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Version: 1	
Harmony AMS Artwork Information Panel	
Manufacturing Site Number: 504568	
Manufacturing Site(s): GSK SAINT-AMAND FRANCE	
Product Market Trade Name: Infanrix hexa	
Approving Market(s): MARKET GROUP-Gulf and Near East	
Print Process: N/A	
Colour Standard Reference: N/A	
Technical Drawing (Do NOT include version number): BIO_DRW196	
Material Spec. (Do NOT include version number): N/A	
Material Type: N/A	N/A
Total Colours & Varnishes: 1	
BLACK	
Total Special Finishes: 0	
Body Text Size: 6.0pt	
Smallest Text Size: 6.0pt	
Leading: 5.5pt	
Horizontal Scale: 90%	
Microtext: N	
Additional Info (1): N/A	
Additional Info (2): N/A	
Additional Info (3): N/A	

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Infanrix hexa

Vacuna antidiáfrica (D), antitetánica (T), antisueroferina acelular, componente (Pa), antihépatitis B (RDN) y poliomielitis tipo 1, 2 y 3 y Haemophilus influenzae tipo b (adsorbida)

Pólvola y suspensión para suspensión inyectable

COMPOSICIÓN CUALITATIVA Y CUANTITATIVA

Después de la reconstrucción, 1 dosis (0,5 ml) contiene:

Toxido tetánico

Toxido pertussis

Toxido diphtheria

Hemaglutinina filamento (FHA)

Pertactina (PRN)

Antígeno de superficie de hepatitis B (HBs) 1,3

Virus de la poliomielitis tipo 1 (VPT)

tipo 1 (capo Maheroy)

tipo 2 (capo MEF-1)

tipo 3 (capo 4)

Polióxido de hidróxido de aluminio, hidratado (Al(OH)3)

Haemophilus influenzae tipo b (poliribositol fosfato, PRP)

aprox. 0,5 miligramos Al+

*producido en cultivo de levadura (Saccharomyces cerevisiae) por tecnología de ADN recombinante

0,32 miligramos Al+

*propagado en células VERO

El componente DPA se presenta como una suspensión blanca turbia. Tras el almacenamiento, puede observarse un depósito blanquecino y un sobrenadante transparente, lo cual es normal.

El componente HBs se presenta como un polvo blanco.

Para las vacunas se indican las siguientes excepciones:

INFORMACIÓN CLÍNICA

Indicaciones

Infanrix hexa se indica para la vacunación primaria y de refuerzo en bebés y niños pequeños contra la difteria, tetano, hepatitis B, poliomielitis y Haemophilus influenzae tipo b.

El uso de Infanrix hexa debe cumplir con las recomendaciones oficiales.

Psicología y administración

Dosis de ensayos

El efecto de la vacunación primaria se basa en los datos obtenidos con más de 16 000 pacientes.

Se han observado las vacunas DTPa o las combinaciones que contienen DTPa, se ha comunicado un incremento en la reactividad local y fiebre posterior a la vacunación de refuerzo con Infanrix hexa con respecto al ciclo primario.

Las reacciones adversas más frecuentes se indican de acuerdo con la siguiente frecuencia:

Muy Frecuentes: ≥ 1/1000, Raras: > 1/1000, Menos de 1/1000, Muy Raras: < 1/1000,

Raras: < 1/100000

Características farmacéuticas

Lista de expedientes

Lactosa, cloruro sódico (NaCl), Medio 199 (como estabilizante conteniendo aminoácidos, sales minerales y vitaminas), agua purificada y edulcorante.

Como residuos del proceso de fabricación están presentes: cloruro potásico, fosfato disódico, fosfato monopotásico, sulfato de neomicina y sulfato de polimixina B.

Precauciones

Precauciones de conservación

Consejos en el refrigerador (2 °C - 8 °C).

Debe protegerse de la luz.

Durante el transporte, deben respetarse las condiciones de conservación recomendadas.

Después de una vacunación completa según un esquema primario de 2 dosis y refuerzo con Infanrix hexa, al menos el 97,9 % de los sujetos han sido protegidos contra el diphtheria, tetanus y Haemophilus influenzae tipo b.

72 horas. Estos datos se han obtenido en estudios de campo.

En las pruebas clínicas se han estudiado otras combinaciones de antígenos después de la vacunación primaria con Infanrix hexa. Se han comparado las reacciones adversas con las de la vacunación primaria con Infanrix hexa.

En estas circunstancias, la vacunación antidiáfrica debe discontinuar y la de vacunación de tosferina acelular debe retrasarla en 14 días.

Haemophilus influenzae tipo b (DTPa-HB-IPV) y tosferina acelular, poliomielitis inactivada, Haemophilus influenzae tipo b (DTPa-HB-IPV-Hib).

Forma de administración

Intra muscular y subcutánea por vía intramuscular profunda.

Contraindicaciones

Hipersensibilidad a las sustancias activas o a cualquiera de los excipientes o residuos (ver Composición cualitativa y cuantitativa, y lista de expedientes).

Antecedentes de una administración anterior de vacuna contra a virus de单纯抗原, antidiáfrica, antitetánica, antisíntesis, Hib, antipoliomielitis o contra la Haemophilus influenzae tipo b.

Infanrix hexa está contraindicada a partir de esta edad, deberá usar la vacuna antidiáfrica y de refuerzo.

Deberá administrarse la vacunación primaria con Infanrix hexa.

En las pruebas clínicas se han estudiado otras combinaciones de antígenos después de la vacunación primaria con Infanrix hexa. Se han comparado las reacciones adversas con las de la vacunación primaria con Infanrix hexa.

En estas circunstancias, la vacunación antidiáfrica debe discontinuar y la de vacunación de tosferina acelular debe retrasarla en 14 días.

Haemophilus influenzae tipo b (DTPa-HB-IPV) y tosferina acelular, poliomielitis inactivada, Haemophilus influenzae tipo b (DTPa-HB-IPV-Hib).

Experiencia con la vacuna

Infanrix hexa se ha administrado con precaución en personas con trombopenia o con trastornos hemorrágicos, ya que en estos pacientes se puede producir hemorragia posterior a la administración intramuscular.

Los trastornos de coagulación, tales como la enfermedad de von Willebrand y la deficiencia de factores de coagulación (SMLS) no constituyen contraindicaciones para la vacunación con Infanrix hexa. Los vacunados con antecedentes de convulsiones febriles deberán ser vigilados estrechamente, pues podría producirse un evento adverso de este tipo dentro de los 2 ó 3 días posteriores a la vacunación.

Los datos de seguimiento de Infanrix hexa se han observado en 1000 lactantes prematuros (nacidos después de un período de gestación de 24 a 36 semanas) en estudios de vacunación primaria y a más de 200 lactantes prematuros como una dosis de refuerzo en el segundo año de vida. En estudios comparativos, se ha observado indicaciones similares de síntomas tanto en lactantes prematuros como en lactantes de edad normal.

Seguridad en bebés y niños pequeños nacidos de madres vacunadas con dtpa durante el embarazo

En estudios clínicos, Infanrix hexa ha administrado a más de 500 individuos nacidos de madres vacunadas con dtpa o un placebo durante el embarazo. No se han observado reacciones adversas graves ni se han informado de casos de convulsiones febriles en los 2 ó 3 días posteriores a la vacunación.

Seguridad en bebés y niños pequeños nacidos de madres vacunadas con dtpa durante el embarazo

En estudios clínicos, Infanrix hexa ha administrado a más de 500 individuos nacidos de madres vacunadas con dtpa o un placebo durante el embarazo. No se han observado reacciones adversas graves ni se han informado de casos de convulsiones febriles en los 2 ó 3 días posteriores a la vacunación.

Experiencia con la vacuna contra la hepatitis B:

Se han observado parálisis, neuropatía, encelofalopatía, reacciones a la piel tipo hipersensibilidad y reacciones a la piel tipo hipersensibilidad.

La inmunogenicidad de Infanrix hexa se ha evaluado en ensayos clínicos a partir de las 8 semanas de edad. La vacuna fue evaluada en ensayos primarios de 2 ó 3 días, incluyendo el esquema para el Programa Extendido de Inmunización, y como una dosis de refuerzo. A continuación, se resumen los resultados de estos ensayos clínicos.

Deberá iniciarse el tratamiento antíptico siguiendo las directrices locales de tratamiento.

VACCINES

Additional Artwork Information Panel

Production Site:
GSK SAINT-AMAND FRANCE

Material Weight:
N/A

Removable Part(s) No:
N/A

2D Pharmacode Value:
N/A

Unfolded Dimensions:
615 mm x 297 mm

Folded Dimensions:
210 mm x 34/32 mm

IMPORTANT

GSK LOC is responsible to approve the change documentation, artwork brief and final artwork, ensuring that it is accurate, consistent and complete.

GSK SDC is responsible for site technical requirements and pre-press suitability.

GSK Market is responsible to advise SDC when changes required impact the following:

Formulation

Tablet embossing
Storage conditions
Shelf Life

Antecedentes de antecedentes de convulsiones febriles

Version: 1		gsk
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BACK PAGE

*** Analysis of post-marketing reporting rates suggests a potential increased risk of convulsions (with or without fever) and HME when compared groups which reported use of Infanrix hexa with Premar 13/ Preverar 13 to those which reported use of Infanrix hexa alone.

- Safety in infants:** Infanrix hexa has been administered to more than 1000 preterm infants (born after a gestation period of 24 to 36 weeks) following a 3-dose primary vaccination course at 2, 4 and 6 months of age. The immunogenicity of a booster dose at 18 to 24 months of age was evaluated in approximately 200 preterm infants. One month after primary vaccination at least 98.7% of subjects were seroprotected against diphtheria, tetanus and poliomyelitis types 1 and 2, at least 90.9% had seroprotective antibody levels against hepatitis B, PRP and poliomyelitis type 3 antigens; and all subjects were seropositive for antibodies against HIB and PRN while 94.9% were seropositive for hepatitis B.
- Experience with hepatitis B vaccine:** In clinical studies, Infanrix hexa has been administered to more than 500 subjects born to mothers vaccinated with dTpa or placebo during pregnancy. The safety profile of Infanrix hexa was similar regardless of exposure-exposure to dTpa during pregnancy.

In a follow-up study, approximately 2.5 to 3 years after the booster dose, 85.3% of the children were still seroprotected against hepatitis B and at least 95.7% were seroprotected against the three poliomyelitis types and PRP.

The persistence of the immune response to a 3-dose primary and booster schedule with Infanrix hexa was evaluated in children 4-8 years of age. Protective immunity against the three poliomyelitis types and PRP was observed at least 91.0% of children and against hepatitis B and tetanus in at least 84.7% of children. At least 25.4% (anti-HIB), 97.5% (anti-HIB) and 87.0% (anti-PRN) of children were seroprotected against hepatitis B, PRP and poliomyelitis type 3 respectively.

With regards to hepatitis B, seroprotective antibody concentrations following a 3-dose primary and booster schedule with Infanrix hexa have been shown to persist in 85% of subjects 4-5 years of age, in 72% of subjects 7-8 years of age, and in 65% of subjects 10-12 years of age. These results are consistent with those observed in a study of Infanrix hexa in which children developed seroprotective or seropositive antibody levels against each of the vaccine antigens.

Percentage of subjects with antibody titres \geq assay cut-off one month after 3-dose primary and booster vaccination with Infanrix hexa

Antigen. Current epidemiological data on pertussis disease do not suggest any clinical relevance of this immune interference.

Immunogenicity in preterm infants: The immunogenicity of Infanrix hexa was evaluated across three studies including approximately 300 preterm infants (born after a gestation period of 24 to 36 weeks) following a 3-dose primary vaccination course at 2, 4 and 6 months of age. The immunogenicity of a booster dose at 18 to 24 months of age was evaluated in approximately 200 preterm infants.

One month after primary vaccination at least 98.7% of subjects were seroprotected against diphtheria, tetanus and poliomyelitis types 1 and 2, at least 90.9% had seroprotective antibody levels against hepatitis B, PRP and poliomyelitis type 3 antigens; and all subjects were seropositive for antibodies against HIB and PRN while 94.9% were seropositive for hepatitis B.

One month after the booster dose at least 98.4% of subjects had seroprotective or seropositive antibody levels against each of the antigens except against PRP (at least 96.8%) and hepatitis B (at least 88.7%). The response to the booster dose in preterm infants in the same studies (15- to 225-days) indicate that preterm infants were adequately primed for all the antigens in Infanrix hexa.

In a follow-up study, approximately 2.5 to 3 years after the booster dose, 85.3% of the children were still seroprotected against hepatitis B and at least 95.7% were seroprotected against the three poliomyelitis types and PRP.

Pharmacological properties

Pharmaceutical group: bacterial and viral vaccines combined, ATC code J07AC09.

The persistence of the immune response to a 3-dose primary and booster schedule with Infanrix hexa was evaluated in children 4-8 years of age. Protective immunity against the three poliomyelitis types and PRP was observed at least 91.0% of children and against hepatitis B and tetanus in at least 84.7% of children. At least 25.4% (anti-HIB), 97.5% (anti-HIB) and 87.0% (anti-PRN) of children were seroprotected against hepatitis B, PRP and poliomyelitis type 3 respectively.

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Percentage of subjects with antibody titres \geq assay cut-off one month after 3-dose primary and booster vaccination with Infanrix hexa

Antigen. Current epidemiological data on pertussis disease do not suggest any clinical relevance of this immune interference.

Immunogenicity in preterm infants: The immunogenicity of Infanrix hexa was evaluated across three studies including approximately 300 preterm infants (born after a gestation period of 24 to 36 weeks) following a 3-dose primary vaccination course at 2, 4 and 6 months of age. The immunogenicity of a booster dose at 18 to 24 months of age was evaluated in approximately 200 preterm infants.

One month after primary vaccination at least 98.7% of subjects were seroprotected against diphtheria, tetanus and poliomyelitis types 1 and 2, at least 90.9% had seroprotective antibody levels against hepatitis B, PRP and poliomyelitis type 3 antigens; and all subjects were seropositive for antibodies against HIB and PRN while 94.9% were seropositive for hepatitis B.

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The persistence of the immune response to a 3-dose primary and booster schedule with Infanrix hexa was evaluated in children 4-8 years of age. Protective immunity against the three poliomyelitis types and PRP was observed at least 91.0% of children and against hepatitis B and tetanus in at least 84.7% of children. At least 25.4% (anti-HIB), 97.5% (anti-HIB) and 87.0% (anti-PRN) of children were seroprotected against hepatitis B, PRP and poliomyelitis type 3 respectively.

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Percentage of subjects with antibody titres \geq assay cut-off one month after 3-dose primary and booster vaccination with Infanrix hexa

Antigen. Current epidemiological data on pertussis disease do not suggest any clinical relevance of this immune interference.

Immunogenicity in preterm infants: The immunogenicity of Infanrix hexa was evaluated across three studies including approximately 300 preterm infants (born after a gestation period of 24 to 36 weeks) following a 3-dose primary vaccination course at 2, 4 and 6 months of age. The immunogenicity of a booster dose at 18 to 24 months of age was evaluated in approximately 200 preterm infants.

One month after primary vaccination at least 98.7% of subjects were seroprotected against diphtheria, tetanus and poliomyelitis types 1 and 2, at least 90.9% had seroprotective antibody levels against hepatitis B, PRP and poliomyelitis type 3 antigens; and all subjects were seropositive for antibodies against HIB and PRN while 94.9% were seropositive for hepatitis B.

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In a follow-up study, approximately 2.5 to 3 years after the booster dose, 85.3% of the children were still seroprotected against hepatitis B and at least 95.7% were seroprotected against the three poliomyelitis types and PRP.

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Percentage of subjects with antibody titres \geq assay cut-off one month after 3-dose primary and booster vaccination with Infanrix hexa

Antigen. Current epidemiological data on pertussis disease do not suggest any clinical relevance of this immune interference.

Immunogenicity in preterm infants: The immunogenicity of Infanrix hexa was evaluated across three studies including approximately 300 preterm infants (born after a gestation period of 24 to 36 weeks) following a 3-dose primary vaccination course at 2, 4 and 6 months of age. The immunogenicity of a booster dose at 18 to 24 months of age was evaluated in approximately 200 preterm infants.

One month after primary vaccination at least 98.7% of subjects were seroprotected against diphtheria, tetanus and poliomyelitis types 1 and 2, at least 90.9% had seroprotective antibody levels against hepatitis B, PRP and poliomyelitis type 3 antigens; and all subjects were seropositive for antibodies against HIB and PRN while 94.9% were seropositive for hepatitis B.

One month after the booster dose at least 98.4% of subjects had seroprotective or seropositive antibody levels against each of the antigens except against PRP (at least 96.8%) and hepatitis B (at least 88.7%). The response to the booster dose in preterm infants in the same studies (15- to 225-days) indicate that preterm infants were adequately primed for all the antigens in Infanrix hexa.

In a follow-up study, approximately 2.5 to 3 years after the booster dose, 85.3% of the children were still seroprotected against hepatitis B and at least 95.7% were seroprotected against the three poliomyelitis types and PRP.

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Immunogenicity in preterm infants: The immunogenicity of Infanrix hexa was evaluated across three studies including approximately 300 preterm infants (born after a gestation period of 24 to 36 weeks) following a 3-dose primary vaccination course at 2, 4 and 6 months of age. The immunogenicity of a booster dose at 18 to 24 months of age was evaluated in approximately 200 preterm infants.

One month after primary vaccination at least 98.7% of subjects were seroprotected against diphtheria, tetanus and poliomyelitis types 1 and 2, at least 90.9% had seroprotective antibody levels against hepatitis B, PRP and poliomyelitis type 3 antigens; and all subjects were seropositive for antibodies against HIB and PRN while 94.9% were seropositive for hepatitis B.

One month after the booster dose at least 98.4% of subjects had seroprotective or seropositive antibody levels against each of the antigens except against PRP (at least 96.8%) and hepatitis B (at least 88.7%). The response to the booster dose in preterm infants in the same studies (15- to 225-days) indicate that preterm infants were adequately primed for all the antigens in Infanrix hexa.

In a follow-up study, approximately 2.5 to 3 years after the booster dose, 85.3% of the children were still seroprotected against hepatitis B and at least 95.7% were seroprotected against the three poliomyelitis types and PRP.

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