

ADACEL[®] Tetanus Toxoid, Reduced Diphtheria Toxoid and Acellular Pertussis Vaccine Adsorbed

Intramuscular injection Suspension for injection

DESCRIPTION: ADACEL[®], [Tetanus Toxoid, Reduced Diphtheria Toxoid and Acellular Pertussis Vaccine Adsorbed], is a sterile, uniform, cloudy, white suspension of tetanus and diphtheria toxoids adsorbed separately on aluminum phosphate, combined with acellular pertussis vaccine and suspended in water for injection. The acellular pertussis vaccine is composed of 5 purified pertussis antigens (PT, FHA, PRN and FIM).

INDICATIONS AND CLINICAL USE: ADACEL[®] is indicated for active booster immunization for the prevention of tetanus, diphtheria and pertussis (whooping cough) in persons 4 years of age and older.

In accordance with local recommendations, ADACEL[®] may be considered as an alternative for the fifth dose of tetanus, diphtheria and acellular pertussis vaccine (DTaP) in children 4 through 6 years of age, concomitantly administered with inactivated Poliomyelitis Vaccine (IPV) at separate sites to complete the vaccination series for this age, when indicated.

Persons who have had tetanus, diphtheria or pertussis should still be immunized since these clinical infections do not always confer immunity. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)-infected persons, both asymptomatic and symptomatic, should be immunized against tetanus, diphtheria and pertussis according to standard schedules.

ADACEL[®] is not to be used for the treatment of disease caused by *Bordetella pertussis*, *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* or *Clostridium tetani* infections.

Pediatrics: ADACEL[®] is not indicated for immunization of children below the age of 4 years.

Tetanus Prophylaxis in Wound Management: The need for active immunization with a tetanus toxoid-containing preparation such as Td Adsorbed vaccine or ADACEL[®], with or without passive immunization with Tetanus Immune Globulin, depends on both the condition of the wound and the patient's vaccination history. (See DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION.)

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Hypersensitivity: Known systemic hypersensitivity reaction to any component of ADACEL[®] or a life-threatening reaction after previous administration of the vaccine or a vaccine containing one or more of the same components are contraindications to vaccination. (See DOSAGE FORMS, COMPOSITION AND PACKAGING.) Because of uncertainty as to which component of the vaccine may be responsible, none of the components should be administered. Alternatively, such persons may be referred to an allergist for evaluation if further immunizations are considered.

Acute Neurological Disorders: Encephalopathy (e.g., coma, decreased level of consciousness, prolonged seizures) within 7 days of a previous dose of a pertussis-containing vaccine not attributable to another identifiable cause is a contraindication to vaccination with any pertussis-containing vaccine, including ADACEL[®].

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS: General: Before administration of ADACEL[®], health-care providers should inform the recipient or the parent or guardian of the recipient of the benefits and risks of immunization, inquire about the recent health status of the recipient, review the recipient's history concerning possible hypersensitivity to the vaccine or similar vaccine, previous immunization history, the presence of any contraindications to immunization and comply with any local requirements regarding information to be provided to the recipient/guardian before immunization.

It is extremely important that the recipient, parent or guardian be questioned concerning any signs or symptoms of an adverse reaction after a previous dose of vaccine. (See CONTRAINDICATIONS and ADVERSE REACTIONS.) The rates and severity of adverse events in recipients of tetanus toxoid are influenced by the number of prior doses and level of pre-existing antitoxins.

As with any vaccine, ADACEL[®] may not protect 100% of vaccinated persons.

Administration Route Related Precautions: Do not administer ADACEL[®] by intravascular injection; ensure that the needle does not penetrate a blood vessel.

Intradermal or subcutaneous routes of administration are not to be utilized.

ADACEL[®] should not be administered into the buttocks.

Febrile and Acute Disease: Vaccination should be postponed in cases of an acute or febrile disease. However, a disease with low-grade fever should not usually be a reason to postpone vaccination.

Hematologic: Because any intramuscular injection can cause an injection site hematoma in persons with any bleeding disorders, such as hemophilia or thrombocytopenia, or in persons anticoagulant therapy, intramuscular injections with ADACEL[®] should not be administered to such persons unless the potential benefits outweigh the risk of administration. If the decision is made to administer any product by intramuscular injection to such persons, it should be given with caution, with steps taken to avoid the risk of hematoma formation following injection.

Immune: The possibility of allergic reactions in persons sensitive to components of the vaccine should be evaluated. Hypersensitivity reactions may occur following the use of ADACEL[®] even in persons with no prior history of hypersensitivity to the product components.

As with all other products, epinephrine hydrochloride solution (1:1,000) and other appropriate agents should be available for immediate use in case an anaphylactic or acute hypersensitivity reaction occurs. Health-care providers should be familiar with current recommendations for the initial management of anaphylaxis in non-hospital settings, including proper airway management.

Immunocompromised persons (whether from disease or treatment) may not achieve the expected immune response. If possible, consideration should be given to delaying vaccination until after the completion of any immunosuppressive treatment. Nevertheless, vaccination of persons with chronic immunodeficiency such as HIV infection is recommended even if the immune response might be limited.

Neurologic: ADACEL[®] should not be administered to individuals with progressive or unstable neurological disorders, uncontrolled epilepsy or progressive encephalopathy until a treatment regimen has been established, the condition has stabilized and the benefit clearly outweighs the risk.

A review by the US Institute of Medicine (IOM) found evidence for a causal relation between tetanus toxoid and both brachial neuritis and Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS). If GBS occurred within 6 weeks of receipt of prior vaccine containing tetanus toxoid, the decision to give ADACEL[®] or any vaccine containing tetanus toxoid should be based on careful consideration of the potential benefits and possible risks.

A few cases of demyelinating diseases of the central nervous system, peripheral mononeuropathies and cranial mononeuropathies have been reported following vaccines containing tetanus and/or diphtheria toxoids, although the IOM concluded that the evidence is inadequate to accept or reject a causal relation between these conditions and vaccination.

Pregnant Women: The effect of ADACEL[®] on the development of the embryo and fetus has not been assessed. Vaccination in pregnancy is not recommended unless there is a definite risk of acquiring pertussis. As the vaccine is inactivated, risk to the embryo or the fetus is improbable. The benefits versus the risks of administering ADACEL[®] during pregnancy should be carefully evaluated when there is a high probable risk of exposure to a household contact or during an outbreak in the community.

Nursing Women: The effect of administration of ADACEL[®] during lactation has not been assessed. As ADACEL[®] is inactivated, any risk to the mother or the infant is improbable. However, the effect on breast-fed infants of the administration of ADACEL[®] to their mothers has not been studied. The risks and benefits of vaccination should be assessed before making the decision to immunize a nursing woman.

ADVERSE REACTIONS: Clinical Trial Adverse Reactions: Because clinical trials are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical trials of a vaccine cannot be directly compared to rates in the clinical trials of another vaccine and may not reflect the rates observed in practice. The adverse reaction information from clinical trials does, however, provide a basis for identifying the adverse events that appear to be related to vaccine use and for approximating rates of those events.

The safety of ADACEL[®] was evaluated in a total of 5,818 participants who received a single dose of ADACEL[®] in 6 clinical trials (298 children ≥4 years of age, 1,508 adolescents, 2,842 adults <65 years of age and 1,170 adults ≥65 years of age).

Pain at the injection site was the most common solicited injection site reaction. Most injection site reactions occurred within 3 days following vaccination and their mean duration was less than 3 days. The most frequent systemic reaction was tiredness in children and headache in adolescents and adults (18 - 64 years). Myalgia was the most frequently reported systemic reaction among older adults ≥65 years of age. Fever was reported in less than 10% of vaccinees. These reactions were usually transient and of mild to moderate intensity. In addition, in adolescents and adults the incidence of injection site and systemic reactions following ADACEL[®] was comparable to those observed with a Td vaccine booster. In children the observed frequencies of injection site and fever following ADACEL[®] were significantly lower than those observed with QUADRACEL[®] (DTaP-IPV) when administered as a booster at 4 to 6 years of age. Except for fever, the observed rates for the systemic reactions were comparable between the two vaccines. The frequency of the solicited injection site and systemic reactions reported in two clinical trials are shown in Table 1.

Two serious adverse events were reported during Study Td506 which were considered related to the vaccination: a case of severe migraine with unilateral facial paralysis, and a diagnosis of nerve compression in the neck and left arm. Both of these conditions resolved spontaneously or with treatment.

Table 1: Frequency (%) of Solicited Reactions Observed Within 0 to 14 Days in Clinical Trials in Children, Adolescents and Adults, Following a Single Dose With ADACEL[®]

Solicited Reactions	Children 4 - 6 years (N = 298)	Adolescents 11 - 17 years (N = 1,184)	Adults 18 - 64 years (N = 1,752)	Adults ≥65 years (N = 1,153)
Injection Site Reactions				
Pain	39.6	77.8	65.7	43.0
Swelling	24.2	20.9	21.0	18.1
Erythema	34.6	20.8	24.7	24.3
Systemic Reactions				
Fever (≥38.0°C)	8.7	5.0	1.4	0.5
Headache	16.4	43.7	33.9	18.2
Nausea	9.4	13.3	9.2	N.S.*
Diarrhea	14.4	10.3	10.3	N.S.*
Vomiting	8.1	4.6	3.0	N.S.*
Anorexia	21.5	N.S.*	N.S.*	N.S.*
Rash	8.4	2.7	2.0	N.S.*
Body Ache or Muscle Weakness† / Myalgia‡	6.4	30.4	21.9	28.4
Sore or Swollen Joints	4.0	11.3	9.1	N.S.*
Tiredness§ / Malaise**	31.5	30.2	24.3	17.2
Chills	7.1	15.1	8.1	N.S.*
Axillary Lymph Node Swelling	5.4	6.6	6.5	N.S.*

* Not Solicited

† Body ache or muscle weakness was the solicited term in the trials in children, adolescents and adults 18 - 64 years of age.

‡ Myalgia was the solicited term in the trial in adults ≥65 years of age.

§ Tiredness was the solicited term in the trials in children, adolescents and adults 18 - 64 years of age.

** Malaise was the solicited term in the trial in adults ≥65 years of age.

Table 2: Frequency (%) of Solicited Reactions Observed in Adolescents and Adults Following Re-administration of ADACEL[®] at 5 and 10 years Respectively

Solicited Reactions	Re-administration of ADACEL [®]	
	After 5 years* Adolescents and Adults 16 - 69 years (N = 544)	After 10 years† Adults 20 - 72 years (N = 361)
Injection Site Reactions		
Pain	87.6	87.8
Erythema / Redness	28.6	23.1
Swelling	25.6	20.5
Systemic Reactions		
Fever	6.5	4.2
Headache	53.2	40.6
Myalgia	61.0	60.1
Malaise	38.2	29.4

* Adverse reactions observed within 0 to 14 days after vaccination

† Adverse reactions observed within 0 to 7 days after vaccination

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Usage pédiatrique : ADACEL^{MD} n'est pas indiqué pour l'immunisation des enfants de moins de 4 ans.

Prophylaxie antitétanique dans le traitement des plaies : La nécessité de procéder à une immunisation active à l'aide d'une préparation contenant de l'anatoxine tétanique, comme le vaccin dT adsorbées ou ADACEL^{MD}, avec ou sans immunisation passive avec l'immunoglobuline antitétanique, dépend à la fois de l'état de la plaie et de l'historique de vaccination du patient. (Voir POSOLOGIE ET ADMINISTRATION.)

CONTRE-INDICATIONS : Hypersensibilité : Considérer tout antécédent de réaction d'hypersensibilité systémique à l'un des composants d'ADACEL ou de réaction anaphylactique ou de réaction anaphylactique de ce vaccin à cette vaccination. Les personnes sensibles à un ou plusieurs des mêmes composants comme avant de contre-indications à cette vaccination. (Voir FORMES PHARMACEUTIQUES, COMPOSITION ET CONDITIONNEMENT.) Étant donné que les composants vaccinaux responsables n'ont pas été identifiés avec certitude, aucun d'entre eux ne doit être administré. Comme solution de rechange, ces personnes peuvent être orientées vers un allergologue pour évaluer si une reprise de la vaccination peut être envisagée.

Troubles neurologiques aigus : Toute encéphalopathie (p. ex., coma, atténuation de l'état de conscience, convulsions prolongées) survenue dans les 7 jours suivant l'administration d'une dose précédente d'un vaccin contenant des antigènes coquelucheux, et non attribuable à une autre cause identifiable, est une contre-indication à la vaccination avec tout vaccin anti-coquelucheux, dont ADACEL^{MD}.

MISES EN GARDE ET PRÉCAUTIONS : Générales : Avant d'administrer ADACEL^{MD}, les prestataires de soins de santé doivent informer le patient à immuniser, ou son parent ou tuteur des avantages et des risques de la vaccination, se renseigner sur l'état de santé récent du patient, rechercher ses éventuels antécédents d'hypersensibilité à ce vaccin ou à un vaccin similaire, déterminer ses antécédents vaccinaux ainsi que toute contre-indication à la vaccination, et se conformer aux exigences locales relatives aux renseignements à fournir au patient, ou à son parent ou tuteur.

Il est extrêmement important d'interroger le patient, son parent ou son tuteur sur tout symptôme ou signe de réaction indésirable éventuellement apparu après l'administration d'une dose antérieure de vaccin. (Voir CONTRE-INDICATIONS ET EFFETS INDÉSIRABLES.)

La fréquence et la gravité des effets indésirables constatés chez les patients traités par anatoxine tétanique sont influencées par le nombre de doses déjà reçues et par la concentration préexistante en antitoxines. Comme avec tout vaccin, il est possible qu'ADACEL^{MD} ne protège pas tous les sujets vaccinés.

Précautions liées à la voie d'administration : Ne pas administrer ADACEL^{MD} par injection intravasculaire : s'assurer que l'aiguille n'a pas pénétré dans un vaisseau sanguin.

Ne pas utiliser les voies d'administration intradermique ou sous-cutanée.

ADACEL^{MD} ne doit pas être injecté dans la fesse.

Maladie fébrile et aigüe : La vaccination en cas de maladie aigüe ou fébrile. En revanche, une maladie qui ne s'accompagne que d'une faible fièvre ne constitue habituellement pas une raison suffisante pour retarder la vaccination.

Hématologiques : Comme les injections intramusculaires font courir un risque de formation d'hématome local aux personnes qui souffrent de troubles hémostatiques, tels que l'hémophilie ou la thrombopénie, ou qui sont traitées par un anticoagulant, on évitara de leur administrer ADACEL^{MD} par cette voie, sauf si les avantages escomptés l'emportent sur le risque. Si l'on décide d'administrer un quelconque produit par injection intramusculaire à de tels patients, on procédera avec précaution en prenant des mesures pour éviter le risque de formation d'un hématome après l'injection.

Immunitaires : Le risque d'apparition d'une réaction allergique chez les personnes sensibles aux composants du vaccin doit être évalué. Une réaction d'hypersensibilité peut survenir après l'utilisation d'ADACEL^{MD} même chez des personnes qui ne comptent pas d'antécédent d'hypersensibilité aux composants du produit.

Comme la grossesse n'est pas recommandée, il faut éviter de concevoir immédiatement d'une solution de chlorhydrate d'épinéphrine (1:1.000), ainsi que de'autres agents appropriés, au cas où une réaction anaphylactique ou d'hypersensibilité aigüe surviendrait. Les prestataires de soins de santé doivent bien connaître les dernières recommandations en matière de premiers soins de l'anaphylaxie en milieu non hospitalier, y compris la gestion adéquate des voies aériennes.

Il est possible que les personnes immunodéprimées (en raison d'une maladie ou d'un traitement) n'obtiennent pas la réponse immunitaire attendue. Dans la mesure du possible, il conviendra de retarder leur vaccination jusqu'à la fin du traitement immunodépresseur. En revanche, la vaccination des personnes souffrant d'immunodéficience chronique, due par exemple à une infection à VIH, est recommandée, même si la réponse immunitaire risque d'être incomplète.

Neurologiques : ADACEL^{MD} ne devra pas être administré à des personnes présentant des troubles neurologiques évolutifs, une épilepsie non contrôlée ou une encéphalite évolutive, tant qu'un schéma thérapeutique n'a pas été établi, que la condition ne soit traitée ou non. Les bénéfices de la vaccination en dépassant les risques.

Une analyse effectuée par l'Institute of Medicine des États-Unis (IOM) a mis en évidence une relation de cause à effet entre l'administration d'anatoxine tétanique et l'apparition d'une névrite brachiale ou d'un syndrome

