

Hepatitis A vaccine (inactivated, adsorbed)

<u>AVAXIM[®] Junior</u> prescribing information

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AVAXIM® Junior for children aged **1–15 years**¹



Visit VaxiShop to place an order

Discover AVAXIM® Junior

AVAXIM[®] Junior is indicated for active immunisation against infection caused by hepatitis A virus in children aged 1–15 years¹

To provide long-term protection, a second dose (booster) of vaccine is recommended. The booster should be given between 6 months to 10 years after the first dose¹

AVAXIM[®] Junior can also be **used as a booster** in children who have previously been immunised with another inactivated hepatitis A vaccine¹

Dose 1 世日



Initial protection starts within 2 weeks after administration¹

Dose 2 Üβ



Booster dose administration extendable up to 10 years after initial immunisation¹

About hepatitis A

In 2019, Global burden of disease (GBD) data estimated 159 million acute HAV infections, resulting in 39 000 deaths²

The WHO recommends that travellers to areas of intermediate/high hepatitis A endemicity should be vaccinated against the disease²

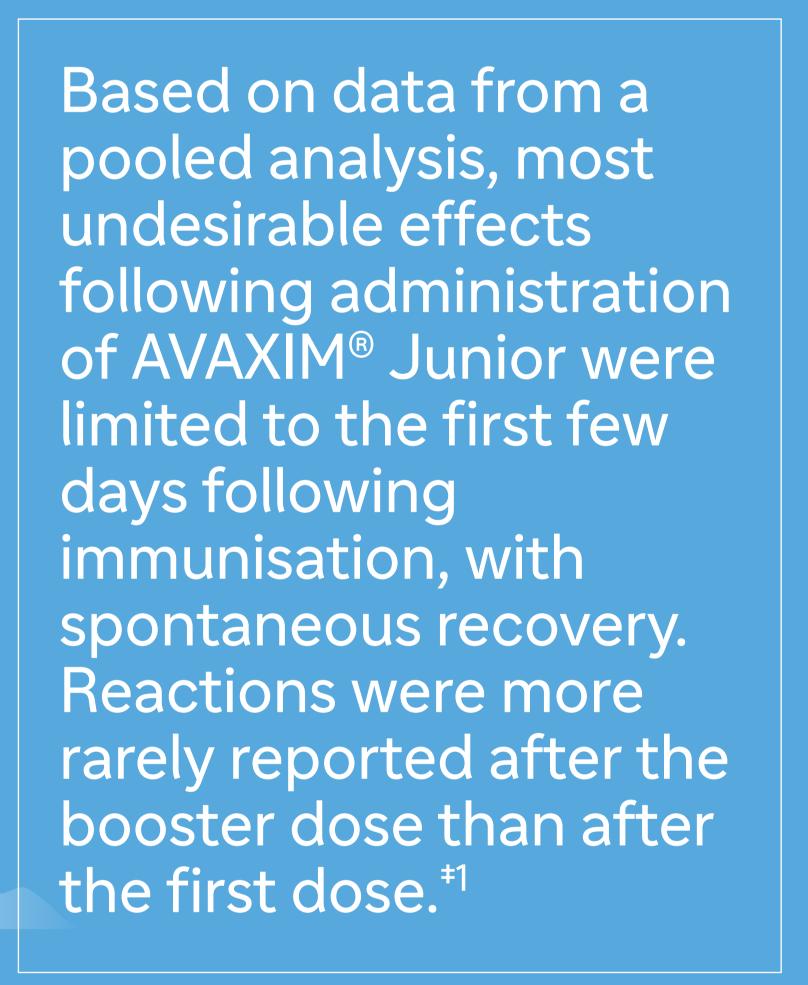
Children play a major role in the transmission of hepatitis A because their individual hygiene skills are usually not strong and because infection in this group is usually asymptomatic³

Find travel support items from Sanofi at www.medisa.com

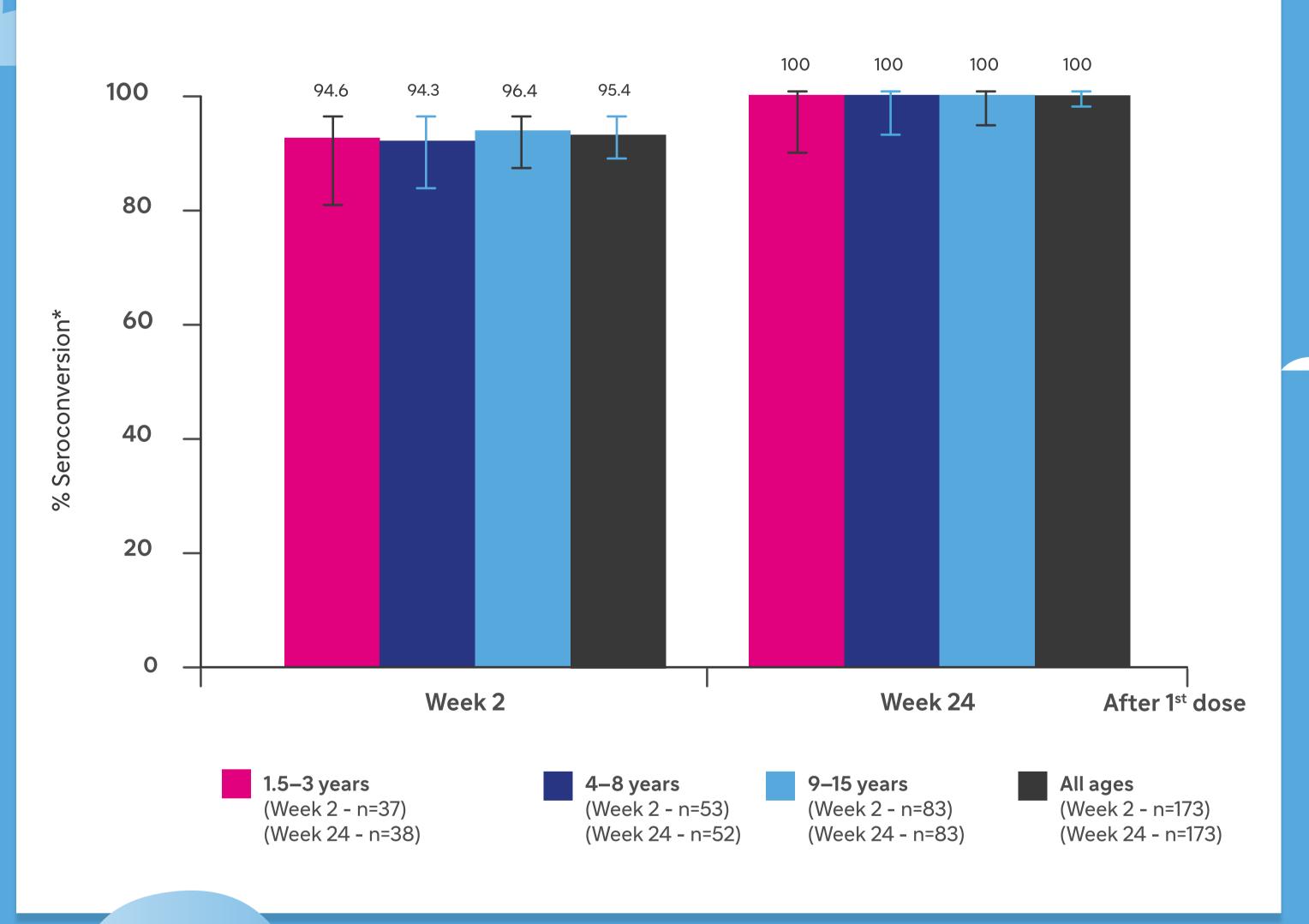
Rapid and sustained protection for your paediatric patients^{4–11}

AVAXIM[®] Junior has demonstrated tolerability and efficacy in children aged 1–15 years^{4–11}

Seroconversion rates across different ages after primary immunisation with AVAXIM[®] Junior*⁺⁴



For a full list of side effects please refer to the SMPC¹



Footnotes

*Seroconversion defined as anti-HAV antibody titres <20 mIU/mI (seronegative) increasing to titers ≥20 mIU/mI. ⁺Data from initially HAV-seronegative 189 Israeli children, aged 18 months to 15 years in a monocentric, open trial. Rates of systemic reactions were 23.8% after the first dose and 11.4% after the booster dose. Pain at the injection site was the most common local reaction, though this did not persist longer than 3 days. Gastrointestinal tract disorder, headache, and fever were the most common systemic reactions. Pain at the injection site was the most common local reaction, but never persisted more than 3 days.

*Pooled analysis integrated data from 5,458 children aged 1–15 years who received at least one injection of AVAXIM® Junior during clinical trials.

AXAXIM[®] Junior Key Attributes



Interchangeable with other paediatric inactivated hepatitis A vaccines as a booster dose with **flexible booster timing**^{1,6–8}

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Seroprotection Initial protection starts within 2 weeks after administration¹⁻³

protection, assessed up to 15 years after initial immunisation^{9–11}

Shown to be well tolerated in young children¹

For a full list of side effects please refer to the SMPC¹

Safety information

A few of the very common adverse events: very common ($\geq 1/10$)

Abnormal crying

- Headache
- Injection site pain
- Malaise

For a full list of side effects please refer to the SMPC1

Visit VaxiShop to place an order

For over 100 years, Sanofi has been dedicated to extending the reach of life-savings vaccines. We offer a wide range of travel vaccines to meet your immunisation needs, including AVAXIM® (hepatitis A vaccine [inactivated,adsorbed] Avaxim® **Prescribing Information**) which offers hepatitis A protection for adults ¹² We are pleased to let you know that Sanofi provides a hepatitis A vaccine for children too.

Footnotes

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Abbreviations

HAV, hepatitis A virus, WHO, World Health Organization.

References

1. AVAXIM[®] Junior Summary of Product Characteristics. **2.** World Health Organization. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 2012;87(28/29):261–76. **3.** Michaelis K, et al. Sci Rep 2018;8(1):16696. **4.** Dagan R, et al. Vaccine 1999;17(15– 16):1919–25. **5.** López EL, et al. *Pediatr Infect Dis J* 2001;20(1):48–52. **6.** Lolekha S, et al. *J Trop Pediatr* 2003;49(6):333–9. 7. Espul C, et al. Hum Vaccin Immunother 2017;13(11):2707–12. 8. Soysal A, et al. Eur J Pediatr 2007;166(6):533-9. 9. Dagan R, et al. Vaccine 2005;23(44):5144-8. 10. López EL, et al. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2010;29(6):568–70. 11. López EL, et al. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2015;34(4):417–25. 12. AVAXIM[®] Summary of Product Characteristics.

Reporting side effects

Adverse events should be reported. Reporting forms and information can be found at: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App Store. Adverse events should also be reported to the Sanofi drug safety department on 0800 0902 314. Alternatively send via email to: UK-drugsafety@sanofi.com

