

College is an exciting time when students meet and interact with new people from all over, but you should know that close-quartered living, such as living in dorms, could put college students at an increased risk of contracting uncommon but potentially deadly meningococcal group B disease (also known as MenB).¹⁻³ Since the incidence of MenB peaks at 19 years of age among teens and young adults, it is important that they understand the risks, signs, and symptoms of this disease and talk to their health care professional about getting vaccinated.⁴

Typical teen and young adult behaviors—such as living in dorms, group hangouts, sharing drinks/utensils, smoking e-cigarettes/vapes, and kissing—can promote the spread of the bacteria that cause the disease.^{1,2}

College students have a 3.5 times greater risk of contracting MenB than those who don't attend college.⁵ From 2011 to 2019, MenB has been responsible for all US college outbreaks of meningococcal disease.⁶

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24 hours—while for survivors, it can lead to permanent disabilities such as brain damage, loss of limbs, or hearing loss.^{2,7,8}

On average, 1 in 10 teens and young adults who develop MenB will die from it.⁹

MenB caused nearly two thirds of meningococcal disease in 16-to 23 year-old patients.¹⁰ Even if your teen already received a vaccine for meningococcal disease (MCV4), which covers meningitis A, C, W, and Y, they may not be protected against MenB.¹¹

Visit campus health services, a pharmacist, or a health care provider to discuss getting vaccinated against MenB. Or, go to <https://bit.ly/vaccinelocator> WR ÀQG D YDFFLQDWLQJ RIÀFH RU SKDUPDF\ QHDU \RX

*You will be taken to a branded product web site.

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