

Euvax B

VACCIN CONTRE L'HEPATITE B, RECOMBINANT

Le vaccin Euvax B est composé de particules hautement purifiées et non infectieuses de l'antigène d'enveloppe du virus de l'hépatite B (AgHBs) adsorbées sur des sels d'aluminium (adjuvant) et conserves avec du thiomersal. C'est un vaccin contre l'hépatite B à ADN recombinant dérivé de l'AgHBs produit grâce à la technologie de l'ADN recombinant dans des cellules levures (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*). Le vaccin est conforme aux normes de l'OMS relative aux vaccins contre l'hépatite B à ADN recombinant. Aucune substance d'origine humaine n'est utilisée pour la fabrication.

DESCRIPTION

Euvax B est une suspension blanche légèrement opalescente.

COMPOSITION

1 ml de suspension contient:

- Principe actif AgHBs purifié 20 µg
- Adjuvant: Gel d'hydroxyde d'aluminium (Al) 0.5 mg
- Conservateur: Thiomersal 0.01 mV%
- Expéditeur: Phosphate monobasique de potassium, Phosphate dibasique de sodium, Chlorure de sodium.

INDICATION ET UTILISATION

Immunisation contre l'infection due à tous les sous-types connus du virus de l'hépatite B.

POSOLOGIE ET VOIE D'ADMINISTRATION

Euvax B doit être administré par injection intramusculaire dans la face antérolatérale de la cuisse chez le nourrisson ou dans le muscle deltoid chez l'enfant ou chez l'adulte.

- Une dose pédiatrique (nouveau-nés, nourrissons et enfants jusqu'à l'âge de 15 ans inclus) a un volume de 0,5 ml et contient 10 µg d'AgHBs.

- Une dose pour adulte (16 ans ou plus) a un volume d'1,0 ml et contient 20 µg d'AgHBs.

Le schéma de vaccination consiste en trois doses de vaccin administrées selon le calendrier suivant:

- 1ère dose: date choisie
- 2ème dose: 1 mois après la première dose
- 3ème dose: 6 mois après la première dose

Dose de rappel : l'OMS recommande pas de dose de rappel car il a été montré qu'une primaire vaccination avec une série de 3 doses assure une protection pendant au moins 5 ans, même si les sujets vaccinés perdent leurs anticorps protecteurs avec le temps. Cette protection à long terme repose sur la mémoire immunitaire qui permet une réponse protectrice anamnestique après exposition au HBV. Cependant, de par le monde, certains programmes de vaccination locaux recommandent actuellement une dose de rappel, ces recommandations devraient être respectées.

Un schéma alternatif de 0,1 et 2 mois et un rappel à 12 mois peut être appliquée à certaines populations (exemple: les nouveau-nés de mères infectées par le virus de l'hépatite B, les personnes qui ont été ou ont pu être exposées au virus dans un passé proche, les personnes portant des zones à haut risque).

Une ou plusieurs dose(s) supplémentaire(s) peut/peuvent être nécessaires(s) chez les patients en hémodialyse ou souffrant d'un déficit immunitaire dans la mesure où les titres d'anticorps protecteurs (> 10 IU/l) peuvent ne pas être obtenus après la primo-vaccination.

En cas d'exposition connue ou suspectée au virus de l'hépatite B (exemple: nouveau-nés de mères infectées, autres personnes exposées par voie percutanée ou permucose), une première dose d'Euvax B accompagnée de la dose appropriée d'immunoglobuline peut être administrée. La réponse immunitaire anti-HBs peut être réduite et les titres doivent être suivis après l'immunisation des sujets immunodéprimés, si possible. Dans les pays où la transmission perinatale de l'hépatite B est fréquente, la première dose doit être administrée le plus vite possible après la naissance. Si la transmission perinatale n'est pas connue ou si l'accouplement à la naissance n'est pas réalisable, la première dose peut être administrée avec la première dose de DTP. La deuxième dose doit être administrée un mois après la première dose. La troisième dose doit être administrée un à douze mois après la deuxième dose. Le vaccin contre l'hépatite B peut être administré de manière sûre et efficace en même temps que les vaccins BCG, DTP, rougeole, antipoliomyélite (OPV ou IPV), Hib ou antimarial. Si le vaccin contre l'hépatite B est administré en même temps que d'autres vaccins, il doit être administré sur un site séparé. Il ne doit pas être mélangé dans le flacon ou la seringue avec un autre vaccin sauf s'il est fabriqué en tant que forme de produit combiné (exemples DTP+Hep B).

Tous les flacons multi-doses de vaccins ouverts pré-qualifiés par l'OMS doivent être jetés à la fin de la séance de vaccination ou dans les six heures suivant l'ouverture, selon la première éventualité, MOINS que le vaccin répond aux quatre critères énumérés ci-dessous. Si le vaccin répond aux quatre critères, le flacon ouvert peut être conservé et utilisé jusqu'à 28 jours après son ouverture. Les critères sont les suivants (OMS / IVB / 14.07).

1. Le vaccin est actuellement pré-qualifié par l'OMS.

2. Le vaccin est approuvé pour une utilisation jusqu'à 28 jours après l'ouverture du flacon, comme déterminé par l'OMS.

3. La date de péremption du vaccin n'est pas dépassée.

4. Le flacon de vaccin a été et continuera d'être conservé aux températures recommandées par l'OMS ou par le fabricant; en outre, le dispositif de surveillance du flacon, s'il y en a un, est visible sur l'étiquette du vaccin et n'a pas dépassé son point de rejet, et le vaccin n'a pas été endommagé par la congélation.

CONTRE-INDICATION

Le vaccin contre l'hépatite B est interdit chez les personnes présentant une hypersensibilité à un composant quelconque du vaccin Euvax B. Le vaccin ne fera pas de mal aux personnes qui sont ou ont été infectées par le virus HB. Les personnes infectées par le virus de l'immunodéficience humaine (VII), à la fois asymptomatiques et symptomatiques, devraient recevoir le vaccin contre l'hépatite B selon les calendriers standard.

ATTENTION - PRECAUTIONS D'UTILISATION

Précautions générales:

- L'administration d'Euvax B doit être repoussée pour les patients souffrant d'une maladie fébrile aigue grave.
- Chez les patients souffrant de sclérose en plaques, toute stimulation du système immunitaire peut conduire à une exacerbation des symptômes. Pour ces patients, les bénéfices de la vaccination doivent par conséquent être comparés aux risques de poussée de sclérose en plaques.
- Il est considéré que la protection par la vaccination ne peut pas être assurée chez les patients chez qui l'hépatite B est latente ou en évolution.
- Comme pour tous les vaccins injectables, un traitement médical approprié doit toujours être assuré rapidement en cas de réactions anaphylactiques rares après la vaccination.
- Agiter avant usage car un fin dépôt blanc avec un surnageant incolore clair peut se former pendant le stockage.
- Chez les bébés nés prématurément (<2,000 grammes), il est recommandé de vérifier le dosage des anticorps un mois après la troisième injection pour estimer le besoin d'une injection complémentaire.

- Il faut utiliser une seringue et une aiguille stériles pour chaque injection.

Grossesse et allaitement:

- Les effets de l'AgHBs sur le développement du fœtus n'ont pas été évalués, toutefois, comme pour tous les vaccins à virus inactifs, les risques pour le fœtus sont considérés comme négligeables. Euvax B ne doit être administré pendant la grossesse que si cela est vraiment nécessaire.

- Les effets, sur les nouveau-nés allaités au sein, de l'administration d'Euvax B à leur mère n'ont pas été évalués lors des études cliniques. Aucune contre-indication n'a été établie.

REACTION INDESIRABLES

Affections gastro-intestinales

Rare: nausées

Fréquent: douleurs abdominales, diarrhée, vomissements

Troubles généraux et anomalies au site d'administration

Rare: malaise, fatigue

Fréquent: fièvre, induration, œdème, sensibilité, inflammation

Infections et infestations

Peu fréquent: moniliasis, rhinitis

Investigation

Rare: augmentation transitoire des transaminases

Troubles du métabolisme et de la nutrition

Rare: anorexie

Affections musculo-squelettiques et systémiques

Rare: myalgie, arthrite

Affection du système nerveux

Très rare: névrite optique, paralysie faciale, syndrome de Guillain-Barré, aggravation de la sclérose en plaques

Rare: céphalées, vertiges

Réfréquent: pleurs anormaux, somnolence

Affections gynécologiques, puerperiales et périnales

Peu fréquent: ictere néonatal

Affections psychiatriques

Fréquent: insomnie, nervosité, irritabilité

Affection de la peau et du tissu sous-cutané

Rare: éruption erythémateuse, érythème

Peu fréquent: pityriasis rosea, éruption, éruption maculo-papulaire

Affections oculaires

Réfréquent: hématoïdes

STOCKAGE

Ne pas dépasser la date limite d'utilisation figurant sur le conditionnement extérieur.

A conserver entre +2°C et +8°C (dans un réfrigérateur). Ne pas congeler.

PRESENTATIONS

Flacon 5 ml x 10 flacons - flacon 10 ml x 10 flacons

Date de délivrance: 15.2.2017

Date révisée: 15.11.2019

HEPATITIS B VACCINE, RECOMBINANT
Euvax B consists of highly purified, non-infectious particles of Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) adsorbed onto aluminum salts as an adjuvant and preserved with thiomersal. It is a recombinant DNA hepatitis B vaccine derived from HBsAg produced by DNA recombinant technology in yeast cells (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*).

The vaccine meets the WHO requirements for recombinant hepatitis B vaccines. No substances of human origin are used in its manufacture.

DESCRIPTION

Euvax B is a white, slightly opalescent suspension.

COMPOSITION

1 ml of the above vaccine contains:

- Active ingredient: Purified HBsAg 20 µg
- Adjuvant: Aluminum Hydroxide Gel (as Al) 0.5 mg
- Preservative: Thiomersal 0.01 µV%
- Expedient: Potassium phosphate, monobasic, Sodium phosphate, dibasic, Sodium chloride.

INDICATION AND USAGE

Immunization against infection caused by all known subtypes of Hepatitis B virus.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Euvax B should be injected intramuscularly into the anterolateral aspect of the thigh in infants, or into the deltoid muscles of older children or adults.

- One pediatric dose (neonates, infants, and children aged up to and including 15 years of age) is 0.5 ml containing 10 µg of HBsAg.

- One adult dose (from 16 years) is 1.0 ml containing 20 µg of HBsAg.

The immunization regimen consists of three doses of vaccine given according to the following schedule:

- 1st dose: at elected date

- 2nd dose: 1 month after the first dose

- 3rd dose: 6 month after the first dose

Booster vaccination: the WHO does not recommend booster vaccination. It has been shown that 3 dose series of hepatitis B immunization protects for as long as 15 years, and that a protective anamnestic response occurs after exposure to HBV, even if protective antibodies have been lost over time. However, some local vaccination programmes worldwide currently include a recommendation for a booster dose, and these should be respected.

An alternative 0-, 1-, and 2-month schedule and a 12-month booster may be used in certain populations (e.g. neonates born from Hepatitis B-infected mothers, someone who has or might have been recently exposed to the virus, certain travellers to high-risk areas).

Additional dose(s) of vaccine may be required in hemodialysis or immunodeficient patients since protective antibody titers (> 10 IU/l) may not be obtained after the primary immunization course.

In case of a known or presumed exposure to the hepatitis B virus (e.g., neonates born of infected mothers, others experiencing percutaneous or per mucosal exposure), a first dose of Euvax B together with the appropriate dose of immunoglobulin can be given.

The anti-HBs immune response may be reduced and the titers should be followed up after immunization of immunocompromised individuals, where possible.

In countries where perinatal transmission of hepatitis B is common, the first dose should be given as soon as possible after birth. If perinatal transmission is uncommon, or if delivery at birth is not feasible, the first dose can be given with the first dose of DTP. The second dose should be administered one month after the first dose. The third dose should be administered one to twelve months after the second dose. Hepatitis B vaccine can be given safely and effectively at the same time as BCG, DTP, measles, polio vaccines (OPV or IPV), Hib, or yellow fever vaccines. If hepatitis B vaccine is given at the same time as other vaccines, it should be administered at a separate site. It should not be mixed in the vial or syringe with any other vaccine unless it is manufactured as a combined product (e.g. DTP+Hep B).

All opened WHO-prequalified multi-dose vials of vaccines should be discarded at the end of the immunization session, or within six hours of opening, whichever comes first, UNLESS the vaccine meets all

four of the criteria listed below. If the vaccine meets the four criteria, the opened vial can be kept and used for up to 28 days after opening. The criteria are as follows (WHO/IVB/4.07).

1. The vaccine is currently prequalified by WHO.

2. The vaccine is approved for use for up to 28 days after opening the vial, as determined by WHO.

3. The expiry date of the vaccine has not passed.

4. The vaccine 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.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Hepatitis B vaccine is contraindicated for use in persons with hypersensitivity to any component of Euvax B. The vaccine will not harm individuals currently or previously infected with HB virus. Individuals infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), both asymptomatic and symptomatic, should be immunized with hepatitis B vaccine according to standard schedules.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

General precautions:

- The administration of Euvax B should be postponed in patients suffering from acute severe febrile illness.

- In patients suffering from multiple sclerosis, any stimulation of the immune system can induce exacerbation of their symptoms.

Therefore, for these patients the benefits of vaccination against Hepatitis B should be weighed against the risks of exacerbation of multiple sclerosis.

Precautions for use:

- It is considered that protection cannot be obtained by vaccination in patients in latent or progressive state of Hepatitis B.

- As with all injectable vaccines, appropriate medical treatment should always be readily available in case of rare anaphylactic reactions following the administration of the vaccine.

Precautions for use:

- Shake before administration, since a fine white deposit with a clear colorless supernatant may form during storage.

- In preterm babies (<2,000 grams), it is advisable to check antibody titers one month after the third dose to assess the need for a booster dose.

- A sterile syringe and sterile needle should be used for each injection.

Pregnancy and lactation:

- The effect of the HBsAg on fetal development has not been assessed. However, as with all inactivated viral vaccines, the risks to the fetus are considered to be negligible. Euvax B should be used during pregnancy only when clearly needed.

- The effect on breast-fed infants of the administration of Euvax B to their mothers has not been evaluated in clinical studies. No contraindication has been established.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Gastrointestinal disorders

Rare: nausea

General disorders and administration site conditions

Rare: malaise, fatigue

Infections and infestations

Uncommon: moniliasis, rhinitis

Investigations

Rare: transient increase of transaminase

Metabolism and nutrition disorders

Common: anorexia

Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders

Rare: myalgia, arthritis

Nervous system disorders

Very rare: optic neuritis, facial palsy, Guillain-Barre syndrome, aggravation of disseminated sclerosis

Rare: headache, dizziness

Common: crying abnormal, somnolence

Pregnancy, puerperium and perinatal conditions

Uncommon: purpura neonatal

Psychiatric disorders

Common: insomnia, nervousness, irritability

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders

Common: rash erythematous, erythema

Uncommon: pityriasis rosea, rash, rash maculo-papular

Vascular disorders

Common: hematomas

STORAGE CONDITIONS

Do not exceed the expiry date stated on the external packaging.

Store between +2°C and +8°C (in a refrigerator). Do not freeze.

PRESENTATION

5 ml/vial x 10 vials - 10 ml/vial x 10 vials

Issue date: 15.2.2017

Revised date: 15.11.2019

VACUNA CONTRA LA HEPATITIS B, RECOMBINANTE

Euvax B está formado por partículas altamente purificadas no infecções de antígeno de superficie de la hepatitis B (HBsAg) adsorvidos en sales de aluminio como adyuvante y preservadoras con timerosal. Es una vacuna de ADN recombinante contra la hepatitis B derivada del HBsAg, producida por una tecnología de ADN recombinante aplicada sobre células de levadura (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*). La vacuna cumple con las exigencias de la OMS para las vacunas recombinantes contra la hepatitis B. En su elaboración no se utilizan sustancias de origen humano.

DESCRIPCIÓN

Euvax B es una suspensión blanca levemente opalescente.

COMPOSICIÓN

Cada 1 ml de vacuna contiene:

- Principio activo: AgHBs purificado 20 µg

- Adyuvante: Gel de hidroxido de aluminio (Al) 0.5 mg

- Como preservante: Timerosal 0.01 pV%

- Expediente: Fosfato de potasio, monobásico, Fosfato de sodio, dibásico, Cloruro de sodio.

INDICACIÓN Y USO

Indicación contra la infección causada por todos los subtipos conocidos del virus de la hepatitis B.

POSOLOGÍA Y ADMINISTRACIÓN

Euvax B se debe inyectar por vía intramuscular en el músculo deltoides en niños de más edad o en adultos.

- Una dosis pediátrica (recién nacidos, lactantes y niños de hasta 15 años) es 0.5 ml la cual contiene 10 µg de AgHBs.

- Una dosis para adultos (a partir de los 16 años) es 1.0 ml, la cual contiene 20 µg de AgHBs.

El régimen de inmunización consiste en 3 dosis de vacuna administradas en el siguiente calendario:

- 1ra dosis: en la fecha elegida

- 2da dosis: 1 mes después de la primera dosis

- 3ra dosis: 6 meses después de la primera dosis.

Vacunación de refuerzo: la OMS recomienda una vacunación de refuerzo, puesto que ha sido demostrado que una serie primaria de 3 dosis de la vacuna de hepatitis B protege por lo menos durante 15 años y que además, existe una respuesta anamnética, luego de una exposición al VHB, aunque los anticuerpos protectores se hayan perdido durante ese lapso de tiempo. Se debe tener en cuenta que algunos programas locales de vacunación, incluyen la recomendación de una dosis de refuerzo, y este debe ser repetido.

Un calendario alternativo a los 0, 1 y 2 meses con revacunación a los 12 meses puede ser utilizada en determinadas poblaciones (p.ej., recién nacidos de madres contagadas con hepatitis B, personas que

hayan estado o puedan haber estado recientemente expuestas a virus, viajeros a zonas de alto riesgo).

Una dosis adicional de vacuna puede ser necesaria en pacientes sometidos a hemodialisis o inmunodeficiencias cuando no sea posible

Euvax B Inj.

HEPATITIS B VACCINE, RECOMBINANT

Euvax B consists of highly purified, non-infectious particles of Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) adsorbed onto aluminum salts as an adjuvant and preserved with thimerosal. It is a recombinant DNA hepatitis B vaccine derived from HBsAg produced by DNA recombinant technology in yeast cells (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*).

The vaccine meets the WHO requirements for recombinant hepatitis B vaccines. No substances of human origin are used in its manufacture.

DESCRIPTION Euvax B is a white, slightly opalescent suspension.

COMPOSITION 1 ml of the above vaccine contains :

- Active ingredient : Purified HBsAg	20 µg
- Adjuvant : Aluminum Hydroxide Gel (as aluminum)	0.5 mg
- Preservative : Thimerosal	0.01 w/v%
- Excipients : Potassium phosphate, monobasic; Sodium phosphate, dibasic; Sodium chloride.	

INDICATION AND USAGE Immunization against infection caused by all known subtypes of Hepatitis B virus.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Euvax B should be injected intramuscularly into the anterolateral aspect of the thigh in infants, or into the deltoid muscles of older children or adults.

- One pediatric dose (neonates, infants, and children aged up to and including 15 years of age) is 0.5 ml containing 10 µg of HBsAg.

- One adult dose (from 16 years) is 1.0 ml containing 20 µg of HBsAg.

The immunization regimen consists of three doses of vaccine given according to the following schedule:

- 1st dose : at elected date
- 2nd dose : 1 month after the first dose
- 3rd dose : 6 months after the first dose

Booster vaccination : the WHO does not recommend booster vaccination, as it has been shown that 3 dose series of hepatitis B immunisation protects for as long as 15 years, and that a protective anamnestic response occurs after exposure to HBV, even if protective antibodies have been lost over time. However, some local vaccination programmes worldwide currently include a recommendation for a booster dose, and these should be respected.

An alternative 0, 1 and 2 months schedule and a 12 months booster can be used in certain populations (e.g. neonates born from Hepatitis B-infected mothers, someone who has or might have been recently exposed to the virus, certain travelers to high-risk areas).

Additional doses of vaccine may be required in hemodialysis or immunodeficient patients since protective anti-body titers (> 10 IU/l) may not be obtained after the primary immunization course.

In case of a known or presumed exposure to the hepatitis B virus (e.g., neonates born of infected mothers, others experiencing percutaneous or per mucosal exposure), a first dose of Euvax B together with the appropriate dose of immunoglobulin can be given. The anti-HBs immune response may be reduced and the titers should be followed up after immunization of immunocompromised individuals, where possible.

In countries where perinatal transmission of hepatitis B is common, the first dose should be given as soon as possible after birth. If perinatal transmission is uncommon, or if delivery at birth is not feasible, the first dose can be given with the first dose of DTP. The second dose should be administered one month after the first dose. The third dose should be administered one to twelve months after the second dose. Hepatitis B vaccine can be given safely and effectively at the same time as BCG, DTP, measles, polio vaccines (OPV or IPV), Hib, or yellow fever vaccines. If hepatitis B vaccine is given at the same time as other vaccines, it should be administered at a separate site. It should not be mixed in the vial or syringe with any other vaccine unless it is manufactured as a combined product (e.g. DTP-Hep B).

All opened WHO-prequalified multi-dose vials of vaccines should be discarded at the end of the immunization session, or within six hours of opening, whichever comes first, UNLESS the vaccine meets all four of the criteria listed below. If the vaccine meets the four criteria, the opened vial can be kept and used for up to 28 days after opening. The criteria are as follows (WHO/IVB/14/07).

1. The vaccine is currently prequalified by WHO.

2. The vaccine is approved for use for up to 28 days after opening the vial, as determined by WHO.

3. The expiry date of the vaccine has not passed.

4. 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.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Hepatitis B vaccine is contraindicated for use in persons with hypersensitivity to any component of Euvax B. The vaccine will not harm individuals currently or previously infected with HB virus. Individuals infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), both asymptomatic and symptomatic, should be immunized with hepatitis B vaccine according to standard schedules.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

General precautions :

- The administration of Euvax B should be postponed in patients suffering from acute severe febrile illness.
- In patients suffering from multiple sclerosis, any stimulation of the immune system can induce exacerbation of their symptoms. Therefore, for these patients the benefits of vaccination against Hepatitis B should be weighed against the risks of exacerbation of multiple sclerosis. (see Adverse Reactions).
- It is considered that protection cannot be obtained by vaccination in patients in latent or progressive state of Hepatitis B.
- As with all injectable vaccines, appropriate medical treatment should always be readily available in case of rare anaphylactic reactions following the administration of the vaccine.

Precautions for usage :

- Shake before administration, since a fine white deposit with a clear colorless supernatant may form during storage.
- In preterm babies (<2,000 grams), it is advisable to check antibody titers one month after the third dose to assess the need for a booster dose.
- A sterile syringe and sterile needle should be used for each injection.

Pregnancy and lactation :

- The effect of the HBsAg on foetal development has not been assessed. However, as with all inactivated viral vaccines, the risks to the foetus are considered to be negligible. Euvax B should be used during pregnancy only when clearly needed.
- The effect on breast-fed infants of the administration of Euvax B to their mothers has not been evaluated in clinical studies. No contraindication has been established.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Gastro/Intestinal disorders

Rare: nausea

Common: abdominal pain, diarrhea, vomiting

General disorders and administration site conditions

Rare: malaise, fatigue

Common: fever, induration, edema, tenderness, inflammation

Very common: injection site pain

Infections and infestations

Uncommon: moniliasis, rhinitis

Investigations

Rare: transient increase of transaminase

Metabolism and nutrition disorders

Common: anorexia

Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders

Rare: myalgia, arthritis

STORAGE CONDITIONS

Do not exceed the expiry date stated on the external packaging.

Store between +2°C and +8°C (in a refrigerator). Do not freeze.

PRESENTATIONS

5 ml/vial x 10 vials - 10 ml/vial x 10 vials

Issuance date: 26. 1. 2017

Revised date: 30. 12. 2019

VACINA CONTRA HEPATITE B, RECOMBINATE

Euvax B consiste de partículas atenuadas do antígeno de superfície (HBsAg) do vírus da Hepatite B, altamente purificadas, adsorvidas em sal de alumínio, como adjuvante e conservado em timerosol. Euvax B é uma vacina recombinante em cultura hepática B, derivada do HBsAg, produzida através da tecnologia do DNA recombinante em cultura de células (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*).

A vacina se encontra de acordo com as exigências da OMS para vacinas recombinantes contra hepatite B. Nenhuma substância de origem humana é usada na sua fabricação.

DESCRIÇÃO Euvax B é uma suspensão de coloração branca, levemente opalescente.

COMPOSIÇÃO Cada 1 ml da vacina contém :

- Ingrediente ativo : HBsAg altamente purificado	20 µg
- Adjuvante : Hidróxido de alumínio, Gel (como alumínio)	0.5 mg
- Conservante : Timerosol	0.01 pL%
- Excipientes : Fosfato de potássio mono-básico, Fosfato de sódio di-básico, Cloreto de sódio.	

INDICAÇÕES Imunização ativa contra infecções por todos os subtipos conhecidos do vírus da Hepatite B.

DOSE & ADMINISTRAÇÃO

O Euvax B deve ser injetado por via intramuscular na região anterolateral da coxa em bebês ou nos músculos deltoideas de crianças mais velhas ou adultos.

- Uma dose pediátrica (recém-nascidos, bebês e crianças com até, e inclusive, 15 anos de idade) é de 0.5 ml contendo 10 µg de HBsAg.

- Uma dose para adultos (a partir de 16 anos) é de 1.0 ml contendo 20 µg de HBsAg.

A terapia de imunização consiste de 3 doses de vacina, administradas de acordo com o seguinte esquema :

- 1^ª dose : na data da escolha

- 2^ª dose : 1 mês após a primeira dose

- 3^ª dose : 6 meses após a primeira dose

vacinação de reforço : a OMS não recomenda doses de reforço da vacina, já que foi demonstrado que uma série de 3 doses de vacina contra Hepatite B protege por 15 anos e que existe resposta imunológica após a exposição ao VHB, mesmo se anticorpos protetores tiverem sido perdidos ao longo do tempo. Entretanto, alguns programas locais de vacinação em todo o mundo atualmente incluem a recomendação para uma dose de reforço, e isso deve ser respeitado.

Um esquema alternativo de 0, 1 e 2 meses com dose simples de reforço após 12 meses da primeira dose, pode ser utilizado em certos grupos (ex.: neonatos nascidos de mães infectadas com o vírus da Hepatite B, pessoas que tenham sido recentemente expostas ao vírus, pessoas que tenham viajado para áreas de alto risco).

Doses adicionais da vacina podem ser necessárias para hemodialisados ou para pacientes com imunodeficiência uma vez que os títulos de anticorpos necessários (> 10 U.I/L) podem não ser alcançados após o fim do ciclo de imunização primária.

Em caso de exposição conhecida ou presumida ao vírus da hepatite B (por exemplo, recém-nascidos de mães infectadas, outros que tiveram exposição percutânea ou per mucosa), pode ser dada uma primeira dose de Euvax B juntamente com a dose apropriada de imunoglobulina. A resposta imunológica anti-HBs pode ser reduzida e os títulos devem ser acompanhados após a imunização de indivíduos imunocomprometidos, quando possível.

Nos países em que a transmissão perinatal da hepatite B é comum, a primeira dose deve ser administrada o mais rápido possível após o nascimento. Se a transmissão perinatal da hepatite B for comum, a primeira dose deve ser administrada um mês após a primeira dose. A terceira dose deve ser administrada um a doze meses após a segunda dose. A vacina contra hepatite B pode ser administrada com segurança e eficácia ao mesmo tempo que as vacinas contra BCG, DTP, sarampo, poliomielite (OPV ou IPV), Hib, ou febre amarela. Se a vacina contra a hepatite B for administrada ao mesmo tempo que outras vacinas, ela deve ser administrada em um local separado. Não deve ser misturada no frasco ou na seringa com qualquer outra vacina, a menos que seja fabricada como um produto combinado (por exemplo, DTP-Hep B).

Todos os frascos abertos de doses múltiplas de vacinas pré-qualificados pela OMS devem ser descartados no final da sessão de imunização ou dentro de seis horas após a abertura, o que ocorrer primeiro. A MENOS QUE a vacina atenda a todos os quatro critérios listados abaixo. Se a vacina atender aos quatro critérios, o frasco aberto pode ser mantido e usado por até 28 dias após a abertura. Veja os critérios a seguir (OMS/IVB/14/07).

1. No momento, a vacina é pré-qualificada pela OMS.

2. A vacina é aprovada para uso por até 28 dias após a abertura do frasco, conforme determinado pela OMS.

3. O prazo de validade da vacina não venceu.

4. O frasco da vacina é, e continuará, armazenado nas temperaturas recomendadas pela OMS ou pelo fabricante; além disso, o monitor do frasco da vacina, se houver, está visível no rótulo da vacina e não passou do ponto de descarte, e a vacina não foi danificada pelo congelamento.

CONTRA-INDICAÇÕES

Vacina contra a hepatite B

é contra-indicada para utilização em pessoas com hipersensibilidade a qualquer componente de Euvax B. A vacina não irá prejudicar indivíduos actualmente ou anteriormente infectados com o vírus HB. Os indivíduos infectados com o vírus da Imunodeficiência Humana (VIH), tanto assintomático como sintomático, devem ser imunizados com a vacina contra a hepatite B de acordo com os esquemas padrão.

PRECAUÇÕES

Precauções Gerais :

A administração de Euvax B deve ser protelada nos pacientes em estado febril agudo.

Em pacientes sofrendo de esclerose múltipla, qualquer estimulação do sistema imune pode induzir uma exacerbação dos sintomas. Assim, para estes pacientes os benefícios da vacinação contra Hepatite B deve ser pesada tendo em vista os riscos de exacerbação da esclerose múltipla (vide Reações Adversas).

Uma imunização profilática não pode ser obtida através de vacinação nos pacientes em estado latente ou progressivo de Hepatite B.

- Como para todas vacinas, atenção médica apropriada deve ser prontamente disponibilizada ao paciente em caso de reações anafiláticas, decorrentes da administração da vacina.

Precauções para uso :

- Agite antes de administrar, homogeneizando a suspensão, já que um fino precipitado branco acompanhado de um claro sobrenadante, pode se formar devido ao armazenamento.

- Em bebés prematuros (<2,000 gramas), é aconselhável verificar os títulos de anticorpos um mês após a terceira dose para avaliar a necessidade de uma dose de reforço.

- Uma seringa e agulha estéreis devem ser usadas para cada injeção.

Gravidez e lactação :

- O efeito do HBsAg no desenvolvimento fetal não foi avaliado. Como em todas as vacinas contendo vírus atenuados, os riscos para o feto são considerados pouco significativos. No entanto, Euvax B deve ser usado durante a gravidez somente quando estritamente necessário.

- O efeito da administração de Euvax B em mães durante o período de lactação não foi avaliado em estudos clínicos. Nenhuma contra-indicação foi estabelecida.

REAÇÕES ADVERSAS

Problemas gastrointestinais

Raro: náusea

Frequentes: dor abdominal, diarreia, vômito

Problemas gerais e alterações no local da administração

Raros: mal-estar, fadiga

Frequentes: febre, enrijecimento, edema, sensibilidade, inflamação

Muito frequentes: dor no local da injeção

Infeções e Infestações

Pouco frequentes: monilíase, rinite

Investigações

Raro: aumento transitório da transaminase

Distúrbios metabólicos e nutricionais

Frequente: anorexia

Distúrbios músculosqueléticos e dos tecidos conjuntivos

Raros: mialgia, artrite

CONDIÇÕES DE AMAZENAMENTO

Não ultrapassar a data de validade gravada na embalagem.

Armazenar sob refrigeração entre 2°C and 8°C. Não congelar.

APRESENTAÇÕES

- Caixa contendo 10 frascos-ampola com 5 ml de vacina

- Caixa contendo 10 frascos-ampola com 10 ml de vacina

Fab/Manuf.

LG Chem

[Factory 1]129, Seokam-ro, Iksan-si, Jeollabuk-do, Korea

[Factory 2]151, Osongsaengmyeong1-ro, Osong-eup, Heungdeok-gu, Cheongju-si, Chungcheongbuk-do, Korea

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