

For the use of a Registered Medical Practitioner or Hospital or a Laboratory only.

Rotavirus Vaccine (Live, Oral) BP

Vero cell-derived

ROTAVAC[®] Multi Dose

1. NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVE IMMUNISING AGENT
Rotavirus Vaccine (Live, Oral) is an equivalent vaccine containing suspension of live attenuated rotavirus 116E prepared in Vero cells. Rotaviruses are double-stranded RNA virus of the genus Rotavirus. Rotaviruses are classified in a dual classification system based on two proteins on the surface of the virus into G and P types. Based on this nomenclature, Rotavirus 116E is classified as G9P11[1]. A single human dose of ROTAVAC[®] is 0.5 mL containing two lots [NLT] of 7FFU [Focus Forming Unit] of live attenuated rotavirus 116E.

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

List of ingredients and quantities

2.1 Composition of ROTAVAC [®]	
Each dose of 0.5 mL (1 Dose) contains	
Ingredients	Quantity (0.5 mL)
Excipients: 116E Bulk, Live Attenuated	NLT 10 ⁷ FFU
Potassium Phosphate Monobasic BP	0.25 mg
Potassium Phosphate Dibasic BP	0.625 mg
Sucrose BP	39 mg
Potassium L-glutamate Monohydrate	1.0 mg
Neomycin Sulphate BP	15 µg
Kanamycin Acid Sulphate BP	15 µg
Dibucosin Modified Erythritol Medium (DMEM)	4.4 mg
Water for Injection BP	q.s.

pH range: 7.2 to 8.0

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM
ROTAVAC[®] is liquid in frozen form.
In liquid form, the vaccine is colourless in colour and may change to orange (or light yellow) to pink. This change in colour does not impact the quality of the vaccine. The product may contain some suspended particles after freeze-thaw cycle of the ROTAVAC[®] vaccine. The vaccine has higher rate of freeze report in the phase III trial when subjects received routine childhood vaccines concomitantly with ROTAVAC[®] placebo, however, the frequency of freeze was similar between the ROTAVAC[®] and placebo groups.

4.1 Therapeutic Indications
For prophylactic use.
ROTAVAC[®] is indicated for active immunization of infants of the age of 6 weeks for the prevention of gastroenteritis due to rotavirus infection when administered as a 3-dose series.

4.2 Dosage and method of administration
ROTAVAC[®] should be administered as a 3-dose regimen, 4 weeks apart, beginning at 6 weeks of age. ROTAVAC[®] can be co-administered with other routinely scheduled immunizations (i.e. Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis (DTPw), Haemophilus Influenzae Type b, Hepatitis B Vaccine and Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV). Based on recommendations from the World Health Organization (Rotavirus vaccine WHO Position Paper, January 2013 in Weekly Epidemiological Record No. 2013, 88, 49-64), if the routine childhood immunizations are initiated later than three months of age, the interval between doses must be at least 4 weeks.
ROTAVAC[®] can still be considered for use after 4 weeks.

ROTAVAC[®] VIAL SHOULD BE FULLY THAWED (TILL LIQUID) PRIOR TO ADMINISTRATION.
It is recommended that infants who receive ROTAVAC[®] as the first dose should complete the 3-dose regimen with ROTAVAC[®]. There is no data on safety, immunogenicity or efficacy when ROTAVAC[®] is administered interchangeably with other rotavirus vaccines.

Paediatric Population
The upper age limit for the 3-dose primary schedule of Rotavirus vaccine should be administered to children by the age of 8 months (34 weeks) (Centre for Disease Control and Prevention, <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz/downloads/rotavirus-vac-faq.html>).

Method of administration
ROTAVAC[®] is for oral use only and SHOULD NOT BE INJECTED.
Care should be taken not to contaminate the multi-dose dropper of the vaccine with saliva of the babies. In case, an incomplete dose is administered the baby gets up or regurgitates most of the vaccine, a single replacement dose may be administered as the same vaccination visit. The baby may continue to receive the remaining dose as per schedule. However, in clinical trials, the reported incidence of vomiting or vomiting <0.5%.

*Physician's discretion is advised.
Multi-dose vials of ROTAVAC[®] from which one or more doses of vaccine have been removed during an immunization session may be used as subsequent immunizations for up to a maximum of 28 days after opening, provided that all the following conditions are (as described in the WHO Policy Statement: Multi-Dose Vial Policy (MDVP) Revision 2014 WHO IVB/14.07).

Once opened, multi-dose vials should be kept between +2°C and +8°C.
• The vaccine is currently pre-qualified by WHO.
• The vaccine is approved for use for up to 28 days after opening of the vial, as determined by WHO (http://www.who.int/immunization_standards/vaccine_quality/PQ_vaccine_list_en/).
• The expiry date of the vaccine has not passed.
• The vaccine vial has been, and will continue to be, stored at the recommended temperature, furthermore, the vaccine vial monitor is visible on the vaccine label and is not past its discard point, and the vaccine has not been damaged by freezing.

4.3 Contraindications
• Hypersensitivity to any component of the vaccine. Individuals who develop symptoms suggestive of hypersensitivity after receiving a dose of ROTAVAC[®], should not receive further doses of ROTAVAC[®].
• Individuals with Severe Combined Immunodeficiency Disease (SCID). Cases of gastroenteritis associated with live rotavirus vaccines have been reported in infants with SCID.
• History of intussusception (IS).

4.4 Special warning/Precautions
No safety or efficacy data are available from clinical trials regarding the administration of ROTAVAC[®] to immunocompromised infants, infants infected with HIV or infants with chronic gastroenteritis. Administration of ROTAVAC[®] may be considered with caution in immunocompromised infants and infants in close contact with immunodeficient persons, if the opinion of the physician, withholding the vaccine entails a greater risk. Similarly, acute infection or febrile illness may be reason for delaying the administration of ROTAVAC[®], unless in the opinion of the physician, withholding the vaccine entails a greater risk. Low-grade fever and mild upper respiratory tract infection are not contraindications to ROTAVAC[®].

The safety data from the clinical trials of ROTAVAC[®] did not show an increased risk of IS for ROTAVAC[®] when compared to placebo.

Smart Safety Surveillance in India promoted by WHO has concluded that self-controlled case series analysis of immunocompromised risk of live attenuated ROTAVAC[®] vaccine is not warranted. The WHO Policy Statement: Multi-Dose Vial Policy (MDVP) Revision 2014 WHO IVB/14.07, states that the vaccine is safe for use for up to 28 days after opening of the vial, as determined by WHO (http://www.who.int/immunization_standards/vaccine_quality/PQ_vaccine_list_en/).
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However, it is advised that health care providers follow up on any symptoms suggestive of IS, eg., continuous vomiting, blood stools, diarrhoea, or distention of the abdomen. Parents caregivers should be advised to promptly inform their physicians to healthcare providers.

Rotavirus Gastroenteritis (RGE) with Genotype of Vaccine strain, G9P11[1].
Twenty-two (9.1%) rotavirus gastroenteritis cases occurred following 13,296 administrations of ROTAVAC[®] (approximately 1 event in 600 doses; 20 occurred after the first dose, 2 after the second dose and none after the third dose throughout the duration of follow-up). No severe cases of rotavirus gastroenteritis were associated with G9P11[1]. There can be two possible explanations for these findings: the first being that the vaccine strain may not be gastroenteritis, or shedding of G9P11[1] was detected in cases of gastroenteritis caused by other non-identified pathogens. Similar to other vaccines, vaccination with ROTAVAC[®] may not result in complete protection against the rotavirus induced gastroenteritis or gastroenteritis due to other pathogens.

There is no data to support use of ROTAVAC[®] for post-exposure prophylaxis.

4.6 Interaction with other medicinal product/active immunising agents and other forms of interaction
The immunogenicity of the immune response was performed by analysing the neutralizing activity (neutralizing activity 2:18) for recipients of OPV plus ROTAVAC[®] and OPV plus placebo. Post-vaccination GMTs were comparable between the two groups. Similarly, the proportion of subjects with titre ≥ 1:8 was comparable between the two groups. In the placebo group, in summary, the analysis of post immunization revealed that subjects receiving OPV concurrently with ROTAVAC[®] had no adverse impact on the immune responses to all three polio serotypes compared to subjects receiving OPV without ROTAVAC[®]. The trial design did not permit evaluation of the impact of OPV on the immune responses to ROTAVAC[®].

In phase III clinical trial, subjects received 3 doses of ROTAVAC[®] or placebo concomitantly with childhood vaccines DTPw, Haemophilus Influenzae Type b, Hepatitis B Vaccine and OPV. Vaccines were administered at 6-week intervals. There was no case of intussusception was observed reported in this trial. Statistical clinical significance was established across all three production lots.

6-weeks, 2-10 weeks and 2-14 weeks. There was no significant difference in immediate or follow-up adverse events in the ROTAVAC[®] or the placebo group.

No interaction studies have been performed in infants with other medicinal products. For use with other vaccines, see Section 4.2.

In phase IV trial subjects received 3 doses of ROTAVAC[®] with buffer administered 5 minutes before, without buffer and ROTAVAC[®] and buffer administered simultaneously. All childhood vaccines DTPw, Hepatitis B and OPV were administered concurrently. There was no significant difference in immediate or follow up adverse events between the groups.

4.6 Pregnancy and lactation
ROTAVAC[®] is a paediatric vaccine and should not be administered to adults including pregnant women. Breast-feeding of infants was permitted in clinical studies. There was no evidence to suggest that the vaccine poses the protection against rotavirus gastroenteritis conferred by ROTAVAC[®]. There are no restrictions on the infant's liquid consumption including breast-milk, either before or after vaccination with ROTAVAC[®].

4.7 Effect on ability to drive and use machines: Not applicable.
4.8 Adverse Reactions
Clinical Trial Experience
Safety data from phase I - III trials of ROTAVAC[®] is discussed below. Overall the events reported are similar to those reported in other rotavirus vaccine clinical trials.

In the phase IIa dose escalation study conducted on Oral Rotavirus Vaccine (ORV) 116E in India with 360 infants of 6-8 weeks age, no significant adverse events were demonstrated to be associated with the ORV 116E. In the phase IIb safety study, 670 infants of 6-7 weeks of age, prevalence of immediate, solicited and serious adverse events were similar in the vaccine and placebo groups. Analyses for solicited adverse events showed a similar prevalence of fever, vomiting, diarrhoea, cough, runny nose, irritability and rash. Commonly observed immediate adverse event within 30 minutes of administration are vomiting, and spitting up (<0.5%).

In the phase III trial, no differences were detected between ROTAVAC[®] and placebo groups in the post-vaccination reactivity observation. The modest and inconsistent imbalances in fever, diarrhoea and vomiting noted in the phase IIa trial were not confirmed in the much larger phase III trial. The overall lower incidence of reactivity noted in the phase IIa trial, is likely due to the separation of the childhood vaccines from their freeze-thaw cycle of the ROTAVAC[®] vaccine. The higher rate of freeze report in the phase III trial when subjects received routine childhood vaccines concomitantly with ROTAVAC[®] placebo, however, the frequency of freeze was similar between the ROTAVAC[®] and placebo groups.

In the phase IV trial in India 900 infants of 6-7 weeks of age showed a similar prevalence of adverse events in all three groups. Fever, diarrhoea, vomiting, cough and irritability were not reported or reported at very low rates. The distribution of adverse events was equal amongst all three treatment groups.

No vaccine related SAEs were reported in the phase IIa trial. In the phase III trial, 925 of the 4,531 subjects receiving ROTAVAC[®] (20.4%) and 925 of the 4,531 subjects receiving placebo (22.0%) reported an SAE. All but 3 events were observed among the 360 subjects in the phase IIa trial. The events were: Diarrhoea, Tetanus and Pertussis (DTPw), Haemophilus Influenzae Type b, Hepatitis B Vaccine and Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV). Based on recommendations from the World Health Organization (Rotavirus vaccine WHO Position Paper, January 2013 in Weekly Epidemiological Record No. 2013, 88, 49-64), if the routine childhood immunizations are initiated later than three months of age, the interval between doses must be at least 4 weeks.
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Paediatric Population
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• Individuals with Severe Combined Immunodeficiency Disease (SCID). Cases of gastroenteritis associated with live rotavirus vaccines have been reported in infants with SCID.
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There is no data to support use of ROTAVAC[®] for post-exposure prophylaxis.

4.6 Interaction with other medicinal product/active immunising agents and other forms of interaction
The immunogenicity of the immune response was performed by analysing the neutralizing activity (neutralizing activity 2:18) for recipients of OPV plus ROTAVAC[®] and OPV plus placebo. Post-vaccination GMTs were comparable between the two groups. Similarly, the proportion of subjects with titre ≥ 1:8 was comparable between the two groups. In the placebo group, in summary, the analysis of post immunization revealed that subjects receiving OPV concurrently with ROTAVAC[®] had no adverse impact on the immune responses to all three polio serotypes compared to subjects receiving OPV without ROTAVAC[®]. The trial design did not permit evaluation of the impact of OPV on the immune responses to ROTAVAC[®].

In phase III clinical trial, subjects received 3 doses of ROTAVAC[®] or placebo concomitantly with childhood vaccines DTPw, Haemophilus Influenzae Type b, Hepatitis B Vaccine and OPV. Vaccines were administered at 6-week intervals. There was no case of intussusception was observed reported in this trial. Statistical clinical significance was established across all three production lots.

Three doses of ROTAVAC[®] can be safely administered with three doses of pentavalent vaccine and three doses of OPV without diminishing the antibody response of each component of these vaccines. It is well tolerated when administered with routine childhood vaccines. There was no statistical difference in rotavirus serum IgA seroconversion and GMTs among the three lots.

5.1.3 Phase IV clinical trial
In a separate clinical trial, end of buffer was assessed in 900 subjects across three groups: ROTAVAC[®] with buffer administered 5 minutes before (300), ROTAVAC[®] without buffer (300) and ROTAVAC[®] mixed with buffer before administration (300).
In this non-monitored, Rotavirus 116E is classified as G9P11[1]. A single human dose of ROTAVAC[®] is 0.5 mL containing two lots [NLT] of 7FFU [Focus Forming Unit] of live attenuated rotavirus 116E.

No vaccine related SAEs were observed reported. There was one death reported in the phase IV trial unrelated to vaccine administration. No cases of intussusception were reported in the phase IV trial.

Serum samples were analysed on day 1 and 84 and post vaccination to check for number of subjects who had titres less than 20 and ≥ 20. As per seroconversion definition, for rotavirus specific IgA, titre of ≥ 20 are considered to be seroconverted.

In this clinical trial there is no statistically significant difference between the three groups for the following parameters:
• seroconversion
• geometric mean titres
• 1:604 seroconversion
ROTAVAC[®] is indicated for immunization active des nourissons à partir de l'âge de 6 semaines afin de prévenir la gastroentérite due à une infection à rotavirus lorsqu'il est administré en série de 3 doses.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties: Evaluation of pharmacokinetic properties is not required for vaccines.
5.3 Pre-clinical safety data
A 28 day repeated dose oral non-clinical toxicity study on oral rotavirus vaccine 116E live strain was carried out in rats and rabbits. The non-clinical toxicity studies with formulations containing virus titre higher than that in single human dose proved that the Rotavirus 116E live vaccine is safe and induced no toxicity in rats and rabbits.

5.4 PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS
5.4.1 List of excipients
Potassium Phosphate Monobasic, Potassium Phosphate Dibasic, Sucrose, Potassium L-glutamate Monohydrate, Neomycin Sulphate, Kanamycin Acid Sulphate, Dibucosin Modified Erythritol Medium (DMEM), Water for Injection BP.

5.5 Contraindications
This product should not be mixed with any other medicinal products/active immunizing agents.
5.6 Storage of ROTAVAC[®]
The recommended storage temperature for ROTAVAC[®] is at -20°C or below until the expiry date indicated on the label. It can be stored for up to 10 months between +2°C and +8°C.

ROTAVAC[®] can be subjected to a freeze-thaw cycle. It is absolutely critical to ensure that the storage conditions specified above are complied with. Bharat Biotech cannot be held liable in the event of ROTAVAC[®] has not been stored in compliance with the storage instructions specified for the vaccine. Le bébé peut être ré-infecté à la diarrhée et à la toux.

6.1 Les contre-indications
Ce vaccin ne doit pas être administré aux personnes souffrant d'une hypersensibilité à l'un des composants du vaccin. Les personnes qui développent des symptômes suggérant une hypersensibilité après avoir reçu une dose de ROTAVAC[®] ne doivent pas recevoir d'autres doses de ROTAVAC[®].
• Les personnes atteintes d'une immunodéficience combinée grave (ICDS). Cas de gastroentérite associés à des rotavirus vivants ont été signalés chez des nourissons atteints d'ICDS.
• Antécédents d'intussusception (IS).

6.2 Mises en garde/Précautions spéciales
On ne dispose d'aucune donnée sur l'innocuité ou l'efficacité de ROTAVAC[®] dans le cadre d'essais cliniques portant sur l'innocuité ou l'efficacité de ce médicament des nourissons immunodéprimés, et des nourissons infectés par le VIH, ou de nourissons atteints de gastroentérite chronique. L'administration de ROTAVAC[®] peut être envisagée avec prudence chez les nourissons immunodéprimés et les nourissons en contact étroit avec des personnes immunodéprimées, si l'avis du médecin, la suspension du vaccin entraîne un risque plus élevé. De même, une infection aiguë ou une maladie fébrile peut être une raison pour retarder l'administration de ROTAVAC[®], sauf si, de l'avis du médecin, la suspension du vaccin entraîne un risque plus élevé. Une fièvre élevée et une légère infection des voies respiratoires supérieures ne sont pas des contre-indications à ROTAVAC[®].

Les données sur l'innocuité de ROTAVAC[®] n'ont pas révélé de risque accru de syndrome d'IS avec ROTAVAC[®] par rapport au placebo.

La surveillance intelligente de la sécurité en Inde, promue par FOMS, a conclu que l'analyse de séries de cas autocontrôlées n'a pas démontré de risque accru d'intussusception associé à la vaccination Rotavac dans des analyses distinctes (<https://www.worldj2030.org/images/White-Paper-Book.pdf>). En outre, le Comité consultatif mondial sur la sécurité des vaccins a conclu dans un rapport de décembre 2019 que "les données d'indicateurs sans risque d'intussusception significativement plus élevées pendant les périodes de rupture vaccinales que pendant la période de référence pour ROTAVAC[®]".

Cependant, il est conseillé aux fournisseurs de soins de santé de faire un suivi des tout symptôme évocateur d'une IS, p. ex. vomissements continus, sang dans les selles et/ou abdomen distendu ou distension de l'abdomen. Il faut conseiller aux parents et aux autres d'empêcher rapidement les fournisseurs de soins de santé de ces symptômes.

Contre-indication à l'administration (EGV) est l'absence de la souche vaccinale G9P11[1].
Vingt-deux cas de gastroentérite à rotavirus G9P11[1] ont survécu après 13 296 administrations de ROTAVAC[®] (environ 1 événement en 600 doses). 20 ont survécu après la première dose, 2 après la deuxième dose et aucun après la troisième dose pendant la période de suivi. Les données de surveillance de la sécurité de ROTAVAC[®] ont permis d'identifier des événements indésirables associés à des rotavirus vivants ont été signalés chez des nourissons atteints d'ICDS.
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On ne dispose d'aucune donnée sur l'innocuité ou l'efficacité de ROTAVAC[®] dans le cadre d'essais cliniques portant sur l'innocuité ou l'efficacité de ce médicament des nourissons immunodéprimés, et des nourissons infectés par le VIH, ou de nourissons atteints de gastroentérite chronique. L'administration de ROTAVAC[®] peut être envisagée avec prudence chez les nourissons immunodéprimés et les nourissons en contact étroit avec des personnes immunodéprimées, si l'avis du médecin, la suspension du vaccin entraîne un risque plus élevé. De même, une infection aiguë ou une maladie fébrile peut être une raison pour retarder l'administration de ROTAVAC[®], sauf si, de l'avis du médecin, la suspension du vaccin entraîne un risque plus élevé. Une fièvre élevée et une légère infection des voies respiratoires supérieures ne sont pas des contre-indications à ROTAVAC[®].

Les données sur l'innocuité de ROTAVAC[®] n'ont pas révélé de risque accru de syndrome d'IS avec ROTAVAC[®] par rapport au placebo.

La surveillance intelligente de la sécurité en Inde, promue par FOMS, a conclu que l'analyse de séries de cas autocontrôlées n'a pas démontré de risque accru d'intussusception associé à la vaccination Rotavac dans des analyses distinctes (<https://www.worldj2030.org/images/White-Paper-Book.pdf>). En outre, le Comité consultatif mondial sur la sécurité des vaccins a conclu dans un rapport de décembre 2019 que "les données d'indicateurs sans risque d'intussusception significativement plus élevées pendant les périodes de rupture vaccinales que pendant la période de référence pour ROTAVAC[®]".

Cependant, il est conseillé aux fournisseurs de soins de santé de faire un suivi des tout symptôme évocateur d'une IS, p. ex. vomissements continus, sang dans les selles et/ou abdomen distendu ou distension de l'abdomen. Il faut conseiller aux parents et aux autres d'empêcher rapidement les fournisseurs de soins de santé de ces symptômes.

Contre-indication à l'administration (EGV) est l'absence de la souche vaccinale G9P11[1].
Vingt-deux cas de gastroentérite à rotavirus G9P11[1] ont survécu après 13 296 administrations de ROTAVAC[®] (environ 1 événement en 600 doses). 20 ont survécus après la première dose, 2 après la deuxième dose et aucun après la troisième dose pendant la période de suivi. Les données de surveillance de la sécurité de ROTAVAC[®] ont permis d'identifier des événements indésirables associés à des rotavirus vivants ont été signalés chez des nourissons atteints d'ICDS.
• Antécédents d'intussusception (IS).

4.4 Mises en garde/Précautions spéciales
On ne dispose d'aucune donnée sur l'innocuité ou l'efficacité de ROTAVAC[®] dans le cadre d'essais cliniques portant sur l'innocuité ou l'efficacité de ce médicament des nourissons immunodéprimés, et des nourissons infectés par le VIH, ou de nourissons atteints de gastroentérite chronique. L'administration de ROTAVAC[®] peut être envisagée avec prudence chez les nourissons immunodéprimés et les nourissons en contact étroit avec des personnes immunodéprimées, si l'avis du médecin, la suspension du vaccin entraîne un risque plus élevé. De même, une infection aiguë ou une maladie fébrile peut être une raison pour retarder l'administration de ROTAVAC[®], sauf si, de l'avis du médecin, la suspension du vaccin entraîne un risque plus élevé. Une fièvre élevée et une légère infection des voies respiratoires supérieures ne sont pas des contre-indications à ROTAVAC[®].

Les données sur l'innocuité de ROTAVAC[®] n'ont pas révélé de risque accru de syndrome d'IS avec ROTAVAC[®] par rapport au placebo.

2.1 Composition de ROTAVAC[®]
Chaque dose de 0,5 mL (1 dose) contient:
Ingrédients
Rotavirus 116E env. vivant atténué..... NLT 10⁷ FFU
Phosphate de potassium monobasique BP..... 0,25 mg
Phosphate de potassium dibasique BP..... 0,625 mg
Sucrose BP..... 39 mg
L-glutamate de potassium monohydraté..... 1,0 mg
Sulfate de néomycine BP..... 15 µg
Sulfate de kanamycine BP..... 15 µg
Milieu Erythritol Modifié de Dibucosin (DMEM)..... 4,4 mg
Eau purifiée pour injection injectable BP..... q.s.

4.6 Grossesse et allaitement
ROTAVAC[®] est un vaccin pédiatrique et ne doit pas être administré aux adultes et femmes enceintes. L'allaitement des nourissons a été autorisé dans les études cliniques. Aucune donnée n'indique que l'allaitement réduit la protection conférée par ROTAVAC[®] contre la gastroentérite à rotavirus. Il y a aucune restriction quant à la consommation de liquides par le nourrisson, y compris le lait maternel, avant ou après la vaccination par ROTAVAC[®].

4.7 Effet sur la capacité de conduire et d'utiliser des machines
Sujet objet.
4.8 Effets indésirables
Présence en essais cliniques
Les données d'innocuité des études de phase I à III sur ROTAVAC[®] sont présentées ci-dessous. Dans l'ensemble, les événements indésirables sont similaires à ceux qui ont été rapportés dans d'autres essais cliniques sur le vaccin contre le rotavirus.

3. FORME PHARMACEUTIQUE
ROTAVAC[®] est une suspension sous forme congelée.
Sous forme liquide, le vaccin est généralement de couleur rose et peut devenir orange (ou jaune clair). Ce changement de couleur n

