

WHAT IS MENINGOCOCCAL DISEASE?

Meningococcal disease, which includes meningitis B, is an uncommon, but potentially deadly, disease.^{1,2} It's a bacterial infection that causes inflammation of the protective membranes covering the brain and spinal cord.³ Recent outbreaks of meningitis B on college campuses in the US have shown the seriousness of the disease.

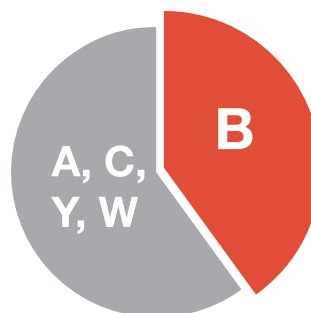
After reading through this information, share it with your friends and family. You should also talk to a healthcare provider to help ensure you're protected.

Meningococcal Disease 101



5 common forms of the bacteria that cause meningococcal disease in the US are groups A, C, Y, W, and B.⁴

~40% of meningococcal disease cases in US teens and young adults are caused by group B.⁵



Early symptoms can be misinterpreted as the flu, but meningococcal disease can turn deadly in 24 hours.^{2,6}

Long-term impact of meningococcal disease includes⁷:



SPEECH PROBLEMS



AMPUTATIONS



BRAIN DAMAGE



VISION LOSS



MOTOR IMPAIRMENT

See the reverse side to learn more about who is at risk of this potentially deadly disease and why.

ARE YOU AT RISK OF GETTING MENINGOCOCCAL DISEASE?

Know the Risk

Typical teen behavior

puts you at increased risk of meningococcal disease. This behavior includes⁶:



CLOSE-QUARTERED LIVING AND GROUP HANGOUTS



SHARING DRINKS, CUPS, OR UTENSILS

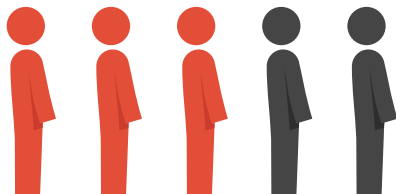
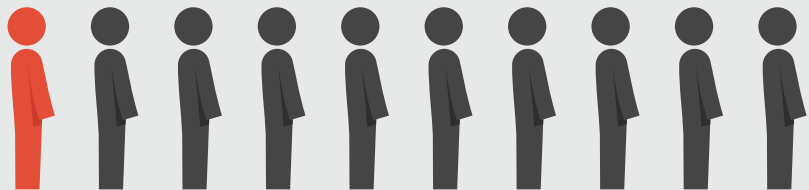


KISSING

3x

The incidence of meningococcal disease among college freshmen living in dorms in the United States is more than 3x what it is for those aged 18 to 23 years in the general population.⁸

1 in 10 teens and young adults who develop meningococcal disease die from it.⁵



3 in 5 teen survivors of meningococcal disease may experience significant physical and mental disabilities.⁹

Help protect yourself. Vaccines are available to help protect yourself against meningococcal meningitis A, C, W, and Y, as well as B, in the US.^{4,10}



Talk to your campus health services, pharmacist, or healthcare provider about how to help protect yourself, and visit MeetMeningitis.com for more information.

References: 1. Poland GA. Prevention of meningococcal disease: current use of polysaccharide and conjugate vaccines. *Clin Infect Dis*. 2010;50(suppl 2):S45-S53. 2. Thompson MJ, Ninis N, Perera R, et al. Clinical recognition of meningococcal disease in children and adolescents. *Lancet*. 2006;367(9508):397-403. 3. Meningococcal meningitis: signs and symptoms. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website. <http://www.cdc.gov/meningococcal/about/symptoms.html>. Accessed December 4, 2014. 4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Prevention and control of meningococcal disease: recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP). *MMWR*. 2013;62(RR-2):1-28. 5. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Epidemiology of serogroup B meningococcal disease, United States. Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, October 30, 2014. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website. <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/acip/meetings/downloads/slides-2014-10/mening-02-MacNeil.pdf>. 6. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Meningococcal disease. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website. <http://www.cdc.gov/meningococcal/index.html>. Updated April 1, 2014. Accessed December 4, 2014. 7. Bettinger JA, Scheifele DW, Le Saux N, et al. The disease burden of invasive meningococcal disease in Canada. *Pediatr Infect Dis J*. 2013;32(1):e20-e25. 8. Bruce MG, Rosenstein NE, Capparella JM, et al. Risk factors for meningococcal disease in college students. *JAMA*. 2001;286(6):688-693. 9. Borg J, Christie D, Coen PG, et al. Outcomes of meningococcal disease in adolescence: prospective, matched-cohort study. *Pediatrics*. 2009;123(3):e502-e509. 10. Soeters HM, McNamara LA, Melissa Whaley M, et al. Serogroup B meningococcal disease outbreak and carriage evaluation at a college—Rhode Island, 2015. *MMWR*. 2015;64(22):606-607.