

GC FLU inj.

Influenza Vaccine (Split virion, Inactivated)

[Description]

GC FLU is vial containing colorless or slightly whitish liquid made by splitting and inactivating influenza virus cultured by inoculating in the allantoic cavity of embryonated egg in order to maintain antigenicity. Influenza virus antigen is inactivated with formaldehyde and this vaccine complies with the WHO recommendations for the 2025 Season.

[Indications]

Prophylaxis against Influenza

[Dosage & Administration]

An intramuscular injection of the following doses and immunization of one dose is necessary in every year at same volume.

1) 6 months ~ 35 months old : A single dose 0.25mL intramuscular injection

2) 3 ~ 8 years old : A single dose of 0.5mL intramuscular injection

3) 9 years and older : A single dose of 0.5mL intramuscular injection

The children younger than 9 years of age who have not been vaccinated or have not been infected by influenza should be vaccinated two doses at an interval of at least 4 weeks.

[Composition]

1 vial 0.5mL contains,

Active Ingredient :

Purified Inactive Influenza Virus Antigen 45 µg

Purified Inactive Influenza Virus Antigen Type A [AV/Victoria/4897/2022/IVR-238(H1N1)] 15 µg

Purified Inactive Influenza Virus Antigen Type A [A/Croatia/10136W/2023/NMVC-X-425A(H3N2)] 15 µg

Purified Inactive Influenza Virus Antigen Type B [B/Austria/13594/17/2021/BVR-26] 15 µg

Sodium chloride 4 mg

Potassium chloride 0.1 mg

Dissodium hydrogen phosphate dihydrate 0.6 mg

Potassium dihydrogen phosphate 0.1 mg

Water for injection 0.5 mL

[Precautions for use]

1. Contraindications

Examine vaccine by history taking and visual inspection and if necessary, by auscultation and percussion.

Then, vaccination is prohibited when vaccinee is diagnosed as one of the following cases.

1) Person who showed anaphylaxis by the components of GC FLU.

2) Person with hypersensitivity to egg, chicken, any other chicken component, and GC FLU component.

3) Person who showed the symptom of convolution within 1 year before vaccination

4) Person who showed Guillain-Barré syndrome within 6 weeks from the previous influenza vaccination or person with neurological disorders.

2. Take special care

Please consult with your doctor, if you or your child are not expected to achieve targeted immune response after vaccination because of being treated with medicines affecting immune system or having immunodeficiency. The doctor will decide whether vaccination of your child is proper or not. Please inform your doctor, in case you or your child are planning to have a blood test during the next few days after vaccination because the vaccination may result in false positive blood test results in few cases. The vaccination does not mean full protection to vaccinee from virus infection like other vaccines.

3. Adverse reactions

1) There is the possibility of local reactions such as redness, swelling and pain, or systemic reactions such as fever, rigor, headache, fatigue and vomiting. But they usually disappear within 2~3 days.

2) Encephalomyitis: In rare cases, acute diffuse encephalomyelitis (ADEM) may occur. Fever, headache, convulsions, dyskinesia and consciousness disorder usually occur within 2 weeks following the administration of the vaccine. When these symptoms are suspected, appropriate medical treatment should be available by diagnosis with MRI and so on.

3) Allergic reaction or anaphylactic shock may occur in very rare cases.

4) Transient disorders of systemic and local nervous system may rarely occur. And palsy, neuralgia, cerebral hemorrhage or inflammation of the nervous system (ex: Guillain-Barré syndrome) have been reported.

5) Safety of GC FLU was evaluated regarding 226 children (6 months ~ under 18 years), 849 adults (18 years ~ under 60 years) and 173 elderly (60 years or more), and the adverse events are as follows : 849 out of 1,202 subjects (70.6%) showed adverse events: Children 74.7%, adults 74.10% and elderly 49.13%. Most of them were solicited adverse events (63.55%), and unsolicited adverse events were of 139 subjects (11.56%). Drug related adverse events were of 48 subjects (3.99%).

① Adverse events which were collected for 6 days after vaccination are listed as below table.

	All subjects (N=1,202)		Children (N=226)		Adults (N=803)		Elderly (N=173)		
	Total	Moderate and Severe	Total	Moderate and Severe	Total	Moderate and Severe	Total	Moderate and Severe	
Local Adverse events	Pain	46.9%	0.5%	50.0%	1.3%	50.6%	0.4%	26.0%	0.0%
	Tenderness	52.3%	1.2%	52.7%	2.2%	57.8%	1.0%	26.6%	1.2%
	Erythema/ Redness	11.3%	2.6%	26.1%	7.1%	7.6%	1.5%	9.3%	1.7%
Systemic Adverse events	Induration/ Swelling	4.5%	1.0%	11.5%	3.1%	2.9%	0.6%	2.9%	0.0%
	Fever	0.8%	0.3%	3.1%	1.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%
	Headache	17.6%	1.9%	9.7%	1.8%	20.7%	2.4%	13.3%	0.0%
	Malaise	10.8%	1.1%	9.3%	0.9%	12.3%	1.3%	5.8%	0.6%
	Shivering	8.8%	1.1%	5.8%	0.9%	10.0%	1.3%	7.5%	0.6%
	Fatigue	22.9%	2.1%	19.0%	1.3%	25.9%	2.2%	13.9%	2.3%
	Sweating	6.3%	0.8%	6.2%	0.9%	6.2%	1.0%	6.9%	0.0%
	Myalgia	17.5%	1.8%	13.7%	2.7%	20.2%	1.9%	9.8%	0.6%
	Arthralgia	4.1%	0.3%	3.1%	0.0%	4.1%	0.4%	5.2%	0.6%

② Serious adverse events were reported 5 subjects. Except for 1 case(convulsion), the rest were evaluated as "not related"(acute convulsive abdominal pain : 1 case, atelectasis : 1 case), or possibly not related(gastroenteritis : 2 cases, bronchitis : 1 case).

③ Adverse events were collected for 21 days after vaccination, and they were reported 139 subjects(1.56%) among 1,202 subjects. The most frequent events were respiratory adverse events (64 subjects, 5.32%), and all subjects who had experienced adverse events were recovered without sequelae. Adverse events of which rigidity can not be excluded from GC FLU were 48 subjects(3.99%) as follows ; (Occasionally : 0.1% ~ 5%; Rare : < 0.1%)

Respiratory System
Occasionally: Coryza, Pharyngitis, Throat sore, Pharyngitis, Rhinitis
Rare: Upper Respiratory tract infection, coughing, Bronchitis

Gastro-Intestinal System Rare: Gastroenteritis, vomiting, Diarrhea, Nausea

Central & Peripheral Nervous System

Occasionally: Dizziness

Rare: Cramps, legs, Migraine, Muscle contractions involuntary

Skin & Appendages Occasionally: Pruritus / Rare: Urticaria

Vision Disorder Rare: Abnormal sensation in eye, Astenopia

Metabolic & Nutritional disorder Rare: Edema euula

White Cell and Red Disorders Rare: WBC abnormal nos.

Psychiatric Disorders Rare: Sleep disorder

Local and systemic adverse events

Occasionally: Injection site pruritus, Swelling and Pruritus

Rare: Injection site erythema, Syncope, Fatigue, Palor

Cardiovascular disorder Rare: Palpitation

4. General precautions

1) Advise the vaccinee or their guardians that the vaccinee should keep equilibrium, keep the injection site clean, and when the symptoms of high fever, convolution appear, they should consult a physician immediately.

2) Antibody reaction can not be sufficient in endogenous or iatrogenic immune deficient patients.

3) Influenza should be vaccinated before prevailing. Vaccination can be delayed according to epidemiological situation.

4) Influenza should be vaccinated with the influenza vaccines produced with current-year-recommended strains.

5. Interaction with other medicinal products

1) There is no data or study on co-administration of GC FLU with other vaccines. If co-administration is inevitably required, injection site should be different. It should be noted that the adverse events may be increased.

2) Immunization can be affected by concomitant immunosuppressive therapy or an existing immunodeficiency.

3) False positive ELISA serologic results for HIV-1, Hepatitis C, and especially HTLV-1 may occur following influenza vaccination. These transient false-positive results may be due to cross-reactive IgM elicited by the vaccine.

4) Advise the vaccinee or their guardians that the vaccinee should keep equilibrium, keep the injection site clean, and when the symptoms of high fever, convolution appear, they should consult a physician immediately.

5) Following medicinal products may cause interaction with GC FLU :

① Medicinal products in order to control epilepsy or paroxysmal (Phenytoin, carbamazepine, Phenobarbitone)

② Theophylline

③ Warfarin

④ Immune globulin

⑤ Immune inhibitory agents (corticosteroid, Cyclosporine, anticancer drug/including radiation therapy etc.)

6. Administration for pregnant or lactating woman

For pregnant women or women considered to be pregnant, please inform this to your doctor or pharmacist before vaccination. The vaccination is acceptable during period of pregnancy. Relatively larger safety data are obtained from second and third trimester of pregnancy to that of first trimester, and data collected from worldwide shows that fetus and pregnant mother did not experienced any adverse reaction caused by vaccination. The vaccination during the breast-feeding may be acceptable. Your doctor or pharmacist will be able to decide whether the vaccination is recommendable for you. Please consult with your doctor or pharmacist before vaccination.

WHO recommends "For countries considering the initiation or expansion of programmes for seasonal influenza vaccination, pregnant women should have the highest priority. Pregnant women should be vaccinated with TIV at any stage of pregnancy. This recommendation is based on evidence of a substantial risk of severe disease in this group and evidence that seasonal influenza vaccine is safe throughout pregnancy and effective in preventing influenza in the women as well as in their young infants, in whom the disease burden is also high." (WHO Weekly Epidemiological Record, 23 November 2012, 87th year, No. 47, 2012, 474)"

7. Precautions in administration

1) Before use check this product visually for particles or discoloration. If either is present, do not use.

2) The injection site is usually lateral upper arm and disinfected with ethanol or tincture of iodine. Repeated injections at the same site should be avoided.

3) Intravenous administration is prohibited.

4) The tip of needle should not penetrate blood vessel.

5) Do not mix with other vaccines in same syringe.

6) In case of administration to children aged 6 to 35 months by taking 0.25mL of this vaccine, the vial containing the remainder must be immediately discarded.

8. Precautions in handling

1) Do not use if the vaccine has been frozen.

2) The vaccine should be shaken well and mixed homogeneously before use.

3) The product should be used immediately once opened.

9. Miscellaneous
The use strain and unit are included in this leaflet.

10. Storage and shelf life
Store at 2~8 °C without freezing in hermetic container and protect from light.

Shelf life: 12 months from the date of manufacture

11. How supplied
0.5mL/vial x 1 In-house packing unit

12. Presentations
0.5mL/vial x 1 paquete propicio

GC FLU iny.

Vacuna Antiinfluenza Fraccionado, Inactivado

[Descripción]

GC FLU está contenido en un líquido incoloro o levemente blanquecino, hecho mediante virus de influenza fraccionados e inactivados por inyección en la cavidad allantoica de huevos embrionados en relación a mantener la antigenicidad. El antígeno del virus de influenza es inactivado con formaldehído y la vacuna cumple con las recomendaciones (OMS) para la temporada 2025.

[Indicaciones]

Profilaxis contra el virus de la Influenza.

[Dosis & Administración]

Una inyección intramuscular de las siguientes dosis e inmunización de una dosis es necesaria cada año al mismo volumen.

1) 6 a 35 meses de edad: Una dosis única de 0.25 mL inyectada intramuscularmente.

2) 3 a 8 años old : Una dosis única de 0.5 mL inyectada intramuscularmente.

3) 9 años y mayores: Una dosis única de 0.5 mL inyectada intramuscularmente.

Los niños menores de 9 años de edad quienes no hayan sido vacunados o no ha sido infectado por influenza deben ser vacunados con 2 dosis a un intervalo de al menos 4 semanas.

[Composición]

1 vial de 0.5 mL contiene,

Ingrediente Activo:

Antígeno Purificado e Inactivado del Virus de Influenza

[AV/Victoria/4897/2022/IVR-238(H1N1)] 15 µg

Antígeno Tipo A Purificado e Inactivado del Virus de Influenza

[A/Croatia/10136W/2023 NMVC-X-425A(H3N2)] 15 µg

Antígeno Tipo B Purificado e Inactivado del Virus de Influenza

[B/Austria/13594/17/2021 BVR-26] 15 µg

Otros:

Cloruro de sodio 4 mg

Cloruro de potasio 0.1 mg

Fosfato disódico hidrogenado dicitrato 0.6 mg

Fosfato de potasio 0.1 mg

Agua para inyecciones c.s.p.

[Precauciones para su uso]

1. Contraindicaciones

Se debe examinar al paciente por historia y inspección visual y si es necesario, por auscultación y percusión. La vacunación con GC FLU se encuentra contraindicada cuando el paciente presenta alguno o varios de los siguientes diagnósticos.

1) Personas que han mostrado anafilaxis a los componentes de GC FLU.

2) Personas con hipersensibilidad al huevo, pollo, cualquier componente de los pollos y componentes de GC FLU.

3) Personas que han mostrado síntomas de convulsión dentro de 1 año antes de la vacunación,

4) Personas que han mostrado síndrome de Guillain-Barré dentro de 6 semanas desde la vacunación de influenza previa o personas con desórdenes neurológicos.

2. Tenga especial cuidado

Por favor consulte con su doctor si usted o su niño están siendo tratados con medicinas que afecten el sistema inmune o que tengan inmunodeficiencia ya que no esperarán obtener la respuesta inmune adecuada luego de la vacunación.

El doctor decidirá si la vacunación a usted o a su niño es adecuada o no.

Por favor, informe a su doctor en caso de que usted o su niño vayan a tener exámenes de sangre en los siguientes días después de la vacunación, ya que podrían resultar en falsos positivos en algunos de estos resultados.

3. Precauciones

1) Hay posibilidades de reacciones locales tales como, eritema, hinchazón, dolor, rigidez, dolor de cabeza, fatiga y vómito. Usualmente, las mismas desaparecen en 2 a 3 días.

2) Encefalitis: En casos raros puede ocurrir encefalitis difusa aguda (EDA). Fiebre, dolor de cabeza, convulsiones, disartria y desorden de inconsciencia usualmente ocurren dentro de 2 semanas seguidas a la administración de la vacuna. Cuando se sospecha de estos síntomas, un tratamiento médico apropiado debe estar disponible para su diagnóstico con IRM y así sucesivamente.

3) Reacción alérgica o shock anafiláctico pueden ocurrir en casos muy raros.

4) Desórdenes transitorios del sistema nervioso sencillo y local pueden ocurrir raramente. Una parálisis, neuralgia, hemiparesia o infarto cerebral, etc.

5) Los eventos adversos fueron observados con 113 sujetos (11.5%) de alrededor de 1,202 sujetos. Los eventos más frecuentes fueron eventos respiratorios (64 sujetos, 5.32%) y todos los sujetos que experimentaron eventos adversos, fueron recuperados sin secuelas. Los eventos adversos de los cuales no pueden ser excluidos de GC FLU fueron 48 sujetos (3.99%).

① Eventos adversos que fueron detect