



SERUM INSTITUTE OF INDIA PVT. LTD.

Sii MEASLES VACCINE Live Attenuated, (Freeze-Dried) Vaccinum morbillorum vivum

DESCRIPTION

Measles vaccine, live, attenuated (freeze-dried) is prepared from the Edmonston strain measles virus which has been further attenuated by twenty two passages on human diploid cells (HDC) and is known as the Edmonston-Zagreb strain. The virus in the final vaccine is also propagated on HDC and is from the second cell culture passage from the seed virus. The vaccine is lyophilized and is provided with diluent. The product has the appearance of a yellowish-white dry cake. The vaccine meets the requirements of W.H.O. when tested by the methods outlined in W.H.O., TRS 840 (1994).

POTENCY

Each single human dose when reconstituted in a volume of 0.5 ml contains not less than 1000 CCID₅₀ of live virus particles. Stability data has shown that the freeze-dried vaccine retains the potency of 1000 CCID₅₀ per dose after 1 week at 37°C.

INDICATIONS

For active immunization against measles. A single dose of measles vaccine is sufficient to provide prolonged immunity to infection. In countries where the incidence and mortality from measles is high in the first year of life, the recommended age for immunization against measles is as soon as possible at 9 months of age (270 days). In countries where infection occurs later in life (due to sustained high vaccine coverage), the age of immunisation can be moved to 12-15 months. Countries where measles is less of a problem may decide on a later date for immunization. The vaccine is also recommended for use in children and adolescents with no evidence of vaccination or measles infection. The vaccine can also be administered to children and adolescents who have been vaccinated before or have had measles infection earlier. Measles vaccine can be safely and effectively given simultaneously with DTP, DT, TT, Td, BCG, Polio vaccine (OPV and IPV), Haemophilus influenzae type b, Hepatitis B, Yellow fever vaccine and Vitamin A supplementation.

ADMINISTRATION AND DOSAGE

The vaccine should be reconstituted only with the entire diluent supplied (sterile water for injections) using a sterile syringe and needle. With gentle shaking the dried cake is easily dissolved. After reconstitution the vaccine should be used immediately. A single dose of 0.5 ml should be administered by deep subcutaneous injection into the anterolateral aspect of upper thigh in infants and upper arm in older children. If the vaccine is not used immediately then it should be stored in the dark at 2-8°C for no longer than 6 hours. Any opened container remaining at the end of a session (within six hours of reconstitution) should be discarded. The vaccine vial monitor (see figure), for this type of vaccine is attached to the vial cap and should be discarded when the vaccine is being reconstituted.

The diluent supplied is specially designed for use with the vaccine. Only this diluent must be used to reconstitute the vaccine. Do not use diluents from other types of vaccine or for Measles vaccine from other manufacturers. Water for injections must NOT be used for this purpose. Using an incorrect diluent may result in damage to the vaccine and/or serious reactions to those receiving the vaccine. Diluent must not be frozen, but should be kept cool.

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

ADVERSE REACTIONS

The measles vaccine may cause within 24 hours of vaccination mild pain and tenderness at the injection site. In most cases, they spontaneously resolve within two to three days without further medical attention. A mild fever can occur in 5-15% of vaccines 7 to 12 days after vaccination and last for 1-2 days. Rash occurs in approximately 2% of recipients, usually starting 7-10 days after vaccination and lasting 2 days. The mild side effects occur less frequently after the second dose of a measles-containing vaccine and tend to occur only in person not protected by the first dose. Encephalitis has been reported following measles vaccination at a frequency of approximately one case per million doses administered although a causal link is not proven. In susceptible individuals the vaccine may very rarely cause allergic reactions like urticaria, pruritis and allergic rash within 24 hours of vaccination.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Due to the risk of inactivation, the measles vaccine should not be given within the 6 weeks, and if it is possible the 3 months, after an injection of immunoglobulins or blood product containing immunoglobulins (blood, plasma).

For the same reason, immunoglobulins should not be administered within the two weeks after the vaccination.

Tuberculin positive individuals may transitionally become tuberculin negative after vaccination.

CONTRAINdications and WARNINGS

There are few contraindications to the administration of measles vaccine. Individuals receiving corticosteroids, other immuno-suppressive drugs or undergoing radio-therapy may not develop an optimal immune response. The vaccine should not be given in acute infectious diseases, leukaemia,

severe anaemia and other severe diseases of the blood system, severe impairment of the renal function, decompensated heart disease, following administration of gammaglobulin or blood transfusions. Persons with a history of an anaphylactic reaction to any component of the vaccine should not be vaccinated. There are extremely rare reports of hypersensitivity reactions with MMR vaccines in individuals who are allergic to cow's milk. Such individuals should not receive the vaccine. Low-grade fever, mild respiratory infections or diarrhoea, and other minor illness should not be considered as contraindications. It is particularly important to immunize children with malnutrition, alkylating agents or anti-metabolites, or in persons who are receiving immunosuppressive therapeutic radiation.

IMMUNE DEFICIENCY

Children with known or suspected HIV infection are at increased risk of severe measles and should be offered measles vaccine as early as possible. Measles vaccine is contraindicated in persons who are severely immunocompromised as a result of a congenital immune disorder, HIV infection, advanced leukemia or lymphoma, severe malignant disease, or treatment with high-dose steroids, alkylating agents or anti-metabolites, or in persons who are receiving immunosuppressive therapeutic radiation.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE

IT IS IMPORTANT TO PROTECT BOTH THE LIOPHILIZED AND RECONSTITUTED VACCINE FROM THE LIGHT.

The vaccine should be stored in the dark at 2-8°C. For long term storage a temperature of -20°C is recommended for the lyophilized vaccine. Protect from light. The diluent should not be frozen, but should be kept cool.

SHelf LIFE

24 months from the date of last satisfactory potency test, if stored in a dark place at a temperature between 2-8°C.

PRESERVATION

1 dose/vial plus diluent (0.5 ml)
2 dose/vial plus diluent (1 ml)
5 dose/vial plus diluent (2.5 ml)
10 dose/vial plus diluent (5 ml)

THE VACCINE VIAL MONITOR (Optional)

- Inner square lighter than outer circle.
If the expiry date has not passed, USE the vaccine.
- At a later time, inner square still lighter than outer circle.
If the expiry date has not passed, USE the vaccine.
- Discard point:
Inner square matches colour of outer circle.
DO NOT use the vaccine.
- Beyond the discard point:
Inner square darker than outer ring.
DO NOT use the vaccine.

Vaccine Vial Monitors (VVMs) are on the cap of Measles Vaccine Live Attenuated 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 render the vaccine beyond an acceptable level.

The interpretation of the VVM is as follows: 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 ring, then the vaccine can be used. As soon as the colour of the central square is the same colour as the ring or of a darker colour than the ring, then the vial should be discarded.

MOST IMPORTANT WARNING

1. Please ensure that the vaccine is administered by subcutaneous route only. In rare cases anaphylactic shock can occur following intramuscular injection and for such cases emergency preparedness for 1-10mg adrenaline injection ready to be injected intramuscularly or subcutaneously. 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 (0.01ml/kg of 1:1000 injection). Single paediatric dose should not exceed 0.5 mg (0.5 ml). This will help in tackling the anaphylactic shock/reactive effectively.

2. The mainstay in the treatment of severe anaphylaxis is the prompt use of adrenaline, which can be life-saving. It should be used at the first suspicion of anaphylaxis. As with the use of all vaccines the vaccine should remain under observation for not less than 30 minutes for possibility of occurrence of rapid allergic reactions. Hydrocortisone and antihistamines should also be available in addition to supportive measures such as oxygen inhalation.



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

200009287

Reason for issue: Addition of "PVT." in Co. Name

Specification: To be printed on bible paper 40 gsm.

Customer: WHO/UNICEF/PAHO

Product: MEASLES VACCINE Live
Attenuated, (Freeze-Dried)

Colour: Pantone 151C and 072C

Item Code number: 20000928/7

Specification No.:

Artwork made to: 100%

Supercedes Item Code: 20000928/6

Dimensions: 353 x 247 mm

PACKAGING
DEVELOPMENT

QUALITY
CONTROL

REGULATORY
AFFAIRS

MEDICAL
DEPARTMENT

QUALITY
ASSURANCE

File Name: E:\Packaging artworks as on 090212\Artworks SII Pvt Ltd 231015\Insert\WHO\MMR group rev\Measles 3\ang insert.cdr
035 5205/8/F3

Rev. on: 01.01.16

Sii VACUNA ANTISARAMPIONOSA, Viva, Atenuada (Liofilizada) Vaccinum morbillorum Vivum

DESCRIPCIÓN

La Vacuna Antisarampionosa viva, atenuada (Liofilizada) se prepara utilizando la cepa Edmonston del virus de sarampion que ha sido adicionalmente atenuado mediante veintidós pasajes en las células diploides humanas (CHSE) que se conoce como la cepa Edmonston-Zagreb. El virus en la vacuna también se propaga en las CHSE durante el segundo pasaje del cultivo celular de la semilla viral. La vacuna es liofilizada y está provista con diluyente. El producto tiene el aspecto de una pastilla seca blancamarillenta. La vacuna cumple con los requisitos de la O.M.S. cuando se la comprueba según los métodos de 1000 CCID₅₀ por dosis después de una semana a 37°C.

POTENCIA

Cada dosis humana al ser reconstituida en un volumen de 0.5 ml contiene no menos de 1000 CCID₅₀ de partículas del virus vivo. Los datos de estabilidad muestran que la vacuna liofilizada retiene una potencia de 1000 CCID₅₀ por dosis después de una semana a 37°C.

INDICACIONES
Para la inmunización activa contra el sarampion. Una sola dosis de la vacuna contra el sarampion es suficiente para proporcionar la inmunidad prolongada a la infección. En países en los que la frecuencia del sarampion y la mortalidad debida a él en el primer año de la vida son muy elevadas, la edad recomendada de inmunización contra el sarampion es inmediatamente después de los 9 meses (270 días) de edad. En los países en que la infección tiende a ocurrir más tarde en la vida (debido al mayor aislamiento sostenido de la vacuna), la edad para la inmunización puede ser extendida a los 12-15 meses. En los países en los que el sarampion predomina en la infancia, la vacuna contra el sarampion es la mejor forma de inmunización. Se recomienda la vacuna también para uso en niños y adolescentes sin evidencia de la vacunación o la infección de sarampion. La vacuna también puede ser administrada en niños y adolescentes que han sido vacunados antes o que han sufrido una infección de sarampion antes. La vacuna contra el sarampion puede ser administrada segura y eficazmente simultáneamente con las vacunas contra la fiebre amarilla y suplementos de la Vitamina A.

ADMINISTRACIÓN Y POSOLOGÍA

La vacuna debe ser reconstituida únicamente con entero el diluyente provisto (agua estéril para inyecciones) usando Jeringa y agua estériles. Al sacudir suavemente la pastilla se desuelve fácilmente. La vacuna debe ser administrada inmediatamente después de la reconstitución. Una dosis única de 0.5 ml debe ser administrada por inyección profunda en el músculo antero-lateral del muslo superior en bebés y en el brazo superior en niños mayores. Si no se utiliza la vacuna inmediatamente se la debe guardar en la oscuridad a 2-8°C por no más de 6 horas. Cualquier frasco que haya abierto al final de la sesión (dentro de 6 horas de la reconstitución) debe ser descartado. El sensor de control del frasco de este tipo de vacuna se encuentra adherido a la tapa y debe desecharse al reconstituir la vacuna.

El diluyente que se ha suministrado especialmente para ser usado con la vacuna. Se debe usar únicamente este diluyente para reconstituir la vacuna. No utilizar otros diluyentes de otros tipos de vacunas o diluyentes para la vacuna MR, fabricados por otros fabricantes. El agua para inyecciones NO debe ser usado para este propósito. El uso de un diluyente incorrecto puede resultar en daños a la vacuna y/o reacciones severas en las personas recibiendo la vacuna. El diluyente no debe ser congelado pero se la debe mantener fría.

La vacuna se vacuna contra el sarampion debe examinarse visualmente para averiguar cualquier materia particulada o variación de aspectos físicos antes de la administración. En caso de que se observe uno u otro, desechar el diluyente o la vacuna reconstituida.

REAACCIONES ADVERSAS

La vacuna no se considera que produzca graves reacciones adversas dentro de 24 horas de la vacunación, dolor leve, sensibilidad y eritema al tacto de la inyección. En la mayoría de los casos se resuelven espontáneamente dentro de dos o tres días sin la necesidad de atención médica. Puede ocurrir la fiebre leve en 5-15% de los vacunados 7 a 12 días después de la vacunación y persiste durante 1-2 días, erupción ocurre en aproximadamente 2% de vacunados, normalmente empezando 7-10 días y permanece 2 días. Los efectos secundarios leves ocurren con menor frecuencia después de la segunda dosis de una vacuna que contiene el sarampion y se consideran parte normal de la respuesta a la vacunación. No se han comunicado casos de encefalitis después de la vacunación contra el sarampion con frecuencia de aproximadamente un caso en un millón de dosis administradas aunque no se haya comprobado una relación causal. En individuos susceptibles la vacuna puede muy raramente causar reacciones alérgicas como la urticaria, prurito y erupciones cutáneas alérgicas dentro de 24 horas después de la vacunación.

INTERACCIONES DE LA DROGA

Debido al riesgo de la desactivación, la vacuna contra el sarampion no debe ser administrada dentro de las 6 semanas, y si fuera posible, los 3 meses, de la inyección de immunoglobulinas o de un producto sanguíneo que contiene immunoglobulinas (sangre, plasma).

Por esta misma razón no se debe administrar las immunoglobulinas por dos semanas después de la vacunación.

Los individuos tuberculina-positivos pueden volverse en tuberculina-negativos temporalmente después de la vacunación.

CONTRAINdicaciones Y ADVERTENCIAS

Hay pocas contraindicaciones en la administración de la vacuna contra el sarampion. Puede ser que los

