WHO SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Vaxzevria, solution for injection in multidose container
COVID-19 Vaccine (ChAdOx1-S [recombinant])

The vaccine fulfils WHO requirements for COVID-19 vaccine.

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

One dose (0.5 ml) contains:
COVID-19 Vaccine (ChAdOx1-S* recombinant), not less than 2.5×10^8 infectious units (Inf.U), which corresponds to 5×10^{10} viral particles (vp)

*Recombinant, replication-deficient chimpanzee adenovirus vector encoding the SARS-CoV-2 Spike (S) glycoprotein. Produced in genetically modified human embryonic kidney (HEK) 293 cells.

This product contains genetically modified organisms (GMOs).

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Solution for injection.

The solution is colourless to slightly brown, clear to slightly opaque and particle free with a pH of 6.6.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Vaxzevria is indicated for active immunisation of individuals ≥18 years old for the prevention of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) (see sections 4.4 and 5.1).

The use of the vaccine should be in accordance with official recommendations.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Vaxzevria should be administered by a trained healthcare professional.

Posology
The Vaxzevria vaccination course consists of two separate doses of 0.5 ml each. The second dose should be administered between 4 and 12 weeks after the first dose (see section 5.1).

It is recommended that individuals who receive a first dose of Vaxzevria complete the vaccination course with Vaxzevria (see section 4.4).

Elderly population
No dosage adjustment is required in elderly individuals ≥65 years of age.

Paediatric population
The safety and efficacy of Vaxzevria in children and adolescents (aged <18 years old) have not yet been established. No data are available.

Method of administration
Vaxzevria is for intramuscular (IM) injection only, preferably in the deltoid muscle.

For instructions on administration, see section 6.6.

4.3 Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1.

Patients who have experienced major venous and/or arterial thrombosis in combination with thrombocytopenia following vaccination with any COVID-19 vaccine.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Traceability
In order to improve the traceability of biological medicinal products, the name and the batch number of the administered product should be clearly recorded.

Hypersensitivity including anaphylaxis
Hypersensitivity reactions including anaphylaxis and angioedema have occurred following administration of Vaxzevria.
Appropriate medical treatment and supervision should always be readily available in case of an anaphylactic event following the administration of the vaccine. Close observation for at least 15 minutes is recommended following vaccination. A second dose of the vaccine should not be given to those who have experienced a severe hypersensitivity reaction to the first dose of Vaxzevria.

Concurrent illness
As with other vaccines, administration of Vaxzevria should be postponed in individuals suffering from an acute severe febrile illness. However, the presence of a minor infection, such as cold, and/or low-grade fever should not delay vaccination.

Thromboembolism and thrombocytopenia

A very rare and serious combination of thrombosis and thrombocytopenia, in some cases accompanied by bleeding, has been observed following vaccination with Vaxzevria during post-authorisation use. This includes cases presenting as venous thrombosis, including unusual sites such as cerebral venous sinus thrombosis, splanchnic vein thrombosis, as well as arterial thrombosis, concomitant with thrombocytopenia. The majority of the events occurred within the first 14 days following vaccination and some events had a fatal outcome.

In individuals with risk factors for thromboembolism and/or thrombocytopenia the benefits and potential risks of vaccination should be considered.

Healthcare professionals should be alert to the signs and symptoms of thromboembolism and thrombocytopenia, as well as coagulopathies. Vaccinated individuals should be instructed to seek immediate medical attention if they develop symptoms such as a severe or persistent headaches, blurred vision, confusion, seizures, shortness of breath, chest pain, leg swelling, leg pain, persistent abdominal pain or unusual skin bruising and or petechia a few days after vaccination.

Risk of bleeding with intramuscular administration
As with other intramuscular injections, Vaxzevria should be given with caution to individuals with thrombocytopenia, any coagulation disorder or to persons on anticoagulation therapy, because bleeding or bruising may occur following an intramuscular administration in these individuals.

Neurological events

Very rare events of demyelinating disorders have been reported following vaccination with Vaxzevria. A causal relationship has not been established.
As with other vaccines, the benefits and potential risks of vaccinating individuals with Vaxzevria should be considered.

Immunocompromised individuals
It is not known whether individuals with impaired immune responsiveness, including individuals receiving immunosuppressant therapy, will elicit the same response as immunocompetent individuals to the vaccine regimen.

Duration and level of protection
The duration of protection has not yet been established.
As with any vaccine, vaccination with Vaxzevria may not protect all vaccine recipients.

Interchangeability
There are no safety, immunogenicity or efficacy data to support interchangeability of Vaxzevria with other COVID-19 vaccines.

Sodium
This medicinal product contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per dose, and is considered to be essentially sodium-free.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

The safety, immunogenicity and efficacy of co-administration of Vaxzevria with other vaccines have not been evaluated.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy
There is a limited amount of data from the use of Vaxzevria in pregnant women, or women who became pregnant after receiving the vaccine. The data are insufficient to inform on vaccine-associated risk.

Animal reproductive toxicity studies have not been completed.

As a precautionary measure, vaccination with Vaxzevria is not recommended during pregnancy. Use of Vaxzevria in pregnant women should be based on an assessment of whether the benefits of vaccination outweigh the potential risks.

Breastfeeding
There are no or limited data from the use of Vaxzevria in lactating women. A risk to breastfed newborns/infants cannot be excluded.

As a precautionary measure, it is preferable to avoid vaccination with Vaxzevria when breastfeeding.

Fertility
It is unknown whether Vaxzevria may impact fertility. No data are available.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Vaxzevria has no or negligible influence on the ability to drive and use machines. However, some of the adverse reactions mentioned under section 4.8 may temporarily affect the ability to drive or use machines.

4.8 Undesirable effects

Summary of the safety profile

The overall safety of Vaxzevria is based on an analysis of pooled data from four clinical trials conducted in the United Kingdom, Brazil, and South Africa. At the time of analysis, 24,244 participants ≥18 years old had been randomised and received either Vaxzevria or control. Out of these, 12,282 received at least one dose of Vaxzevria, with a median duration of follow-up of 4.5 months.

Demographic characteristics were generally similar among participants who received Vaxzevria and those who received control. Overall, among the participants who received Vaxzevria, 89.8% were aged 18 to 64 years and 10.2% were 65 years of age or older. The majority of recipients were White (75.5%), 9.8% were Black and 3.7% were Asian; 55.8% were female and 44.2% male.

The most frequently reported adverse reactions were injection site tenderness (>60%); injection site pain, headache, fatigue (>50%); myalgia, malaise (>40%); pyrexia, chills (>30%); and arthralgia, nausea (>20%). The majority of adverse reactions were mild to moderate in severity and usually resolved within a few days of vaccination.

Following vaccination, recipients may experience multiple adverse reactions occurring at the same time (for example, myalgia/arthralgia, headache, chills, pyrexia and malaise). If a recipient reports persistent symptoms, alternative causes should be considered.

When compared with the first dose, adverse reactions reported after the second dose were milder and reported less frequently.

Adverse reactions were generally milder and reported less frequently in older adults (≥65 years old). Analgesic and/or anti-pyretic medicinal products (e.g. paracetamol-containing products) may be used to provide symptomatic relief from post-vaccination adverse reactions.

Tabulated list of adverse reactions

Adverse drug reactions (ADRs) are organised by MedDRA System Organ Class (SOC). Within each SOC, preferred terms are arranged by decreasing frequency and then by decreasing seriousness. Frequencies of occurrence of adverse reactions are defined as: very common (≥1/10); common (≥1/100 to <1/10); uncommon (≥1/1,000 to <1/100); rare (≥1/10,000 to <1/1000); very rare (<1/10,000) and not known (cannot be estimated from available data).

Table 1 Adverse drug reactions

MedDRA SOC	**Frequency**	**Adverse Reactions**
Blood and lymphatic system disorders	Uncommon	Lymphadenopathy[a]
Immune system disorders	Not known	Anaphylactic reaction[b]
Nervous system disorders	Very common	Headache
	Uncommon	Dizziness[a] Somnolence[a]
Vascular disorders	Very rare	Thrombosis in combination with thrombocytopenia*
Gastrointestinal disorders	Very common	Nausea
	Common	Vomiting Diarrhoea[a]
	Uncommon	Abdominal pain[a]
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	Uncommon	Hyperhidrosis[a] Pruritus[a] Rash[a] Urticaria[a]
	Not known	Angioedema[b]

MedDRA SOC	Frequency	Adverse Reactions
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	Very common	Myalgia Arthralgia
	Common	Pain in extremity[a]
General disorders and administration site conditions	Very common	Injection site tenderness Injection site pain Injection site warmth Injection site pruritus Fatigue Malaise Pyrexia[c] Chills
	Common	Injection site swelling Injection site erythema Influenza-like illness[a]

[a] Unsolicited adverse reactions
[b] Identified from post-authorisation experience
[c] Pyrexia includes feverishness (very common) and fever ≥38°C (common)
*A very rare and serious combination of thrombosis and thrombocytopenia (with a frequency less than 1/100,000), in some cases accompanied by bleeding, has been observed. This includes cases presenting as venous thrombosis, including unusual sites such as cerebral venous sinus thrombosis, splanchnic vein thrombosis, as well as arterial thrombosis, concomitant with thrombocytopenia (see section 4.4).

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions
Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions via the national reporting system or www.covax.azcovid-19.com.

4.9 Overdose

Experience of overdose is limited.
There is no specific treatment for an overdose with Vaxzevria. In the event of an overdose, the individual should be monitored and provided with symptomatic treatment as appropriate.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Vaccine, other viral vaccines, ATC code: J07BX03

Mechanism of action
Vaxzevria is a monovalent vaccine composed of a single recombinant, replication-deficient chimpanzee adenovirus (ChAdOx1) vector encoding the S glycoprotein of SARS-CoV-2. Following administration, the S glycoprotein of SARS-CoV-2 is expressed locally stimulating neutralizing antibody and cellular immune responses.

Clinical efficacy

Primary analysis of pooled data from COV001, COV002, COV003, and COV005

Vaxzevria has been evaluated based on pooled data from four on-going randomised, blinded, controlled trials: a Phase I/II Study, COV001, in healthy adults 18 to 55 years of age in the UK; a Phase II/III Study, COV002, in adults ≥18 years of age (including the elderly) in the UK; a Phase III Study, COV003, in adults ≥18 years of age (including the elderly) in Brazil; and a Phase I/II study, COV005, in adults aged 18 to 65 years of age in South Africa. The studies excluded participants with

severe and/or uncontrolled cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, liver, renal, endocrine/metabolic disease, and neurological illnesses; as well as those with severe immunosuppression. All participants are planned to be followed for up to 12 months, for assessments of safety and efficacy against COVID-19 disease.

In the pooled analysis for efficacy, participants ≥18 years of age received two doses of Vaxzevria (N=8,597) or control (meningococcal vaccine or saline) (N=8,581). Participants randomised to Vaxzevria received either two standard doses [SD] (5×10^{10} vp per dose) or one low dose [LD] (2.2×10^{10} vp) followed by one SD (5×10^{10} vp), administered via IM injection. Overall, the majority of participants (83.8%) received two SD.

Because of logistical constraints, the interval between dose 1 and dose 2 ranged from 3 to 28 weeks, with 77.0% of participants receiving their two doses within the interval of 4 to 12 weeks.

Baseline demographics were well balanced across Vaxzevria and control treatment groups. In the pooled analysis, among the participants who received Vaxzevria, 91.8% of participants were 18 to 64 years old (with 8.2% aged 65 or older); 56.0% of subjects were female; 74.9% were White, 3.7% were Asian, and -10.1% were Black. A total of 3,056 (35.5%) participants had at least one pre-existing comorbidity (defined as a BMI ≥30 kg/m^2, cardiovascular disorder, respiratory disease or diabetes). At the time of primary analysis the median follow up time post-dose 1 and post-dose 2 was 4.7 months and 2.7 months, respectively.

Final determination of COVID-19 cases were made by an adjudication committee, who also assigned disease severity according to the WHO clinical progression scale. A total of 332 participants had SARS-CoV-2 virologically confirmed COVID-19 occurring ≥15 days post second dose with at least one COVID-19 symptom (objective fever (defined as ≥37.8°C), cough, shortness of breath, anosmia, or ageusia) and were without evidence of previous SARS-CoV-2 infection. Vaxzevria significantly decreased the incidence of COVID-19 compared to control (see Table 2).

Table 2 Vaxzevria efficacy against COVID-19[a]

Population	Vaxzevria		Control		Vaccine efficacy % (95% CI)
	N	Number of COVID-19 cases[b], n (%)	N	Number of COVID-19 cases[b], n (%)	
Primary analysis population					
Overall (SDSD + LDSD)	8,597	84 (0.98)	8,581	248 (2.89)	66.73 (57.41, 74.01)
Licensing regimen					
SDSD	7,201	74 (1.03)	7,179	197 (2.74)	63.09 (51.81, 71.73)

N = Number of subjects included in each group; n = Number of subjects having a confirmed event; CI = Confidence Interval; LD = Low dose; SD = Standard dose

[a] Primary study endpoint was based on confirmed COVID-19 cases in subjects aged 18 years and over who were seronegative at baseline, who had received two doses (SDSD or LDSD) and were on-study ≥15 days post second dose.

[b] Virologically confirmed SARS-CoV-2 and at least one of the following symptoms: objective fever (defined as ≥37.8°C), cough, shortness of breath, anosmia, or ageusia. Confirmed by adjudication committee.

The level of protection gained from one SD of Vaxzevria was assessed in an exploratory analysis that included participants who had received one dose of SD. Participants were censored from the analysis at the earliest time point of when they received a second dose or at 12 weeks post-dose 1. In this population, vaccine efficacy from 22 days post dose 1 was 71.42% (95% CI: 51.11; 84.08 [Vaxzevria 18/9,335 vs control 63/9,312]).

Exploratory analyses showed that increased vaccine efficacy was observed with increasing dose interval, see Table 3.

Table 3 Vaxzevria efficacy by dosing interval[a]

Dosing interval	Vaxzevria		Control		Vaccine efficacy % (95% CI)
	N	Number of COVID-19 cases[b], n (%)	N	Number of COVID-19 cases[b], n (%)	
<6 weeks	3,905	35 (0.90)	3,871	76 (1.96)	55.09 (32.99, 69.90)
6-8 weeks	1,124	20 (1.78)	1,023	44 (4.30)	59.72 (31.68, 76.25)
9-11 weeks	1,530	14 (0.92)	1,594	52 (3.26)	72.25 (49.95, 84.61)
≥12 weeks	2,038	15 (0.74)	2,093	76 (3.63)	79.99 (65.20, 88.50)

N = Number of subjects included in each group; n = Number of subjects having a confirmed event; CI = Confidence Interval; LD = Low dose; SD = Standard dose

[a] Primary study endpoint was based on confirmed COVID-19 cases in subjects aged 18 years and over who were seronegative at baseline, who had received two doses (SDSD or LDSD) and were on-study ≥15 days post second dose.

[b] Virologically confirmed SARS-CoV-2 and at least one of the following symptoms: objective fever (defined as ≥37.8°C), cough, shortness of breath, anosmia, or ageusia. Confirmed by adjudication committee.

Efficacy against COVID-19 hospital admission and severe COVID-19 disease

Vaxzevria reduced COVID-19 hospitalisation (WHO Severity grading ≥4).

In participants who had received two doses of Vaxzevria (SDSD + LDSD, ≥15 days post-dose 2) as compared to control, there were 0 (N=8,597) vs 9 (0.10%; N=8,581) cases of hospitalised COVID-19, respectively. Corresponding to a vaccine efficacy of 100% (97.5% CI: 50.19; Not Evaluable).

In all participants who received SD as a first dose, as from 22 days post dose 1, the vaccine efficacy was 100% (97.5% CI: 69.92; Not Evaluable) with 0 (N=9,335) cases of COVID-19 hospitalisation in participants who received Vaxzevria, when compared to 14 (0.15%, N=9,312) cases reported for control. Two of the COVID-19 cases reported for control (≥22 days post-dose 1) were severe (WHO severity grading ≥6).

Efficacy against COVID-19 in subgroups

Participants who had one or more comorbidities had a vaccine efficacy of 62.71% [95% CI: 44.79; 74.82]; 34 (1.11%) vs 93 (3.00%) cases of COVID-19 for Vaxzevria (SDSD+LDSD, ≥15 days post dose 2, N=3,056) and control (N=3,102), respectively; which was similar to the vaccine efficacy observed in the overall population.

In participants ≥65 years old who had received 2 doses of Vaxzevria (SDSD + LDSD, ≥15 days post-dose 2, N=703), there were 4 cases of COVID-19 compared to 8 cases for control (N=680), corresponding to a vaccine efficacy of 51.91% [95% CI: -59.98, 85.54]). A large proportion (89.6%) of older adults received their second dose <6 weeks after their first. In older adults (≥65 years old) who had received SD as a first dose (≥22 days post-dose 1), there were 6 cases of COVID-19 for Vaxzevria (N=945) compared to 13 for control (N=896), with 0 vs 2 cases in the Vaxzevria and control groups, respectively, leading to hospitalisation (WHO severity grading ≥4).

Immunogenicity

Primary analysis of pooled data from COV001, COV002, COV003, and COV005

Following vaccination with Vaxzevria, in participants who were seronegative at baseline, seroconversion (as measured by a ≥4-fold increase from baseline in S-binding antibodies) was

demonstrated in ≥98% of participants at 28 days after the first dose and >99% at 28 days after the second. Higher S-binding antibodies were observed with increasing dose interval (Table 4).

Generally similar trends were observed between analyses of neutralising antibodies and S-binding antibodies. An immunological correlate of protection has not been established; therefore the level of immune response that provides protection against COVID-19 is unknown.

Table 4 SARS CoV-2 S-binding antibody response to Vaxzevria (SDSD)[a]

Population	Baseline[b]	28 days after dose 1	28 days after dose 2
	GMT (95% CI)	**GMT (95% CI)**	**GMT (95% CI)**
Overall	(N=1,538) 57.1 (53.8; 60.6)	(N=1,466) 8,358.0 (7,879.2; 8,866.0)	(N=1,511) 30,599.8 (29,137.1; 32,135.9)
Dose Interval			
<6 weeks	(N=578) 61.4 (55.3; 68.0)	(N=578) 8,184.5 (7,423.9; 9,023.1)	(N=564) 21,384.2 (19,750.7; 23,152.8)
6-8 weeks	(N=339) 56.1 (49.6; 63.3)	(N=290) 9,103.9 (8,063.1; 10,279.1)	(N=331) 28,764.8 (25,990.8; 31,834.9)
9-11 weeks	(N=331) 53.6 (47.5; 60.4)	(N=309) 8,120.9 (7,100.2; 9,288.4)	(N=327) 37,596.1 (34,494.2; 40,976.8)
≥12 weeks	(N=290) 54.3 (47.6; 61.9)	(N=289) 8,249.7 (7,254.5; 9,381.4)	(N=289) 52,360.9 (47,135.2; 58,165.9)

N = Number of subjects included in each group; GMT = Geometric mean titre; CI = Confidence interval; S = Spike

[a] Immune response evaluated using a multiplex immunoassay.

[b] Individuals were seronegative at baseline.

The immune response observed in participants with one or more comorbidities was consistent with the overall population.

High seroconversion rates were observed in older adults (≥65 years) after the first SD (97.3% [N=149, 95% CI: 93.3; 99.3]) and the second SD (100.0% [N=156, 95% CI: 97.7; Not Evaluable]). The majority of older adults had a dose interval of <6 weeks. The increase in S-binding antibodies for older adults with a dose interval of <6 weeks (28 days after second SD: GMT=18,759.6 [N=126, 95% CI: 15,764.8; 22,323.3] was comparable to all participants who received their second dose after an interval of <6 weeks (see Table 4).

In participants with serological evidence of prior SARS-CoV-2 infection at baseline (GMT=10,979.1 [N=36; 95% CI: 6,452.7; 18,680.5]), S-antibody titres peaked 28 days after dose 1 (GMT=139,010.4 [N=35; 95% CI: 95,429.0; 202,495.1]) but did not increase further after the second dose.

Spike-specific T cell responses as measured by IFN-ɣ enzyme-linked immunospot (ELISpot) assay are induced after a first dose of Vaxzevria. Geometric mean responses are generally similar across age strata and regardless of presence of comorbidity. These do not rise further after a second dose. Th1 cytokines are induced by Vaxzevria with cells expressing IFN-γ, IL-2, and/or TNFα which are generally similar between age categories.

Paediatric population

The safety and efficacy of Vaxzevria in children and adolescents (aged <18 years old) have not yet been established. No data are available.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Not applicable.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Toxicity and local tolerance studies
Non-clinical data obtained from toxicology and local tolerance studies with investigational vaccines utilising the same ChAdOx1 adenoviral vector vaccine technology as Vaxzevria, concluded that the ChAdOx1 technology was well tolerated in mice and was not associated with any adverse effects.

Mutagenicity and carcinogenicity
Vaxzevria is a vaccine, as such, genotoxicity (mutagenicity) and carcinogenicity studies have not been conducted.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

L-Histidine
L-Histidine hydrochloride monohydrate
Magnesium chloride hexahydrate
Polysorbate 80
Ethanol
Sucrose
Sodium chloride
Disodium edetate dihydrate
Water for injections

6.2 Incompatibilities

In the absence of compatibility studies, this vaccine must not be mixed with other medicinal products.

6.3 Shelf life

Unopened multidose vial
6 months

Opened multidose vial
Use as soon as practically possible and within 6 hours.
The vaccine should be stored between 2°C and 8°C during the in-use period.

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Unopened multidose vial
Store at 2-8°C.
Do not freeze.
Keep vials in outer carton to protect from light.

Opened multidose vial
For storage conditions after first opening of the medicinal product, see section 6.3.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

Multidose vial
5 ml of solution in a 10-dose vial (clear type I glass) with stopper (elastomeric with aluminium overseal). Packs of 10 vials.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling

Administration
Vaxzevria is a colourless to slightly brown, clear to slightly opaque solution. The vaccine should be inspected visually for particulate matter and discolouration prior to administration. Discard the vial if the solution is discoloured or visible particles are observed. Do not shake the vial.

Each vaccine dose of 0.5 ml is withdrawn into a syringe for injection to be administered intramuscularly. Use a separate sterile needle and syringe for each individual.

Each vial contains at least the number of doses stated. It is normal for liquid to remain in the vial after withdrawing the final dose. When low dead volume syringes and/or needles are used, the amount remaining in the vial may be sufficient for an additional dose. Care should be taken to ensure a full 0.5 ml dose is administered. Where a full 0.5 ml dose cannot be extracted, the remaining volume should be discarded. Do not pool excess vaccine from multiple vials.

The vaccine does not contain any preservative. After first dose withdrawal, use the vial as soon as practically possible and within 6 hours (stored at 2°C to 8°C). Discard any unused vaccine.

To facilitate the traceability of the vaccine, the name and the batch number of the administered product should be clearly recorded for each recipient.

Disposal
Vaxzevria contains genetically modified organisms (GMOs). Any unused vaccine or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements. Spills should be disinfected with an appropriate antiviral disinfectant.

7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER / EMERGENCY USE APPROVAL HOLDER OR EQUIVALENT

AstraZeneca AB
SE-151 85 Södertälje
Sweden

8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)/ EMERGENCY USE APPROVAL OR EQUIVALENT

9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION

Date of first authorisation: 15 February 2021

10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

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