

SII Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Conjugate Vaccine (Adsorbed) (10-Valent)

DESCRIPTION:
Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Conjugate Vaccine (Adsorbed) (10-valent) is a sterile suspension of saccharides of the capsular antigen of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* serotypes 1, 5, 6A, 6B, 7F, 9V, 14, 19A, 19F and 23F individually conjugated to using 1-cyano-4-dimethylamino pyridinium tetrafluoroborate chemistry (CDAP) to non-toxic diphtheria CRM197 protein. The polysaccharides are chemically activated and then covalently linked to the protein carrier CRM197 to form the glycoconjugate. Individual conjugates are compounded and then polysorbate 20 and aluminium phosphate are added to formulate the vaccine. The potency of the vaccine is determined by the quantity of the saccharide antigens and the saccharide-to-protein ratios in the individual glycoconjugates. The vaccine meets the requirements of WHO, IP and BP when tested by the methods outlined in WHO TRS 977, IP and BP.

COMPOSITION:

Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Conjugate Vaccine (Adsorbed) (10-Valent) 0.5 ml - 1 dose	Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Conjugate Vaccine (Adsorbed) (10-Valent) 2.5 ml - 5 dose
Each dose of 0.5 ml contains:	Each dose of 0.5 ml contains:
Saccharide for serotypes	Saccharide for serotypes
1, 5, 9V, 14, 19A, 19F, 23F, 7F, 6A	1, 5, 9V, 14, 19A, 19F, 23F, 7F, 6A
2 mcg each	2 mcg each
Saccharide for serotype 6B	4 mcg
4 mcg	
Conjugated to CRM197 carrier protein	Conjugated to CRM197 carrier protein
19 to 48 mcg	19 to 48 mcg
Aluminium (as Aluminium phosphate) 0.125 mg	Aluminium (as Aluminium phosphate) 0.125 mg
Dose: 0.5 ml by intramuscular injection.	Thiomersal: 0.005 %

INDICATIONS:

Active immunization against invasive disease, pneumonia and acute otitis media caused by *Streptococcus pneumoniae* serotypes 1, 5, 6A, 6B, 7F, 9V, 14, 19A, 19F and 23F in infants and toddlers from 6 weeks up to 2 years of age.

The use of vaccine should be determined on the basis of relevant recommendations and take into consideration the disease impact by age and regional epidemiology.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION: For Intramuscular use only :

The dose is 0.5 ml given intramuscularly, with care to avoid injection into or near nerves and blood vessels. The product is a suspension containing an adjuvant, shake vigorously immediately prior to use to obtain a homogenous, whitish turbid liquid in the vaccine container. The vaccine should be given by intramuscular injection. The preferred sites are anterolateral aspect of the thigh (one or two sites) or the upper arm in young children. The vaccine should not be injected in the gluteal area. Do not administer Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Conjugate Vaccine (Adsorbed) (10-valent) intravascularly. The vaccine should not be injected intradermally, subcutaneously or intravenously, since the safety and immunogenicity of these routes has not been evaluated.

Once opened, multi-dose vials should be kept between -2°C and +8°C. Multi-dose vials of Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Conjugate Vaccine (Adsorbed) (10-valent) from which one or more doses of vaccine have been removed during an immunization session may be used in subsequent immunization sessions for up to a maximum of 28 days, provided that all of the following conditions are met (as described in the WHO policy statement: Handling of multi-dose vaccine vials after opening, WHO/IVB/14.07):

- The vaccine is currently prequalified by WHO;
- The vaccine is approved for use for up to 28 days after opening the vial, as determined by WHO;
- The expiry date has not passed;
- The vaccine vial has been, and will continue to be, stored at WHO - or manufacturer recommended temperatures; furthermore, the vaccine vial monitor, if one is attached, is visible on the vaccine label and is not past its discard point, and the vaccine has not been damaged by freezing.

The vaccine should be visually inspected for any foreign particulate matter and / or variation of physical aspect prior to administration. In event of either being observed, discard the vaccine.

Vaccination Schedule:

Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Conjugate Vaccine (Adsorbed) (10-valent) is to be administered as a three-dose primary series at 6, 10, and 14 weeks of age or 2, 3 and 4 months of age or 2, 4 and 6 months of age, with or without, depending on recommended dosing schedule, a booster dose at 9-10 to 12-15 months of age. The minimum interval between doses should be 4 weeks. If a booster dose is given, it should be at least 6 months after the last primary dose. Alternatively, Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Conjugate Vaccine (Adsorbed) (10-valent) is given as a two-dose primary series with booster dose. The first dose may be administered from the age of 6 weeks, with a second dose at age of 14 weeks. The third (booster) dose is recommended between 9-18 months of age.

Dosage Schedules	Dose 1 ^{a,b}	Dose 2 ^b	Dose 3 ^b	Dose 4 ^{c,d}
3p+1	10 weeks	14 weeks	14 weeks	9 - 10 months or 12-15 months
3p+0	6 weeks	10 weeks	14 weeks	-
2p+1	6 weeks	-	14 weeks	9 - 18 months

- ^a Dose 1 may be given as early as 6 weeks or at 2 months of age
^b The recommended dosing interval is 4 to 8 weeks
^c A booster (fourth) dose is recommended at least 6 months after the last primary dose and may be given from the age of 9 months onwards (preferably between 12 and 15 months of age)
^d A booster dose is recommended at the age of 9-18 months of age.

For children who are beyond the age of routine infant schedule, the following Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Conjugate Vaccine (Adsorbed) (10-valent) schedule is proposed:

The catch-up schedule, for children 7 months through 2 years of age who have not received Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Conjugate Vaccine (Adsorbed) (10-valent):

Age at first dose	Total Number of 0.5 ml doses
7-11 months of age	3 ^a
12-24 months of age	2 ^b

- a. The vaccination schedule consists of two primary doses of 0.5 ml with an interval of at least 1 month between doses. A booster (third) dose is recommended in the second year of life with an interval of at least 2 months after the last primary dose.
b. The vaccination schedule consists of two doses of 0.5 ml with an interval of at least 2 months between doses.

CONTRAINDICATIONS:

Hypersensitivity to any component of the vaccine, including diphtheria toxoid.

SPECIAL WARNINGS:

As with all injectable vaccines, appropriate medical diagnosis and supervision must always be readily available in case of a rare anaphylactic event following the administration of the vaccine.

PRECAUTIONS:

ADRENALINE INJECTION (1:1000) MUST BE IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE SHOULD AN ACUTE ANAPHYLACTIC REACTION OCCUR DUE TO ANY COMPONENT OF THE VACCINE. For treatment of severe anaphylaxis the initial dose of adrenaline is 0.1 - 0.5 mg (0.1 - 0.5 ml of 1:1000 injection) given s/c or i/m. Single dose should not exceed 1 mg (1 ml). For infants and children the recommended dose of adrenaline is 0.01 mg/kg (0.01 ml/kg of 1:1000 injection). Single paediatric dose should not exceed 0.5 mg (0.5 ml). The mainstay in the treatment of severe anaphylaxis is the prompt use of adrenaline, which can be lifesaving. It should be used at the first suspicion of anaphylaxis.

As with the use of all vaccines the vaccinee should remain under observation for not less than 30 minutes for possibility of occurrence of immediate or early allergic reactions. Hydrocortisone and antihistaminics should also be available in addition to supportive measures such as oxygen inhalation and IV fluids.

Special care should be taken to ensure that the injection does not enter a blood vessel. It is EXTREMELY IMPORTANT WHEN THE PARENT, GUARDIAN RETURNS FOR THE NEXT DOSE IN THE SERIES, THE PARENT and GUARDIAN SHOULD BE QUESTIONED CONCERNING OCCURRENCE OF ANY SYMPTOMS AND/OR SIGNS OF AN ADVERSE REACTION AFTER THE PREVIOUS DOSE.

Minor illnesses, such as mild respiratory infection, with or without low grade fever, are not generally contraindications to vaccination. The decision to administer or delay vaccination because of a current or recent febrile illness depends largely on the severity of the symptoms and their etiology. The administration of Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Conjugate Vaccine (Adsorbed) (10-valent) should be postponed in subjects suffering from acute severe febrile illness. As with any intramuscular injection, Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Conjugate Vaccine (Adsorbed) (10-valent) should be given with caution to infants or children with thrombocytopenia or any coagulopathy disorder, or to those receiving anticoagulant therapy. This vaccine is not intended to be used for individuals at active infection. As with any vaccine, Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Conjugate Vaccine (Adsorbed) (10-valent) may not protect all individuals receiving the vaccine from pneumococcal disease.

SPECIAL POPULATIONS:

Safety and immunogenicity data on Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Conjugate Vaccine (Adsorbed) (10-valent) are not available for children in specific groups at higher risk for invasive pneumococcal disease (e.g., children with congenital or acquired splenic dysfunction, HIV infection, malignancy, nephrotic syndrome). Children in these groups may have reduced antibody response to active immunization due to impaired immune responsiveness. Limited data have demonstrated that other pneumococcal conjugate vaccines induce an immune response in children with HIV, sickle cell disease, and children born prematurely with a safety profile similar to that observed in non-high-risk groups. The use of Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Conjugate Vaccine (Adsorbed) (10-valent) in high-risk groups should be considered on an individual basis.

Apnoea in Premature Infants: Based on experience with use of other pneumococcal conjugate vaccines, the potential risk of apnoea and the need for respiratory monitoring for 48-72 hours should be considered when administering the primary immunization series to very premature infants (born < 28 weeks of gestation) and particularly for those with a previous history of respiratory hemipnea. As the benefit in this group of infants, vaccination with Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Conjugate Vaccine (Adsorbed) (10-valent) should not be withheld or delayed.

PREGNANCY & LACTATION:

Human data on the use during pregnancy or lactation are not available.

PEDIATRIC USE:

Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Conjugate Vaccine (Adsorbed) (10-valent) is not intended for use in children below the age of 6 weeks. The safety and effectiveness in children below the age of 6 weeks has not been established.

INTERACTIONS:

Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Conjugate Vaccine (Adsorbed) (10-valent) can be given with any of the following vaccine antigens, either as monovalent or combination vaccines: diphtheria, tetanus, whole-cell pertussis, *Haemophilus influenzae* type b, inactivated or oral polioviruses, rotavirus, yellow fever, hepatitis B, measles and rubella. Clinical studies demonstrated that the immune responses and the safety profiles of the administered vaccines were unaffected. Studies with other pneumococcal conjugate vaccines co-administered with mumps, varicella, meningococcal ACWY, and rotavirus vaccines have demonstrated that the immune responses of the other pneumococcal conjugate vaccines and the co-administered vaccines were unaffected.

In clinical trials, when other pneumococcal conjugate vaccines were given concomitantly but at a different site/route, with rotavirus vaccine or hepatitis A vaccine, no change in the safety profiles for these infants was observed. Different injectable vaccines should always be given at different injection-sites. TII date Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Conjugate Vaccine (Adsorbed) (10-valent) clinical studies have been conducted in India and the Gambia in toddlers and infants.

In the Gambia Phase 3 study, there was no evidence that administration of Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Conjugate Vaccine (Adsorbed) (10-valent) interfered with the immune response to any component of co-administered pentavalent vaccine.

In the Gambia Phase 3 study, non-inferiority of the immune responses induced by EPI vaccines between treatment groups was demonstrated for all EPI vaccines co-administered during the 3-dose primary vaccination series (6 weeks, 10 weeks and 14 weeks) - namely, whole-cell pentavalent vaccine (DTwP-HepB-Hib) oral polio vaccine, inactivated polio vaccine, and oral rotavirus vaccine. Standard EPI vaccines based on the Gambian EPI schedule (measles-rubella vaccine and yellow fever virus vaccine) were co-administered with the booster dose of study vaccine. Non-inferiority of the immune responses was demonstrated for these co-administered EPI vaccines. While there are no known published data on co-administration of other pneumococcal conjugate vaccine with yellow fever virus vaccine, the high seropositive rate to yellow fever in the Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Conjugate Vaccine (Adsorbed) (10-valent) group indicates that Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Conjugate Vaccine (Adsorbed) (10-valent) does not interfere with the immune response to yellow fever virus vaccine.

This section will continue to be updated along with further studies.

ADVERSE REACTIONS:

Summary of the safety profile

Safety assessment of Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Conjugate Vaccine (Adsorbed) (10-valent) was based on clinical trials involving the administration of 6, 186 doses to 2,216 healthy infants as primary immunization. Furthermore, 991 children received a booster dose of Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Conjugate Vaccine (Adsorbed) (10-valent) following a primary vaccination course. Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Conjugate Vaccine (Adsorbed) (10-valent) was administered concomitantly with recommended childhood vaccines, as appropriate. The vast majority of the reactions observed following vaccination were of mild or moderate severity and were of short duration.

In the largest study in infants, the most common adverse reactions observed after primary vaccination were tenderness at the injection site, fever and irritability, which were reported for approximately 49%, 52% and 32% of all infants, respectively. No increase in the incidence or severity was observed following subsequent doses of the primary vaccination course. Following booster vaccination, the most common adverse reaction was tenderness at the injection site, which was reported for approximately 8% of all infants.

The Indian Phase 3 licensure study in infants similarly showed tenderness at the injection site, fever and irritability as the most common adverse reactions observed after primary vaccination, with no change in the incidence or severity observed following subsequent doses of the primary vaccination course. Majority of the solicited AEs were of mild to moderate intensity and resolved completely.

In the Gambian Phase 3 descriptive study in infants, the most common adverse reaction observed were tenderness at the injection site, irritability and fever, which were reported for approximately 31.8%, 47.7% and 44.5% of all infants respectively. Majority of the solicited AEs were of mild to moderate intensity and resolved completely.

The Indian Phase 3 descriptive study in infants similarly showed tenderness at the injection site, fever and irritability as the most common adverse reactions observed after vaccination. Majority of the solicited AEs were of mild to moderate intensity and resolved completely.

Safety was also assessed in 57 previously unvaccinated children during the second year of life; all children received 2 doses of vaccine. Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Conjugate Vaccine (Adsorbed) (10-valent) has also been used for booster vaccination in 56 children who received another pneumococcal conjugate vaccine for the primary course.

The injection site and systemic reactions following catch-up vaccination or booster vaccination during the second year of life were comparable to those reported after primary vaccination.

In all studies, the incidence and severity of local and general adverse reactions reported within 7 days of vaccination were comparable to those after vaccination with the licensed comparator PCVs.

Tabulated list of adverse reactions

Adverse reactions (i.e., events considered as related to vaccination) have been categorised by frequency for all age groups.

Very common (>=1/10 vaccinees)

Common (>=1/100 vaccinees but <1/10 vaccinees)

Uncommon (>=1/1,000 vaccinees but <1/10,000 vaccinees)

Rare (>=1/10,000 vaccinees but <1/1,000,000 vaccinees)

System Organ Class	Frequency	Adverse reactions
Gastrointestinal disorders	Uncommon	Diarrhoea
General disorders and administration site conditions	Common	Pain, Fever > 37.5°C (axillary)
	Uncommon	Erythema, Swelling/induration
	Uncommon	Fever > 39°C (axillary)
Metabolism and nutrition disorders	Common	Decreased appetite
Nervous system disorders	Common	Drowsiness
Psychiatric disorders	Very common	Irritability
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	Common	Rash

PRECLINICAL SAFETY DATA:

Single and multiple administration of the Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Conjugate Vaccine (Adsorbed) (10-valent) to rats and rabbits were well tolerated and revealed no evidence of any significant local or systemic toxic effects. Observed changes were not considered adverse but rather a consequence of the pharmacological activity of Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Conjugate Vaccine (Adsorbed) (10-valent) and licensed pneumococcal conjugate vaccine comparator.

COMPATIBILITIES, INCOMPATIBILITIES:

The vaccine is not to be mixed with other vaccines/products in the same syringe.

STORAGE:

Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Conjugate Vaccine (Adsorbed) (10-valent) should be stored at 2 - 8 °C. DO NOT FREEZE. Discard if the vaccine has been frozen. A fine white deposit with clear colourless supernatant may be observed upon storage of the vial. This does not constitute a sign of deterioration.

SHELF LIFE:

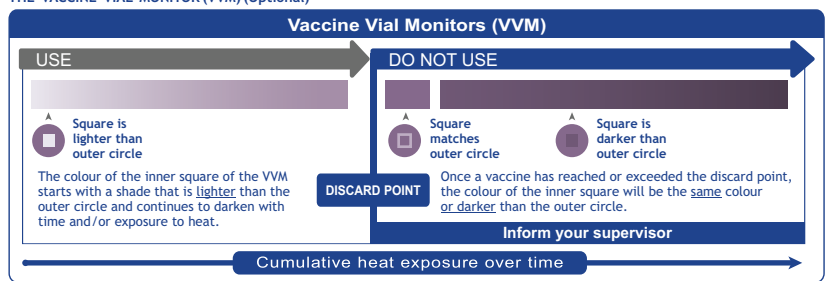
36 months from the date of manufacture.

PRESENTATION:

1 dose - 0.5 ml vial

5 dose - 2.5 ml vial

THE VACCINE VIAL MONITOR (VVM) (Optional)



Vaccine Vial Monitors (VVMs) are on the cap of the vial / part of the label on Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Conjugate Vaccine (Adsorbed) (10-valent) 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 VVM consists of the VVM's 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.



Manufactured by:
SERUM INSTITUTE OF INDIA PVT. LTD.
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Protection from birth onwards

Revision date: 03/2023

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SII Vaccin Conjugué Polysaccharidique Pneumococcique (Adsorbé) (10-Valent)

DESCRIPTION :
Le Vaccin Conjugué Polysaccharidique Pneumococcique (Adsorbé) (10-valent) est une suspension stérile de saccharides des antigènes capsulaires des sérotypes 1, 5, 6A, 6B, 7F, 9V, 14, 19A, 19F et 23F de *Streptococcus pneumoniae* conjugués individuellement en utilisant 1-cyano-4-diméthylamino pyridinium tétrafluoroborate (CDAP) à une protéine diphthérique non toxique CRM197. Les polysaccharides sont activés chimiquement puis liés de manière covalente à la protéine porteuse CRM197 pour former le glycoconjugué. Les conjugués individuels sont composés et ensuite lyophilisés sur du phosphate d'aluminium sont ajoutés pour formuler le vaccin. L'activité du vaccin est déterminée par la quantité d'antigènes saccharidiques et les proportions de saccharides par rapport à la protéine dans les glycoconjugués individuels. Le vaccin répond aux exigences de l'OMS, IP et BP lorsqu'il est testé selon les méthodes décrites dans OMS SR977, IP et BP.

COMPOSITION:

Vaccin conjugué polysaccharidique pneumococcique (Adsorbé) (10-Valent) 0,5 ml - 1 dose	Vaccin conjugué polysaccharidique pneumococcique (Adsorbé) (10-Valent) 2,5 ml - 5 doses
Chaque dose de 0,5 ml contient :	Chaque dose de 0,5 ml contient :
Saccharide pour les sérotypes	Saccharide pour les sérotypes
1, 5, 9V, 14, 19A, 19F, 23F, 7F, 6A	1, 5, 9V, 14, 19A, 19F, 23F, 7F, 6A
2 mcg chacun	2 mcg chacun
Saccharide pour le sérotype 6B	4 mcg
4 mcg	
Conjugué à la protéine porteuse CRM197	Conjugué à la protéine porteuse CRM197
19 à 48 mcg	19 à 48 mcg
Aluminium (sous forme de phosphate d'aluminium) 0,125 mg	Aluminium (sous forme de phosphate d'aluminium) 0,125 mg
Dose : 0,5 ml par injection intramusculaire.	Thiomersal : 0,005 %

INDICATION:

Immunisation active contre les maladies invasives, la pneumonie et l'otite moyenne aiguë causées par les sérotypes 1, 5, 6A, 6B, 7F, 9V, 14, 19A, 19F et 23F de *Streptococcus pneumoniae* chez les nourrissons et les tout-petits âgés de 6 semaines à 2 ans.

L'utilisation du vaccin doit être déterminée sur la base des recommandations pertinentes et il faut prendre en compte l'impact de la maladie selon l'âge et l'épidémiologie régionale.

POSSOLOGIE ET ADMINISTRATION : destiné à usage uniquement intramusculaire

Une dose de 0,5 ml doit être administrée par voie intramusculaire, en prenant soin d'éviter l'injection dans ou à proximité des nerfs et des vaisseaux sanguins. Le produit est une suspension contenant un adjuvant, agitez vigoureusement immédiatement avant utilisation pour obtenir un liquide trouble blanchâtre homogène dans le récipient du vaccin. Le vaccin doit être administré par injection intramusculaire. Les sites préférés sont la face antérolatérale de la cuisse chez le nourrisson ou le muscle deltoïde du haut du bras chez le jeune enfant. Le vaccin ne doit pas être injecté dans la région fessière. Ne pas administrer le Vaccin conjugué polysaccharidique pneumococcique (Adsorbé) (10-valent) par voie intraveineuse. Le vaccin ne doit pas être injecté par voie intradermique, sous-cutanée ou intraveineuse, car la sécurité et l'immunogénicité de ces voies n'ont pas été évaluées.

Une fois administré, les flacons multidoses doivent être conservés entre + 2°C et + 8°C. Les flacons multidoses du Vaccin conjugué polysaccharidique pneumococcique (Adsorbé) (10-valent) à partir desquels une ou plusieurs doses de vaccin ont été retirées au cours d'une séance de vaccination peuvent être utilisés au cours de séances de vaccination ultérieures pendant 28 jours au maximum pourvu que toutes les conditions suivantes soient remplies (telles que décrites dans la déclaration de politique de l'OMS: Manipulation des flacons de vaccin multidoses entamés, WHO/IVB/14.07):

- Le vaccin est actuellement préqualifié par l'OMS;
- La date jusqu'à 28 jours après l'ouverture du flacon est homologuée, conformément à ce qui a été déterminé par l'OMS.
- Un utilisation de préemption du vaccin n'est pas dépassée.
- Le flacon de vaccin a été et continuera d'être conservé aux températures recommandées par l'OMS ou le fabricant ; de plus, la pastille de contrôle du vaccin, s'il en est muni, est visible sur l'étiquette du vaccin et n'a pas dépassé le point limite d'utilisation, et le vaccin n'a pas été endommagé par le gel.

Le vaccin doit être inspecté visuellement pour la présence de toute particule étrangère et/ou variation de l'aspect physique avant l'administration. En cas de présence des particules ou de variation, il faut jeter le vaccin.

Calendrier de Vaccination:

Le vaccin conjugué polysaccharidique pneumococcique (Adsorbé) (10-valent) doit être administré en série principale de trois doses à l'âge de 6, 10 et 14 semaines ou à l'âge de 2, 3 et 4 mois ou à l'âge de 2, 4 et 6 mois, avec ou sans, selon le schéma possologique recommandé, une dose de rappel à l'âge de 9-10 ou à 12 à 15 mois. L'intervalle minimum entre les doses doit être de 4 semaines. Si une dose de rappel est administrée, il faut attendre au moins 6 mois après la dernière dose primaire.

Alternativement, le Vaccin Conjugué Polysaccharidique Pneumococcique (Adsorbé) (10-valent) est administré en primovaccination de deux doses avec une dose de rappel. La première dose peut être administrée dès l'âge de 6 semaines, et la deuxième dose à l'âge de 14 semaines. La troisième dose (rappel) est recommandée entre 9 et 18 mois.

Schéma possologique	Dose 1 ^{a,b}	Dose 2 ^b	Dose 3 ^b	Dose 4 ^{c,d}
3p+1	6 semaines	10 semaines	14 semaines	9-10 mois ou 12-15 mois
3p+0	6 semaines	10 semaines	14 semaines	-
2p+1	6 semaines	-	14 semaines	9-18 mois

- ^a La première dose pourrait être administrée dès l'âge de 6 semaines ou à l'âge de 2 mois.
^b L'intervalle recommandé entre les doses est de 4 à 8 semaines.
^c Une dose de rappel (quatrième dose) est recommandée au moins 6 mois après la dernière dose primaire et pourrait être administrée à partir de l'âge de 9 mois (préférentiellement entre 12 et 15 mois).
^d Une dose de rappel est recommandée à l'âge de 9-18 mois.

Pour les enfants qui ont dépassé l'âge prévu dans le calendrier routine pour le nourrisson, le programme suivant pour le Vaccin conjugué polysaccharidique pneumococcique (Adsorbé) (10-valent) est proposé:

Le calendrier de rattrapage pour les enfants de 7 mois à 2 ans n'ayant pas reçu le Vaccin conjugué polysaccharidique pneumococcique (Adsorbé) (10-valent):

Âge au moment de la première dose	Nombre total des doses de 0,5 ml
7-11 mois	3 ^a
12-24 mois	2 ^b

- a. Le calendrier de vaccination consiste de deux doses primaires de 0,5 ml avec un intervalle d'au moins 1 mois entre les doses. Une (troisième) dose de rappel est recommandée dans la deuxième année de la vie avec un intervalle d'au moins 2 mois après la dernière dose primaire.
b. Le calendrier de vaccination consiste de deux doses de 0,5 ml avec un intervalle d'au moins 2 mois entre les doses.

CONTREINDICATIONS :

Hypersensibilité aux composants du vaccin, y compris à l'anatoxine diphthérique.

AVERTISSEMENTS SPÉCIAUX :

