

**Corporate Plant
Format**

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**Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Hepatitis B and
Haemophilus influenzae type b Conjugate Vaccine Adsorbed**

DESCRIPTION
Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Hepatitis B and Haemophilus Influenzae type b Conjugate Vaccine Adsorbed is supplied by Serum Institute of India Pvt. Ltd., is a homogeneous liquid containing purified diphtheria and tetanus toxoids, inactivated whooping cough (pertussis) organisms, highly purified, non-infectious particles of hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) and H10 component as a bacterial adjuvant vaccine containing highly purified, non-infectious Haemophilus Influenzae type b (Hib) capsular polysaccharide chemically conjugated to a protein (Tetanus Toxoid). Surface antigen of the Hepatitis B virus (HBV) is obtained by culturing genetically engineered *Haemophilus polymorpha* yeast cells having the surface antigen gene of the Hepatitis B virus. The Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) expressed in the cells of *Haemophilus polymorpha* is purified through several chemical steps using recombinant DNA procedures. Tetanoid is adsorbed as preservative.
The Hib polysaccharide is prepared from capsular polysaccharide of *H. influenzae* type b strain and after activation is coupled to Tetanus Toxoid.
The vaccine meets the requirements of W.H.O. and B.P. when tested by the methods outlined in W.H.O., TRS. 980 (2014), 978 (2013), 897 (2000) and B.P.
Each dose of 0.5 ml contains
Diphtheria Toxoid ≤ 25 IU (≥ 30 IU)
Tetanus Toxoid ≥ 25 IU (≥ 40 IU)
B. pertussis (whole cell) ≥ 16 DU (≥ 4.0 DU)
HBsAg (rDNA) ≥ 10 mcg
Purified capsular Hib Polysaccharide (PPH)
Conjugated to Tetanus Toxoid (carrier protein) ≥ 10 mcg
Adsorbed on Aluminium Phosphate, Al⁺⁺⁺ ≥ 1.25 mg
Preservative: Thimerosal 0.005 %
*The lower fiducial limit (P-0.95) of the estimated potency is not less than 2.0 IU.

Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Hepatitis B and Haemophilus influenzae type b Conjugate Vaccine Adsorbed does not prevent Hepatitis caused by other agents different from HBV (as via virus A, C, and E) but it is considered effective in preventing Hepatitis caused by the delta agent. Hib vaccine does not protect against disease due to other types of *H. influenzae* nor against meningitis caused by other organisms.

INDICATIONS
Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Hepatitis B and Haemophilus Influenzae type b Conjugate Vaccine Adsorbed is indicated for the active immunization of infants, at or above the age of 6 weeks against Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, Hepatitis B and Haemophilus influenzae type b.
In young children the EPR recommends as many antigens as possible to be administered at a single visit.
Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Hepatitis B and Haemophilus influenzae type b Conjugate Vaccine Adsorbed should NOT be used for the birth dose.
In countries where pertussis is of particular danger to young infants, the combination vaccine should be started as soon as possible with the first dose given as early as 6 weeks, and two subsequent doses given at 4-week intervals.
The Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Hepatitis B and Haemophilus influenzae type b Conjugate Vaccine Adsorbed can be given safely and effectively at the same time as BCG, measles, zoster (OPV or IPV), and yellow fever vaccines and vitamin A supplementation. If Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Hepatitis B and Haemophilus influenzae type b Conjugate Vaccine Adsorbed is given at the same time as other vaccines, it should be administered at a separate site. It should be mixed in the vial or syringe with any other vaccine unless it is licensed for use as a combined product.

DOSEAGE
For active immunization of infants and pre-school children, it is recommended that three intramuscular injections of 0.5 ml be administered with an interval of four weeks between doses. Although the minimum age for first dose of primary immunization is two months it is now recommended to be given at 6 weeks of age. A booster dose of DTPw and Haemophilus Influenzae type b Conjugate Vaccine can be given at the age of 15-18 months.
A reinforcing injection of DTPw vaccine should be administered at 5 years of age (i.e. at the time of school entry). IAP (Indian Academy of Pediatrics) recommends that whenever combination vaccines are available they can be substituted for monovalent formulations in the national immunization schedule wherever indicated.

ADMINISTRATION
Do not inject subcutaneously or intravenously.
The liquid vaccine vial should be shaken before use to homogenize the suspension. The vaccine should be injected intramuscularly. The anterolateral aspect of the upper thigh is the preferred site of injection, or into the deltoid muscle of older children or adults. An injection into a child's buttocks may cause injury to the sciatic nerve and is not recommended. It must not be injected into the skin as this may give rise to local reaction. One paediatric dose is 0.5 ml. A sterile syringe and needle must be used for the injection. The vaccine should be administered by intramuscular injection.
Another injection if co-administered with Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Hepatitis B and Haemophilus influenzae type b Conjugate Vaccine Adsorbed should be made at a different site. Only sterile needles and syringes should be used for each injection.
Once opened, multi-dose vials should be kept between +2°C and +8°C. Multi-dose vials of Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Hepatitis B and Haemophilus influenzae type b Conjugate Vaccine Adsorbed from which one or more doses of vaccine have been removed during an immunization session 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 MS14/07 (2014).
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 of the vaccine 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.

CONTRAINDICATIONS
Known hypersensitivity to any component of the vaccine, or a severe reaction to a previous dose of the combination vaccine or any of its constituents is an absolute contraindication to subsequent doses of the combination vaccine or the specific vaccine known to have provoked an adverse reaction. There are few contraindications to the first dose of DTP - B or abnormal central signs in the newborn period or other serious neurological abnormality are contraindications to the pertussis component. In this case, the vaccines should not be given as a combination vaccine but DTP should be given instead of DTP and Hep B and Hib vaccines given separately. The vaccine will not harm individuals currently or previously infected with the Hepatitis B virus.

WARNINGS
Due to the long incubation period of Hepatitis B (upto 6 months or more), cases where prior exposure to Hepatitis B virus has taken place, vaccination may not be effective.
If any of the following events occur in response to DTPs the decision to give subsequent doses of vaccine containing the pertussis component should be carefully considered. There may be circumstances, such as a high incidence of pertussis, when the potential benefits outweigh possible risks, particularly since these events are not associated with permanent sequelae.
• Temperature 40.5°C (105°F) or more within 48 hours of a dose unexplained by another cause.
• Collapse or shock-like state (hypotensive-hyporesponsive episode) within 48 hours.
• Persistent, inconsolable crying lasting 3 hours or more occurring within 48 hours.
• Convulsions with or without fever occurring within three days or a temperature of 39.4°C (103°F) following a prior dose of tetanus based usually have high serum tetanus antitoxin levels and should not be given even emergency doses of Td more frequently than every 10 years even if they have a wound that is neither clean nor minor.
DTP should not be given to children with any coagulation disorder, including thrombocytopenia that would contraindicate intramuscular injection unless the potential benefit clearly outweighs the risk of administration.
Recent studies suggest that infants and children with a history of convulsions in first-degree family members (i.e. siblings and

parents) have a 3.2 fold increased risk for neurologic events compared DTP vaccine and permanent neurologic damage. Infants and children with recognized possible or potential underlying neurologic conditions seem to be at enhanced risk for the appearance of manifestation of the underlying neurologic disorder within two or three days following vaccination.
The administration of DTP to children with proven or suspected underlying neurologic disorders that are not actively evolving must be decided on an individual basis.

PRECAUTIONS
Prior to an injection of any vaccine, all known precautions should be taken to prevent adverse reactions. This includes a review of the patient's history with respect to possible sensitivity and any previous adverse reactions to the vaccine or similar vaccines. Previous immunization history, current health status and a current knowledge of the literature concerning the use of the vaccine under consideration. Immunosuppressed children may not respond.
Prior to administration of DTPw or Hib, health care personnel should inform the guardian of the child the benefits and risks of immunization, and also inquire about the recent health status of the child to be injected. Parents of a child with a family history of serious disease should be informed that their child has an increased risk of serious following DTP administration and should be instructed regarding appropriate medical care in the unlikely event of a seizure. Special care should be taken to ensure that the injection does not enter a blood vessel.

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 (0.5 - 1 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 0.07 mg (0.07 ml/kg of 1:1000 injection). Single paediatric dose should not exceed 0.5 mg (0.5 ml). The adrenaline in the treatment of severe anaphylaxis is the prompt use of adrenaline, which can be life saving.
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 antihistamines should also be available in addition to support the measures such as oxygen inhalation.

DRUG INTERACTIONS
As with other intramuscular injections, use with caution in patients on anticoagulant therapy. Immunosuppressive therapies, including irradiation, antimetabolites, alkylating agents, cytotoxic drugs, and corticosteroids used in greater than physiologic dosages may reduce the immune response to vaccines. Short-term (< 2 weeks) corticosteroid therapy or intravitreal, buccal, or topical injections with corticosteroids should not be immunosuppressive.

ADVERSE REACTIONS
Adverse reactions associated with the use of this vaccine include local reactions, warmth, edema, and induration with or without tenderness, as well as urticaria and rash. Systemic reactions such as fever, headache, nausea and weakness may appear in a large proportion of cases. Occasionally severe reactions of high fever, irritability and screaming develop within 24 hours of administration. Hypertensive-hyporesponsive episodes have been reported. Fertilile convulsions have been reported at a rate of per 12300 doses administered. Administration of acetylsalicylic acid 4 and 8 hours after immunization decreases the subsequent incidence of febrile reactions. The national childhood encephalopathy study in the United Kingdom showed a small increased risk of acute encephalopathy (primarily seizures) following DTP immunization. However subsequent detailed reviews of all available studies by a number of groups, including the United States Institute of Medicine, the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, and the paediatric associations of Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States, concluded that the data did not demonstrate a causal relationship between DTP and chronic nervous system dysfunction in children. Thus there is no scientific evidence that these reactions have any permanent consequences for the children.

Hepatitis B vaccine is very well tolerated. In placebo-controlled studies, with the exception of local pain, reported events such as malaise and transient fever were not more frequent than in the placebo group. Reports of severe anaphylactic reactions are very rare. Available data do not indicate a causal association between hepatitis B vaccine and Guillain-Barre syndrome, or demyelinating disorders including multiple sclerosis, nor is there any epidemiological data to support a causal relationship between hepatitis B vaccination and chronic fatigue syndrome, arthritis, autoimmune disorders, asthma, sudden infant death syndrome, or diabetes.
HB vaccine is very well tolerated. Localized reactions may occur within 24 hours of vaccination, where recipients may experience pain and tenderness at the injection site. These reactions are generally mild and transient. In most cases, they spontaneously resolve within two to three days and further medical attention is not required. Mild systemic reactions, including fever, rarely occur following administration of Hib vaccines. More serious reactions are very rare; a causal relationship between more serious reactions and the vaccine has not been established.

IMMUNE DEFICIENCY
Individuals infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), both asymptomatic and symptomatic, should be immunized with combined vaccine according to standard schedules.
STORAGE
The vaccine should be stored at a temperature between 2-8°C. Transportation should also be at 2-8°C. DO NOT FREEZE.
SELF USE
Do not exceed the expiry date stated on the external packaging.
PRESENTATION
1 dose vial of 0.5 ml
10 dose vial of 5 ml
DO NOT USE

THE VACCINE VIAL MONITOR (VVM) (Optional)

USE

DO NOT USE

DO NOT USE

DO NOT USE

The colour of the inner square of the VVM starts with a shade that is **lighter** than the outer square and continues to **darken** with time and/or exposure to heat.

Once a vaccine has reached or exceeded the discard point, the colour of the inner square will be the **same** colour as the outer square.

RECARD POINT is reached when the inner square is **lighter** than the outer square.

Inform your supervisor

Cumulative heat exposure over time

Vaccine Vial Monitors (VVMs) are on the cap (2 ml vial) / part of the label of Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Hepatitis B and Haemophilus influenzae type b Conjugate Vaccine Adsorbed supplied by Serum Institute of India Pvt. Ltd. The VVM is a 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 a darker colour than the outer circle, then the vial should be discarded.

Manufactured by:
SERUM INSTITUTE OF INDIA PVT. LTD.
21/27, Hadapsar, Pune 411028, INDIA
Protection from birth onwards

Revision date: 06/2021
20010080/4

Reason for issue: Text revised

Specification: Printed on Bible paper 40 gsm.

Customer: WHO/UNICEF/PAHO

English/Spanish/French

Product: Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Hepatitis B and
Haemophilus Influenzae Type b Conjugate Vaccine Adsorbed

Colour: **CMYK**, Pantone 2665C and 072C

Item Code number: 20010080/4

Specification No.:

Artwork made to: 100%

Supersedes Item Code: 20010080/3

Dimensions: 353 x 247 mm

PACKAGING
DEVELOPMENT

QUALITY
CONTROL

REGULATORY
AFFAIRS

MEDICAL
DEPARTMENT

QUALITY
ASSURANCE

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