

## Human Papillomavirus Bivalent Vaccine (Escherichia coli)

**NAME OF THE MEDICAL PRODUCT**  
Generic Name: Recombinant Human Papillomavirus [Types 16, 18] Vaccine (Escherichia coli)

**Trade Name: Ceolin**  
**QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION**  
Ceolin is a mixture of two aluminum hydroxide adsorbed recombinant L1 capsid protein of human papillomavirus (HPV) type 16 and type 18 each self-assembled into virus-like particles (VLPs). The HPV-16 and HPV-18 L1 antigens are expressed in Escherichia coli by recombinant DNA technology.

**Active Substance**  
Each dose (0.5ml) contains:  
Recombinant human papillomavirus type 16 L1 protein 40µg  
Recombinant human papillomavirus type 18 L1 protein 20µg

**Excipients**  
Aluminum hydroxide adjuvant, Sodium chloride, Sodium dihydrogen phosphate dihydrate, Disodium hydrogen phosphate dihydrate, Polysorbate 80 and Water for injection.

There are no preservatives or antibiotics in Ceolin.

**3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM:**  
Ceolin is presented as 0.5 mL suspension for injection in a vial.

Upon storage a fine white deposit with a clear colorless supernatant can be observed. Ceolin would be a suspension after thorough agitation.

**4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS**  
**4.1 Therapeutic indication:**  
Ceolin is indicated for women aged 9-45 years.

At present, it has been demonstrated that Ceolin has preventive effect on individual who had been infected by the vaccine types of HPV. The risk of exposure to HPV increases with age, especially after sexual debut.

It is important to note that Ceolin is not a treatment for HPV. It is not recommended for women aged 9-45 years.

Ceolin is used for preventing the following diseases caused by oncogenic human papillomavirus (HPV) types 16 and 18 (see section 5):

• Cervical cancer  
• Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia grade 2 or 3 (CIN2/3) and adenocarcinoma in situ (AIS)

• Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia grade 1 (CIN1)  
• Anal persistent infections of HPV types 16 and 18. The use of Ceolin should be in accordance with official recommendations.

**4.2 Posology and method of administration**

**Age at the time of the first injection**

9 to 14 including 14 years\*  
2 doses (0.5 ml)  
2<sup>nd</sup> dose 4 months after first

From 15 years and above  
3 doses (0.5 ml) at 0, 1, and 6 months\*

\*If flexibility in the vaccination schedule is necessary, the second dose can be injected within 1-2 months after the first dose, and the third dose can be injected within 5-8 months after the first dose. At present, it has not been determined whether the booster vaccination is required for Ceolin.

**Method of administration**

1. Ceolin is injected intramuscularly and the preferred site for vaccination is deltoid muscle of upper arm. There has been no data on subcutaneous injection of Ceolin. Intravascular or intradural injection is prohibited.

2. Ceolin should be shaken well before use, and it should be a white homogeneous suspension after shaking.

3. A separate sterile syringe and needle must be used for each vaccination.

4. Ceolin should be vaccinated as soon as possible after removal from the refrigeration container.

Any vial with crack, label unclear or vial/dose with abnormal appearance should be used.

**4.3 Contraindications**

1. Hypersensitivity to the active substances or to any of the excipients of the vaccine.

2. Individuals who develop symptoms indicative of hypersensitivity after receiving a dose of Ceolin.

**4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use**

1. Vaccination cannot replace the routine cervical cancer screening or other measures to prevent HPV infection and sexually transmitted diseases.

Therefore, routine cervical cancer screening remains extremely important as recommended by the relevant health administration departments.

2. Prior to the vaccination of Ceolin, medical personnel should know and review the vaccine's medical history (especially the prior vaccination history and any previous reaction related to vaccination), and should be notified spontaneously when the vaccinee is allergic to any of the components of Ceolin. It is not recommended for populations other than those described in section 4.1.

3. Like other vaccines, appropriate medical emergency measures and monitoring methods should be prepared to ensure that those who develop allergic reactions after the injection of Ceolin can be promptly treated.

4. Syringe, syringe (fitting) may occur after oral dose of vaccine, leading to falls and injuries, especially in adolescents and young adults.

Therefore, it is recommended that the observation on site be conducted for at least 30 minutes after each injection in the vaccination procedures.

5. It has been reported that syncope associated with tonic-clonic seizures and other epileptiform seizures may occur after the vaccination with similar products overseas. Syncope associated with tonic-clonic seizures is usually transient and can be resolved spontaneously when the vaccinee is placed in a supine or head-down position and the cerebral perfusion is restored. Some vaccinees may experience psychogenic reactions before or after the vaccination, and measures should be taken to avoid injury from the vaccinee's abnormal behavior.

5. Like other vaccines, the vaccination of Ceolin should be postponed in vaccinees with acute serious febrile illness. In case of current or recent febrile symptoms, whether to postpone the vaccination depends mainly on the severity of the symptoms and their etiology. Low-grade fever and mild upper respiratory tract infection are not absolute contraindications to vaccination.

6. Ceolin should be used with caution in vaccinees with thrombocytopenia or any coagulation disorder.

7. Like any other vaccine, vaccination with Ceolin may not expose the protective effect for all vaccinees.

8. Ceolin is only used for preventive purposes, but not indicated for the treatment of existing HPV-related lesions or preventing the progression of lesions.

9. Cervical cancer prevention lesions caused by all high-risk types HPV infections. It has not been proved that Ceolin can prevent the lesions caused by the infection of non-vaccine types of HPV as well as the diseases not caused by HPV infection.

10. There has been no data on the use of Ceolin in vaccinees with impaired immune system (such as receiving the medication of immunosuppressive agents). Like other vaccines, vaccination of Ceolin in immunocompromised people may not induce adequate immune response.

11. At present, the maximum protective period of Ceolin has not been fully established. In the phase III clinical trial of Ceolin, the mean follow-up period for efficacy against pathological high-grade lesions (such as CIN2/3 and AIS) is 66 months (median: 68 months), and the mean follow-up period for efficacy against low-grade lesions (such as CIN1 and AIS) is 66 months (median: 68 months).

**4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction**

Since no clinical studies have been conducted for the vaccination of Ceolin combined with other vaccines in China, there is currently no relevant research data available.

2. The use of immunoglobulin or blood products should be avoided within 3 months prior to the vaccination of Ceolin.

3. It is not recommended to use live attenuated vaccines or live vaccines containing the same antigens as those of Ceolin at the same time or sequentially.

4. Like other vaccines, vaccination of Ceolin in immunocompetent people may not induce adequate immune response. Concomitant use with immunosuppressive agents may not induce the optimal active immune response and may not induce adequate immune response. Concomitant use with immunosuppressive agents may not induce the optimal active immune response and may not induce adequate immune response.

5. At present, there has been no clinical data available to support the interchangeable use among Ceolin and other HPV vaccines.

6. Due to the lack of incompatibility studies, the injection of Ceolin combined with other medicinal products is prohibited.

**4.6 Pregnancy and lactation**

**4.6.1 Pregnancy**

1. At present, there has been no independent study conducted to systematically evaluate the effect of Ceolin on pregnant women. The very limited data (8 cases) from the clinical trial showed that the accidental vaccination of Ceolin during pregnancy does not cause abnormal pregnancy outcomes and neonatal health conditions, and no adverse effects on pregnancy rate, pregnancy outcomes and neonatal health conditions were observed after the vaccination of Ceolin. However, the data are not sufficient to determine whether pregnant women are at risk of adverse pregnancy (including spontaneous abortion) after the vaccination of Ceolin.

2. In animal experiments, no direct or indirect effects on reproduction, pregnancy, embryo/foetus development, parturition or postnatal development are observed after the vaccination of Ceolin.

3. Vaccination of Ceolin should be avoided during pregnancy. If a woman is pregnant or preparing for pregnancy, it is recommended to postpone or interrupt the vaccination procedure, and the vaccination can be conducted after the pregnancy.

**4.6.2 Lactation**

There has been no relevant study data on Ceolin. As many drugs can be secreted in breast milk, Ceolin should be used with caution in lactating women.

**4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines**

No studies on the effects on the ability to use machines have been performed. However, some of the effects mentioned under section 4.8 may temporarily affect the ability to drive or use machines.

**4.8 Undesirable effects**

According to the recommendations of the Council for International Organization of Medical Sciences (CIOMS), adverse reactions considered as serious are defined as at least possibly related to vaccination have been categorized by frequency:

1. Very common (≥10%):  
Upper respiratory tract infection, sore throat, headache, dizziness, malaise, fatigue, muscle pain, fever, rash, allergic dermatitis, injection site reactions (including pain, redness, swelling, itching, bruising, tenderness, redness, dryness, crusting, scaling, discoloration, vesicles, pustules, blisters, ulcers, necrosis, etc.).

2. Common (≥1% to <10%):  
Upper respiratory tract infection, sore throat, headache, dizziness, malaise, fatigue, muscle pain, fever, rash, allergic dermatitis, injection site reactions (including pain, redness, swelling, itching, bruising, tenderness, redness, dryness, crusting, scaling, discoloration, vesicles, pustules, blisters, ulcers, necrosis, etc.).

3. Uncommon (≥0.1% to <1%):  
Upper respiratory tract infection, sore throat, headache, dizziness, malaise, fatigue, muscle pain, fever, rash, allergic dermatitis, injection site reactions (including pain, redness, swelling, itching, bruising, tenderness, redness, dryness, crusting, scaling, discoloration, vesicles, pustules, blisters, ulcers, necrosis, etc.).

4. Rare (<0.1%):  
Upper respiratory tract infection, sore throat, headache, dizziness, malaise, fatigue, muscle pain, fever, rash, allergic dermatitis, injection site reactions (including pain, redness, swelling, itching, bruising, tenderness, redness, dryness, crusting, scaling, discoloration, vesicles, pustules, blisters, ulcers, necrosis, etc.).

5. Very rare (<0.01%):  
Upper respiratory tract infection, sore throat, headache, dizziness, malaise, fatigue, muscle pain, fever, rash, allergic dermatitis, injection site reactions (including pain, redness, swelling, itching, bruising, tenderness, redness, dryness, crusting, scaling, discoloration, vesicles, pustules, blisters, ulcers, necrosis, etc.).

6. Unknown (cannot be estimated):  
Upper respiratory tract infection, sore throat, headache, dizziness, malaise, fatigue, muscle pain, fever, rash, allergic dermatitis, injection site reactions (including pain, redness, swelling, itching, bruising, tenderness, redness, dryness, crusting, scaling, discoloration, vesicles, pustules, blisters, ulcers, necrosis, etc.).

7. Systemic Adverse Reactions

Common disorders and administration site conditions

Very common Fever (≥37.1 °C)

Common Fatigue

Common Nausea, vomiting and diarrhea

Common Headache and dizziness

Common Rash

Uncommon Pruritus, rash and allergic dermatitis

Uncommon Hypersensitivity

Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

Common Cough

Common Muscle pain

Local Adverse Reactions

Common Injection site pain

Common Injection site induration, injection site swelling, injection site pruritus, injection site erythema

Uncommon Injection site discomfort, injection site rash

**Table 1. Summary of Major Clinical Studies Conducted in Female Population Aged 9-45 in China**

Study Number	Phase	Study Design	Number of Subjects <sup>a</sup>	Subjects
HPV-PRO-002	Phase II	Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial	1600	Females aged 18-25
HPV-PRO-003	Phase III	Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled and multicolor clinical trial	7372	Females aged 18-45
HPV-PRO-006	Bridging	Randomized and controlled clinical trial	979	Females aged 9-26

<sup>a</sup> Subjects at least vaccinated one dose.

In the trial for protective efficacy of HPV-PRO-002, a total of 7,372 women aged 18-45 years were enrolled. The interim analysis was conducted after the first 1,600 subjects were vaccinated. The interim analysis was conducted on the basis of the following data for details:

• The protective efficacy against CIN2/3, AIS or cervical cancer associated with HPV-16 and HPV-18 in the per-protocol set (PPS) population was 100% (95% CI: 55.7, 100.0). The efficacy in preventing different diseases associated with HPV-16 and/or HPV-18 was shown in Table 2.

• The protective efficacy against CIN1 was 100% (95% CI: 55.7, 100.0). The efficacy in preventing different diseases associated with HPV-16 and/or HPV-18 was shown in Table 2.

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