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180 mm Measuring Bar

Engerix™-B

Hepatitis B (rDNA) vaccine (adsorbed)

QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

10 µg dose vaccine
1 dose (0.5 ml) contains:
Hepatitis B surface antigen 1, 2
14kDa Hepatitis B surface protein, hydrated Total: 0.25 milligrams Al³⁺
2Produced in yeast cells (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) by recombinant DNA technology
20 µg dose vaccine

1 dose (1 ml) contains:
Hepatitis B surface antigen 1, 2 20 micrograms
1Adsorbed on aluminum hydroxide, hydrated Total: 0.50 milligrams Al³⁺
2Produced in yeast cells (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) by recombinant DNA technology

The vaccine is highly purified, and exceeds the WHO requirements for recombinant hepatitis B vaccines. No substances of human origin are used in its manufacture.

PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Suspension for injection.
Turbo white suspension.

Upon storage, a fine white deposit with a clear colourless supernatant may be observed.

Clinical PARTICULARS

Indications and uses

Engerix™-B is indicated for active immunization against hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection caused by all known subtypes in subjects of all ages considered at risk of exposure to HBV. It can be expected that hepatitis B will also be prevented by immunization with Engerix™-B as hepatitis D (caused by the delta agent) does not occur in the absence of hepatitis B infection.

Immunisation against hepatitis B is expected in the long term to reduce not only the incidence of this disease, but also its chronic complications such as chronic active hepatitis B and hepatitis B associated cirrhosis.

In areas of low prevalence of hepatitis B, immunisation is particularly recommended for those belonging to categories identified at increased risk of infection (see below), however, universal immunisation of all infants and adolescents will contribute to the control of hepatitis B on a population basis.

In areas of intermediate and high prevalence of hepatitis B, with most of the population at risk of acquiring the HBV, the best strategy is to provide universal immunisation of all infants, children and adolescents, as well as adults belonging to groups at increased risk of infection.

The WHO, the US Immunisation Practices Advisory Committee (ACIP) and the American Academy of Paediatrics advocate that the vaccination of newborns and/or the vaccination of adolescents is the optimal strategy for the control of hepatitis B in all countries.

Groups identified at increased risk of infection:

- Health Care Personnel.

- Patients frequently receiving blood products.

- Personnel and residents of institutions.

- Persons at increased risk due to their sexual behaviour.

- Illicit users of addictive injectable drugs.

- Travellers to areas with a high endemicity of HBV.

- Infants born of mothers who are HBV carriers.

- Persons originating from areas with a high endemicity of HBV.

- Persons with solid-cell anaemia.

- Patients who are candidates for organ transplantation.

- Household contacts of any of the above groups and of patients with acute or chronic HBV infection.

- Subjects with chronic liver disease (CLD) or at risk of developing CLD (e.g. Hepatitis C virus carriers, persons who abuse alcohol).

- Others: Police personnel, fire brigade personnel, armed forces personnel and anybody who through their personal lifestyle may be exposed to HBV.

- Dosage

20 µg dose vaccine. The 20 µg dose (in 1.0 ml suspension) is intended for use in subjects 16 years of age and older.

The 10 µg dose (0.5 ml suspension) is intended for use in neonates, infants and children up to and including the age of 15 years.

However, the 20 µg vaccine can also be used in subjects from 11 years up to and including 15 years of age as a two-dose schedule in situations when there is a low risk of hepatitis B infection during the vaccination course and when compliance with the complete vaccination course can be assured (see section "Pharmacodynamics").

Primary immunisation schedules

- All subjects:

A 0, 1 and 6 months schedule gives optimal protection at month 7 and produces high antibody titres. An accelerated schedule, with immunisation at 0, 1 and 2 weeks, will confer protection more quickly and is expected to provide better patient compliance. With this schedule, a fourth dose should be administered at 12 months to assure long-term protection as titres after the third dose are lower than those obtained at month 9 protection.

At-risk groups

- In neonates, a protective efficacy between 95% and 100% was demonstrated in neonates, children and adults at risk.

- Subjects 18 years of age and above:

In exceptional circumstances in adults, where an even more rapid induction of protection is required, e.g. persons travelling to areas of high endemicity and who commence a course of vaccination against hepatitis B within one month prior to departure, a schedule of three intramuscular injections given at 0, 7 and 21 days may be used. When this schedule is applied, a fourth dose is recommended 12 months after the first dose (see section "Pharmacodynamics" for seroconversion rates).

- Subjects from 11 years up to and including 15 years of age:

The 20 µg vaccine may be administered in subjects from 11 years up to and including 15 years of age according to a 0, 1, 6 months schedule. However, in this case, protection against hepatitis B infections may not be obtained until after the second dose (see section "Pharmacodynamics"). Therefore, the schedule should be used only when there is a low risk of hepatitis B infection during the vaccination course and when compliance with the two-dose vaccination course can be assured. If both the primary and secondary doses are given to patients undergoing haemodialysis, travellers to endemic regions and close contacts of infected subjects, the three-dose or the accelerated schedule of the 10 µg vaccine should be used.

- Patients with renal insufficiency including patients undergoing haemodialysis 16 years of age and above:

The primary immunisation schedule for patients with renal insufficiency including patients undergoing haemodialysis is four double doses (2 x 20 µg) at elect date, 1 month, 2 months and 6 months from the date of the first dose. The immunisation schedule should be adapted in order to ensure that the anti-HBs antibody titre remains equal to or higher than the accepted protective level of 10 IU/l.

- Patients with renal insufficiency including patients undergoing haemodialysis up to and including 15 years of age, including neonates:

Patients with renal insufficiency, including patients undergoing haemodialysis, have a reduced immune response to hepatitis B vaccines. Either the 0, 1, 2 and 12 months or the 0, 1, 6 and 12 months schedule of Engerix™-B may be used. Based on adult experience, reactivation with a higher dose of antigen may improve the immune response. Consideration should be given to serological testing following vaccination. Additional doses of vaccine may be needed to ensure a protective anti-HBs level > 10 IU/l.

- Known or presumed exposure to HBV:

In circumstances where exposure to HBV has recently occurred (eg needlestick with contaminated needle) the first dose of Engerix™-B should be administered simultaneously with hepatitis B immune globulin (HBIG) which however must be given at a separate injection site (see section "Interactions"). The 0, 1, 2, 12 months immunisation schedule should be advised.

- Neonates born of mothers who are HBV carriers:

The immunisation with Engerix™-B (10 µg) of these neonates should start at birth, and one of the two immunisation schedules should be followed. Either the 0, 1, 2 and 12 months or the 0, 1 and 6 months schedule can be used; however, the former schedule provides a more rapid immune response. While available, HBIG should be given intramuscularly with Engerix™-B at a separate injection site as this may increase the protective efficacy.

These immunisation schedules may be adjusted to accommodate local immunisation practices with regard to the recommended age of administration of other childhood vaccines.

- Booster dose:

The need for a booster dose in healthy individuals who have received a full primary vaccination course has not been established; however, some official vaccination programmes currently include a recommendation for a booster and these should be respected.

For haemodialysis and other immunocompromised patients, booster doses are recommended in order to ensure an antibody level of > 10 IU/l.

Booster data are available. The booster dose is as well tolerated as the primary vaccination course.

- Method of administration

Engerix™-B should be injected intramuscularly in the deltoid region in adults and children aged 12 years and older, in neonates, infants and young children.

Exceptionally the vaccine may be administered subcutaneously in patients with thrombocytopathy or bleeding disorders.

Engerix™-B should not be administered in the buttock or intradermally since this may result in a lower immune response.

Contraindications

Engerix™-B should not be administered to subjects with known hypersensitivity to any component of the vaccine, or to subjects having shown signs of hypersensitivity after previous Engerix™-B administration.

HBV infection is not considered as a contraindication for hepatitis B vaccination.

Warnings and Precautions

As with other vaccines, the administration of Engerix™-B should be postponed in subjects suffering from acute severe febrile illness. The presence of a minor infection, however, is not a contraindication for immunisation.

Because of the long incubation period of hepatitis B it is possible for unrecognised infection to be present at the time of immunisation. The vaccine may not prevent hepatitis B infection.

The vaccine will not prevent infection caused by other pathogens known to infect the liver such as hepatitis A, hepatitis C and hepatitis E virus.

The immune response to hepatitis B vaccine is related to a number of factors, including older age, male gender, obesity, smoking habits and route of administration. In subjects who may respond less well to the administration of the hepatitis B vaccines (e.g. more than 40 years of age etc), additional doses may be necessary.

In patients with renal insufficiency including patients undergoing haemodialysis, HIV infected patients and persons with an impaired immune system, adequate anti-HBs antibody titres may not be obtained after the primary immunisation course and such patients may therefore require administration of additional doses of vaccine (see section "Dosage"). Patients with renal insufficiency including patients undergoing haemodialysis.

Engerix™-B is not a complete vaccine and is not a substitute for hepatitis B immune globulin (HBIG).

Engerix™-B can be given concomitantly with DTP-DT and/or polio vaccines. It fits conveniently in an immunisation scheme recommended by the country Health Authority.

Engerix™-B is to be administered together with measles-mumps-rubella vaccines, Haemophilus influenzae b vaccine, hepatitis A and BCG.

Engerix™-B can be given concomitantly with Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine (Cervarix™).

Administration of Engerix™-B at the same time as Cervarix™ has shown no clinically relevant interference in the antibody response to the HPV antigens. Anti-HBs geometric mean antibody concentrations were lower on co-administration, but the clinical significance of this observation is not known since the seroprotection rates remain unaffected. The proportion of subjects reaching anti-HBs ≥ 10mIU/ml was 97.5% for concurrent vaccination and 95.5% for Engerix™-B alone.

Different hepatitis vaccines should always be administered at different injection sites.

Engerix™-B should not be administered in the buttock or intradermally since this may result in a lower immune response.

As with any vaccine, a protective immune response may not be elicited in all vaccines (see section "Pharmacodynamics").

The potential risk of apnoea and the need for respiratory monitoring for 48-72h should be considered when administering primary immunization series to very premature infants (born ≤ 28 weeks of gestation) and particularly for those with a history of respiratory immaturity. As the benefit of vaccination is high in this group of infants, vaccination should not be withheld or delayed.

The simultaneous administration of Engerix™-B and a standard dose of HBIG does not result in lower anti-HBs antibody titres provided that they are administered at separate injection sites.

Engerix™-B may be given concomitantly with DTP-DT and/or polio vaccines. It fits conveniently in an immunisation scheme recommended by the country Health Authority.

Engerix™-B is to be administered together with measles-mumps-rubella vaccines, Haemophilus influenzae b vaccine, hepatitis A and BCG.

Engerix™-B can be given concomitantly with Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine (Cervarix™).

Administration of Engerix™-B at the same time as Cervarix™ has shown no clinically relevant interference in the antibody response to the HPV antigens. Anti-HBs geometric mean antibody concentrations were lower on co-administration, but the clinical significance of this observation is not known since the seroprotection rates remain unaffected. The proportion of subjects reaching anti-HBs ≥ 10mIU/ml was 97.5% for concurrent vaccination and 95.5% for Engerix™-B alone.

Different hepatitis vaccines should always be administered at different injection sites.

Engerix™-B may be used to complete a primary immunisation course started either with plasma-derived or with other genetically-engineered hepatitis B vaccines, or as a booster dose in subjects who have previously received a primary immunisation course with plasma-derived or with other genetically-engineered hepatitis B vaccines.

Pregnancy and Lactation

Adequate human data on use during pregnancy and adequate animal reproduction studies are available.

However, as with all inactivated viral vaccines one does not expect harm for the foetus.

Engerix™-B should be used during pregnancy only when clearly needed, and the possible advantages outweigh the possible risks for the foetus.

Engerix™-B and Cervarix are trade marks of the GSK group of companies.

PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

List of Excipients

Monodose presentation

Sodium chloride, sodium phosphate dihydrate, sodium dihydrogen phosphate, water for injections.

Polyisobutylene 20 is present as residual from the manufacturing process.

Sodium chloride, sodium phosphate dihydrate, sodium dihydrogen phosphate, water for injections, 2-phenoxyethanol as preservative.

Polyisobutylene 20 is present as residual from the manufacturing process.

Incompatibilities

GlaxoSmithKline
Artwork Information
Panel

RSC A/W
Version:
1

Item Number:
480782

Manufacturing Site:
GSK-BEL-Wavre-BEWA

Market or Pack Owner:
***Biologicals-IVR-GEXP**

Market Trade Name:
Engerix-B

Colour Standard Reference Number: N/A

Technical Reference No(s):
BIO_DRW204
(do NOT include the technical reference doc[s] version no[s].)

Printing Process:
N/A

Substrate:
N/A

Colours **Total: 1**

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Varnishes **Total: 0**

Special Finishes **Total: 0**

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Engerix™-B peut être administré en même temps que le vaccin contre le papillomavirus humain (Cervarix™). L'administration concomitante d'Engerix™-B est de préférence dans la réponse humorale aux antigènes de HPV. La moyenne géométrique des taux d'anticorps anti-HBs était plus faible lors de l'administration concomitante, mais la signification clinique de cette observation n'est pas connue, dans la mesure où les taux de séroprotection restent inchangés. Le pourcentage de sujets atteignant un taux d'anti-HBs > 10 mIU/ml était de 97,9 % suite à l'administration concomitante et de 100 % pour Engerix™-B seul.

Diverses vaccinations injectables doivent toujours être administrées à des échelons d'injection différents.

Interactions avec les vaccines contre l'hépatite B

Engerix™-B peut être utilisé pour terminer une séquence d'immunisation primaire commencée soit avec des vaccines à base de protéines plasmatiques, soit avec des autres vaccines obtenus par manipulations génétiques, soit en doses de rappel chez des sujets ayant antérieurement reçu une séquence d'immunisation primaire avec des vaccines à base de protéines plasmatiques ou avec d'autres vaccines obtenus par manipulations génétiques.

Grossesse et allaitement

Des études adéquates chez l'être humain concernant l'utilisation durant la grossesse, et concernant la reproduction chez l'animal ne sont pas disponibles.

Cependant, comme pour tous les vaccines virus inactifs, on n'envage pas de risques pour le fœtus. Engerix™-B

ne devrait être utilisée durant la grossesse que si cela est véritablement nécessaire et que si les bénéfices possibles l'emportent sur les risques courus par le fœtus.

Allaitement

Des études adéquates chez l'être humain concernant l'utilisation durant l'allaitement, et concernant la reproduction chez l'animal ne sont pas disponibles.

Aucune contre-indication n'a été établie.

Effets indésirables

Le profil de sécurité présenté ci-dessous est basé sur des données portant sur plus de 5300 sujets.

La fréquence des effets indésirables est définie comme suit :

Très fréquent : ($\geq 1 / 100$, $< 1 / 10$)

Fraîquement : ($\geq 1 / 1000$, $< 1 / 100$)

Rare : ($\geq 1 / 10000$, $< 1 / 1000$)

Très rares : ($< 1 / 10000$) y compris les cas isolés

Engerix™-B

Vaccin (adsorbé) antihepatitis B (ADN)

COMPOSITION QUALITATIVE Y CANTITATIVA

Vacuna de hepatitis B de 10 UI/g

dosis de 0,5 ml contiene:

Antígeno de superficie de la hepatitis B 1,2

AdSORBADO en hidróxido de aluminio, hidratado

Total: 0,255 microgramos de ADN

Producido en células de levadura (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) por tecnología de ADN recombinante

Vacuna de 20 UI/g

dosis 1 ml contiene:

Antígeno de superficie de la hepatitis B 1,2

AdSORBADO en hidróxido de aluminio, hidratado

Total: 0,505 microgramos de ADN

Producido en células de levadura (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) por tecnología de ADN recombinante

Vacuna de 100 UI/g

dosis 1 ml contiene:

Antígeno de superficie de la hepatitis B 1,2

AdSORBADO en hidróxido de aluminio, hidratado

Total: 1,015 microgramos de ADN

Producido en células de levadura (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) por tecnología de ADN recombinante

Vacuna de 200 UI/g

dosis 1 ml contiene:

Antígeno de superficie de la hepatitis B 1,2

AdSORBADO en hidróxido de aluminio, hidratado

Total: 2,030 microgramos de ADN

Producido en células de levadura (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) por tecnología de ADN recombinante

Vacuna de 400 UI/g

dosis 1 ml contiene:

Antígeno de superficie de la hepatitis B 1,2

AdSORBADO en hidróxido de aluminio, hidratado

Total: 4,060 microgramos de ADN

Producido en células de levadura (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) por tecnología de ADN recombinante

Vacuna de 800 UI/g

dosis 1 ml contiene:

Antígeno de superficie de la hepatitis B 1,2

AdSORBADO en hidróxido de aluminio, hidratado

Total: 8,120 microgramos de ADN

Producido en células de levadura (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) por tecnología de ADN recombinante

Vacuna de 1600 UI/g

dosis 1 ml contiene:

Antígeno de superficie de la hepatitis B 1,2

AdSORBADO en hidróxido de aluminio, hidratado

Total: 16,240 microgramos de ADN

Producido en células de levadura (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) por tecnología de ADN recombinante

Vacuna de 3200 UI/g

dosis 1 ml contiene:

Antígeno de superficie de la hepatitis B 1,2

AdSORBADO en hidróxido de aluminio, hidratado

Total: 32,480 microgramos de ADN

Producido en células de levadura (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) por tecnología de ADN recombinante

Vacuna de 6400 UI/g

dosis 1 ml contiene:

Antígeno de superficie de la hepatitis B 1,2

AdSORBADO en hidróxido de aluminio, hidratado

Total: 64,960 microgramos de ADN

Producido en células de levadura (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) por tecnología de ADN recombinante

Vacuna de 12800 UI/g

dosis 1 ml contiene:

Antígeno de superficie de la hepatitis B 1,2

AdSORBADO en hidróxido de aluminio, hidratado

Total: 128,928 microgramos de ADN

Producido en células de levadura (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) por tecnología de ADN recombinante

Vacuna de 25600 UI/g

dosis 1 ml contiene:

Antígeno de superficie de la hepatitis B 1,2

AdSORBADO en hidróxido de aluminio, hidratado

Total: 257,856 microgramos de ADN

Producido en células de levadura (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) por tecnología de ADN recombinante

Vacuna de 51200 UI/g

dosis 1 ml contiene:

Antígeno de superficie de la hepatitis B 1,2

AdSORBADO en hidróxido de aluminio, hidratado

Total: 515,712 microgramos de ADN

Producido en células de levadura (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) por tecnología de ADN recombinante

Vacuna de 102400 UI/g

dosis 1 ml contiene:

Antígeno de superficie de la hepatitis B 1,2

AdSORBADO en hidróxido de aluminio, hidratado

Total: 1031,424 microgramos de ADN

Producido en células de levadura (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) por tecnología de ADN recombinante

Vacuna de 204800 UI/g

dosis 1 ml contiene:

Antígeno de superficie de la hepatitis B 1,2

AdSORBADO en hidróxido de aluminio, hidratado

Total: 2062,848 microgramos de ADN

Producido en células de levadura (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) por tecnología de ADN recombinante

Vacuna de 409600 UI/g

dosis 1 ml contiene:

Antígeno de superficie de la hepatitis B 1,2

AdSORBADO en hidróxido de aluminio, hidratado

Total: 4125,696 microgramos de ADN

Producido en células de levadura (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) por tecnología de ADN recombinante

Vacuna de 819200 UI/g

dosis 1 ml contiene:

Antígeno de superficie de la hepatitis B 1,2

AdSORBADO en hidróxido de aluminio, hidratado

Total: 838,536 microgramos de ADN

Producido en células de levadura (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) por tecnología de ADN recombinante

Vacuna de 1638400 UI/g

dosis 1 ml contiene:

Antígeno de superficie de la hepatitis B 1,2

AdSORBADO en hidróxido de aluminio, hidratado

Total: 1677,072 microgramos de ADN

Producido en células de levadura (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) por tecnología de ADN recombinante

Vacuna de 3276800 UI/g

dosis 1 ml contiene:

Antígeno de superficie de la hepatitis B 1,2

AdSORBADO en hidróxido de aluminio, hidratado

Total: 3354,144 microgramos de ADN

Producido en células de levadura (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) por tecnología de ADN recombinante

Vacuna de 6553600 UI/g

dosis 1 ml contiene:

Antígeno de superficie de la hepatitis B 1,2

AdSORBADO en hidróxido de aluminio, hidratado