

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) BP is a suspension of live attenuated rotavirus 116E prepared in Vero cells. Rotaviruses are double-stranded RNA viruses of the genus Reoviridae. Rotaviruses are classified in a dual classification system based on two proteins on the surface of the virus in G and P types. Based on this nomenclature, Rotavirus 116E is classified as G9P[11]. A single human dose of ROTAVAC® is 0.5 mL containing no less than [NLT] 10⁶ FFU [Focus Forming Unit] of five attenuated rotavirus 116E.

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION
List of ingredients and quantities

2.1 Composition of ROTAVAC®	Quantity / 0.5 mL
Each dose of 0.5 mL (0.5 Doses):	
Rotavirus 116E Bulk, Live Attenuated	0.5 mL NLT 10 ⁶ FFU
Potassium Phosphate Monobasic BP	0.258 mg
Potassium Phosphate Dibasic BP	0.050 mg
Sucrose BP	39 mg
Potassium L-glutamate Monohydrate	1.0 mg
Neomycin Sulfate BP	15 µg
Kanamycin Acid BP	15 µg
Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium (DMEM)	4.4 mg
Water for Injections BP	q.s.

pH range: 7.2 to 8.0

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

ROTAVAC® is a liquid in frozen form.

In liquid form, the vaccine is generally pink in colour and may sometimes change to orange (or light yellow) in colour. This change in colour does not impact the quality of vaccine.

4.1 Therapeutic indications

ROTAVAC® is indicated for active immunization of infants from 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

Dosage
ROTAVAC® should be administered as a 3-dose regimen, 4 weeks apart, beginning at 6 weeks of age. ROTAVAC® should be co-administered with other routine childhood immunizations (i.e., Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis (DTwP), Haemophilus influenzae Type B, Hepatitis B vaccine and Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV)). Based on recommendations from the World Health Organization (Rotavirus vaccines WHO Position Paper, January 2013 in Weekly Epidemiological Report No 5, 2013, 88, 49-64). The routine childhood immunizations are initiated later than 6 weeks of age and/or a longer dose interval than 4 weeks.

ROTAVAC® can also be co-administered with DTwP, Hepatitis B vaccine and OPV.

ROTAVAC® Vials and Dose Refill Vial Shaded (TILL DUE 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.

Pediatric Population

The upper 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/vpd-vac/rotavirus/vac-faq.htm>).

Method of administration

ROTAVAC® is for oral use and **SHOULD NOT BE INJECTED**. It is recommended to administer the vaccine via the oral route, either as tablets or capsules or as suspensions. The baby may continue to receive the remaining doses as per schedule. However, in clinical trials, the reported incidence of spitting or vomiting is <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 can be used in subsequent immunization sessions for up to a maximum of 28 days after opening, provided all the following conditions are met (as described in the WHO Policy Statement: Multi-Dose Vial Policy (MDVP) Revision 2014 WHO/VB/14/07).

Opened, multi-dose vials should be kept between +2°C and +8°C.

*The vaccine is pre-filled with 0.5 mL.
• The vaccine is approved for use up to 28 days after opening of the vial, as determined by WHO (http://www.who.int/immunization_standards_vaccine_quality/PO_vaccine_list_en.htm).

*The vaccine will be, and will continue to be, stored at the recommended temperature; furthermore, the vaccine will 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 five rotavirus vaccines have been reported in infants with SCID.

4.4 Vaccine-preventable 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 immunocompetent individuals, as the vaccine entails a greater risk. Similarly, administration of the vaccine may be required to prevent the adverse effects of ROTAVAC® 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® do not show an increased risk of IS for ROTAVAC® when compared to placebo.

Smart Source Surveillance in India promoted by WHO has concluded that a self-controlled case-series analysis demonstrated no increased risk of intussusception associated with ROTAVAC® vaccination in two separate analyses (https://www.who.int/lsd/2013_09/Images_White-paper-Book.pdf). Additionally, Global Advisory Committee on Vaccine Safety in December 2019 report has concluded that "the data did not indicate a significantly higher risk of intussusception during the post-vaccination risk period, than in the reference period for ROTAVAC®" (http://www.who.int/ivaccine_safety_committee/reports/Dec_2019/en.html).

However, it is advised that health care providers follow-up on any symptoms suggestive of IS e.g., continuous vomiting, blood in stool and abdominal lump or distension of the abdomen. Parents/caregivers should be advised to promptly inform such symptoms to healthcare provider.

Rotavirus Gastroenteritis (RVGE) with Genotype of Vaccine strain G9P[11]. Two cases of death in 13 cases of non-immunocompetent infants, 1st dose of ROTAVAC® was also efficacious against severe GE of any aetiology (VE=18.6% [95% CI 9.1, 32.3]).

Immune response

The immunogenicity of ROTAVAC® was assessed by serum anti-rotavirus IgA ELISA. In the phase Ib/Ia trial a serological response (2-fold increase) was seen in 89.7% of ROTAVAC® recipients (compared to 28.1% of placebo recipients). In the phase III trial, the observed serological response rate after the third dose of ROTAVAC® was 40.3% in comparison to 18.4% in the placebo group.

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

4.5 Interactions with other medical products/active immunising agents and other forms of interaction

The analysis of the immune response to the 3 OPV serotypes was performed by analysing geometric mean titres (GMT) and the proportion of subjects meeting the accepted protective titre (neutralizing antibody titer ≥ 1:8) for recipients of both ROTAVAC® and OPV plus placebo. Post-vaccination GMTs were comparable between the two groups. Similarly, the proportion of subjects with titer ≥ 1:8 was comparable between ROTAVAC® and placebo recipients. In the phase III trial, the analysis of post-immunization revealed that subjects receiving OPV consistently had three times higher immune responses to all three polio serotypes compared to those receiving OPV without ROTAVAC®. The trial design did not permit an evaluation of the impact of OPV on the immune response to ROTAVAC®. For post-exposure prophylaxis:

In phase III clinical trial, subjects received 3 doses of ROTAVAC® or placebo concomitantly with childhood vaccines DTaP/Haemophilus influenzae Type B, Hepatitis B vaccine and OPV. Vaccines were administered at 6-7 weeks, 2 weeks and 2-4 weeks of age. 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 trials subjects received 3 doses of ROTAVAC® with buffer administered 5 minutes before, without, with buffer and ROTAVAC® and buffer administered simultaneously. All childhood vaccines DTwP, Hepatitis B and OPV were administered concomitantly. There was no significant difference in immediate or follow up adverse events between the groups.

5.1 Phase III - EPV/Interventions
In a separate clinical trial, role 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 and ROTAVAC® and buffer administered simultaneously. The distribution of adverse events was equal among all three treatment groups.

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5.14 Phase III - EPV/Interventions
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5.15 Phase III - EPV/Interventions
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5.16 Phase III - EPV/Interventions
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5.17 Phase III - EPV/Interventions
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5.25 Phase III - EPV/Interventions
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5.26 Phase III - EPV/Interventions
In a separate clinical trial, role 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 and ROTAVAC® and buffer administered simultaneously. The distribution of adverse events was equal among all three treatment groups.

5.27 Phase III - EPV/Interventions
In a separate clinical trial, role 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 and ROTAVAC® and buffer administered simultaneously. The distribution of adverse events was equal among all three treatment groups.

5.28 Phase III - EPV/Interventions
In a separate clinical trial, role 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 and ROTAVAC® and buffer administered simultaneously. The distribution of adverse events was equal among all three treatment groups.

5.29 Phase III - EPV/Interventions
In a separate clinical trial, role of buffer was assessed in 900 subjects across three

Resumen: En el ensayo clínico de fase III, efectiva en lactantes, ROTAVAC®:
• Es eficaz en la prevención del RVGE severo no vacunal (críosero de etiología principal)
• Es eficaz en la prevención del RVGE severo no vacunal durante el primer año de vida.
• Es eficaz en la prevención del RVGE no vacunal de cualquier gravedad durante el primer segundo año de vida.
• Ofrece una amplia protección contra los genotipos RV que más circulan en la India.
• La seroconversión fue comparable en los 3 grupos del ensayo de fase IV.

• 5.1.2 Fase III-IV: Efectiva no de interferencia
En un ensayo de fase II controlado con placebo, se determinó la consistencia de los lotes de lote en tres lotes de producción, así como la no interferencia con los antígenos del EPI en 1356 lactantes de 6 a 7 semanas de edad en el momento del reclutamiento.

En este ensayo clínico, se administró la vacuna trivalente OPV (tipos 1, 2 y 3) como la vacuna pentavalente (DTPw, Hep B y Hib) simultáneamente con la vacuna ROTAVAC® con tampon. Fiebre, vómitos, diarrea, tos, apnea, mareas, náuseas, irritabilidad y erupción cutánea fueron los AE más comunes informados. No se informaron SAE relacionados con la vacuna. No se observó ni se informó de ningún caso de intususcepción en este ensayo.

Ss establecieron conclusiones clínicas estadísticas en los tres lotes de producción.
Los dosis de ROTAVAC® pueden ser administradas de manera segura con tres dosis de la vacuna pentavalente y tres dosis de la OPV sin disminuir la respuesta a anticuerpos de cada componente de estas vacunas. Es bien tolerado cuando se administra con las vacunas pediátricas sistemáticas. No hubo diferencias estadísticas en la seroconversión de IgA en suero de rotavirus en las GMT entre los tres lotes.

• 5.1.3 Ensayo y diseño de fase IV
En un ensayo clínico separado, se evaluó el papel del tampon en 900 sujetos de tres grupos: ROTAVAC® con tampon administrado 5 minutos antes (300), ROTAVAC® sin tampon (300) y ROTAVAC® mezclado con tampon antes de la administración (300).

En este ensayo clínico, las vacunas OPV y Pentavalente se administraron simultáneamente. No hubo diferencias significativas en las reacciones adversas inmediatas o de seguimiento entre los grupos. La fiebre, la diarrea, los vómitos, la tos, el resfriado y la irritabilidad fueron las reacciones adversas más comúnmente notificadas. La distribución de las reacciones adversas fue igual entre los tres grupos de tratamiento.

No se observaron o reportaron SAE relacionadas con la vacuna. Hubo un error en el ensayo de fase IV no relacionado con la administración de la vacuna. No se informó caso de intususcepción en el ensayo de fase IV.

Ss analizaron muestras de suero de el día 0 y 84 días y después de la vacunación para comprobar la IgA específica de sujetos con títulos inferiores a >20. De acuerdo con la definición de seroconversión, para la IgA específica de rotavirus por rotavirus, se consideran seroconvertidos los títulos de >20.

En este ensayo clínico no hay diferencias estadísticamente significativas entre los tres grupos para los siguientes parámetros:

- seroconversión
- títulos geométricos
- Serocoversion > 4 veces

• 5.2 Propiedades farmacocinéticas
No se requiere la evaluación de las propiedades farmacocinéticas de las vacunas.

• 5.3 Datos precisados de seguridad
Se han llevado a cabo estudios de toxicidad no clínica de 28 días de duración sobre la vacuna candidata al ratoón y el 1/6E de cepa vivia en rats y cones. Los estudios de toxicidad no clínica con formulaciones que contienen titulos de virus superiores a los de la dosis humana mínima demostraron que la vacuna candidata Rotavirus 116E Live es segura y no induce toxicidad en rats y cones.

• 5.4 DATOS FARMACÉUTICOS
6.1.1 lista de excipientes
Fosfato de Potasio Monobásico, Fosfato de Potasio Dibásico, Sacarosa, L-glutamato de Potasio Monohidratado, Sulfato de Neomicina, Sulfato de Ácido de Kamicina, Medio Eagle Modificado de Dulbecco (DMEM), Agua para inyecciones.

• 6.2 Incompatibilidades
Este producto no debe mezclarse con ningún otro medicamento o agente inmunizadores activo.

• 6.3 Almacenamiento del ROTAVAC®
La temperatura de almacenamiento recomendada para ROTAVAC® es de -20°C o inferior hasta la fecha de caducidad indicada en el vial. Puede almacenarse hasta seis meses entre -2°C y +8°C.

ROTAVAC® se considera seguro a 3 ciclos de congelación-descongelación. El efecto se pierde con el uso de rotavirus a -20°C o inferior hasta la fecha de caducidad indicada en el vial. Puede almacenarse hasta seis meses entre -2°C y +8°C.

ROTAVAC® se considera seguro a 3 ciclos de congelación-descongelación. El efecto se pierde con el uso de rotavirus a -20°C o inferior hasta la fecha de caducidad indicada en el vial. Puede almacenarse hasta seis meses entre -2°C y +8°C.

• 6.4 Transporte
ROTAVAC® puede transportarse a temperaturas de +2°C a +8°C usando paquetes de gel congelados a -20°C.

• 7.0 Presentación
ROTAVAC® se presenta en viales de vidrio USP tipo I. 5 Dosis: Vial de 2,5 mL, 10 Dosis: Vial de 5 mL.

• 8.0 El monitor del Vial de vacunas2
El punto Vaccine Monitor (2VMM) es parte de la etiqueta de los vials de ROTAVAC®. Es un punto sensible al tiempo y a la temperatura que proporciona una indicación del calor suministrado al que el vial ha sido expuesto. Advertir al usuario final cuando es probable que la exposición al calor haya degradado la vacuna más allá de un nivel aceptable.

La interacción del 2VMM es simple. Siempre que el cuadrado central sea más claro que el amillo, la vacuna puede ser utilizada. En cuanto el color del cuadrado central sea del mismo color que el amillo o más oscuro que el amillo, se debe desechar el vial.

• 9.0 Administración del Vacuno ROTAVAC®
• 10.0 Administración del Vacuno ROTAVAC®

• 11.0 Rotavirus vacuna

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