

Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral)

Полио Сабин™ МоноДва (пероральный препарат)

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral)
Monovalent Oral Poliomyelitis vaccine Type 2 (mOPV2)

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral) is a monovalent, live attenuated poliomyelitis virus vaccine of the Sabin strain Type 2 (P 712, Ch. 2ab), propagated in MRC human diploid cells.
Each dose (0,1 ml) contains not less than 10^{5,0} CCID₅₀ of Type 2. Magnesium chloride is used as a stabilizer. Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral) contains trace amounts of neomycin sulphate and polymyxin B sulphate.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Oral suspension:
The vaccine is presented as a clear and colourless suspension for oral administration.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral) is indicated for active immunisation in all age groups against infection caused by Type 2 poliomyelitis virus. This vaccine may be used in two instances:

- Eradication of poliomyelitis, to supplement vaccination against poliomyelitis with a trivalent vaccine in areas where the Type 2 poliomyelitis virus is circulating.
- Reappearance of the Type 2 poliomyelitis virus in an area previously recognised as poliomyelitis Type 2 free.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Posology

In a multidose container, one immunising dose (0,1 ml) is contained in two drops.

Monovalent Oral Poliomyelitis vaccine Type 2 is not intended for routine vaccination.

The advised vaccination schedule for each country must be in accordance with the national recommendations.

According to WHO recommendations, Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral) is indicated for poliomyelitis Supplementary Immunisation Activities (SIAs) in children from 0 to 5 years of age, to interrupt any potential Type 2 poliovirus transmission or control Type 2 circulating vaccine-derived poliomyelitis (cVDPV) outbreak. The routine poliomyelitis vaccination programme should continue to use trivalent vaccines according to national policy.

Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral) may also be given to children and adults when it is necessary to maintain or to reinforce the level of protection against infection caused by Type 2 poliovirus. The vaccine may also be administered to persons with a high risk of exposure to infection caused by Type 2 poliovirus. This vaccine does not act as a substitute for the trivalent poliomyelitis vaccine when this latter is recommended.

Method of administration

Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral) is for oral use only.

POLIO SABIN™ MONO TWO (ORAL) SHOULD UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES BE INJECTED.

One dose of vaccine (0,1 ml) is contained in two drops which are delivered from the polyethylene dropper supplied with the multidose container.

The vaccine may be administered alone or mixed with beverages or foods provided that these do not contain substances that may inactivate polioviruses, such as preservatives. Suitable vehicles are simple syrup, milk, bread and a lump of sugar. Since the vaccine has a bitter salty taste, it may be given in syrup or on a lump of sugar, particularly when it is to be given to young children.

The vaccine should be administered to breastfed infants, preferably two hours before or after breastfeeding in order to avoid contact with the antibodies present in the breast milk.

Care should be taken not to contaminate a multidose dropper with saliva of the vaccinee.

4.3 Contraindications

Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral) is contraindicated in subjects with known hypersensitivity to neomycin or polymyxin, or to any other component of the vaccine. A history of contact dermatitis to neomycin or to polymyxin is not a contraindication.

Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral) is contraindicated in subjects having shown signs of hypersensitivity after previous administration of GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals' oral poliomyelitis vaccines.

4.4 Special warnings and special precautions for use

POLIO SABIN™ MONO TWO (ORAL) SHOULD UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES BE INJECTED.

Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral) should not be used for routine immunization against poliomyelitis (see section 4.1).

The routine poliomyelitis vaccination programme should continue to use trivalent vaccines according to national policy.

Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral) may not prevent or modify the course of the disease in subjects already infected with a wild Type 2 poliovirus.

The administration of Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral) should be postponed in subjects suffering from acute severe febrile illness, or persistent diarrhoea or vomiting. However, the presence of a minor infection, such as a cold, should not result in the deferral of vaccination.

4.6 Instructions for use and handling

Episodes of diarrhoea and/or vomiting (as well as any gastro-intestinal infection) may hinder the administration of Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral). In case of diarrhoea, the dose received will not be counted as part of the immunisation schedule and should be repeated after recovery.

The attenuated Type 2 poliomyelitis virus multiplies in the gut. The faecal excretion of the vaccine virus may persist for several weeks and may also be transmitted to the contacts of the vaccinees; contacts of vaccinees should therefore be warned about the need for strict personal hygiene.

Non-immune persons in close contact with a recently vaccinated subject may very rarely be at risk of vaccine-associated paralytic poliomyelitis.

As with any vaccine, a protective immune response may not be elicited in all vaccinees.

Where the person to be vaccinated or contacts of persons to be vaccinated suffer from spontaneous or iatrogenic immunodeficiency (hereditary immunodeficiency, hypogammaglobulinaemia and dys gammaglobulinemia, blood dyscrasia, leukaemia, lymphoma, neoplasia of the bone marrow or of the lymphatic system, generalized malignancy, administration of ACTH, corticosteroids, immunosuppressive drugs, cytostatic drugs or radiation therapy) the risk benefit of the use of the vaccine should, in an epidemic context, be evaluated in comparison to the use of inactivated vaccines. However, individuals with asymptomatic or symptomatic human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection may be vaccinated with Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral).

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral) can be administered at the same time as *Haemophilus influenzae* type b vaccine, hepatitis B vaccine, diphtheria, pertussis and/or tetanus vaccine, measles, rubella and/or mumps vaccine, yellow fever vaccine or BCG vaccine if this fits into the vaccination schedule.

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Concomitant administration of oral poliomyelitis vaccine (OPV) and rotavirus vaccine does not affect the immune response to the polio antigens but may slightly reduce the immune response to rotavirus vaccine. A clinical trial involving more than 4200 subjects who received OPV concomitantly with GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals' rotavirus vaccine (Rotarix™) showed that clinical protection against severe rotavirus gastro-enteritis was maintained.

If Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral) cannot be given at the same time as other live attenuated vaccines, an interval of at least one month should be left between both vaccinations.

Immunosuppressive treatment may reduce the immune response, may favour the multiplication of the vaccine virus and may increase the length of excretion of the vaccine virus in the stools (see section 4.4).

4.6 Pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy

During pregnancy and in an epidemic context, the risk benefit of the use of the vaccine should be evaluated in comparison to the use of inactivated vaccines.

Lactation

The vaccine may be administered to a lactating mother.

Women of childbearing potential/ Contraception

Non immune woman of child-bearing age should use contraception during 3 months following vaccination.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

There have been no studies to investigate the effect of Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral) on driving performance or the ability to operate machinery. Nevertheless, considering the adverse event profile of Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral) it is unlikely that the vaccine has an effect on the ability to drive and use machines.

4.8 Undesirable effects

Very rarely, vaccine-associated paralysis has been observed with trivalent oral poliomyelitis vaccines (less than one case per 1 million doses administered). The majority of post vaccinal paralytic poliomyelitis occurred after the administration of the first dose.

Fever, vomiting, diarrhoea and allergic/anaphylactoid reactions have been described after immunisation with GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals' trivalent oral poliomyelitis vaccine.

4.9 Overdosage

Occasional reports of overdose with GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals' trivalent oral poliomyelitis vaccine have been received. Overdose has not resulted in ill-effects.

Insufficient data on Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral) are available.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PARTICULARS

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

On the basis of literature, it can be estimated that the immune response against Type 2 poliomyelitis virus will be at least equal to the one obtained with a trivalent oral poliomyelitis vaccine.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Evaluation of pharmacokinetics is not required for vaccines.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Non-clinical data reveal no special hazard for humans based on routine quality control tests performed in animals.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Magnesium chloride, L-arginine, polysorbate 80 and purified water.

6.2 Incompatibilities

This medicinal product must not be mixed with other medicinal products.

6.3 Shelf-life

The expiry date of the vaccine is indicated on the label and packaging (see also section 6.4).

6.4 Special precautions for storage

The vaccine is potent if stored at not higher than -20°C until the expiry date indicated on the vial. It can be stored for up to six months between +2°C and +8°C.

Multidose vials of Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral) from which one or more doses of vaccine have been removed during an immunization session may be used in subsequent immunization sessions for up to a maximum of 4 weeks, provided that all of the following conditions are met (as described in the WHO policy statement: The use of opened multidose vials in subsequent immunization sessions, WHO/W/H/03/00):

- The expiry date has not passed;

- The vaccines are stored under appropriate cold chain conditions;

- The vaccine vial septum has not been submerged in water;

- Aseptic technique has been used to withdraw all doses;

- The vaccine vial monitor (VVM), if attached, has not reached the discard point.

In order to preserve optimal potency of Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral), exposure of the vaccine to ambient (non-refrigerated) temperatures should be kept to a minimum and exposure to sunlight should be avoided.

Shipment should be done under refrigerated conditions, particularly in hot climates.

Freezing and thawing does not affect the titre of the vaccine.

When distribution or administration is not imminent, it is advisable to store the vaccine, if possible, at temperatures of -20°C or less since this hinders deterioration in vaccine potency.

If the vaccine has been accidentally exposed to high environmental temperatures it is recommended that the vaccine be used immediately or stored ideally at -20°C or at 2-8°C until administration under condition that the VVM allows its use.

Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral) may not prevent or modify the course of the disease in subjects already infected with a wild Type 2 poliovirus.

The administration of Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral) should be postponed in subjects suffering from acute severe febrile illness, or persistent diarrhoea or vomiting. However, the presence of a minor infection, such as a cold, should not result in the deferral of vaccination.

6.6 Instructions for use and handling

Episodes of diarrhoea and/or vomiting (as well as any gastro-intestinal infection) may hinder the administration of Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral). In case of diarrhoea, the dose received will not be counted as part of the immunisation schedule and should be repeated after recovery.

The attenuated Type 2 poliomyelitis virus multiplies in the gut. The faecal excretion of the vaccine virus may persist for several weeks and may also be transmitted to the contacts of the vaccinees; contacts of vaccinees should therefore be warned about the need for strict personal hygiene.

Non-immune persons in close contact with a recently vaccinated subject may very rarely be at risk of vaccine-associated paralytic poliomyelitis.

As with any vaccine, a protective immune response may not be elicited in all vaccinees.

Where the person to be vaccinated or contacts of persons to be vaccinated suffer from spontaneous or iatrogenic immunodeficiency (hereditary immunodeficiency, hypogammaglobulinaemia and dys gammaglobulinemia, blood dyscrasia, leukaemia, lymphoma, neoplasia of the bone marrow or of the lymphatic system, generalized malignancy, administration of ACTH, corticosteroids, immunosuppressive drugs, cytostatic drugs or radiation therapy) the risk benefit of the use of the vaccine should, in an epidemic context, be evaluated in comparison to the use of inactivated vaccines. However, individuals with asymptomatic or symptomatic human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection may be vaccinated with Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral).

6.5 Nature and contents of container

The vaccine is presented in glass vials (multidose vials containing 10 doses or 20 doses).

6.7 Vaccine Vial Monitor (see VVM pictogram at the end of the leaflet)

The Vaccine Vial Monitor (VVM) is part of the label used for all Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral) batches supplied by GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals. The dot code that appears on the label of the vial is a VVM. 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 ring, then the vaccine can be used. As soon as the colour of the central square is the same colour as the ring or of a darker colour than the ring, then the vial should be discarded.

It is absolutely critical to ensure that the storage conditions specified above (in particular the cold chain) are complied with. GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals will assume no liability in the event Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral) has not been stored in compliance with that storage instructions. Furthermore GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals assumes no responsibility in case a VVM is defective for any reason.

For further information, please contact the manufacturer.

Polio Sabin is a trade mark of the GSK group of companies.

2. COMPOSITION QUALITATIVE ET QUANTITATIVE

Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral) est un vaccin monovalent, vivant atténué du virus de la poliomélique obtenu à partir de la souche Sabin de Type 2 (P 712, Ch. 2ab) cultivée sur cellules diploïdes humaines MRC5.

Chaque dose (0,1 ml) contient au minimum 10^{5,0} DCC₅₀ de Type 2. Le chlorure de magnésium est utilisé comme agent stabilisant.

Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral) contient des traces de sulfate de néomycine et de sulfate de polymyxine B.

Immunosuppressive treatment may reduce the immune response, may favour the multiplication of the vaccine virus and may increase the length of excretion of the vaccine virus in the stools (see section 4.4).

3. FORME PHARMACEUTIQUE

IMPORTANT
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4.9 Sobredosificación
 Se han recibido notificaciones ocasionales de sobredosis con la vacuna antipoliomielítica oral trivalente de GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals. La sobredosis no ha dado lugar a efectos adversos.
 No se dispone de suficientes datos sobre Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral).

5. DATOS FARMACOLÓGICOS

5.1 Propiedades farmacodinámicas

En base al material publicado, se puede calcular que la respuesta inmunitaria contra el virus de la poliomielitis Tipo 2 será por lo menos igual que la obtenida con una vacuna antipoliomielítica oral trivalente.

5.2 Propiedades farmacocinéticas

Las vacunas no requieren una evaluación farmacocinética.

5.3 Datos preclínicos de seguridad

Los datos no clínicos, basados en las pruebas de control de calidad de rutina realizadas en animales, revelan que la vacuna no supone ningún riesgo especial para seres humanos.

6. DATOS FARMACÉUTICOS

6.1 Lista de ingredientes

Cloruro de magnesio, L-arginina, polisorbato 80 y agua purificada.

6.2 Incompatibilidades

Este producto medicinal no debe mezclarse con otros productos medicinales.

6.3 Período de validez

La fecha de caducidad de la vacuna está indicada en la etiqueta y en el envase. (ver también la sección 6.4)

6.4 Precauciones especiales para su almacenamiento

La vacuna es potente y se conserva a una temperatura que no excede -20°C hasta la fecha de caducidad que figura en el vial. Puede conservarse durante un período de hasta seis meses a una temperatura entre 2°C y 8°C.

Los viales multidosis de Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral) son los que ya se hayan extraído una o más dosis de la vacuna durante una sesión de inmunización; pueden ser utilizados en subsiguientes sesiones de inmunización hasta un máximo de 4 semanas, siempre que se cumplen todas las condiciones siguientes (tal y como se describen en la declaración de principios de la OMS: Use of vials multidosis abiertos en subsiguientes sesiones de inmunización. WHO/VB/00.09):

- La fecha de caducidad no ha transcurrido;
- Las vacunas se almacenan en condiciones adecuadas de la cadena de frío;
- El septum del vial que contiene la vacuna no ha sido sumergido en agua;
- Se ha utilizado una técnica aseptica para retirar todas las dosis;
- El monitor del vial de la vacuna (MV), si existe, no ha alcanzado el punto de descarte.

A fin de mantener la potencia óptima de Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral), deberá minimizarse la exposición de la vacuna a un ambiente de temperatura (sin refrigeración) y deberá evitarse la exposición a la luz solar.

El envío deberá realizarse en condiciones refrigeradas, especialmente en climas cálidos.

6.5 Congelación y descongelación

La congelación y la descongelación no afectan al título de la vacuna.

Cuando la distribución o la administración no sea inmediata, se aconseja conservar la vacuna, si es posible, a temperaturas de -20°C o inferiores, ya que así se frena el deterioro de la actividad de la vacuna.

Si la vacuna ha sido expuesta de forma accidental a temperaturas ambientales altas, se recomienda que la vacuna se utilice de forma inmediata o se conserve idealmente a -20°C o entre 2°C y 8°C hasta la administración, siempre que el MVV permita su uso. Almacenar en el envase original para proteger de la luz.

6.6 Naturaleza y contenido del envase

La vacuna se presenta en viales de vidrio/viales de doble sello que contienen 10 dosis (60 dosis).

6.7 Instrucciones para su uso y manipulación

Antes de la administración, las vacunas deberán inspeccionarse visualmente por si hubiera partículas.

6.8 Monitor de Vial de Vacuna (Ver pictograma MVI al final del prospecto)

El Monitor de Vial de Vacuna (MV) forma parte de la etiqueta que se utiliza en todos los lotes de Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral) suministrados por GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals. El círculo de color que aparece en la etiqueta del vial es un MV. Éste es un material sensible al tiempo-temperatura que indica la exposición acumulativa al calor, a la cual el vial ha estado expuesto. Le avisa al usuario final cuando es probable que la exposición al calor haya degradado la vacuna más allá de un nivel aceptable.

La interpretación del MV es simple. Se enfoca en el cuadrado central. Su color cambiará progresivamente. La vacuna podrá usarse siempre y cuando el color de este cuadrado sea más claro que el color del círculo. El vial deberá desecharse tan pronto como el color del cuadrado central sea igual al color del círculo, o cuando muestre un color más oscuro que el del círculo.

Es absolutamente crucial asegurar que se cumplen con las condiciones de almacenamiento especificadas anteriormente (en particular la cadena de frío). GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals asumirá ninguna responsabilidad legal en caso de que Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral) no haya sido almacenada de acuerdo con las instrucciones de almacenamiento. Además, GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals no asumirá ninguna responsabilidad en caso de que un MVV esté defectuoso por alguna razón.

Para información adicional, por favor contacte al fabricante.

Polio Sabin™ es una marca comercial del grupo de empresas da GSK.

Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral) también puede ser administrada a crianças e a adultos quando é necessário manter ou reforçar o nível de proteção contra a infecção causada pelo vírus da poliomielite Tipo 2. A vacina também pode ser administrada a pessoas em alto risco de exposição à infecção causada pelo vírus da poliomielite Tipo 2. Esta vacina não actua como substituto da vacina trivalente contra a poliomielite, nos casos em que esta última é recomendada.

6. INFORMAÇÕES FARMACÉUTICAS

6.1 Lista dos ingredientes

Cloreto de magnésio, L-arginina, polisorbato 80 e água purificada.

6.2 Incompatibilidades

Este medicamento não deve ser misturado com outros medicamentos.

6.3 Prazo de validade

O prazo de validade da vacina está indicado no rótulo e na embalagem. (ver também a secção 6.4)

6.4 Precauções especiais de conservação

A vacina mantém a sua potência se conservada a temperaturas não superiores a -20°C até ao prazo de validade indicado no frasco para injetáveis. Pode ser conservada durante um período máximo de seis meses entre +2°C e +8°C.

Os frascos para injetáveis multidosis de Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral), de onde se retiraram uma ou mais doses de vacina durante uma sessão de imunização, podem ser utilizados em sessões de imunização subsequentes durante um máximo de 4 semanas, desde que sejam satisfeitas todas as seguintes condições (como descrito no comunicado da OMS: *The use of opened multidose vials in subsequent immunization sessions* Utilização de frascos para injetáveis multidosis abertos em sessões subsequentes de imunização).

6.5 Contra-indicações

Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral) é contra-indicada em individuos com hipersensibilidade conhecida à neomicina ou à polimixina ou a qualquer outro componente da vacina. Antecedentes de dermatite de contacto com a neomicina ou com a polimixina não constituem uma contra-indicação.

6.6 Advertências e precauções especiais de utilização

Polio Sabin™ MONO TWO (ORAL) NÃO DEVE SER INJECTADA EM CIRCUNSTÂNCIA ALGUMA. A vacina mantém a sua potência se conservada a temperaturas não superiores a -20°C até ao prazo de validade indicado no frasco para injetáveis. Pode ser conservada durante um período máximo de seis meses entre +2°C e +8°C.

6.7 Monitor do Frasco para Injetáveis da Vacina (Ver o pictograma do MVF no fim do folheto)

O Monitor do Frasco para Injetáveis da Vacina (MVF) faz parte do rótulo utilizado para todos os lotes de Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral) fornecidos pela GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals. O ponto com cor que aparece no rótulo do frasco para injetáveis é um MVF. Este é um ponto sensível à temperatura-período de tempo que fornece a indicação do calor cumulativo ao qual o frasco para injetáveis esteve exposto. Adverte o utilizador final quando existe a possibilidade de exposição ao calor degradado a vacina para além do nível aceitável.

6.8 Monitor do Frasco para Injetáveis da Vacina (Ver o pictograma do MVF no fim do folheto)

O Monitor do Frasco para Injetáveis da Vacina (MVF) faz parte do rótulo utilizado para todos os lotes de Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral) fornecidos pela GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals. O ponto com cor que aparece no rótulo do frasco para injetáveis é um MVF. Este é um ponto sensível à temperatura-período de tempo que fornece a indicação do calor cumulativo ao qual o frasco para injetáveis esteve exposto. Adverte o utilizador final quando existe a possibilidade de exposição ao calor degradado a vacina para além do nível aceitável.

6.9 NATUREZA E CONTEUDO DO RECIPIENTE

A vacina é apresentada em frascos para injetáveis de vidro (frascos para injetáveis multidosis contendo 10 doses ou 20 doses).

6.10 INSTRUÇÕES DE UTILIZAÇÃO E MANUSEAMENTO

As vacinas devem ser inspecionadas visualmente para detecção de partículas antes da administração.

6.11 INSTRUÇÕES DE UTILIZAÇÃO E MANUSEAMENTO

O uso de vials multidosis de Polio Sabin™ Mono Two (oral) deve ser continuado para evitar a deterioração da potência da vacina.

6.12 INSTRUÇÕES DE UTILIZAÇÃO E MANUSEAMENTO

Se a vacina tiver sido exposta accidentalmente a temperaturas ambientais elevadas, recomenda-se que a vacina seja imediatamente utilizada ou conservada idealmente a -20°C ou entre 2°C e 8°C até à administração, na condição de que o MVF permita a sua utilização.

6.13 INSTRUÇÕES DE UTILIZAÇÃO E MANUSEAMENTO

Conserver na embalagem de origem para proteger da luz.

6.14 INSTRUÇÕES DE UTILIZAÇÃO E MANUSEAMENTO

Como é normal, pode ocorrer a descoloração da vacina quando é exposta ao calor degradado.

6.15 INSTRUÇÕES DE UTILIZAÇÃO E MANUSEAMENTO

As vacinas devem ser conservadas a temperaturas entre -20°C e 8°C, sempre que o MVF permita a sua utilização.

6.16 INSTRUÇÕES DE UTILIZAÇÃO E MANUSEAMENTO

Se a vacina tiver sido exposta a temperaturas elevadas, recomenda-se que a vacina seja imediatamente utilizada ou conservada idealmente a -20°C ou entre 2°C e 8°C até à administração, na condição de que o MVF permita a sua utilização.

6.17 INSTRUÇÕES DE UTILIZAÇÃO E MANUSEAMENTO

Conserver na embalagem de origem para proteger da luz.

6.18 INSTRUÇÕES DE UTILIZAÇÃO E MANUSEAMENTO

As vacinas devem ser conservadas a temperaturas entre -20°C e 8°C, sempre que o MVF permita a sua utilização.

6.19 INSTRUÇÕES DE UTILIZAÇÃO E MANUSEAMENTO

Se a vacina tiver sido exposta a temperaturas elevadas, recomenda-se que a vacina seja imediatamente utilizada ou conservada idealmente a -20°C ou entre 2°C e 8°C até à administração, na condição de que o MVF permita a sua utilização.

6.20 INSTRUÇÕES DE UTILIZAÇÃO E MANUSEAMENTO

Conserver na embalagem de origem para proteger da luz.

6.21 INSTRUÇÕES DE UTILIZAÇÃO E MANUSEAMENTO

As vacinas devem ser conservadas a temperaturas entre -20°C e 8°C, sempre que o MVF permita a sua utilização.

6.22 INSTRUÇÕES DE UTILIZAÇÃO E MANUSEAMENTO

Se a vacina tiver sido exposta a temperaturas elevadas, recomenda-se que a vacina seja imediatamente utilizada ou conservada idealmente a -20°C ou entre 2°C e 8°C até à administração, na condição de que o MVF permita a sua utilização.

6.23 INSTRUÇÕES DE UTILIZAÇÃO E MANUSEAMENTO

Conserver na embalagem de origem para proteger da luz.

6.24 INSTRUÇÕES DE UTILIZAÇÃO E MANUSEAMENTO

As vacinas devem ser conservadas a temperaturas entre -20°C e 8°C, sempre que o MVF permita a sua utilização.

6.25 INSTRUÇÕES DE UTILIZAÇÃO E MANUSEAMENTO

Se a vacina tiver sido exposta a temperaturas elevadas, recomenda-se que a vacina seja imediatamente utilizada ou conservada idealmente a -20°C ou entre 2°C e 8°C até à administração, na condição de que o MVF permita a sua utilização.

6.26 INSTRUÇÕES DE UTILIZAÇÃO E MANUSEAMENTO

Conserver na embalagem de origem para proteger da luz.

6.27 INSTRUÇÕES DE UTILIZAÇÃO E MANUSEAMENTO

As vacinas devem ser conservadas a temperaturas entre -20°C e 8°C, sempre que o MVF permita a sua utilização.

6.28 INSTRUÇÕES DE UTILIZAÇÃO E MANUSEAMENTO

Se a vacina tiver sido exposta a temperaturas elevadas, recomenda-se que a vacina seja imediatamente utilizada ou conservada idealmente a -20°C ou entre 2°C e 8°C até à administração, na condição de que o MVF permita a sua utilização.

6.29 INSTRUÇÕES DE UTILIZAÇÃO E MANUSEAMENTO

Conserver na embalagem de origem para proteger da luz.

6.30 INSTRUÇÕES DE UTILIZAÇÃO E MANUSEAMENTO

As vacinas devem ser conservadas a temperaturas entre -20°C e 8°C, sempre que o MVF permita a sua utilização.

6.31 INSTRUÇÕES DE UTILIZAÇÃO E MANUSEAMENTO

Se a vacina tiver sido exposta a temperaturas elevadas, recomenda-se que a vacina seja imediatamente utilizada ou conservada idealmente a -20°C ou entre 2°C e 8°C até à administração, na condição de que o MVF permita a sua utilização.

6.32 INSTRUÇÕES DE UTILIZAÇÃO E MANUSEAMENTO

Conserver na embalagem de origem para proteger da luz.