

PRODUCT MONOGRAPH  
INCLUDING PATIENT MEDICATION INFORMATION

**AVAXIM®**

**Hepatitis A Vaccine Inactivated**

Suspension for injection (160U/0.5mL)  
(For active immunization against Hepatitis A infection)

ATC Code: J07BC02

**Sanofi Pasteur Limited**  
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

**Control #:** 225431

**Date of Approval:** June 11, 2019

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**AVAXIM®**  
**Hepatitis A Vaccine Inactivated**

**PART I: HEALTH PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION**

**SUMMARY PRODUCT INFORMATION**

**Route of Administration**

Intramuscular injection.

**Dosage Form/Strength**

Suspension for injection.

Each 0.5 mL dose is formulated to contain:

**Active Ingredients**

Hepatitis A virus Inactivated (GBM strain) – 160 antigen units (U)

**Clinically Relevant Non-medicinal Ingredients**

Excipients: 2-phenoxyethanol, ethanol anhydrous, formaldehyde, aluminum hydroxide (expressed as aluminum), Medium 199 Hanks.

Manufacturing process residuals: neomycin.

For a complete listing see DOSAGE FORMS, COMPOSITION AND PACKAGING.

**DESCRIPTION**

AVAXIM® [Hepatitis A Vaccine Inactivated] is a sterile, whitish, cloudy suspension. The active ingredient is a purified and formaldehyde-inactivated hepatitis A virus (HAV) obtained from the GBM strain, cultured on MRC-5 human diploid cells. HAV is adsorbed onto aluminum.

**INDICATIONS AND CLINICAL USE**

AVAXIM® is indicated for active immunization against infection caused by HAV in persons 12 years of age and older. AVAXIM® can be used for primary immunization or as a booster following primary immunization with AVAXIM® or other similar hepatitis A vaccines. (1) (2) (3)

NACI (National Advisory Committee on Immunization) encourages all those who wish to decrease their risk of acquiring HAV to be vaccinated. (4)

AVAXIM® is recommended in the following situations: (4)

- 1) Pre-exposure immunization of persons at increased risk of infection or severe hepatitis A (HA).

- Travellers to HA endemic areas (including military personnel and humanitarian relief workers) or immigrants from HA endemic areas.
  - Household or close contacts of children adopted from HA endemic countries
  - Populations or communities at risk of HA outbreaks or in which HA is highly endemic
  - Persons with lifestyle risks for infection, including those who use illicit drugs and men who have sex with men (MSM).
  - Persons who have chronic liver disease from any cause, as they may be at risk of more severe disease if infection occurs.
  - People with hemophilia A or B receiving plasma-derived products.
  - Persons who handle non-human primates and workers involved in research who may be exposed to HA virus
- 2) Post-exposure immunization for household and close contacts of proven or suspected cases of hepatitis A.

The complete, current recommendations by NACI can be accessed at [www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/publicat/cig-gci/](http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/publicat/cig-gci/)

#### **Outbreak Control (4)**

AVAXIM® should be used as part of a coordinated public health response to potential hepatitis A outbreaks in the community, in institutions (correctional facilities, institutions for the developmentally challenged, etc.) and associated with infected food handlers.

#### **Pediatrics**

AVAXIM® is not indicated for immunization of persons below the age of 12 years. AVAXIM® Pediatric is used for children aged 12 months to 15 years of age inclusive. Either vaccine may be used for persons between 12 through 15 years of age.

#### **Geriatrics**

AVAXIM® is indicated for immunization of persons 12 years of age or older.

### **CONTRAINDICATIONS**

#### **Hypersensitivity**

Known systemic hypersensitivity reaction to any component of AVAXIM® 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. (5) (See SUMMARY PRODUCT INFORMATION.)

### **WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS**

#### **General**

Before administration of AVAXIM®, 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 with respect to information to be provided to the recipient, parent or guardian before immunization.

Because of the incubation period of hepatitis A disease, infection may be present but not clinically apparent at the time of vaccination. It is not known whether AVAXIM® will prevent hepatitis A in this case.

Seropositivity against HAV is not a contraindication. (6)

As with any vaccine, AVAXIM® may not protect 100% of vaccinated individuals.

Syncope (fainting) can occur following, or even before, any vaccination as a psychogenic response to the needle injection. Procedures should be in place to prevent falling injury and manage syncopal reactions.

**Administration Route-Related Precautions:** Do not administer AVAXIM® by intravascular injection. Do not administer intradermally.

AVAXIM® should not be administered into the buttocks.

**Febrile or Acute Disease:** Vaccination should be postponed in cases of an acute or febrile disease. (7) However, a disease with a low-grade fever should not usually be a reason to postpone vaccination.

### **Protection**

AVAXIM® does not provide protection against infection caused by hepatitis B virus, hepatitis C virus, delta virus, hepatitis E virus, or by other liver pathogens, other than hepatitis A virus.

### **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 on anticoagulant therapy, intramuscular injections with AVAXIM® 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.

In exceptional circumstances (e.g., in patients with thrombocytopenia or in patients at risk of hemorrhage), the vaccine may be administered by the subcutaneous route, however, this may be associated with a higher risk of local reaction including injection site nodule. (5) (8) (9)

### **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 AVAXIM® even in persons with no prior history of hypersensitivity to the product components. (See DOSAGE FORMS, COMPOSITION AND PACKAGING.)

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. (5) Health-care providers should be familiar with current recommendations for the initial management of anaphylaxis in non-hospital settings, including proper airway management. (5) For instructions on recognition and treatment of anaphylactic reactions, see the current edition of the Canadian Immunization Guide or visit the Health Canada website.

Immunocompromised persons (whether from disease or treatment) may not obtain the expected immune response. If possible, consideration should be given to delaying vaccination until after the completion of any immunosuppressive treatment. (5) Nevertheless, vaccination of persons with chronic immunodeficiency such as HIV infection is recommended even if the antibody response might be limited. (5) (7)

### **Pregnant Women**

Animal reproduction studies have not been conducted with AVAXIM®.

Data on the use of this vaccine in pregnant woman are limited. Therefore, the administration of the vaccine during pregnancy is not recommended. AVAXIM® should be given to pregnant women only if clearly needed, and following an assessment of the risks and benefit.

### **Nursing Women**

It is not known whether this vaccine is excreted in human milk. Caution must be exercised when AVAXIM® is administered to a nursing mother.

## **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 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.

In six clinical trials conducted which involved over 2,200 participants, adverse events were usually mild and confined to the first few days after vaccination with spontaneous recovery.

**Table 1: Frequency (%) of Reactions Observed After One Dose of AVAXIM®**

Reaction	% of Persons with a Reaction (N = 2,204)
<b>Local Reactions</b>	
Pain	11.7
Redness	0.5
<b>Systemic Reactions</b>	
Asthenia (weakness)	13.5
Myalgia/Arthralgia (muscle or joint ache)	10.3
Headache	9.7
Gastrointestinal Tract Disorders (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, pain)	6.1
Mild Fever ( $\geq 38.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $\leq 38.4^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	5.2

Mild transient elevation of serum transaminases has been reported on rare occasions. The appearance of a nodule at the injection site was observed in very rare cases.

Adverse reactions were less frequently reported after the booster dose than after the first dose.

In subjects seropositive to HAV, AVAXIM® was as well tolerated as in seronegative subjects.

In comparative trials with another hepatitis A vaccine, in a total of 423 adults, AVAXIM® demonstrated significantly fewer local reactions after each injection. (6)

### **Post-Market Adverse Reactions**

The following additional adverse events have been spontaneously reported during the post-marketing use of AVAXIM®. Because these events are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not always possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to vaccine exposure. Decisions to include these events in labelling were based on one or more of the following factors: 1) severity of the event, 2) frequency of reporting, or 3) strength of causal connection to AVAXIM®.

#### **Nervous system disorders**

Vasovagal syncope, headache

#### **Gastrointestinal disorders**

Nausea, diarrhoea, vomiting, abdominal pain

#### **Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders**

Urticaria, rashes with or without pruritus

#### **Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders**

Arthralgia, myalgia

### **General disorders and administration site condition**

Injection site pain, injection site rash, injection site nodule, pyrexia, asthenia

### **Investigations**

Transaminases increased (mild and reversible)

Physicians, nurses and pharmacists should report any adverse occurrences temporally related to the administration of the product in accordance with local requirements and to the Pharmacovigilance Department, Sanofi Canada, 2905 Place Louis-R-Renaud, Laval, QC, H7V 0A3 Canada. 1-888-621-1146 (phone).

## **DRUG INTERACTIONS**

### **Vaccine-Drug Interactions**

Immunosuppressive treatments may interfere with the development of the expected immune response. (See WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS.)

Separate injection sites and separate syringes must be used in case of concomitant administration with other medicinal products.

### **Concomitant Vaccine Administration**

AVAXIM® may be administered simultaneously with immune globulin at separate sites with separate syringes. Seroconversion rates are not modified, but antibody titres could be lower than after vaccination with the vaccine alone. (10)

As the vaccine is inactivated, concomitant administration of other vaccine(s) given at other injection sites is unlikely to interfere with immune responses. No interaction with other medication is currently known. AVAXIM® has been shown to be safe and immunogenic when concomitantly administered with TYPHIM Vi® and live yellow fever vaccine (11) using separate syringes at different sites.

Vaccines administered simultaneously must be given using separate syringes at separate sites.

## **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION**

### **Recommended Dose**

AVAXIM® should be administered as a single injection of 1 dose (0.5 mL) by the intramuscular route.

Primary immunization consists of one dose of vaccine, followed by a booster dose 6 to 36 months later in order to confer long term protection. (8)

### **Administration**

Inspect for extraneous particulate matter and/or discolouration before use. (See DESCRIPTION.)

If these conditions exist, the product should not be administered.

**Shake the pre-filled syringe well** until a uniform, cloudy suspension results.

AVAXIM® may be packaged in one of two presentations: a pre-filled syringe with a choice of two needles or a pre-filled syringe with attached needle.

If a choice of needles is present, select a needle of appropriate length to ensure that the vaccine will be delivered intramuscularly. Remove the tip cap from the syringe, take the chosen needle from the blister pack and fix to the tip of the pre-filled syringe.

If a syringe with attached needle is present, the vaccine is ready to administer.

Aseptic technique must be used. Use a separate sterile needle and syringe, or a sterile disposable unit for each individual patient to prevent disease transmission. Needles should not be recapped and should be disposed of according to biohazard waste guidelines.

Administer the vaccine **intramuscularly** (I.M.). The preferred site of injection is the deltoid muscle.

Give the patient a permanent personal immunization record. In addition, it is essential that the physician or nurse record the immunization history in the permanent medical record of each patient. This permanent office record should contain the name of the vaccine, date given, dose, manufacturer and lot number.

## OVERDOSAGE

For management of a suspected drug overdose, contact your regional Poison Control Centre.

## ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

HAV is a single serotype, ribonucleic acid (RNA) virus of the *Picornaviridae* family. HAV is transmitted via the fecal-oral route, which can occur from direct person-to-person contact, from contamination of the environment or objects, or through contaminated food or water. (4)

### Mechanism of Action

AVAXIM® confers immunity against HAV infection by inducing the production of specific anti-HAV antibodies.

### Pharmacodynamics

In clinical studies involving over 1,000 volunteers, specific humoral antibodies against hepatitis A were elicited after the first injection and more than 90% of immunocompetent subjects were protected (titres above 20 mIU/mL) 14 days after vaccination. One month after the first injection, 100% of the subjects were protected. (8)

In a clinical trial, an assessment of the persistence of HAV antibodies showed more than 99% (n = 103) of subjects were still protected (titre  $\geq$ 20 mIU/mL) 3 years after the initial dose of AVAXIM®. (8)

## Duration of Effect

Data relative to long-term persistence of anti-HAV antibodies following vaccination with AVAXIM® are not currently available. Published data suggest that anti-HAV antibodies persist beyond 10 years after the booster vaccination in healthy individuals. (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) According to NACI, kinetic models of antibody decline suggest that protective levels of anti-HAV antibody will likely persist for at least 20 years. (4) (16)

## STORAGE AND STABILITY

Store at 2° to 8°C (35° to 46°F). **Do not freeze.** Discard product if exposed to freezing. Do not use after expiration date. Store protected from light.

## DOSAGE FORMS, COMPOSITION AND PACKAGING

### Dosage Forms

AVAXIM® is supplied as a sterile, whitish, cloudy suspension in a pre-filled syringe.

### Composition

Each dose (0.5 mL) is formulated to contain:

#### Active Ingredient

Hepatitis A Virus, GBM strain (inactivated)	160 EU†
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#### Other Ingredients

##### *Excipients*

Phenoxyethanol – Ethanol (50% v/v solution)	
- 2-phenoxyethanol	2.5 µL
- ethanol anhydrous	2.5 µL
Formaldehyde	12.5 µg
Aluminum hydroxide, hydrated (expressed as aluminum)	0.3 mg
1 x C Medium 199‡ Hanks (without phenol red)	up to 0.5 mL

#### *Manufacturing Process Residuals\**

Neomycin is present in trace amounts.

† ELISA Unit. In the absence of an international standardized reference, the antigen content is expressed using an in-house reference.

‡ 1 x C Medium 199 Hanks (without phenol red) is a complex mixture of amino acids (including phenylalanine), mineral salts, vitamins and other components supplemented with polysorbate 80 and is reconstituted in water for injection.

\* Hydrochloric acid or sodium hydroxide can be used for pH adjustment. These components are only present in trace amount.

## Packaging

AVAXIM® is supplied in pre-filled single dose syringes.

The syringes are made of Type 1 glass. The plunger stoppers and needle shield for the syringes do not contain latex (natural rubber).

AVAXIM® is supplied in packages of:

1 x 0.5 mL (single dose) syringe with attached needle.

1 x 0.5 mL (single dose) syringe with choice of two needles (1 x 25G x 16 mm and 1 x 25G x 25 mm).

Vaccine Information Service: 1-888-621-1146 or 416-667-2779.

Full product monograph available on request or visit us at [www.sanofi.ca](http://www.sanofi.ca)

Product information as of March 2019.

Fabricated by:

**Sanofi Pasteur SA**

Lyon, France

Manufactured and distributed by:

**Sanofi Pasteur Limited**

Toronto, Ontario, Canada

R8-0319 Canada

## PART II: SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION

### PHARMACEUTICAL INFORMATION

#### Drug Substance

Proper name: Hepatitis A Vaccine Inactivated

#### Product Characteristics

AVAXIM® [Hepatitis A vaccine Inactivated] is a sterile, cloudy, whitish suspension of inactivated hepatitis A.

The active ingredient is a purified and formaldehyde-inactivated hepatitis A virus (HAV) obtained from the GBM strain cultured on MRC-5 human diploid cells. HAV is adsorbed onto aluminum. Each dose (0.5 mL) of inactivated hepatitis A vaccine contains 160 antigen units (in the absence of an international standardized reference, the antigen content is expressed using an in-house reference).

### CLINICAL TRIALS

**Table 2: Summary of Demographics and Study Design of the Trials with AVAXIM® (8) (17)**

Study #	Trial Design	Dosage, Route of Administration and Duration	Study Subjects	Age Range	Gender
HAF03293	Randomized, open, multicentre, controlled, comparative study on administration routes.	0.5 mL I.M., S.C., Jet Injector 1 Dose + Booster	N = 147	19 – 60 Years	Males N = 58 Females N = 89
HAF05392	Randomized, open, multicentre, controlled, comparative study between AVAXIM® and another HAV vaccine.	AVAXIM® 0.5 mL I.M. HAV vaccine 1 mL I.M. 1 Dose + Booster	N = 840	18 – 60 Years	Males N = 275 Females N = 565
HAF06393	Randomized, double-blinded, /multicentre, descriptive study for HAV antibody titres and immunogenicity.	0.5 mL I.M. 1 Dose + Booster	N = 243	16 – 60 Years	Males N = 213 Females N = 30

Study #	Trial Design	Dosage, Route of Administration and Duration	Study Subjects	Age Range	Gender
HAF07393	Monocentre, open, controlled, comparative study on immunogenicity	0.5 mL I.M. 1 Dose + Booster	N = 80	18 – 60 Years	Males N = 50 Females N = 30
HAF08393	Multicentre, open, non-controlled trial descriptive study on local and systemic reactions.	0.5 mL I.M. 1 Dose + Booster	N = 2159	18 – 60 Years	Males N = 2065 Females N = 94
AVi01398	Multicentre, open, randomized comparison study between HA/Vi vaccine and concomitant administration of hepatitis A and typhoid fever vaccines	1 Dose, 1.0 mL I.M. of HA/Vi Vaccine or 1 Dose, 0.5 mL I.M. each of Hepatitis A and Typhoid Fever Vaccine	N = 360	16 – 65 Years	Males N = 144 Females N = 216

### Immunogenicity

Clinical studies indicate that the vaccine confers immunity against HAV by inducing antibody titres greater than those obtained after passive immunization with immunoglobulin. Immunity appears shortly after the first injection. (8) (18)

In clinical studies involving over 1,000 volunteers, specific humoral antibodies against hepatitis A were elicited after the first injection and more than 90% of immunocompetent subjects were protected (titres above 20 mIU/mL) 14 days after vaccination. One month after the first injection, 100% of the subjects were protected. Immunity persisted for at least 36 months and was reinforced after a first booster dose.

In comparative trials with another hepatitis A vaccine, AVAXIM® demonstrated a superior immunogenicity profile. Additionally, seroconversion rates at 14 days showed that the immune responses occur more rapidly with AVAXIM®. (6) (19) This prompt immune response may be an important consideration when travellers must be vaccinated immediately prior to departure or when post-exposure prophylaxis cannot be done immediately after exposure. (1)

### Safety

In six clinical trials conducted which involved over 2,200 participants, adverse events were usually mild and confined to the first few days after vaccination with spontaneous recovery. The most common local reaction was mild pain (11.7%) at the injection site, occasionally associated with redness (0.5% over 3 cm). Mild fever (5.2%), weakness (13.5%), headache (9.7%), muscle

or joint ache (10.3%) or gastro-intestinal tract disorders (6.1%) such as nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, or pain, were also reported.

Mild transient elevation of serum transaminases has been reported on rare occasions. The appearance of a nodule at the injection site was observed in very rare cases.

Adverse reactions were less frequently reported after the booster dose than after the first dose.

In subjects seropositive to HAV, AVAXIM® was as well tolerated as in seronegative subjects.

The reactions observed in haemophilic children were identical to those observed in adults.

In comparative trials with another hepatitis A vaccine, in a total of 423 adults, AVAXIM® demonstrated significantly fewer local reactions after each injection. (6)

Vaccine Information Service: 1-888-621-1146 or 416-667-2779.

Full product monograph available on request or visit us at [www.sanofi.ca](http://www.sanofi.ca)

Product information as of March 2019.

Fabricated by:  
**Sanofi Pasteur SA**  
Lyon, France

Manufactured and distributed by:  
**Sanofi Pasteur Limited**  
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

R8-0319 Canada

## REFERENCES

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## READ THIS FOR SAFE AND EFFECTIVE USE OF YOUR MEDICINE

### PART III: PATIENT MEDICATION INFORMATION

#### AVAXIM®

#### Hepatitis A Vaccine Inactivated

Read this carefully before you start taking AVAXIM®. This leaflet is a summary and will not tell you everything about this product. Talk to your healthcare professional about your medical condition and treatment and ask if there is any new information about taking AVAXIM®.

#### **What is AVAXIM® used for?**

AVAXIM® [Hepatitis A Vaccine Inactivated] is a vaccine that is used to prevent hepatitis A infection. This vaccine may be given to persons 12 years of age or older.

Hepatitis A is a contagious liver disease that is spread from person to person through drinking water or eating food with the hepatitis A virus (HAV) in it. It is also spread by close personal contact. It is more common in areas of the world with poor sanitation. Hepatitis A can cause a mild illness, but about 1 person in 5 has to be hospitalized and sometimes people die as a result of hepatitis A.

The majority of persons who are vaccinated with AVAXIM® will produce enough antibodies to help protect them against this disease. However, as with all vaccines, 100% protection cannot be guaranteed.

#### **How does AVAXIM® work?**

AVAXIM® causes the body to produce its own natural protection against hepatitis A infection. After you receive the vaccine, your body begins to make substances called antibodies. Antibodies help the body to fight disease. If a vaccinated person comes into contact with the germ that causes this disease, the body is usually ready to destroy it.

#### **What are the ingredients in AVAXIM®?**

Medicinal ingredients: inactivated hepatitis A virus.

Non-medicinal ingredients: aluminum hydroxide, ethanol anhydrous, formaldehyde, Medium 199 Hanks, neomycin, and 2-phenoxyethanol.

#### **AVAXIM® comes in the following dosage forms:**

AVAXIM® is a suspension for injection (160 U/0.5 mL), supplied in pre-filled syringes.

#### **Do not use AVAXIM® if:**

- You have a known severe allergy to any ingredient in AVAXIM® or its container, or have had a severe allergic reaction after receiving a vaccine that contained similar ingredients.

**To help avoid side effects and ensure proper use, talk to your healthcare professional before you take AVAXIM®. Talk about any health conditions or problems you may have, including if you:**

- **Have a high fever or serious illness.** Wait until you are better to receive the vaccination.
- **Have an allergy to any component of the vaccine or the container.**
- **Have a weakened immune system.** The vaccine may provide you with a lower level of protection than it does for people with healthy immune systems.
- **Have a bleeding disorder or are taking blood thinning medications.** Tell the person giving you the injection about your condition. The injection must be done carefully to prevent excessive bleeding.
- **Are pregnant or breast-feeding.** It is important that you understand the risks and benefits of vaccination. AVAXIM® should be given to a pregnant or nursing woman only if it is clearly needed. Tell the person giving you the injection if you are pregnant or breast-feeding.
- **Have fainted with a previous injection.** Fainting can occur following vaccination. Appropriate measures should be taken to prevent falling injury.

**Tell your healthcare professional about all the medicines you take, including any drugs, vitamins, minerals, natural supplements or alternative medicines.**

**The following may interact with AVAXIM®:**

- DO NOT mix AVAXIM® with other vaccines or medicinal products in the same syringe.

**How to take AVAXIM®:**

**Usual dose:**

A single dose of 0.5 mL is recommended for immunization in persons 12 years of age and older.

For long-term protection against hepatitis A, a booster vaccination will be required 6 to 36 months after vaccination with AVAXIM®.

The vaccination should be given in the muscle, preferably in the deltoid (shoulder) region.

**Overdose:**

If you think you have taken too much AVAXIM®, contact a health care professional, hospital emergency department or regional Poison Control Centre immediately, even if there are no symptoms.

**Missed Dose:**

If you miss the second dose, contact your doctor to schedule a visit.

### **What are the possible side effects from using AVAXIM®?**

These are not all the possible side effects you may feel when taking AVAXIM®. If you experience any side effects not listed here, contact your healthcare professional. Please also see Warnings and Precautions.

A vaccine, like any medicine, may cause serious problems, such as severe allergic reactions. The risk of AVAXIM® causing serious harm is extremely small. The small risks associated with AVAXIM® are much less than the risks associated with getting the diseases.

Tell your doctor, nurse or pharmacist as soon as possible if you do not feel well after receiving AVAXIM®.

Serious side effects are very rare.

Some people who receive AVAXIM® may have mild side effects such as mild pain at the injection site, associated with redness. They may also have fever, weakness, headache, muscle or joint ache or gastro-intestinal tract disorders such as nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and pain. These side effects usually go away within a few days.

If you have a troublesome symptom or side effect that is not listed here or becomes bad enough to interfere with your daily activities, talk to your healthcare professional.

### **Reporting Suspected Side Effects**

#### **For the general public:**

Should you experience a side effect following immunization, please report it to your doctor, nurse, or pharmacist.

Should you require information related to the management of the side effect, please contact your healthcare provider. The Public Health Agency of Canada, Health Canada and Sanofi Pasteur Limited cannot provide medical advice.

#### **For healthcare professionals:**

If a patient experiences an adverse event following immunization, please complete the Adverse Events following Immunization (AEFI) Form appropriate for your province/territory and send it to your local health unit in your province/territory.

### **Storage:**

Store AVAXIM® in a refrigerator at 2° to 8°C (35° to 42°F). **Do not freeze.** Throw the product away if it has been exposed to freezing.

Do not use after the expiration date. Store protected from light.

Keep out of reach and sight of children.

**If you want more information about AVAXIM®:**

- Talk to your healthcare professional.
- Find the full product monograph that is prepared for healthcare professionals and includes this Patient Medication Information by visiting the Health Canada website (<http://hc-sc.gc.ca/index-eng.php>); the Sanofi Canada website (<http://www.sanofi.ca>), or by calling the Sanofi Pasteur Limited Vaccine Information Service at 1-888-621-1146 (no charge) or at 416-667-2779 (Toronto area).

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