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Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral)

Freeze-Dried

DESCRIPTION

Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral) supplied by Serum Institute of India Pvt. Ltd. is a pentavalent vaccine. The vaccine constitutes five viruses (Human and Bovine reassortant strains) of serotype G1, G2, G3, G4, and G9. All these strains constitute VP7 gene of respective serotype from human strains reassorted with bovine (UK) rotavirus.

Each strain is propagated in VERO cells individually; and all five strains are blended before filling and then freeze-dried. The vaccine is for protection from any severe rotavirus infection.

Rotavirus vaccine is available as a vial of freeze-dried vaccine to be reconstituted with a liquid diluent in a vial containing antacid (Citrate Bicarbonate Buffer). Vaccine is to be reconstituted with the help of adapter and syringe just prior to oral administration.

The vaccine or diluents contain no preservatives. The vaccine is for oral administration and not for injection. The vaccine conforms to the World Health Organization (W.H.O.) requirements.

COMPOSITION

Each dose of 2.5 ml contains :

- Live Attenuated Bovine - Human Rotavirus Reassortant [G1, G2, G3, G4 and G9*] $\geq 10^5.6$ FFU / Serotype
- Reconstitute with Diluent for Rotavirus Vaccine.
- Diluent is a sterile solution (Citrate Bicarbonate Buffer) prepared using 9.6 mg /ml citric acid monohydrate and 25.6 mg/ml sodium bicarbonate.

*Grown on vero cells.

Excipients:
Eagle's MEM (Minimum Essential Medium) with Hank's Salts, Glutamine and Sodium bicarbonate. Sucrose and Glycine.

INDICATIONS

Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral) is indicated for active immunization of healthy infants from the age of 6 weeks for the prevention of gastroenteritis due to rotavirus infection when administered as a 3-dose series.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Hypersensitivity to any component of the vaccine is a contraindication to vaccine. Individuals who develop symptoms suggestive of hypersensitivity after receiving a dose of Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral) should not receive further doses. Infants with a history of uncorrected congenital malformation of the gastrointestinal tract that would predispose the infant for intussusception should not receive vaccine. Individuals with Severe Combined Immunodeficiency Disease (SCID) should not receive vaccine as cases of gastroenteritis associated with other live rotavirus vaccines have been reported in infants with SCID. History of intussusception (IS) is a contraindication to vaccine administration.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

No safety or efficacy data of Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral) is available in immunocompromised infants, infants infected with HIV or infants with chronic gastroenteritis. Administration of Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral) may be considered with caution in immunocompromised infants and infants in close contact with immunodeficient persons if in the opinion of the physician the benefit far outweigh the risks of vaccination. Similarly, acute infection or febrile illness may be a reason for delaying the administration of Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral). Low-grade fever and mild upper respiratory tract infection are not contraindications to Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral).

Available published data shows a small increased incidence of intussusception (IS) following other live oral rotavirus vaccines especially after the first dose. The safety data from the clinical trials of Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral) did not show any increased risk of IS. However, health care providers should carefully evaluate cases with symptoms suggestive of IS.

Similar to other rotavirus vaccines, vaccination with Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral) may not protect all vaccine recipients against rotavirus infection. Also, Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral) will not provide protection against gastroenteritis caused by the other pathogens.

Drug Interactions
Immunosuppressive therapies including irradiation, antimetabolites, alkylating agents, cytotoxic drugs and corticosteroids (used in greater than minimal doses), may reduce the immune response to vaccines.

Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral) can be administered concomitantly with other vaccines of the infant immunization programme, including combined diphtheria, tetanus toxoid and pertussis vaccine (DTP), inactivated poliovirus vaccine (IPV), oral polio vaccine (OPV), H. influenzae type b conjugate (Hib) vaccine and hepatitis B vaccine. No interaction studies have been performed with Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral) in infants with other medicinal products.

Pregnancy

Animal reproduction studies have not been conducted with Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral). It is also not known whether Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral) can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman or can affect reproduction capacity. Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral) is not indicated for adults including women of child-bearing age and should not be administered to pregnant females.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

In the phase III trial of Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral), no differences were detected between Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral) and placebo groups in the post-vaccination rates of solicited adverse events within 7 days of each dose of vaccine. These events in decreasing order of frequency were: Fever (68.2% in the Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral) group, 69.7% in the placebo group), irritability (42.6% in the Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral) group, 36.1% in the placebo group), decreased appetite (20.4% in the Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral) group, 20.0% in the placebo group), decreased activity level (18.8% in the Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral) group, 17.1% in the placebo group), vomiting (17.0% in the Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral) group, 16.9% in the placebo group) and diarrhea (8.4% in the Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral) group, 10% in the placebo group). Except for irritability, the incidence of all solicited events was similar in Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral) and placebo groups.

Most of these events were of short duration and predominantly mild (98% of episodes) in severity. It should be noted that in the phase 3 efficacy study, Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral) and placebo were administered to all children concomitantly with DTWP vaccine, which is known to cause a level of reactogenicity similar to that observed in this study.

The occurrence of unsolicited adverse events was monitored throughout the phase 3 efficacy trial. The most

frequent serious adverse events observed included gastroenteritis, lower respiratory tract infection, bronchitis, bronchopneumonia, pyrexia and pneumonia. Except for 11 cases of gastroenteritis that occurred within 7 days post-vaccination, none of the SAEs observed were considered to be related to study products. Of the 11 gastroenteritis cases, 6 participants had received Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral) and 5 had received Placebo. However, out of these 11, only one tested positive for rotavirus antigen in stool by ELISA.

A total of seven cases of intussusception occurred until time of primary analysis of which four were in the Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral) group and three in the Placebo group. None of the cases occurred within 28 days of receiving a dose of Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral) or Placebo. All cases of intussusception were causally unrelated to study vaccination.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral) is for ORAL ADMINISTRATION ONLY AND MUST NOT BE ADMINISTERED PARENTERALLY.

Dosage:

Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral) should be administered as a 3-dose regimen, 4 weeks apart, beginning at 6 weeks of age. Based on recommendations from the World Health Organization, if the routine childhood immunizations are initiated later than 6 weeks of age and/or at a longer dose interval than 4-weeks, Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral) can still be administered, by itself or concomitantly with DTP, inactivated poliovirus vaccine (IPV), oral poliovirus vaccine (OPV), H. influenzae type b conjugate (Hib) vaccine, and hepatitis B vaccine. Because of the typical age distribution of rotavirus gastroenteritis, rotavirus vaccination of children > 24 months of age is not recommended. There are no restrictions on the infant's consumption of food or liquid, including breast milk, either before or after vaccination with Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral).

It is recommended that infants who receive Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral) as the first dose should complete the three dose series with Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral). There is no data on safety, immunogenicity or efficacy of Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral) when administered interchangeably with other available rotavirus vaccines.

In case that an incomplete dose is administered (the baby spits up or regurgitates most of the vaccine), a single replacement dose may be administered at the same vaccination visit*. The baby may continue to receive the remaining doses as per schedule.

*Physician's discretion is advised.

Composition:
Chaque dose de 2.5 ml contient:

Rotavirus réassorti bovin-humain Vivant Atténue [G1, G2, G3, G4 et G9*] $\geq 10^5.6$ FFU / Sérotipe.

Reconstituer avec le Diluant pour le Vaccin Antirotavirus.

Le diluant est une solution stérile (tampon de citrate de bicarbonate), préparé en utilisant 9.6 mg/ml d'acide citrique monohydrate et 25.6 mg/ml de bicarbonate de sodium.

* Cultivé sur les cellules vero.

Dosage administration:
Each single oral dose of Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral) is 2.5 ml in volume. The administration of a single dose vaccine requires one vial of freeze-dried vaccine, one vial of citrate bicarbonate buffer, one adapter and syringe for vaccine reconstitution and administration. Only the specific buffer diluent provided must be used for reconstitution. If the integrity of either the vaccine or buffer diluent vial has been compromised, that particular vial must be discarded. The content of vial containing buffered diluent should be inspected visually for any foreign particulate matter and/or abnormal physical appearance prior to reconstitution. Reconstituted vaccine may contain inherent product aggregates. Reconstituted vaccine must be used immediately. If not used immediately, it can be held for a period of maximum 6 hours, provided, a syringe* is used to cap the opening of the vial adapter and the entire assembly is stored at 2 to 8 °C.

* Fresh syringe if it is the second dose, else use the syringe used for reconstitution.

The vaccine will monitor (see figure), for this type of vaccine is attached to the vial cap and should be discarded when the vaccine is being reconstituted. Reconstituted vaccine may contain inherent product aggregates. The vaccine must not be mixed with other medicinal products. Any unused vaccine or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

For Reconstitution instructions for Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral) refer "Instructions for use and handling".

Storage:

Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral) should be stored at 2-8°C.

The diluent should not be frozen, but should be kept cool.

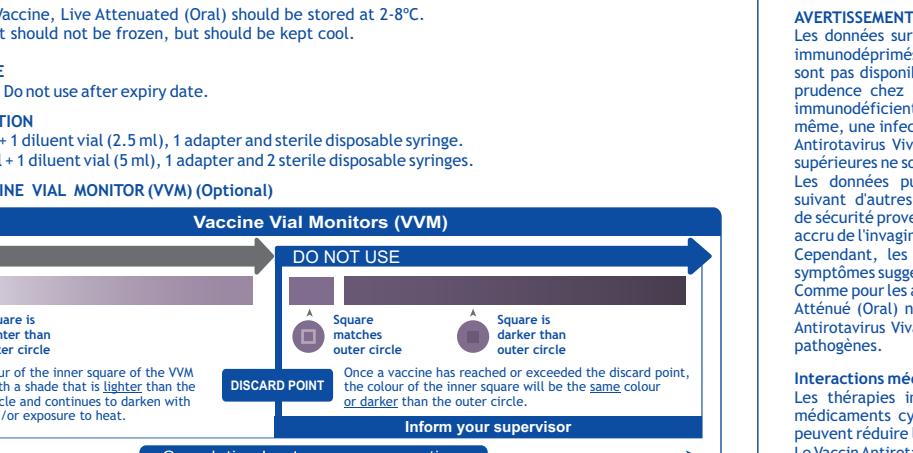
Shelf Life:

30 months. Do not use after expiry date.

Presentation:

1 dose vial + 1 diluent vial (2.5 ml), 1 adapter and sterile disposable syringe.

2 doses vial + 1 diluent vial (5 ml), 1 adapter and 2 sterile disposable syringes.

THE VACCINE VIAL MONITOR (VVM) (Optional)

Vaccine Vial Monitors (VVMs) are on the cap of Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral) supplied through Serum Institute of India Pvt. Ltd. This is a time-temperature sensitive dot that provides an indication of the cumulative heat to which the vial has been exposed. It warns the end user when exposure to heat is likely to have degraded the vaccine beyond an acceptable level.

The interpretation of the VVM is simple. Focus on the central square. Its colour will change progressively. As long as the colour of this square is lighter than the colour of the outer circle, then the vaccine can be used. As soon as the colour of the central square is the same colour as the outer circle or of a darker colour than the outer circle, then the vial should be discarded.

Revision date: 10/2020

Manufactured by:
SERUM INSTITUTE OF INDIA PVT. LTD.
212/2, Hadapsar, Pune 411028, INDIA
Protection from birth onwards

20016794/1

The occurrence of unsolicited adverse events was monitored throughout the phase 3 efficacy trial. The most

frequent serious adverse events observed included gastroenteritis, lower respiratory tract infection, bronchitis, bronchopneumonia, pyrexia and pneumonia. Except for 11 cases of gastroenteritis that occurred within 7 days post-vaccination, none of the SAEs observed were considered to be related to study products. Of the 11 gastroenteritis cases, 6 participants had received Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral) and 5 had received Placebo. However, out of these 11, only one tested positive for rotavirus antigen in stool by ELISA.

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In case that an incomplete dose is administered (the baby spits up or regurgitates most of the vaccine), a single replacement dose may be administered at the same vaccination visit*. The baby may continue to receive the remaining doses as per schedule.

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Chaque dose de 2.5 ml contient:

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* Cultivé sur les cellules vero.

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* Fresh syringe if it is the second dose, else use the syringe used for reconstitution.

The vaccine will monitor (see figure), for this type of vaccine is attached to the vial cap and should be discarded when the vaccine is being reconstituted. Reconstituted vaccine may contain inherent product aggregates. The vaccine must not be mixed with other medicinal products. Any unused vaccine or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

For Reconstitution instructions for Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral) refer "Instructions for use and handling".

Storage:

Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral) should be stored at 2-8°C.

The diluent should not be frozen, but should be kept cool.

Shelf Life:

30 months. Do not use after expiry date.

Presentation:

1 dose vial + 1 diluent vial (2.5 ml), 1 adapter and sterile disposable syringe.

2 doses vial + 1 diluent vial (5 ml), 1 adapter and 2 sterile disposable syringes.

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Vaccine Vial Monitors (VVMs) are on the cap of Rotavirus Vaccine, Live Attenuated (Oral) supplied through Serum Institute of India Pvt. Ltd. This is a time-temperature sensitive dot that provides an indication of the cumulative heat to which the vial has been exposed. It warns the end user when exposure to heat is likely to have degraded the vaccine beyond an acceptable level.

The interpretation of the VVM is simple. Focus on the central square. Its colour will change progressively.

As long as the colour of this square is lighter than the colour of the outer circle, then the vaccine can be used.

As soon as the colour of the central square is the same colour as the outer circle or of a darker colour than the outer circle, then the vial should be discarded.

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frequent serious adverse events observed included gastroenteritis, lower respiratory tract infection, bronchitis, bronchopneumonia, pyrexia and pneumonia. Except for 11 cases of gastroenteritis that occurred within 7 days post-vaccination, none of the SAEs observed were considered to be related to study products. Of the 11 gastroenteritis

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inferior, bronquiolite, bronconeumonia, pirexia e a pneumonia. Excepto para 11 casos da gastroenterite que ocorreram dentro de 7 dias pós-vacinação, nenhum dos acontecimentos sérios observados foram considerados como relacionados aos produtos sob estudo. Dos 11 casos da gastroenterite, 6 participantes receberam a Vacina Anti-Rotavírus Viva, Atenuada (Oral) e 5 receberam o placebo. Destes 11, só um participante teve um resultado positivo para o antígeno do rotavírus nas fezes por ELISA.

Um total de sete casos de intussecessão ocorreram até o momento da análise primária, dos quais quatro pertencem ao grupo da Vacina Anti-Rotavírus Viva, Atenuada (Oral) e três ao grupo de placebo. Nenhum dos casos ocorreu dentro de 28 dias de uma dose da Vacina Anti-Rotavírus Viva, Atenuada (Oral) ou Placebo. Todos os casos da intussecessão não apresentaram nenhuma relação causal com a vacina sob estudo.

POSOLOGIA E ADMINISTRAÇÃO
A Vacina Anti-Rotavírus Viva, Atenuada (Oral) É EXCLUSIVAMENTE PARA A ADMINISTRAÇÃO ORAL E NÃO DEVE SER ADMINISTRADO PARENTEALMENTE.

Posologia:
A Vacina Anti-Rotavírus Viva, Atenuada (Oral) deve ser administrada num esquema de 3 doses, com intervalo entre elas de 4 semanas, começando à idade de 6 semanas. Basada nas recomendações da Organização Mundial de Saúde, se se iniciarem as imunizações rotineiras da infância mais tarde da idade de 6 semanas e/ou um intervalo entre doses de mais de 4 semanas, a Vacina Anti-Rotavírus Viva, Atenuada (Oral) ainda pode ser administrada, só ou concomitantemente com DTP, a vacina inativada antipoliomielítica (IPV), vacina antipoliomielítica oral (OPV), vacina conjugada de H.Influenzae tipo b (Hib) e a vacina da hepatite B. Devido à distribuição etária típica da gastroenterite causada pelo rotavírus, não é recomendada a vacinação contra o rotavírus dos meninos de idade de mais de 24 meses. Não há restrições em quanto ao consumo de alimentos ou líquidos pelo bebé, incluindo o leite materno, já seja antes ou depois da vacinação com a Vacina Anti-Rotavírus Viva, Atenuada (Oral).

Recomenda-se que os bebés que recebem a Vacina Anti-Rotavírus Viva, Atenuada (Oral) como a primeira dose devam cumprir uma série de três doses com a Vacina Anti-Rotavírus Viva, Atenuada (Oral). Não há dados sobre a segurança, imunogenicidade ou eficácia da Vacina Anti-Rotavírus Viva, Atenuada (Oral), quando é administrada indistintamente com outras vacinas do rotavírus disponíveis.

No caso de administrar uma dose incompleta (o bebê cesse ou regurgita a maior parte da vacina), pode-se administrar uma dose de substituição durante a mesma visita para a vacinação*. O bebê pode continuar a receber as doses restantes de acordo com o esquema.

*Recomenda-se a administração a critério do médico.

Administração da dose:
Cada dose oral única da Vacina Anti-Rotavírus Viva, Atenuada (Oral) tem um volume de 2,5 ml. A administração de uma vacina de dose única requer um frasco da vacina liofilizada, um frasco de tampão de bicarbonato de citrato, um adaptador e uma seringa para a reconstituição e administração da vacina. Só o diluente tamponado específico fornecido deve ser usado para a reconstituição. Se for comprometida a integridade da vacina ou o frasco com o diluente tamponado, este frasco deve ser descartado. O conteúdo do frasco que contém o diluente tamponado deve ser inspecionado visualmente para a presença de partículas estranhas e/ou um aspecto físico anormal antes da reconstituição. A vacina reconstituída pode conter aglomerados inerentes ao produto. A vacina reconstituída deve ser usada imediatamente, pode ser guardada por um período de 6 horas no máximo, desde que seja utilizada uma seringa* para fechar a abertura do adaptador do frasco e o conjunto inteiro seja guardado a 2 a 8 °C.

*Uma seringa nova deve ser a segunda dose, senão usar a seringa para reconstituição.

O monitor do rótulo da vacina (veja a figura) é fixado, para este tipo de vacina, sobre a tampa do frasco e deve ser descartado quando reconstituído a vacina. A vacina reconstituída pode conter aglomerados inerentes ao produto. A vacina não deve ser misturada com outros produtos medicamentosos. Qualquer vacina não usada ou material residual deve ser descartada de acordo com os requisitos locais.

Para as instruções para a reconstituição da Vacina Anti-Rotavírus Viva, Atenuada (Oral) por favor refira às "Instruções para o uso e a manipulação".

CONSERVAÇÃO

A Vacina Anti-Rotavírus Viva Atenuada (Oral) deve ser guardada a 2 - 8 °C. O diluente não deve ser congelado mas deve-se mantê-lo fresco.

VIDA ÚTIL
30 meses. Não utilize depois da data de caducidade.

APRESENTAÇÃO
Frasco de 1 doses + 1 frasco com diluente (2,5 ml), 1 adaptador e uma seringa descartável estéril. Frasco de 2 doses + 1 frasco com diluente (5 ml), 1 adaptador e 2 seringas descartáveis estériles.

MONITOR DE FRASCO DE VACINA (MFV) (Opcional)



Os monitores de frasco da vacina (MFV) fazem parte da tampa da Vacina Anti-Rotavírus Viva, Atenuada (Oral) fornecida pelo Serum Institute of India Pvt. Ltd. O ponto colorido que aparece na tampa do frasco é um MFV. Este ponto é um ponto sensível ao tempo e à temperatura que dá uma indicação do calor acumulado ao qual tem sido exposto o frasco. Isto avverte ao usuário final quando a exposição ao calor provavelmente degradou a vacina além de um nível aceitável.

A interpretação do MVV é simples. Concentre no quadrado central. A sua cor mudará progressivamente. Enquanto a cor deste quadrado é menos escuro que a cor do círculo exterior, a vacina pode ser utilizada. Assim que a cor do quadrado central tiver a mesma coloração que a do círculo exterior ou torna-se uma cor mais escura do que a cor do círculo exterior, o frasco deve ser descartado.

Data de revisão: 10/2020



Fabricado por:
SERUM INSTITUTE OF INDIA PVT. LTD.
212/2, Hadapsar, Pune 411028, INDIA
Protecção desde o nascimento

Início de 2020

Validade: 10/2023

Armazenamento: 2-8°C

Transporte: Transporte refrigerado

Armazenamento: 2-8°C

Transporte: Transporte refrigerado

Validade: 10/2023

Armazenamento: 2-8°C