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n March 2000. Re Seventeen-year-old Mason Ott of Houston experionitoring is required enced some of the first symptoms of bacterial meningi-Natural Resource (a tis only 24 hours before he died.
Commission's Drinks: After a normal day of playing in a high school foot-

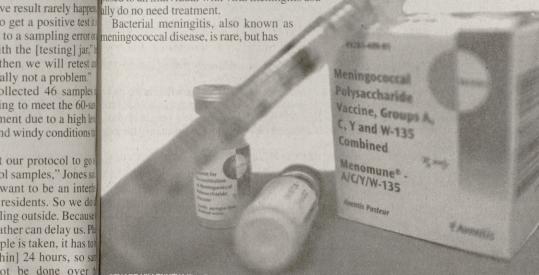
dards and Safe Drinke ball game, Ott had a fever and told his parents he was not eeling well. Twenty-four hours later, still suffering from mmission requires the the same fever, Ott became delusional and passed out. ct 60 samples each mor He could not be revived by CPR, and, by the time the amcloriform levels in the bulance arrived, he was dead.

"The scary thing is, when you just have a fever, you ater, said Nathan Jone don't think you could have this disease, and then there's th the Physical Plant no time to catch it," said Elise Ott, Mason Ott's cousin nd a junior biology major.

oriform tests see if the Meningitis is an infection that causes swelling of the al in the water for base fluid surrounding the brain and spinal cord. There are two , which would then b main types of the disease: viral and bacterial. people's health," Jone

Viral meningitis is more common and usually milder an bacterial. Symptoms include headache, low e test would indicate the ever, stiff neck and sensitivity to light. People excloriform, but Jones sail posed to an individual with viral meningitis usu-

o get a positive test il Bacterial meningitis, also known as



lems with the nervous system and results in death for one rector for clinical services at A. P. out of every 10 cases. Severe disabilities result in one in Beutel Health Center, said students seven cases. Bacterial meningitis requires early diagnosis and treatment because the disease can be fatal within 24-48 hours of the first symptoms.

The most common symptom is fever, which makes bacterial meningitis hard to differentiate from the flu. Other symptoms include severe headache, stiff neck,

extreme fatigue, vomiting and sensitivity to light. Although most meningitis symptoms are similar to those of the flu, there are some symptoms that are particular to the disease, but not obvious.

Dr. Stephen S. Tseng, of Brazos Valley Internal Medicine, said infected individuals will have a neck so stiff that they cannot touch their chin to their chest. Purple lesions from blood poisoning and dead nerves may be present on the skin and there may be a change in the individ-

ual's mental status. Anyone is at risk, but according to the American Medical Association (AMA), those most sus-

ceptible are people with immune deficiency, people with damaged or removed spleens, children under the age of five, elderly people and young adults from ages 15 to 24. Bacterial meningitis is highly contagious and can be spread through kissing, sneezing, coughing or sharing eating utensils.

College students are often highly susceptible to bacterial meningitis because they interact with hundreds of differpeople every day in classes and organizations.

who live in dormitories are four times as likely to catch bacterial

Living in close quarters with an infected individual could easily cause an outbreak. Once an outbreak is declared, people in proximity to the disease are strongly encouraged to get a vaccination or start taking antibiotics Reed said.

Tseng said, "College students are more susceptible if they are around someone with the disease, or if their immune system is down because they are not eating right and having a loss of sleep.

'Students that smoke, consume high amounts of alcohol or do not get enough sleep have lower immune systems and become more susceptible to bacterial meningitis.

From 1991-96 the number of cases in young adults from ages 15 to 34 nearly doubled, according to information from the health center.

Tseng said students can help prevent meningitis in fections by building up their immune systems.

"Good hygiene and nutrition can help to prevent meningitis," he said. "If fever is present along with one. other symptom of meningitis, the individual could be infected and should see a doctor right away.

Dr. Samuel J. Barina of Brazos Valley Internal Medicine, said if students think they might be infected, they should report immediately to their local hospital emergency room.

Mason Ott did not get to see a doctor before his symptoms became severe, but his death could have been pre vented. There is a vaccine to immunize people against bacterial meningitis called menomune. It lasts about three years, and it is the best form of prevention,

Currently, it is not required by A&M as a booster shot because the disease is so rare. The immunization is available at the health center at a reduced rate of \$59 for students.

If a person is thought to be infected with the disease, depending on how severe the case is, blood work is done, a spinal tap is performed or a lumbar puncture is performed to see if the meningitis is viral or bacterial.

The bacteria can live for months in the back of a person's throat or nasal passages without causing illness and then disappear. Usually, carriers who do not get sick build up an immunity to the bacteria.

Anyone exposed to an infected individual should take preventive medicine right away.

Treatment for those infected with bacterial meningitis are usually intensive doses of antibiotics. With early diagnosis, recovery rates

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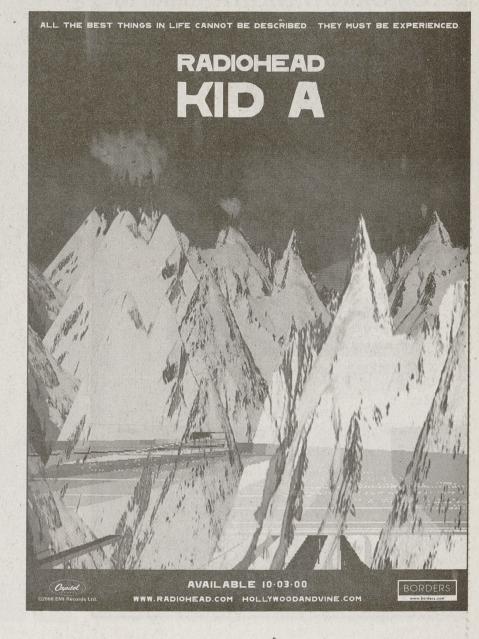
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