

# About NMA

Dedicated to educating families, medical professionals and others about meningococcal disease and prevention

## Instill

- An understanding of disease impact and value of vaccination

## Advocate

- In support of directives/mandates for meningococcal vaccination

## Support

- Families and survivors who have been affected by meningococcal disease

## Build

- Awareness for all adolescent vaccine-preventable diseases

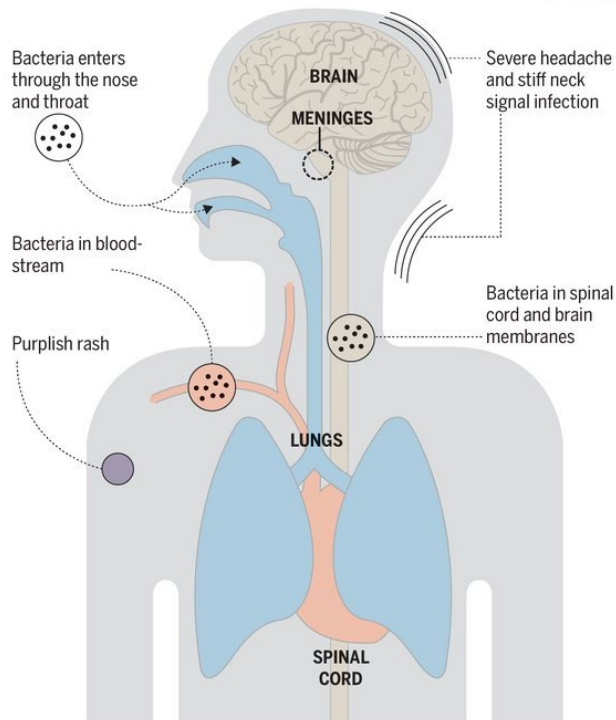
# Meningococcal Disease: The Basics

## Meningococemia

Blood infection

## Meningitis

Spinal cord/brain infection



### Symptoms of meningococemia

- Pale or mottled skin, purplish rash
- Unusually cold hands and feet
- Breathing fast or breathless
- Limb, joint and muscle pain

### Symptoms of both

- Very sleepy and vacant
- High fever
- Confused and delirious
- Vomiting

### Symptoms of meningitis

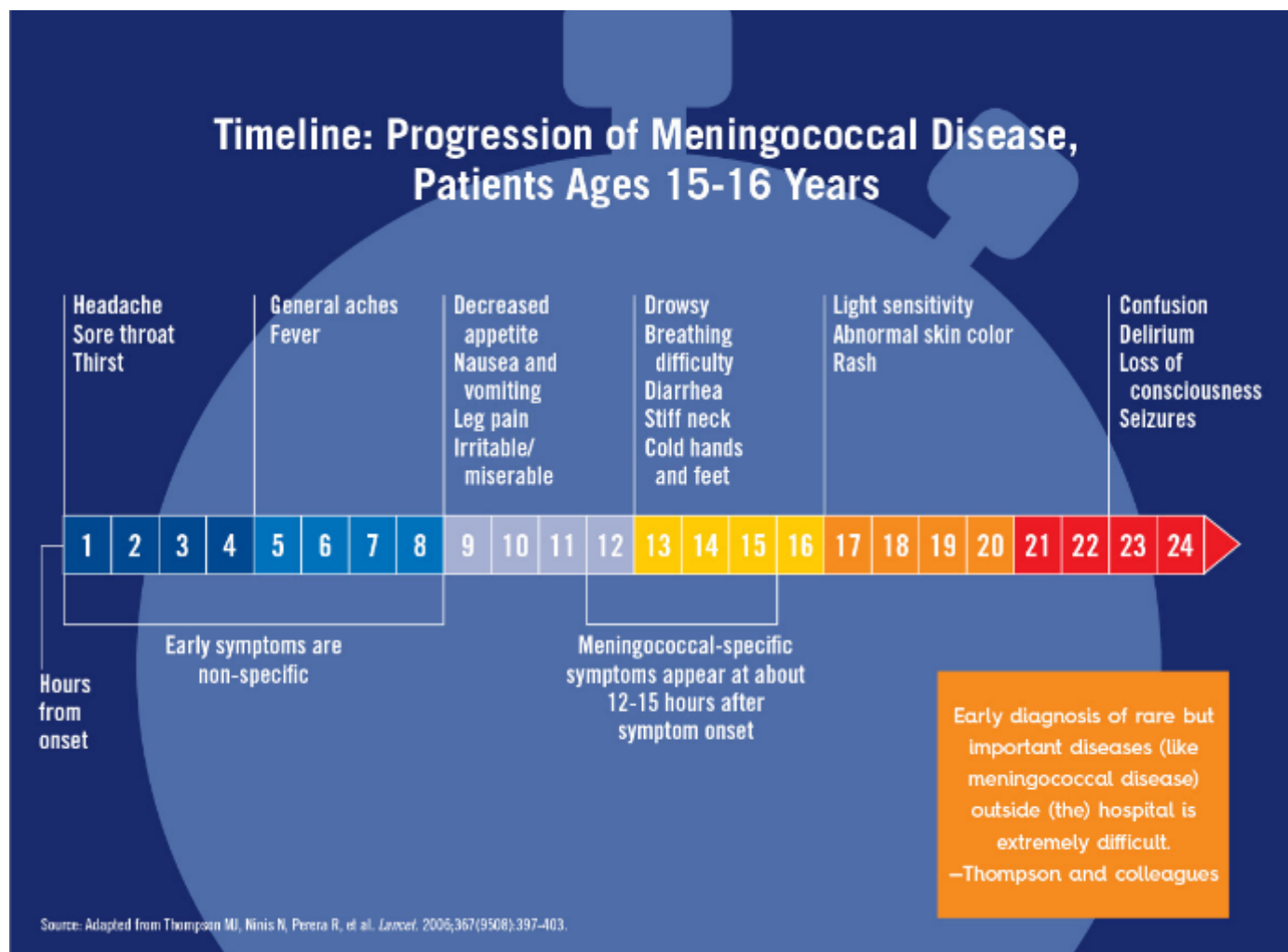
- Sensitivity to bright light
- Seizures
- Severe headaches
- Stiff neck

Source: National Meningitis Association

@sdutgraphics

- Rare, potentially deadly bacterial infection
  - Sometimes called bacterial meningitis or meningitis
- Two common forms of infection
  - Brain and spinal cord (meningitis)
  - Blood (meningococemia)
- Spread through respiratory droplets (e.g., coughing, kissing)
- Often confused with flu
- Fast moving

# Meningococcal Progression



# Meningococcal Disease: Statistics & Facts

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- Approximately **600 - 1,000 people contract meningococcal disease** in the U.S. each year.
- **21 percent** of all meningococcal disease cases occur in **pre-teens, teens and young adults** ages 11–24.
- Of those who get meningococcal disease, **10-15 percent die**.
- Among those who survive, approximately **20 percent live with permanent disabilities**, such as brain damage, hearing loss, loss of kidney function or limb amputations.

# Meningococcal Serogroups

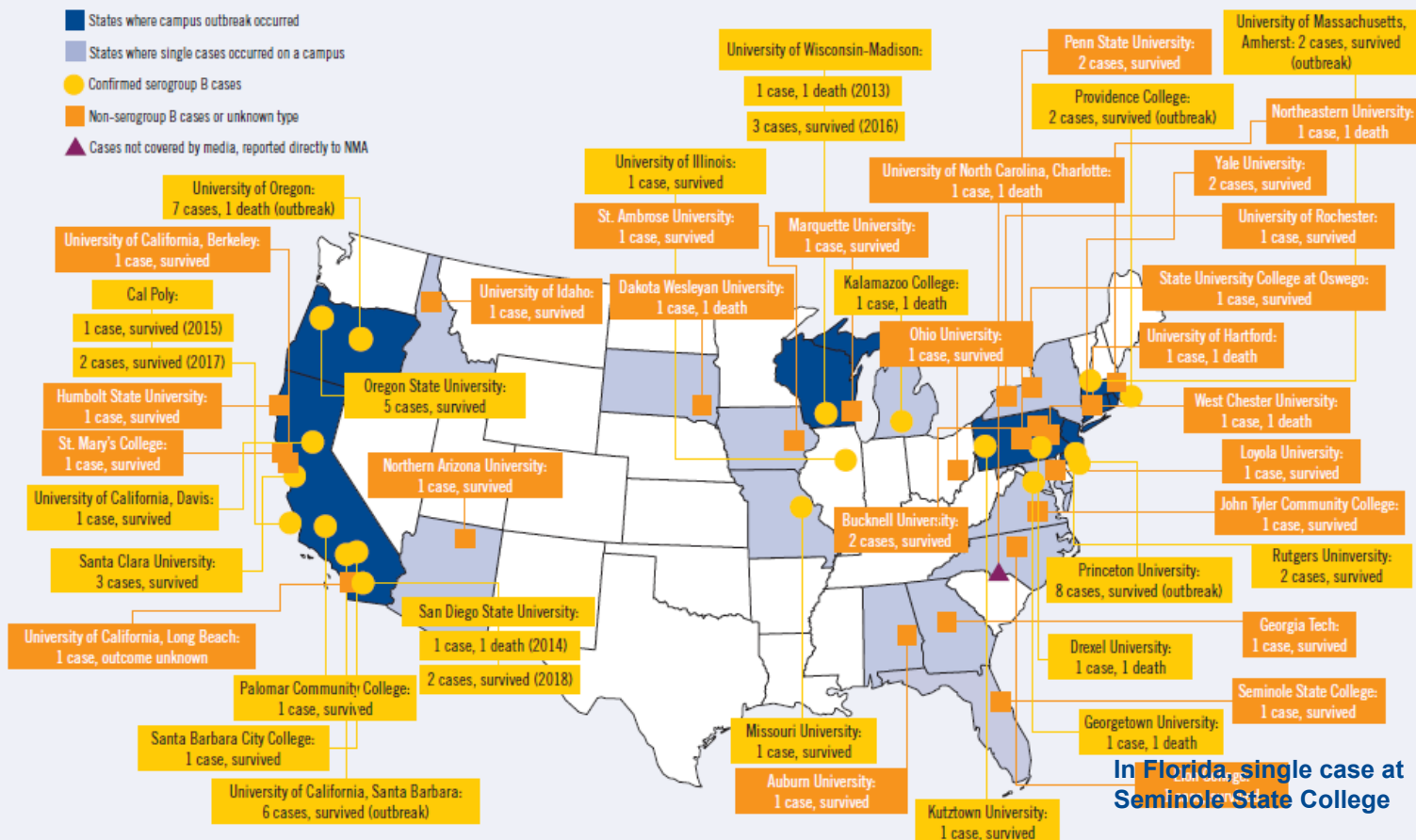
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- Five major meningococcal disease serogroups: A, B, C, W and Y
- Three serogroups most common in the United States: **B, C and Y**
  - Each accounts for approximately **one-third of U.S. cases**
- Serogroup B vaccines became available recently
  - Cause of recent college outbreaks
  - Most common cause of the disease in adolescents

# College Cases and Outbreaks

## Meningococcal Disease on U.S. College Campuses, 2013-2018

While this graph only includes college students, all young adults ages 16-21 years old are at increased risk of getting meningococcal disease.



- Of those who survived, it is not known how many suffer long-term complications. In general, as many as 20 percent of survivors live with permanent disabilities, such as brain damage, hearing loss, loss of kidney function or limb amputations.
- This data is based on media reports and cases reported directly to NMA. Additional cases that were not featured in the news may be missing. If you know of any cases not reported on this map, please contact NMA.