

# Medical Documents 2024

Health History Form 1 should be completed by the parent or legal guardian.

Health History form 2 should be completed by a Healthcare Provider. All sections of the form should be filled out. An exam date must be written on the form and should be dated within one year of camp attendance. A copy of the campers immunizationrecord should be attached.

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If you have any special concerns or questions please contact camp at 631 427 7630 or info@nshh.org.

## CAMPER HEALTH HISTORY FORM 1 (This form must be filled out by a Parent/Legal Guardian)

Camper's Name				Date of Birth//
	(Last)	(Fi	rst)	(Month) (Day) (Year)
Address			(0)	Phone ()
	(Street)	(Town)	(State) (Zip Code	3)
Email Address			Parent/Legal C	Guardian Cell Phone ()
Parent/Legal Guard	ian with legal cu	stody to be contacted in	case of illness or injury	
Name			Relationship	to Camper
Email Address			Prefer	rred Phone ()
Second Parent/Lega	al Guardian or ar	nother emergency contac	t:	
Name			Relationship	to Camper:
Email Address			Prefer	rred Phone ()
ADD/ADH Behaviora Headache Respirato Other	ID al issues es ry disorder	all that apply and explain) Anxiety Diarrhea/Constipation Menstruation Skin problems	Nosebleeds Sleep walking	Bed wetting Glasses Psychiatric diagnosis
Past History of Hospi	italization/Surgery	/		
Special Needs				
ALLERGIES:	No know	wn allergies		
This camper is allergi	c to:	Medicine		environment (insect stings, hay fever, etc.)
		(Please describe a	bove what the camper is	s allergic to and the reaction seen)
DIET:			levve el	

Please describe below any dietary restrictions that need to be followed.

### CAMPER HEALTH HISTORY FORM 2 (This form must be filled out completely by a Healthcare Provider)

#### Please attach a copy of the campers immunization records. Please write an exam date.

Camper's Name		Date of Birth	/	/			
	(Last)	(First)		(Month)	(Day)	(Year)	
Name of Healthcare Provider			Exam Date _	/	//		
	(Last)	(First)	(Must be within '		n the past 12	he past 12 months)	
Please complete the follo	wing or attach a co	py of most recent physical:					
$\Box$ I have attached a d	opy of the most re	cent physical (dated within th	ne past 12 months)				
Height	Weight	BPPu	lse PPD	)			
Urinalysis	Scoliosis	Hearing Vis	ion BMI				

**MEDICATIONS:** ("Medication" is any substance a person takes to maintain and/or improve their health. This includes vitamins & natural remedies. All medications must come in their original packaging and be accompanied by a doctor's written orders.)

This camper **will take** the following daily medication(s) while at camp:

Name of Medication	Date Started	Reason for Taking	When Given	Amount or Dose	How it is given
			<ul> <li>Breakfast</li> <li>Lunch</li> <li>Dinner</li> <li>Bedtime</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>		
			<ul> <li>Breakfast</li> <li>Lunch</li> <li>Dinner</li> <li>Bedtime</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>		
			<ul> <li>Breakfast</li> <li>Lunch</li> <li>Dinner</li> <li>Bedtime</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>		

The following medications are available in the camp infirmary and **will be only given** as needed by camp medical professional with your doctor's approval as per package instructions:

Drug Name (or generic)	Indications	Can be used?	Dosage	
Anbesol	Tooth pain	🗆 Yes 🗆 No		
Antibiotic Cream	Superficial Cuts/ Abrasions	Yes   No		
Benadryl	Allergic Reaction (Hives, Insect Bites)	🗆 Yes 🗆 No		
Calamine Lotion	Allergic Reaction (Hives, Insect Bites)	🗆 Yes 🗆 No		
Children's Tums	Upset Stomach, Diarrhea	🗆 Yes 🗆 No		
Hydrocortisone Cream 1%	Allergic Reactions (Contact Dermatitis, Bites	🗆 Yes 🗆 No		
Ibuprofen	Pain or Fever	🗆 Yes 🗆 No		
Milk Of Magnesia	Constipation	🗆 Yes 🗆 No		
Swim Ear-Ear Drops	Ear Pain	🗆 Yes 🗆 No		
Tylenol	Pain or Fever	🗆 Yes 🗆 No		

Approval for participation in activities: The above named child is able to participate in an active camp program:

Physician/Healthcare Provider's Signature

Date of Examination

Printed Name

License Number & Stamp

Address\_

#### MENINGOCOCCAL DISEASE FACT SHEET

#### What is meningococcal disease?

Meningococcal disease is a severe bacterial infection of the bloodstream or meninges (a thin lining covering the brain and spinal cord) caused by the meningococcus germ.

#### Who gets meningococcal disease?

Anyone can get meningococcal disease, but it is more common in infants and children. For some adolescents, such as first-year college students living in dormitories, there is an increased risk of meningococcal disease. Every year in the United States approximately 2,500 people are infected and 300 die from the disease. Other persons at increased risk include household contacts of a person known to have had this disease, immunocompromised people, and people traveling to parts of the world where meningococcal meningitis is prevalent.

#### How is the meningococcus germ spread?

The meningococcus germ is spread by direct close contact by nose or throat discharges of an infected person.

#### What are the symptoms?

High fever, headache, vomiting, stiff neck and a rash are symptoms of meningococcal disease. The symptoms may appear two to 10 days after exposure, but usually within five days. Among people who develop meningococcal disease, 10 to 15 percent die, in spite of treatment with antibiotics. Of those who live, permanent brain damage, hearing loss, kidney failure, loss of arms or legs, or chronic nervous system problems can occur.

#### What is the treatment for meningococcal disease?

Antibiotics, such as penicillin G or ceftriaxone, can be used to treat people with meningococcal disease.

Should people who have been in contact with a diagnosed case of meningococcal meningitis be treated? Only people who have been in close contact (household members, intimate contacts, health care personnel performing mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, daycare center playmates, etc.) need to be considered for preventive treatment. Such people are usually advised to obtain a prescription for a special antibiotic (either rifampin, ciprofloxacin or ceftriaxone) from their physician. Casual contact, as might occur in a regular classroom, office or factory setting, is not usually significant enough to cause concern.

#### Is there a vaccine to prevent meningococcal meningitis?

There are three vaccines available for the prevention of meningitis. The preferred vaccine for people ages 2-55 years is Meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MCV4). This vaccine is licensed as Menactra (sanofi pasteur) and Menveo (Novartis). Meningococcal polysaccharide vaccine (MPSV4; Menomune [sanofi pasteur]), should be used for adults ages 56 and older. The vaccines are 85 to 100 percent effective in preventing the four kinds of meningococcus germ (types A, C, Y, W-135). These four types cause about 70 percent of the disease in the United States. Because the vaccines do not include type B, which accounts for about one-third of cases in adolescents, they do not prevent all cases of meningococcal disease.

#### Is the vaccine safe? Are there adverse side effects to the vaccine?

The three vaccines available to prevent meningococcal meningitis are safe and effective. However, the vaccines may cause mild and infrequent side effects, such as redness and pain at the injection site lasting up to two days.

#### Who should get the meningococcal vaccine?

The vaccine is routinely recommended for all adolescents ages 11-12 years, all unvaccinated adolescents 13-18 years, and persons 19-21 years who are enrolling in college. The vaccine is also recommended for people ages 2 years and older who have had their spleen re-moved or have other chronic illnesses, as well as some laboratory workers and travelers to endemic areas of the world.

#### Who needs a booster dose of meningococcal vaccine?

CDC recommends that children ages 11 or 12 years be routinely vaccinated with Menactra or Menveo and receive a booster dose at age 16 years. Adolescents who receive the first dose at age 13-15 years should receive a one-time booster dose, preferably at ages 16-18 years. Teens who receive their first dose of meningococcal conjugate vaccine at or after age 16 years do not need a booster dose, as long as they have no risk factors. All people who remain at highest risk for meningococcal infection should receive additional booster doses. If the person is 56 years or older, they should receive Menomu.

#### PARENTAL CONSENT TO TREATMENT

I hereby give permission to NORTH SHORE HOLIDAY HOUSE to provide routine health care, administer medications ordered by a physician, and seek emergency medical treatment including ordering x-rays and/or routine tests. I give permission to the Camp Director to determine if circumstances merit the necessity of a child to be sent home. I give permission for the camp to arrange for necessary related transportation for my child. In the event I cannot be reached in an emergency, I hereby give permission to the physician selected by NORTH SHORE HOLIDAY HOUSE to secure and administer treatment, including hospitalization for the camper named above. The completed form may be photocopied for trips out of camp. I also understand and agree to abide by any restrictions placed on my child's participation in camp activities. I give permission for my child to receive any and all medication prescribed by the physician noted on the doctor form. I give permission for camp personnel to apply sunscreen to my child.

Parent/Legal Guardian's Signature

Printed Name of Parent/Legal Guardian

Name of Minor

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF INFORMATION REGARDING MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS DISEASE

I have read, or had explained to me, the information regarding meningococcal meningitis disease.

I understand the risks of not receiving the vaccine. My child has not obtained immunization against meningococcal meningitis disease at this time.

☐ My child has received meningococcal meningitis immunization within the last 10 years. (See required immunization record for date).

Parent/Legal Guardian's Signature

Printed Name of Parent/Legal Guardian

Name of Minor

Date

Date