

Date	of birth	
Juic	OI DII UI	

Part IIb: Health Care Provider Tuberculosis Risk Assessment

Tuberculosis (TB) Risk Assessment – Provider Questions

blood test?
and no further testing is needed. gh risk and requires further TB screening.
of active pulmonary tuberculosis disease?
Quantiferon Test or T-Spot Test (a copy of the lab report must be provided): Date obtained Results
IS POSITIVE): eport): □ normal □ abnormal

Healthcare Provider Signature

Date

Name:	 Date of birth

Part Illa: Medical History

□ ADD/ADHD□ Anxiety□ Asthma□ Bipolar Disorder	RY: HAVE YOU HAD A Concussions Depression Diabetes Digestive Problems Eating Disorder Fainting	☐ Heart Disease☐ High Blood Pressure☐ Kidney Disease☐ Seasonal Allergies☐ Seizure Disorder	□ Substance A □ Thyroid Dise □ Tobacco Use □ Other	ase e
ood Allergies:				
Medication Allergies:				
Additional Allergies:				
Daily Medications/Dosag	es:			
	Part IIIh· Mar	ndatory Physical	Fxam	
Height:		BP:/		e:
noight.	NORMAL	ABNORN		COMMENTS
Skin				
H.E.E.N.T.				
Neck/Thyroid				
Lymph Glands				
Lungs				
Cardiovascular				
Abdomen				
Back/Extremities				
Neurologic/Reflexes				
Hearing				
Vision				
Recommendations for	Physical Activity: ☐ Un	llimited 🖵 Limited (p	lease explain):	
Healthcare Provider Sig	gnature:	Date	of Exam:	
Name (or stamp)		Phor	ne #	
Address		Fay	<i>(</i> #	

Name:	Date of birth_
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Part V: Mandatory Meningitis Vaccination Response Form

New York State Public Health Law 2167 requires that colleges and universities distribute information about meningococcal disease and vaccinations to all students.

have at I their 16tl	Advisory committee on Immunization Practices recommends that all first-year college east one (1) dose of Meningococcal ACWY vaccine not more than five (5) years be no birthday, and that young adults aged 16–23 years may choose to receive the Menersity students should discuss the Meningococcal B vaccine with a healthcare provi	fore enrollment, preferably on or after ingococcal B vaccine series. College
read, or h	ave had explained to me, the information regarding meningococcal disease g the vaccine or recommended booster dose. I have decided that I/my child	e. I understand the risks of not
against	meningococcal disease at this time.	
J	meningococcal disease at this time. he Meningococcal ACWY vaccine is offered at the CIA Student Health Servio	ces Office for \$120.00.
J	he Meningococcal ACWY vaccine is offered at the CIA Student Health Service Student Signature	ces Office for \$120.00.
J	he Meningococcal ACWY vaccine is offered at the CIA Student Health Servio	
J	he Meningococcal ACWY vaccine is offered at the CIA Student Health Service Student Signature	Date

NYSDOH Meningococcal Disease 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