



SII MEASLES, MUMPS AND RUBELLA VACCINE Live, Attenuated (Freeze-Dried)

Vaccinum morbillosum, parotidis et rubeolae vivum lyophilisatum

DESCRIPTION

The vaccine is prepared from the live, attenuated strains of Edmonston-Zagreb measles virus, Leningrad-Zagreb (L-Z) mumps virus and Wistar RA 27/3 rubella virus. The measles and rubella viruses are propagated on human diploid cells (HDC) and the mumps virus is grown on chick fibroblasts from SPF eggs (Specific pathogen free eggs). The vaccine is freeze-dried and is provided with diluent. The product has the appearance of yellowish-white dry cake. The vaccine meets the requirements of W.H.O. when tested by the methods outlined in W.H.O., TRS 840 (1994).

POTENCY

Each single human dose when reconstituted in a volume of 0.5 ml contains not less than 1000 CCID₅₀ of measles virus, 5000 CCID₅₀ of mumps virus and 1000 CCID₅₀ of Rubella virus. In addition, the freeze-dried vaccine when stored at 37°C for 7 days shows no loss in potency (less than 1.0 log₁₀ loss in virus titres).

INDICATIONS

For active immunization against measles, mumps and rubella in children from 12 months to 10 years of age. Second dose of MMR is usually advocated any time before the age of 6 years (elementary school entry 4-6 years). In children above 10 years, adolescents and adults, Measles and Rubella (MR) vaccine is recommended. Revaccination may seroconvert primary failures or boost antibody titres of previously vaccinated individuals whose titres have declined. The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommends administration of the first dose of MMR at 12-15 months of age and administration of the second dose of MMR at 4-6 years of age. The vaccine can be safely and effectively given simultaneously with DTP, DT, TT, Td, BCG, Polio vaccine (OPV and IPV), *Haemophilus influenzae* type b, Hepatitis B, or Yellow fever vaccine or vitamin A supplementation.

APPLICATION AND DOSAGE

The vaccine should be reconstituted only with the entire diluent supplied (Sterile water for injections) using a sterile syringe and needle. With gentle shaking the dried cake is easily dissolved. After reconstitution the vaccine should be used immediately. A single dose of 0.5 ml should be administered by deep subcutaneous injection into the anterolateral aspect of upper thigh in toddlers and upper arm in older children. If the vaccine is not used immediately it should be stored in the dark at 2-8°C for no longer than 6 hours.

Any opened container remaining at the end of a session (within six hours of reconstitution) should be discarded. The vaccine vial monitor (see figure), for this type of vaccine is attached to the vial cap and should be discarded when the vaccine is being reconstituted.

The diluent supplied is specially designed for use with the vaccine. Only this diluent must be used to reconstitute the vaccine. Do not use diluents from other types of vaccine or for MMR vaccine from other manufacturers. Water for injections MUST NOT be used for this purpose. Using an incorrect diluent may result in damage to the vaccine and/or serious reactions to those receiving the vaccine. Diluent must not be frozen but should be kept cool.

CLOSE ATTENTION SHOULD BE PAID TO THE CONTRAINDICATIONS LISTED

The diluent and reconstituted vaccine should be inspected visually for any foreign particulate matter and / or variation of physical aspects prior to administration. In the event of either being observed, discard the diluent or reconstituted vaccine.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

The type and rate of severe adverse reactions do not differ significantly from the measles, mumps and rubella vaccine reactions described separately.

The measles vaccine may cause within 24 hours of vaccination mild pain and tenderness at the injection site. In most cases, they spontaneously resolve within two to three days without further medical attention. A mild fever can occur in 5-15% of vaccinees 7 to 12 days after vaccination and last for 1-2 days. Rash occurs in approximately 2% of recipients, usually starting 7-10 days after vaccination and lasting 2 days. The mild side effects occur less frequently after the second dose of a measles-containing vaccine and tend to occur only in person not protected by the first dose. Encephalitis has been reported following measles vaccination at a frequency of approximately one case per million doses administered although a causal link is not proven.

The mumps component may result in parotitis and low grade fever. Febrile seizures and orchitis may also occur. However, moderate fever occurs rarely and aseptic meningitis has been reported very rarely. Vaccine-associated meningitis resolves spontaneously in less than 1 week without any sequelae. The onset of aseptic meningitis is delayed, which may limit the ability to detect these cases by passive surveillance. Vaccine associated aseptic meningitis is observed between 15-35 days post immunization.

The rubella component may commonly result in joint symptoms manifested as arthralgias (25%) and arthritis (10%) among adolescent and adult females that usually last from a few days to 2 weeks. However, such adverse reactions are very rare in children and in men receiving MMR vaccine (0%-3%). Symptoms typically begin 1-3 weeks after vaccination and last 1 day to 2 weeks. These transient reactions seem to occur in non-immunes only, for whom the vaccine is important. Low-grade fever and rash, lymphadenopathy, myalgia and paraesthesia are commonly reported. Thrombocytopenia is rare and has been reported in less than 1 case per 30000 doses administered. Anaphylactic reactions are also rare. In susceptible individuals the vaccine may very rarely cause allergic reactions like urticaria, pruritis and allergic rash within 24 hours of vaccination. Clinical experience has exceptionally recorded isolated reactions involving the CNS. These more serious reactions have however, not been directly linked to vaccination.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Due to the risk of inactivation, the MMR vaccine should not be given within the 6 weeks, and if it is possible the 3 months, after an injection of immunoglobulins or blood product containing immunoglobulins (blood, plasma). For the same reason, immunoglobulins should not be administered within the two weeks after the vaccination. Tuberculin positive individuals may transitionally become tuberculin negative after vaccination.

CONTRAINDICATIONS AND WARNINGS

Individuals receiving corticosteroids, other immuno-suppressive drugs or undergoing radiotherapy may not develop an optimal immune response. The vaccine should not be given in febrile states, pregnancy, acute infectious diseases, leukaemia, severe anaemia and other severe diseases of the blood system, severe impairment of the renal function, decompensated heart diseases, following administration of gamma-globulin or blood transfusions or to subjects with potential allergies to vaccine components. The vaccine may contain traces of neomycin. Anaphylactic or anaphylactoid reactions to neomycin, history of anaphylactic or anaphylactoid reactions to eggs (Hypersensitivity to eggs), are absolute contraindications. There are extremely rare reports of hypersensitivity reactions with MMR vaccine in individuals who are allergic to cow's milk. Such individuals should not receive the vaccine. Low-grade fever, mild respiratory infections or diarrhoea, and other minor illness should not be considered as contraindications. It is particularly important to immunize children with malnutrition.

MMR vaccine should not be administered in pregnant women because of the theoretical but never demonstrated teratogenic risk. Inadvertent receipt of MMR vaccine during pregnancy is not an indication for an abortion. Since MR vaccine is recommended in adults, if pregnancy is planned, then an interval of one month should be observed after MR vaccination. No cases of CRS have been reported in any pregnant women who inadvertently received rubella-containing vaccine in early pregnancy.

IMMUNE DEFICIENCY

Measles, Mumps and Rubella vaccine may be used in children with known or suspected HIV infection. The vaccine is contraindicated in persons who are severely immunocompromised as a result of congenital disease, HIV infection, advanced leukaemia or lymphoma, serious malignant disease, or treatment with high-dose steroids, alkylating agents or anti-metabolites, or in persons who are receiving immunosuppressive therapeutic radiation.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE

IT IS IMPORTANT TO PROTECT BOTH THE FREEZE-DRIED AND RECONSTITUTED VACCINE FROM THE LIGHT. The vaccine should be stored in the dark at a temperature between 2-8°C. For long term storage a temperature of -20°C is recommended for the freeze-dried vaccine. The diluent should not be frozen, but should be kept cool.

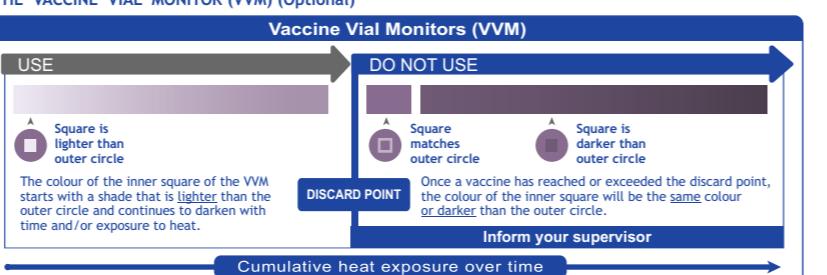
SHELF LIFE

The expiry date of the vaccine is indicated on the label and packaging.

PRESENTATION

1 Dose vial plus diluent (0.5 ml)
2 Dose vial plus diluent (1 ml)
5 Dose vial plus diluent (2.5 ml)
10 Dose vial plus diluent (5 ml)

THE VACCINE VIAL MONITOR (VVM) (Optional)



Vaccine Vial Monitors (VVMs) are on the cap of Measles, Mumps and Rubella Vaccine Live Attenuated supplied through Serum Institute of India Pvt. Ltd. This is a time-temperature sensitive dot that provides an indications 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.

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MANUFACTURER

Manufactured by:
SERUM INSTITUTE OF INDIA PVT. LTD.
212/2, Hadapsar, Pune 411028, INDIA

Protection from birth onwards

Revision date: 10/2019

SII VACCIN CONTRE LA ROUGEOLE, LES OREILLONS ET LA RUBEOLE Vivant, Atténue (Lyophilisé)

Vaccinum morbillosum, parotidis et rubeolae vivum Lyophilisatum

DESCRIPTION

Le vaccin est préparé à partir des souches vivantes et atténuees du virus de la rougeole Edmonston-Zagreb, du virus des oreillons Leningrad-Zagreb (L-Z) et du virus de la rubéole Wistar RA 27/3. Les virus de la rougeole et de la rubéole sont propagés sur des cellules diploïdes humaines (CDH), et le virus des oreillons est cultivé sur la culture des fibroblasts d'embryons de poulet des œufs SPF (sans pathogène spécifique). Le vaccin est lyophilisé et est fourni avec diluant. Le produit a l'apparence d'un agglomérat sec blanc-jaunâtre. Le produit satisfait aux exigences de l'O.M.S. lorsque soumis au test selon les méthodes décrites dans les documents de l'O.M.S., TRS (Série de rapports techniques) 840 (1994).

ACTIVITÉ

Après la reconstitution du vaccin, chaque dose unitaire de 0,5 ml à l'usage humain renferme une quantité équivalente à au moins 1000 CCID₅₀ de virus de la rougeole, 5000 CCID₅₀ de virus des oreillons et 1000 CCID₅₀ du virus de la rubéole. En plus, le vaccin lyophilisé qui est conservé à 37°C pour une période de 7 jours ne démontre aucune diminution en activité (perte de moins de 1,0 log₁₀ de titres de virus)

INDICATIONS

Pour l'immunisation active contre la rougeole, les oreillons et la rubéole chez les enfants de 12 mois à 10 ans. Une deuxième dose du vaccin ROR est généralement recommandée à tout moment avant l'âge de 6 ans (entrée à l'école élémentaire 4-6 ans). Chez l'enfant ayant plus de 10 ans, chez les adolescents et les adultes, le vaccin contre la rougeole et la rubéole (RR) est recommandé.

La revaccination peut s'éroder les déficiences primaires ou stimuler les titres d'anticorps chez des individus déjà vaccinés dont les titres ont diminué. Le Comité consultatif sur les pratiques d'immunisation (ACIP) recommande l'administration de la première dose de ROR à l'âge de 12-15 mois et l'administration de la seconde dose du vaccin ROR à l'âge de 4-6 ans. Le vaccin peut être efficacement administré simultanément avec le DTC, DT, TT, Td, BCG, polio (VPO et VPI), *Haemophilus influenzae* type b, hépatite B, ou avec un vaccin contre la fièvre jaune avec la supplémentation de la vitamine A.

APPLICATION ET POSOLOGIE

Le vaccin doit être reconstitué seulement avec la teneur entière diluant fourni (Eau Stérile pour Injections) en se servant d'une seringue et d'une aiguille stérilisées. Le gâteau sec se dissout facilement à l'agitation douce. Le vaccin doit être utilisé immédiatement après la reconstitution. Une dose unique de 0,5 ml doit être administrée par une injection sous-cutanée profonde dans la partie antéro-latérale de la cuisse supérieure chez les enfants en bas âge et dans le bras supérieur chez les enfants plus âgés. Si le vaccin n'est pas utilisé immédiatement il doit être conservé à l'abri de la lumière à 2-8°C pour 6 heures maximum. Si l'y reste un récipient ouvert à la fin d'une session (dans les six heures de reconstitution), il faut le jeter. La pastille de contrôle du vaccin (voir l'image), pour ce type de vaccin est attaché au bouchon du flacon et doit être jetée lorsque le vaccin est en cours de reconstitution.

Le diluant fourni avec le vaccin est prévu uniquement pour son usage avec le vaccin. Il ne faut utiliser que ce diluant afin de reconstituer le vaccin. Ne pas utiliser les diluants prévus pour les autres vaccins ou bien les vaccins ROR qui sont fabriqués par d'autres fabricants. NE FAUT PAS utiliser de l'eau pour injection pour la reconstitution. L'utilisation d'un diluant incorrect pourrait endommager le vaccin et/ou entraîner des réactions graves chez les personnes vaccinées. Le diluant ne doit pas être congelé mais il doit être gardé au frais.

UNE ATTENTION PARTICULIÈRE DOIT ÊTRE ACCORDEE AUX CONTRÉ-INDICATIONS ENUMÉRÉES
Le diluant et le vaccin reconstitué doivent être inspectés visuellement pour la présence d'une matière particulière étrangère et/ou variation d'aspect physique avant l'administration. Si des particules étrangères ou une variation est observée, le diluant ou le vaccin reconstitué doit être jeté.

EFFECTS SECONDAIRES

Les effets secondaires ne se diffèrent pas beaucoup en nature et en taux par rapport aux réactions produites par les trois vaccins décrits séparément.

Le vaccin rougeole peut entraîner des effets secondaires comme la douleur légère et sensibilité au site d'administration dans les 24 heures suite à l'administration. Dans la plupart des cas, ces réactions disparaissent spontanément dans deux ou trois jours sans attention médicale ultérieure.

Une fièvre légère peut être observée chez 5-10% de vaccinés, 7 ou 12 jours après la vaccination et elle dure 1-2 jours. L'éruption cutanée peut se produire chez 2% de cas ordinaires commençant 7-10 jours après la vaccination et durant 2 jours.

Les effets secondaires bénins sont observés moins fréquemment après le deuxième dose de vaccin rougeole et ils ont une tendance à apparaître, uniquement chez les personnes qui ne sont pas protégées par la première dose. L'encéphalite a été observée suite à l'administration du vaccin avec une fréquence d'un cas par un million de doses administrées, pourtant, les liens de causalité ne sont pas encore établis.

Le composant des oreillons peut entraîner la parotidite et une fièvre légère. Des convulsions fébriles et l'orchite peuvent avoir lieu. Pourtant la fièvre modérée peut apparaître rarement et la méningite aseptique est signalée très rarement.

La méningite associée avec le vaccin disparaît automatiquement en moins d'une semaine sans aucune suite.

Le début de la méningite aseptique est retardé ce qui limite la capacité de détecter ces cas au moyen de surveillance passive. La méningite aseptique associée avec le vaccin est observée entre 15-35 jours après l'immunisation.

Le composant du virus de la rubéole peut entraîner généralement les symptômes articulaires observés en l'arthralgie (25%) et en arthrite(10%) chez les femmes adolescentes et adultes. Ces symptômes durent normalement jusqu'à deux semaines. Pourtant ces effets secondaires sont très rares chez les enfants et chez les hommes recevant les doses du vaccin ROR (0-3%). Les symptômes commencent typiquement 1-3 semaines après la vaccination et durent 1 jour à 2 semaines. Ces réactions passagères ne semblent apparaître que chez les sujets non-immuns, pour lesquels ce vaccin est d'une grande importance. Les réactions observées fréquemment : Fièvre légère, et Eruption cutanée comme le rash, Lymphadénopathie, myalgie, et parasthésie. La thrombopénie est rare et elle est observée en moins d'un cas par 30000 doses administrées. Les réactions anaphylactiques sont également rares. Chez les personnes sensibles, le vaccin peut très rarement provoquer des réactions allergiques comme l'urticaire, le prurit et l'éruption allergique dans les 24 heures suivant la vaccination. En clinique on a exceptionnellement enregistré les réactions isolées avec la CNS. Pourtant ces réactions plus graves ne sont pas directement liées à la vaccination.

INTERACTIONS MÉDICAMENTEUSES

Le vaccin ROR ne doit pas être administré dans les six semaines ou si possible dans les trois mois suite à une injection d'immunoglobulines ou les produits sanguins contenant les immunoglobulines, (Sang, plasma) à cause du risque de l'inactivation. Les immunoglobulines ne doivent pas être administrées dans les deux semaines suite à la vaccination pour la même raison. Les patients positifs à la tuberculine peuvent devenir temporairement négatifs à la tuberculine suite à la vaccination.

CONTRE-INDICATIONS ET MISES EN GARDE

Les sujets traités aux corticostéroïdes ou bien à un autre médicament immuno-suppressif ou à la radiothérapie peuvent ne pas produire une réaction immunitaire optimale. Ce vaccin est contre-indiqué en cas d'états fébriles, de grossesse, de maladie infectieuse aigüe, de leucémie, d'anémie sévère, d'autre maladie grave du sang, d'insuffisance rénale aigüe, de maladie cardiaque décompensée, après l'administration de gammaglobuline ou transfusion sanguine. Le vaccin pourrait contenir les traces de néomycine. Les réactions anaphylactiques ou bien anaphylactoïdes à la néomycine et les antécédents de telles réactions aux œufs (hypersensibilité aux œufs), sont les contre-indications absolues. Il y a des rapports très rares de réactions d'hypersensibilité avec le vaccin ROR chez les personnes qui sont allergiques au lait de vache. Ces personnes ne devraient pas recevoir le vaccin. On peut administrer le vaccin en cas de fièvre basse, d'infections respiratoires légères et/ou d'autres maladies bénignes. Il est extrêmement important d'immuniser les enfants souffrant de sous-alimentation. Le vaccin ROR ne doit pas être administré chez les femmes enceintes en raison du risque tératogène théorique mais jamais survenu. La réception par inadvertance



VACINA CONTRA SARAMPO, PAROTITE E RUBÉOLA Viva, Atenuada (Liofilizada)

Vaccinum morbillorum, parotitidis et
rubeolae vivum lyophilisatum

Descrição

A vacina prepara-se das cepas vivas, atenuadas do vírus do sarampo Edmonston-Zagreb, do vírus da parotite Leningrad-Zagreb (L-Z) e o vírus da rubéola Wistar RA 27/3. Os vírus do sarampo e rubéola propagam-se nas células diploides humanas (HDC) e o vírus da parotite é cultivado em fibroblastos de embrião de galinha dos ovos SPF (Ovos específicos livre dos patógenos). A vacina é liofilizada e fornecida com diluente. O produto tem a aparência dum bolo seco brancamarcado. A vacina cumpre os requisitos da O.M.S. quando é comprovada segundo os métodos descritos na O.M.S., TRS 840 (1994).

Potência

Cada dose humana ao ser reconstituída num volume de 0,5 ml contém não menos de 1000 CCID₅₀ do vírus de sarampo, 5000 CCID₅₀ do vírus da parotite e 1000 CCID₅₀ do vírus da Rubéola. Além disso, a vacina liofilizada, ao ser conservada a 37°C durante 7 dias não demonstrou nenhuma perda da potência. (uma perda de menos de 1,0 log₁₀ nos títulos do vírus).

Indicações

Para a imunização activa contra o sarampo, caxumba e rubéola em crianças a partir de 12 meses a 10 anos de idade. A segunda dose da SRP é aconselhada a qualquer momento antes dos 6 anos (a matrículação na escola primária a 4-6 anos). Em crianças acima de 10 anos, adolescentes e adultos, recomenda-se a vacina de sarampo e a rubéola (SR). A vacinação pode resultar na sorocorversão dos primeiros fracassos ou pode aumentar os títulos dos anticorpos das pessoas previamente vacinadas, os títulos dos quais têm reduzidos. O Comité Consultivo sobre as Práticas da Imunização (ACIP) recomenda a administração da primeira dose de SRP aos 12-15 meses de idade e a administração da segunda dose de SRP aos 4-6 anos de idade. A vacina pode ser administrada segura e eficazmente simultaneamente com as vacinas DTP, DT, TT, TD, BCG, a vacina contra a Poliomielite (OPV e IPV), *Haemophilus influenzae* tipo b, Hepatite B e a Febre Amarela e suplementos da Vitamina A.

Aplicação e Posologia

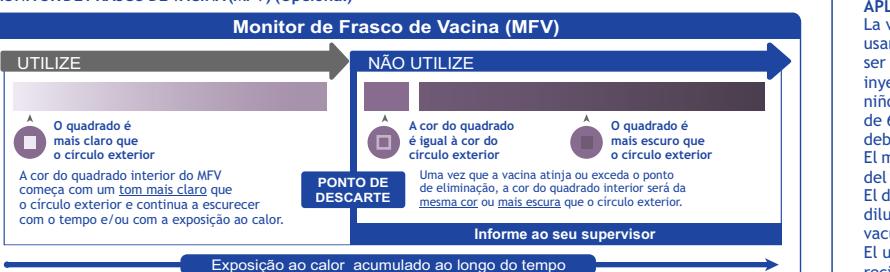
A vacina deve ser reconstituída só com o inteiro diluente provisto (Água estéril para injeções) usando uma seringa e agulha estéreis. O bolo seco dissolve-se facilmente ao agitá-lo suavemente. A vacina deve ser usada imediatamente depois da sua reconstituição. Deve se administrar 0,5 ml pela injeção profunda sub-cutânea na face anterolateral da coxa superior em bebés e no braço superior em crianças maiores. Se a vacina não for usada imediatamente, guardar na escuridão a uma temperatura entre 2-8°C. Para a conservação ao longo prazo recomenda-se uma temperatura de -20°C para a vacina liofilizada. O diluente não deve ser congelado mas deve-se manterê-lo fresco.

VALIDADE
A data de expiração da vacina está indicada na etiqueta e na embalagem.

Presentação

Frasco de 1 dose mais diluente (0,5 ml)
Frasco de 2 doses mais diluente (1ml)
Frasco de 5 doses mais diluente (2,5 ml)
Frasco de 10 doses mais diluente (5 ml)

Monitor de Frasco de Vacina (MFV) (Opcional)



Os monitores de frasco de vacina (MFV) fazem parte da tampa da Vacina a Contra Sarampo, Parotite E Rubéola, fornecida pelo Serum Institute of India Pvt. Ltda. Este ponto é um ponto sensível ao tempo e à temperatura que dá uma indicação do calor cumulativo ao qual o frasco tem sido exposto. Isto avverte o usuário quanto a exposição ao calor provavelmente degradou a vacina além de um nível aceitável.

A interpretação do MFV é muito simples. Concentre no quadradinho central. A cor do quadradinho mudará progressivamente. Enquanto a cor desse quadradinho é mais clara do que a cor do círculo exterior, a vacina pode ser usada. Assim que a cor do quadradinho central tiver a mesma coloração que a do círculo exterior, ou também uma coloração mais escura do que a cor do círculo exterior, então o frasco deve ser descartado.

Reacções Adversas

O tipo e taxa das reacções adversas severas não são muito diferentes das reacções á vacina de sarampo, parotite e rubéola, descritas por separado. A vacina do sarampo pode causar dentro das 24 horas da vacinação a dor leve e a sensibilidade no ponto da injeção. Na maioria dos casos, estas reacções resolvem-se espontaneamente dentro de dois ou três dias sem precisar da atenção médica. Pode ocorrer a febre báxica em 5-15% dos vacinados 7-12 dias depois da vacinação e persiste 1-2 dias. O exantema ocorre em aproximadamente 2 % dos vacinados e normalmente aparece 7-10 dias depois da vacinação e persiste durante 2 dias. Os efeitos colaterais leves ocorrem menos frequentemente depois da segunda dose duma vacina contendo o sarampo e tendem a ocorrer só nas pessoas não protegidas pela primeira dose. A encefalite foi comunicada seguinte à vacinação do sarampo a uma frequência de aproximadamente um caso por um milhão de doses administradas, embora não tenha sido comprovado uma relação causal.

O componente da parotite pode resultar na parotite e a febre baixa. Ataques febris e arquitec podem também ocorrer. De qualquer modo, a febre moderada ocorre raramente e a meningite asséptica foi comunicada muito raramente. A meningite associada á vacina resolve-se espontaneamente em menos de 1 semana sem sequelas. O ataque da meningite asséptica é atrasado, que pode limitar a capacidade de deteção destes casos pela vigilância passiva. A meningite asséptica é observada mais comumente entre o 15-35 dia da imunização. O componente de rubéola pode resultar comumente em sintomas nas articulações que manifestam-se em artralgias (25%) e a artrite (10%) em adolescentes e mulheres adultas que normalmente tardam de alguns dias a 2 semanas. De qualquer modo tais reacções são muito raras em crianças e homens recebendo a vacina de SRP (0% - 3%). Os sintomas tipicamente começam 1-3 semanas depois da vacinação e duram de 1 dia a 2 semanas. Estas reacções transitórias parecem ocorrer só nas pessoas não imunes para os quais esta vacina é muito importante. A febre baixa e o exantema, linfadenopatia, miáglia e a parastese formam comumente comunicados. A tromboцитopenia é muito rara e foi comunicada em menos de 1 caso por 30000 doses administradas. As reacções anafilácticas também são raras. Em indivíduos suscetíveis a vacina pode causar muito raramente reacções alérgicas como a urticária, prurido e o exantema alérgico dentro de 24 horas da vacinação. A experiência clínica registrou excepcionalmente reacções isoladas no SCN. Estas reacções mais sérias, de qualquer modo, não foram vinculadas diretamente à vacinação.

Interacções Medicamentosas

Devido ao risco da inactivação, a vacina SRP não deve ser administrada dentro das 6 semanas, e se for possível, dentro dos 3 meses depois dumha injeção de imunoglobulinas ou produtos sanguíneos que contêm imunoglobulinas (a sangue , o plasma). Por esta mesma razão, as imunoglobulinas não devem ser administradas dentro das duas semanas depois da vacinação.

Os indivíduos tuberculina-positivos podem tornar-se em tuberculina-negativos transitóriamente depois da vacinação.

Contraindicações e Advertências

Pode ser que as pessoas recebendo corticoesteroides, outras drogas imunossupressoras ou recebendo terapia de

irradiação, não desenvolvam uma resposta imune óptima. A vacina não deve ser administrada num estado febril, gravidez, doenças infecciosas agudas, leucémia, anemia severa e outras doenças severas do sistema sanguíneo, deterioro severo da função renal, doenças descompensadas da coração, depois da administração de gammaglobulinas ou transfusões da sanguineas ou as pessoas com alergias potenciais aos componentes da vacina. A vacina pode conter traços de neomicina. As reacções anafilácticas ou anafilactoides à neomicina, um histórico de reacções anafilácticas ou anafilactoides a ovos (a hipersensibilidade a ovos), são contraindicações absolutas. São extremamente raros relatos de reacções de hipersensibilidade com vacina tríplice viral em indivíduos que são alérgicos ao leite de vaca. Tais indivíduos não devem receber a vacina. A febre baixa, infecções respiratórias leves ou a diarreia, e outras doenças menores não devem considerar-se como contraindicações. É de especial importância imunizar as crianças com a desnutrição.

A vacina SRP não deve ser administrada em mulheres grávidas devido ao risco aumentado de reacções adversas como a parotite e também devido ao risco teratogénico teórico mas não demonstrado. A administração inadvertida da Vacina SRP durante a gravidez não é uma indicação para o aborto. Dado que a Vacina SRP é recomendada em adultos, no caso de planejar a gravidez, deve-se observar um intervalo de um mês depois da vacinação com SR. Não foram reportados casos de SRC em muitas mulheres grávidas que receberam inconscientemente a vacina contendo a rubéola no início da gravidez.

Imunodeficiência

A vacina contra sarampo, parotite e rubéola pode ser usada em crianças com a infecção estabelecida ou suspeita do VIH. A vacina é contraindicada em pessoas severamente imunocomprometidas como resultado de doença congénita, infecção de VIH, leucemia ou linfoma avançada, doença maligna séria ou tratamento com esteroides de doses elevadas, agentes alcalinantes, antimetabolitos ou em pessoas recebendo a radiação terapêutica imunossupressora.

Conservação Recomendada

É MUITO IMPORTANTE PROTEGER Á VACINA LIOFILIZADA E A RECONSTITUIDA CONTRA ALUZ. A vacina deve ser conservada na escuridão a uma temperatura entre 2-8°C. Para a conservação ao largo prazo recomenda-se uma temperatura de -20°C para a vacina liofilizada. O diluente não deve ser congelado mas deve-se manterê-lo fresco.

Validade

A data de expiração da vacina está indicada na etiqueta e na embalagem.

Apresentação

Frasco de 1 dose mais diluente (0,5 ml)
Frasco de 2 doses mais diluente (1ml)
Frasco de 5 doses mais diluente (2,5 ml)
Frasco de 10 doses mais diluente (5 ml)

Monitor de Frasco de Vacina (MFV) (Opcional)



Os monitores de frasco de vacina (MFV) fazem parte da tampa da Vacina a Contra Sarampo, Parotite E Rubéola, fornecida pelo Serum Institute of India Pvt. Ltda. Este ponto é um ponto sensível ao tempo e à temperatura que dá uma indicação do calor cumulativo ao qual o frasco tem sido exposto. Isto avverte o usuário quanto a exposição ao calor provavelmente degradou a vacina além de um nível aceitável.

A interpretação do MFV é muito simples. Concentre no quadradinho central. A cor do quadradinho mudará progressivamente. Enquanto a cor desse quadradinho é mais clara do que a cor do círculo exterior, a vacina pode ser usada. Assim que a cor do quadradinho central tiver a mesma coloração que a do círculo exterior, ou também uma coloração mais escura do que a cor do círculo exterior, então o frasco deve ser descartado.

Reacções Adversas

O tipo e taxa das reacções adversas severas não são muito diferentes das reacções á vacina de sarampo, parotite e rubéola, descritas por separado. A vacina do sarampo pode causar dentro das 24 horas da vacinação a dor leve e a sensibilidade no ponto da injeção. Na maioria dos casos, estas reacções resolvem-se espontaneamente dentro de dois ou três dias sem precisar da atenção médica. Pode ocorrer a febre báxica em 5-15% dos vacinados 7-12 dias depois da vacinação e persiste 1-2 dias. O exantema ocorre em aproximadamente 2 % dos vacinados e normalmente aparece 7-10 dias depois da vacinação e persiste durante 2 dias. Os efeitos colaterais leves ocorrem menos frequentemente depois da segunda dose duma vacina contendo o sarampo e tendem a ocorrer só nas pessoas não protegidas pela primeira dose. A encefalite foi comunicada seguinte à vacinação do sarampo a uma frequência de aproximadamente um caso por um milhão de doses administradas, embora não tenha sido comprovado uma relação causal.

O componente da parotite pode resultar na parotite e a febre baixa. Ataques febris e arquitec podem também ocorrer. De qualquer modo, a febre moderada ocorre raramente e a meningite asséptica foi comunicada muito raramente. A meningite associada á vacina resolve-se espontaneamente em menos de 1 semana sem sequelas. O ataque da meningite asséptica é atrasado, que pode limitar a capacidade de deteção destes casos pela vigilância passiva. A meningite asséptica é observada mais comumente entre o 15-35 dia da imunização. O componente de rubéola pode resultar comumente em sintomas nas articulações que manifestam-se em artralgias (25%) e a artrite (10%) em adolescentes e mulheres adultas que normalmente tardam de alguns dias a 2 semanas. De qualquer modo tais reacções são muito raras em crianças e homens recebendo a vacina de SRP (0% - 3%). Os sintomas tipicamente começam 1-3 semanas depois da vacinação e duram de 1 dia a 2 semanas. Estas reacções transitórias parecem ocorrer só nas pessoas não imunes para os quais esta vacina é muito importante. A febre baixa e o exantema, linfadenopatia, miáglia e a parastese formam comumente comunicados. A tromboцитopenia é muito rara e foi comunicada em menos de 1 caso por 30000 doses administradas. As reacções anafilácticas também são raras. Em indivíduos suscetíveis a vacina pode causar muito raramente reacções alérgicas como a urticária, prurido e o exantema alérgico dentro de 24 horas da vacinação. A experiência clínica registrou excepcionalmente reacções isoladas no SCN. Estas reacções mais sérias, de qualquer modo, não foram vinculadas diretamente à vacinação.

Interacções Medicamentosas

Devido ao risco da inactivação, a vacina SRP não deve ser administrada dentro das 6 semanas, e se for possível, dentro dos 3 meses depois dumha injeção de imunoglobulinas ou produtos sanguíneos que contêm imunoglobulinas (a sangue , o plasma). Por esta mesma razão, as imunoglobulinas não devem ser administradas dentro das duas semanas depois da vacinação.

Os indivíduos tuberculina-positivos podem tornar-se em tuberculina-negativos transitóriamente depois da vacinação.

Contraindicações e Advertências

Pode ser que as pessoas recebendo corticoesteroides, outras drogas imunossupressoras ou recebendo terapia de



VACUNA CONTRA EL SARAMPION, PAROTITIS Y RUBEOLA Viva, Atenuada (Liofilizada)

Vaccinum morbillorum, parotitidis et
rubeolae vivum Lyophilisatum

Descripción

Se prepara la vacuna de las cepas vivas, atenuadas del virus de sarampión Edmonston-Zagreb, virus de parotitis Leningrad-Zagreb (L-Z) y virus de rubéola Wistar RA 27/3. Los virus de sarampión y rubéola se propagan en las células diploides humanas (CDH) y el virus de parotitis se cultiva en fibroblastos de polluelos de huevos, libre de patógenos específicos (SPF por sus siglas en inglés). La vacuna es liofilizada y está provista con diluyente. El producto tiene el aspecto de una pastilla seca blanco-amarillenta. La vacuna cumple con los requisitos de la O.M.S. cuando se comprueba según los métodos establecidos en O.M.S., TRS 840 (1994).

Imunodeficiencia

A vacuna contra sarampión, parotitis y rubéola puede ser usada en niños con la infección establecida o sospechada de VIH. La vacuna es contraindicada en personas que son severamente inmunocomprometidas como resultado de una enfermedad congénita, infección de VIH, leucemia avanzada o linfoma, enfermedad maligna seria o tratamiento con esteroides de dosis elevada, agentes alquilantes, antimetabolitos o en personas recibiendo la irradiación terapéutica imunossupresora.

Potencia

Cada dosis humana al ser reconstituida en un volumen de 0,5 ml contiene no menos de 1000 CCID₅₀ de partículas del virus de sarampión, 5000 CCID₅₀ del virus de parotitis y 1000 CCID₅₀ del virus de rubéola. Además

Indicaciones

Cada dosis humana al ser reconstituida en un volumen de 0,5 ml contiene no menos de 1000 CCID₅₀ de partículas del virus de sarampión, 5000 CCID₅₀ del virus de parotitis y 1000 CCID₅₀ del virus de rubéola. Además

Conservación Recomendada

Se prepara la vacuna de las cepas vivas, atenuadas del virus de sarampión Edmonston-Zagreb, virus de parotitis Leningrad-Zagreb (L-Z) y virus de rubéola Wistar RA 27/3. Los virus de sarampión y rubéola se propagan en las células diploides humanas (CDH) y el virus de parotitis se cultiva en fibroblastos de polluelos de huevos, libre de patógenos específicos (SPF por sus siglas en inglés). La vacuna es liofilizada y está provista con diluyente. El producto tiene el aspecto de una pastilla seca blanco-amarillenta. La vacuna cumple con los requisitos de la O.M.S. cuando se comprueba según los métodos establecidos en O.M.S., TRS 840 (1994).

Indicaciones

La vacuna contra el Sarapión, Rubé



SII MEASLES, MUMPS AND RUBELLA VACCINE Live, Attenuated (Freeze-Dried)

Vaccinum morbillorum, parotidis et rubeolae vivum lyophilisatum

DESCRIPTION

The vaccine is prepared from the live, attenuated strains of Edmonston-Zagreb measles virus, Leningrad-Zagreb (L-Z) mumps virus and Wistar RA 27/3 rubella virus. The measles and rubella viruses are propagated on human diploid cells (HDC) and the mumps virus is grown on chick fibroblasts from SPF eggs (Specific pathogen free eggs). The vaccine is freeze-dried and is provided with diluent. The product has the appearance of yellowish-white dry cake. The vaccine meets the requirements of W.H.O. when tested by the methods outlined in W.H.O., TRS 840 (1994).

POTENCY

Each single human dose when reconstituted in a volume of 0.5 ml contains not less than 1000 CCID₅₀ of measles virus, 5000 CCID₅₀ of mumps virus and 1000 CCID₅₀ of Rubella virus. In addition, the freeze-dried vaccine when stored at 37°C for 7 days shows no loss in potency (less than 1.0 log₁₀ loss in virus titres).

INDICATIONS

For active immunization against measles, mumps and rubella in children from 12 months to 10 years of age. Second dose of MMR is usually advocated any time before the age of 6 years (elementary school entry 4-6 years). In children above 10 years, adolescents and adults, Measles and Rubella (MR) vaccine is recommended. Revaccination may seroconvert primary failures or boost antibody titres of previously vaccinated individuals whose titers have declined. The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommends administration of the first dose of MMR at 12-15 months of age and administration of the second dose of MMR at 4-6 years of age. The vaccine can be safely and effectively given simultaneously with DTP, DT, TT, Td, BCG, Polio vaccine (OPV and IPV), Haemophilus influenzae type b, Hepatitis B, or Yellow fever vaccine or vitamin A supplementation.

APPLICATION AND DOSAGE

The vaccine should be reconstituted only with the entire diluent supplied (Sterile water for injections) using a sterile syringe and needle. With gentle shaking the dried cake is easily dissolved. After reconstitution the vaccine should be used immediately. A single dose of 0.5 ml should be administered by deep subcutaneous injection into the anterolateral aspect of upper thigh in toddlers and upper arm in older children. If the vaccine is not used immediately then it should be stored in the dark at 2-8°C for no longer than 6 hours.

Any opened container remaining at the end of a session (within six hours of reconstitution) should be discarded. The vaccine vial monitor (see figure), for this type of vaccine is attached to the vial cap and should be discarded when the vaccine is being reconstituted.

The diluent supplied is specially designed for use with the vaccine. Only this diluent must be used to reconstitute the vaccine. Do not use diluents from other types of vaccine or for MMR vaccine from other manufacturers. Water for injections must NOT be used for this purpose. Using an incorrect diluent may result in damage to the vaccine and/or serious reactions to those receiving the vaccine. Diluent must not be frozen but should be kept cool.

CLOSE ATTENTION SHOULD BE PAID TO THE CONTRAINDICATIONS LISTED

The diluent and reconstituted vaccine should be inspected visually for any foreign particulate matter and / or variation of physical aspects prior to administration. In the event of either being observed, discard the diluent or reconstituted vaccine.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

The type and rate of severe adverse reactions do not differ significantly from the measles, mumps and rubella vaccine reactions described separately.

The measles vaccine may cause within 24 hours of vaccination mild pain and tenderness at the injection site. In most cases, they spontaneously resolve within two to three days without further medical attention. A mild fever can occur in 5-15% of vaccines 7 to 12 days after vaccination and last for 1-2 days. Rash occurs in approximately 2% of recipients, usually starting 7-10 days after vaccination and lasting 2 days. The mild side effects occur less frequently after the second dose of a measles-containing vaccine and tend to occur only in person not protected by the first dose. Encephalitis has been reported following measles vaccination at a frequency of approximately one case per million doses administered although a causal link is not proven.

The mumps component may result in parotitis and low grade fever. Febrile seizures and orchitis may also occur. However, moderate fever occurs rarely and aseptic meningitis has been reported very rarely. Vaccine-associated meningitis resolves spontaneously in less than 1 week without any sequelae. The onset of aseptic meningitis is delayed, which may limit the ability to detect these cases by passive surveillance. Vaccine associated aseptic meningitis is observed between 15-35 days post immunization.

The rubella component may commonly result in joint symptoms manifested as arthralgias (25%) and arthritis (10%) among adolescent and adult females that usually last from a few days to 2 weeks. However, such adverse reactions are very rare in children and in men receiving MMR vaccine (0%-3%). Symptoms typically begin 1-3 weeks after vaccination and last 1 day to 2 weeks. These transient reactions seem to occur in non-immunes only, for whom the vaccine is important. Low-grade fever and rash, lymphadenopathy, myalgia and paraesthesiae are commonly reported. Thrombocytopenia is rare and has been reported in less than 1 case per 30000 doses administered. Anaphylactic reactions are also rare. In susceptible individuals the vaccine may very rarely cause allergic reactions like urticaria, pruritis and allergic rash within 24 hours of vaccination. Clinical experience has exceptionally recorded isolated reactions involving the CNS. These more serious reactions have however, not been directly linked to vaccination.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Due to the risk of inactivation, the MMR vaccine should not be given within the 6 weeks, and if it is possible the 3 months, after an injection of immunoglobulins or blood product containing immunoglobulins (blood, plasma). For the same reason, immunoglobulins should not be administered within the two weeks after the vaccination. Tuberculin positive individuals may transitionally become tuberculin negative after vaccination.

CONTRAINDICATIONS AND WARNINGS

Individuals receiving corticosteroids, other immuno-suppressive drugs or undergoing radiotherapy may not develop an optimal immune response. The vaccine should not be given in febrile states, pregnancy, acute infectious diseases, leukaemia, severe anaemia and other severe diseases of the blood system, severe impairment of the renal function, decompensated heart diseases, following administration of gamma-globulin or blood transfusions or to subjects with potential allergies to vaccine components. The vaccine may contain traces of neomycin. Anaphylactic or anaphylactoid reactions to neomycin, history of anaphylactic or anaphylactoid reactions to eggs (Hypersensitivity to eggs), are absolute contraindications. There are extremely rare reports of hypersensitivity reactions with MMR vaccine in individuals who are allergic to cow's milk. Such individuals should not receive the vaccine. Low-grade fever, mild respiratory infections or diarrhoea, and other minor illnesses should not be considered as contraindications. It is particularly important to immunize children with malnutrition.

MMR vaccine should not be administered in pregnant women because of the theoretical but never demonstrated teratogenic risk. Inadvertent receipt of MMR vaccine during pregnancy is not an indication for an abortion. Since MR vaccine is recommended in adults, if pregnancy is planned, then an interval of one month should be observed after MR vaccination. No cases of CRS have been reported in any pregnant women who inadvertently received rubella-containing vaccine in early pregnancy.

IMMUNE DEFICIENCY

Measles, Mumps and Rubella vaccine may be used in children with known or suspected HIV infection. The vaccine is contraindicated in persons who are severely immunocompromised as a result of congenital disease, HIV infection, advanced leukaemia or lymphoma, serious malignant disease, or treatment with high-dose steroids, alkylating agents or anti-metabolites, or in persons who are receiving immunosuppressive therapeutic radiation.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE

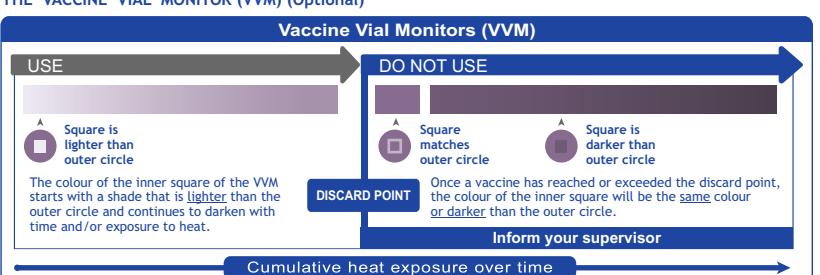
IT IS IMPORTANT TO PROTECT BOTH THE FREEZE-DRIED AND RECONSTITUTED VACCINE FROM THE LIGHT. The vaccine should be stored in the dark at a temperature between 2-8°C. For long term storage a temperature of -20°C is recommended for the freeze-dried vaccine. The diluent should not be frozen, but should be kept cool.

SHELF LIFE

The expiry date of the vaccine is indicated on the label and packaging.

PRESENTATION

- 1 Dose vial plus diluent (0.5 ml)
- 2 Dose vial plus diluent (1 ml)
- 5 Dose vial plus diluent (2.5 ml)
- 10 Dose vial plus diluent (5 ml)

THE VACCINE VIAL MONITOR (VVM) (Optional)

Vaccine Vial Monitors (VVMs) are on the cap of Measles, Mumps and Rubella Vaccine Live Attenuated supplied through Serum Institute of India Pvt. Ltd. This is a time-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 of a darker colour than the outer circle, then the vial should be discarded.

MOST IMPORTANT WARNING

1. Please ensure that the vaccine is administered by subcutaneous route only. In rare cases anaphylactic shock may occur in susceptible individual and for such emergency please keep handy 1:1000 adrenaline injection ready to be injected intramuscularly or subcutaneously. For treatment of severe anaphylaxis the initial dose of adrenaline is 0.1 - 0.5 mg (0.1 - 0.5 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 0.01 mg/kg (0.01 ml/kg of 1:1000 injection). Single paediatric dose should not exceed 0.5 mg (0.5 ml). This will help in tackling the anaphylactic shock/reaction effectively.
2. The mainstay in the treatment of severe anaphylaxis is the prompt use of adrenaline, which can be lifesaving. It should be used at the first suspicion of anaphylaxis. As with the use of all vaccines the vaccine should remain under observation for not less than 30 minutes for possibility of occurrence of rapid allergic reactions. Hydrocortisone and antihistaminics should also be available in addition to supportive measures such as oxygen inhalation.

Revision date: 10/2019

Manufactured by:
SERUM INSTITUTE OF INDIA PVT. LTD.
212/2, Hadapsar, Pune 411028, INDIA
Protection from birth onwards

20016799/0



VACCIN CONTRE LA ROUGEOLE, LES OREILLONS ET LA RUBEOLE Vivant, Atténue (Lyophilisé)

Vaccinum morbillorum, parotidis et rubeolae vivum Lyophilisatum

DESCRIPTION

Le vaccin contre la rougeole, les oreillons et la rubéole est préparé à partir des souches vivantes et atténuees du virus de la rougeole (Edmonston-Zagreb), du virus des oreillons (Leningrad-Zagreb) et du virus de la rubéole (Wistar RA 27/3). Les virus de la rougeole et de la rubéole sont propagés sur des cellules diploïdes humaines (CDH), et le virus des oreillons est cultivé sur la culture des fibroblasts d'embryon de poulet des œufs SPF (sans pathogène spécifique). Le vaccin est lyophilisé et est fourni avec diluant. Le produit a l'apparence d'un agglomérat sec blanc-jaunâtre. Le produit satisfait aux exigences de l'Organisation Mondiale de la Santé (OMS.) lorsque soumis au test selon les méthodes décrites dans les documents de l'OMS., TRS (Série de rapports techniques) 840 (1994).

ACTIVITÉ

Après la reconstitution du vaccin, chaque dose unitaire de 0,5 ml à l'usage humain renferme une quantité équivalente à au moins 1000 CCID₅₀ de virus de la rougeole, 5000 CCID₅₀ de virus des oreillons et 1000 CCID₅₀ du virus de la rubéole. En plus, le vaccin lyophilisé qui est conservé à 37°C pour une période de 7 jours ne démontre aucune diminution en activité (perte de moins de 1,0 log₁₀ de titres de virus)

INDICATIONS

Pour l'immunisation active contre la rougeole, les oreillons et la rubéole chez les enfants de 12 mois à 10 ans. Une deuxième dose du vaccin ROR est généralement préconisée à tout moment avant l'âge de 6 ans (entrée à l'école élémentaire 4-6 ans). Chez l'enfant ayant plus de 10 ans, chez les adolescents et les adultes, le vaccin contre la rougeole et la rubéole (RR) est recommandé.

La revaccination peut seroconvertis les déficiences primaires ou stimuler les titres d'anticorps chez des individus déjà vaccinés dont les titres ont diminué. Le Comité consultatif sur les pratiques d'immunisation (ACIP) recommande l'administration de la première dose de ROR à l'âge de 12-15 mois et l'administration de la seconde dose du vaccin ROR à l'âge de 4-6 ans. Le vaccin peut être efficacement administré simultanément avec le DTC, DT, TT, Td, BCG, polio (VPO et VPI), Haemophilus influenzae de type b, hépatite B, ou avec un vaccin contre la fièvre jaune ou avec la supplémentation de la vitamine A.

APPLICATION ET POSOLOGIE

Le vaccin doit être reconstruit seulement avec entier le diluant fourni (Eau Stérile pour Injections) en se servant d'une seringue et d'une aiguille stérilisées. Le gâteau sec est facilement dissous en l'agitant doucement. Le vaccin doit être utilisé immédiatement après la reconstitution. Une dose unique de 0,5 ml doit être administrée par une injection sous-cutanée profonde dans la partie antéro-latérale de la cuisse supérieure chez les enfants en bas âge et dans le bras supérieur chez les enfants plus âgés. Si le vaccin n'est pas utilisé immédiatement il doit être conservé à l'abri de la lumière à 2-8°C pour 6 heures maximum.

S'il y reste un récipient ouvert à la fin d'une session (en moins de six heures de reconstitution), jeter-le. La pastille de contrôle du vaccin (voir l'image), pour ce type de vaccin est attaché au bouchon du flacon et doit être jetée lorsque le vaccin est en cours de reconstitution.

Le diluant fourni avec le vaccin est prévu uniquement pour son usage avec le vaccin. Il ne faut utiliser que ce diluant afin de reconstituer le vaccin. Ne pas utiliser les diluants prévus pour les autres vaccins ou bien les vaccins ROR qui sont fabriqués pas les autres fabricants. L'eau pour injections ne doit pas utilisée pour cela.

Simons, si un bon diluant n'est pas utilisé, cela entraînera de graves réactions aux personnes à qu'il est administré et/ou au vaccin lui-même. Le diluant ne doit pas être congelé mais il doit être mis dans un endroit, à frais.

Une attention particulière doit être accordée aux contre-indications énumérées

Le diluant et le vaccin reconstruit doivent s'examiner visuellement pour découvrir n'importe quelle matière particulaire et / ou variation des aspects physiques avant l'administration. Dans le cas où se voit l'une ou l'autre, mettre au rebut le diluant ou le vaccin reconstruit

EFFECTS SECONDAIRES

Les effets secondaires ne se diffèrent pas beaucoup en nature et en taux en ce qui concerne les réactions produites par les trois vaccins décrits séparément (vaccin rougeoleux/vaccin rubéoleux et vaccin des oreillons). Le vaccin rougeoleux peut entraîner des effets secondaires comme la douleur légère et sensibilité au site d'administration dans les 24 heures suite à l'administration. Dans la plupart des cas, ces réactions disparaissent spontanément dans deux ou trois jours sans attention médicale ultérieure.

Une fièvre légère peut être observée chez 5-10% de vaccinés, 7 ou 12 jours après la vaccination et elle dure 1-2 jours. L'éruption cutanée comme le rash peut se produire chez 2% de cas ordinaires commençant 7-10 jours après la vaccination et durant 2 jours.

Les effets secondaires de nature pas très graves sont observés moins fréquemment après le deuxième dose de vaccin rougeoleux et ils ont une tendance d'apparaître de nouveau, uniquement chez les personnes qui n'ont pas pris la première dose.

L'encéphalite a été observée suite à l'administration de vaccin avec une fréquence d'un cas par un million de doses administrées, pourtant, les liens intermittents ne sont pas encore établis.

Le composant des oreillons peut entraîner la parotidite et une fièvre légère. Certains événements fébriles et l'orchite peuvent avoir lieu. Pourtant la fièvre modérée peut apparaître rarement et la méningite aseptique est observée avec des fréquences différentes. La méningite associée avec le vaccin disparaît automatiquement en moins d'une semaine sans aucune suite.

Le début de la méningite est rapporté ce qui limite la capacité de prévoir ces cas au moyen de surveillance passive. La méningite lymphocytaire bénigne associée avec le vaccin est observée généralement entre 15-35 jours après l'immunisation.

Le composant du virus de la rubéole peut entraîner généralement les symptômes articulaires observés en l'arthralgie (25%) et en arthrite(10%) chez les femmes adolescentes et adultes. Ces symptômes durent normalement jusqu'à deux semaines. Pourtant ces effets secondaires sont très rares chez les enfants et chez les hommes recevant les doses de ce vaccin ROR (0-3%). Les symptômes commencent typiquement 1-3 semaines après la vaccination et durent 1 jour à 2 semaines. Ces réactions provisoires ne semblent apparaître que chez les sujets non-immuns, pour lesquels ce vaccin est d'une grande importance. Les réactions observées normalement : Fièvre légère. Eruption cutanée comme le rash, Lymphadénopathie, myalgie, et paresthésie.

Le réaction anaphylactique est également rare. Chez les personnes sensibles, le vaccin peut très rarement provoquer des réactions allergiques comme l'urticaria, le prurit et l'éruption allergique dans les 24 heures suivant la vaccination. En clinique on a enregistré très rarement les réactions isolées avec la CNS. Pourtant ces réactions plus graves ne sont pas directement liées à la vaccination.

INTERACTIONS MÉDICAMENTEUSES

Le vaccin ROR ne doit pas être administré dans les six semaines ou si possible dans les trois mois suite à une injection d'immunoglobulines ou les produits sanguins contenant les immunoglobulines (Sang, plasma) à cause du risque de l'inactivation. Les immunoglobulines ne doivent pas être administrées dans les deux semaines suite à la vaccination à cause de la même raison. Les patients positifs à la tuberculine peuvent devenir provisoirement négatifs à la tuberculine suite à la vaccination c'est à dire les tests tuberculiniques peuvent être parfois négatifs.

CONTRE-INDICATIONS ET MISES EN GARDE

Les sujets traités aux corticostéroïdes ou bien à un autre médicament immuno-suppressif ou à la radiothérapie peuvent ne pas avoir une réaction immunitaire optimale. Ce vaccin est contre-indiqué en cas de maladie infectieuse, leucémie, anémie sévère, autre maladie grave du sang, insuffisance rénale aigüe, maladie cardiaque décompensée ou à un sujet qui vient de subir une injection de gammaglobuline ou transfusion sanguine. Le vaccin pourrait contenir les traces et néomycine. Les réactions anaphylactiques ou bien anaphylactoïdes à la néomycine et les antécédents de telles réactions aux œufs (hypersensibilité aux œufs), sont les contre-indications absolues. Il y a des rapports très rares des réactions d'hypersensibilité avec le vaccin ROR chez les personnes qui sont allergiques au lait de vache. Ces personnes ne devraient pas recevoir le vaccin. On peut administrer le vaccin en cas de fièvre basse, infections respiratoires légères ou diarrhée ainsi que maladies bénignes. Il est extrêmement important d'immuniser en particulier les

