

Dietary Request Form
Please read page 1 before completing this form.

Student's Name _____

Student's PIN/ID Number _____

Age* _____

Name of School* _____

Grade Level* _____

Classroom* _____

*Please include information that is accurate as of the time of this form's submission.

1. Does the child have a disability according to 7 CFR Part 15d that requires accommodation? (Does he/she have "a physical or mental impairment which substantially limits one or more major life activities"?)

No (Districts have the discretion as to whether non-disability requests will be accommodated.) See Section D, page 1

Yes a) What is the disability? _____

b) What major life activity is affected? _____

c) How does the disability restrict the diet? _____

2. Please complete all of the sections below that are applicable to the child.

Allergies and Celiac Disease	What food(s)/type(s) of food should be omitted? Please be specific.
	List foods to be substituted. (Avoid specific brand names, if possible.)

Diabetes Mellitus	Please describe any modifications necessary to accommodate the child's needs.
-------------------	---

Texture Modifications	The child requires that all foods be:	Liquids should be:
	<input type="checkbox"/> Pureed <input type="checkbox"/> Diced/finely ground <input type="checkbox"/> Chopped/cut into bite-sized pieces	<input type="checkbox"/> Pudding thick <input type="checkbox"/> Honey thick <input type="checkbox"/> Nectar thick <input type="checkbox"/> Thin/normal consistency

Other	What food(s)/type(s) of food should be omitted? Please be specific.
	List foods to be substituted.

3. Additional comments:

Parent's Signature _____	Date _____
Parent's Name (Please Print) _____	Phone Number _____

<u>Signature Below Required for Disabilities</u> <small>(See section C, page 1)</small>
Medical Practitioner's Signature & Date
Medical Practitioner's Name, Title, & Phone Number (Please Print)

<u>Signature Below Required for Non-Disabilities</u> <small>(See Section D, page 1)</small>
Medical Authority's Signature & Date
Medical Authority's Name, Title, & Phone Number (Please Print)

Meningococcal Disease: Protect Your Child

Public health authorities recommend that teenagers and college-bound students be immunized against a potentially fatal bacterial infection called meningococcal disease, a type of meningitis.

Meningococcal disease is a rare but potentially fatal bacterial infection that can cause severe swelling of the brain and spinal cord (meningitis) or a serious blood infection (meningococemia). Meningococcal disease strikes up to 3,000 Americans each year; nearly 30 percent of these cases are among teenagers and college students.

Up to 83 percent of all cases among teens and college students may potentially be prevented through immunization, the most effective way to prevent this disease. A meningococcal vaccine is available that protects against four out of five strains of bacterium that cause meningococcal disease in the U.S.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and other leading medical organizations recommends that all 11-12 years olds should be vaccinated with meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MCV4). A booster shot is recommended for teens at age 16 to continue providing protection when their risk for meningococcal disease is highest. Teens who received MCV4 for the first time at age 13 through 15 years will need a one-time booster dose at 16 through 18 years of age. If a teenager missed getting the vaccine altogether, they should ask the doctor about getting it now, especially if they are about to move into a college dorm or military barracks.

About Meningococcal Disease

Meningococcal disease is often misdiagnosed as something less serious because early symptoms are similar to common viral illnesses. Symptoms of meningococcal disease may include high fever, severe headache, stiff neck, nausea, vomiting, sensitivity to light, confusion, exhaustion and/or a rash. Teenagers and college students are at increased risk for meningococcal disease compared to the general population, accounting for nearly 30 percent of all U.S. cases every year. Meningococcal disease can be misdiagnosed as something less serious, because early symptoms like high fever, severe headache, nausea, vomiting and stiff neck, are similar to those of common viral illnesses. The disease can progress rapidly and can cause death or permanent disability within 48 hours of initial symptoms.

Meningococcal disease is spread through direct contact with respiratory and/or oral secretions from infected persons (for example, kissing or sharing drinking containers). It can develop and spread quickly throughout the body, so early diagnosis and treatment are very important. Even with immediate treatment, the disease can kill an otherwise healthy young person within hours of first symptoms. Of those who survive, up to 20 percent may endure permanent disabilities, including brain damage, deafness and limb amputations.

Lifestyle factors common among teenagers, college students and military personnel are believed to put them at increased risk of contracting meningococcal disease. These lifestyle factors include crowded living situations (for example, dormitories, sleep-away camps), active or passive smoking and irregular sleeping habits. Teens should avoid sharing eating utensils and drinking out of the same container, since infections may spread through this type of close contact.

To learn more about meningococcal disease, vaccine information, and public health resources visit the following web sites, or contact your local health dept.

www.cdc.gov

Centers for Disease Control – Meningococcal meningitis information

www.nasn.org

National Association of School Nurses – Voices of Meningitis

Shawano-Menominee Co Health Dept (715) 526-4808