

**ANNEX I**  
**SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS**

## 1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

PROCOMVAX suspension for injection  
Haemophilus b Conjugate (Meningococcal Protein Conjugate) and Hepatitis B (Recombinant)  
Vaccine

## 2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Polyribosylribitol phosphate (PRP) from *Haemophilus influenzae* type b as PRP-OMPC 7.5 µg

*Neisseria meningitidis* OMPC (outer membrane protein complex of the B11 strain of *Neisseria meningitidis* subgroup B) 125 µg

Adsorbed hepatitis B surface antigen produced in recombinant yeast cells (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) 5.0 µg

in 0.5 ml.

For excipient, see section 6.1.

## 3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Suspension for injection in vial.

## 4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

### 4.1 Therapeutic indications

PROCOMVAX is indicated for vaccination against invasive disease caused by *Haemophilus influenzae* type b and against infection caused by all known subtypes of hepatitis B virus in infants 6 weeks to 15 months of age.

### 4.2 Posology and method of administration

#### Posology

Infants born of HBsAg negative mothers should be vaccinated with three 0.5ml doses of PROCOMVAX, ideally at 2, 4, and 12-15 months of age. If the recommended schedule cannot be followed exactly, the interval between the first two doses should be approximately two months and the interval between the second and third dose should be as close as possible to eight to eleven months. All three doses must be administered to complete the vaccination regimen.

Children who receive one dose of hepatitis B vaccine at or shortly after birth may be administered PROCOMVAX on the schedule of 2, 4, and 12 -15 months of age.

#### *Children not vaccinated according to recommended schedule*

Vaccination schedules for children not vaccinated according to the recommended schedule should be considered on an individual basis.

#### Method of administration

FOR INTRAMUSCULAR ADMINISTRATION

*Do not inject intravenously, intradermally, or subcutaneously*

### 4.3 Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to the active substances or to any of the excipients. Individuals who develop symptoms suggestive of hypersensitivity after an injection should not receive further injections of the vaccine.

Because of the potential for immune tolerance (impaired ability to respond to subsequent exposure to the PRP antigen) PROCOMVAX is not recommended for use in infants younger than 6 weeks of age.

It has been recommended that immunisation should be delayed during the course of an acute febrile illness. All vaccines can be administered to infants with minor illnesses such as diarrhoea or mild upper-respiratory infection. Infants with moderate or severe febrile illness should only be vaccinated as soon as they have recovered from the acute phase of the illness.

### 4.4 Special warnings and special precautions for use

As for any vaccine, adequate treatment provisions, including adrenaline, should be available for immediate use should an anaphylactic or anaphylactoid reaction occur.

PROCOMVAX must not be mixed with other vaccines in the same syringe.

Infants born of HBsAg-positive mothers should receive Hepatitis B Immune Globulin and Hepatitis B Vaccine (Recombinant) at birth and should complete the hepatitis B vaccination series. The subsequent administration of PROCOMVAX for completion of the hepatitis B vaccination series in infants who were born of HBsAg positive mothers and received HBIG or infants born of mothers of unknown status has not been studied.

In infants with bleeding disorders such as haemophilia or thrombocytopenia, special precautions should be taken against the risk of haematoma following the injection.

Since PROCOMVAX has not been studied in persons who have malignancies or are otherwise immunocompromised, the extent of the immune response in such persons is unknown.

PROCOMVAX will not protect against invasive disease caused by *Haemophilus influenzae* other than type b or against invasive disease (such as meningitis or sepsis) caused by other microorganisms.

PROCOMVAX will not prevent hepatitis caused by other viruses known to infect the liver. Because of a long incubation period for Hepatitis B, it is possible for unrecognised infection to be present at the time the vaccine is given. The vaccine may not prevent hepatitis B in such patients.

PROCOMVAX may not induce protective antibody levels immediately following vaccination and may not result in a protective antibody response in all individuals given the vaccine.

As reported with Haemophilus b Polysaccharide Vaccine and another Haemophilus b Conjugate Vaccine, cases of Haemophilus b disease may occur in the week after vaccination, prior to the onset of the protective effects of the vaccines.

### 4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Immunogenicity results from open-labeled studies indicate that PROCOMVAX can be administered concomitantly with DTP (Diphtheria, Tetanus and whole cell Pertussis vaccine), OPV (Oral Poliomyelitis vaccine), IPV ( inactivated poliomyelitis vaccine) and Merck MMR (Measles, Mumps, and Rubella Virus Vaccine Live) using separate sites and syringes for injectable vaccines. Additionally, limited immunogenicity results from an open-labeled, controlled study indicate that PROCOMVAX may be administered concomitantly with DTaP (Diphtheria, Tetanus, and acellular Pertussis vaccine), using separate sites and syringes for injectable vaccines.

Efficacy of whole cell or acellular pertussis vaccines when given concomitantly with PROCOMVAX has not been established in field trials.

#### **4.6 Pregnancy and lactation**

Not applicable. For paediatric use only.

#### **4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines**

Not applicable. For paediatric use only.

#### **4.8 Undesirable effects**

In clinical trials involving the administration of 7,350 doses of PROCOMVAX to 2,993 healthy infants 6 weeks to 15 months of age, PROCOMVAX was generally well tolerated. Of these infants, 1,177 were involved in clinical trials in which most received PROCOMVAX concomitantly with other licensed paediatric vaccines. Of these, 1,110 were monitored for both serious and non-serious adverse experiences. The remaining 1,816 infants were involved in trials where PROCOMVAX was administered concomitantly with either an investigational pneumococcal polysaccharide protein conjugate vaccine or an investigational preparation of diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, and inactivated poliovirus vaccine and were under surveillance for serious adverse experiences.

Among the 2,993 children given PROCOMVAX, 33 had serious adverse experiences within 14 days of vaccination. None of the serious adverse experiences was judged by the study investigator to be related to this vaccine.

In one of these trials, a randomized, multicenter study, 882 infants were assigned in a 3:1 ratio to receive either PROCOMVAX or Merck Haemophilus b Conjugate Vaccine (Meningococcal Protein Conjugate) (Merck PRP-OMPC Vaccine) plus Merck Hepatitis B (Recombinant) Vaccine at 2, 4, and 12-15 months of age, with the children monitored daily for five days after each injection for local reactions and systemic complaints. Most children received DTP and OPV concomitantly with the first two doses of PROCOMVAX or Merck PRP-OMPC Vaccine or Merck Hepatitis B (Recombinant) Vaccine. Across all three doses of PROCOMVAX, there were no significant differences in the frequency of adverse experiences between PROCOMVAX and the monovalent vaccines Merck PRP-OMPC Vaccine and Merck Hepatitis B (Recombinant) Vaccine. However, the frequency of irritability was statistically higher after all three injections of PROCOMVAX combined and after the first injection of PROCOMVAX compared to the monovalent vaccines.

The following local reactions and systemic complaints were reported in  $\geq 1.0$  % of children within five days after any injection of PROCOMVAX: pain/soreness, erythema, swelling/induration at the injection site; fever ( $>38.3$  °C, rectal equivalent); anorexia, vomiting, diarrhoea; irritability, somnolence, crying including unusual high-pitched crying, prolonged crying ( $>4$ hrs), and crying not otherwise specified; otitis media. No increase in the frequency or severity of adverse events was seen with subsequent doses.

#### Post marketing Experience

##### PROCOMVAX

##### Hypersensitivity

Rarely : anaphylaxis, angioedema, urticaria, erythema multiforme.

##### *Nervous System*

Seizure, febrile seizure

##### *Skin*

Injection site nodule

### *Potential Adverse Effects*

In addition, a variety of adverse effects have been reported with marketed use of either Merck PRP-OMPC Vaccine or Merck Hepatitis B (Recombinant) Vaccine in infants and children through 71 months of age. These adverse effects are listed below.

#### *Liquid Merck PRP-OMPC Vaccine*

##### *Haematologic/Lymphatic* Lymphadenopathy

##### *Skin*

Pain at the injection site

#### *Merck Hepatitis B (Recombinant) Vaccine*

##### Common reactions

Local reactions at injection site: transient soreness, erythema, induration

##### Rare

- elevation of liver enzymes, fatigue, fever, malaise, influenza-like symptoms, bronchospasm-like symptoms, serum sickness, thrombocytopenia
- dizziness, headache, paresthesia
- nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain
- arthralgia, myalgia
- rash, pruritus,
- hypotension, syncope
- paralysis (Bell's palsy), neuropathy, neuritis (including Guillain Barre Syndrome, myelitis including transverse myelitis), encephalitis, optical neuritis.
- 
- lymphadenopathy.

#### **4.9 Overdose**

There are no data with regard to overdose.

## **5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES**

### **5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties**

Pharmacotherapeutic group : anti infectious, ATC code : J07CA

PROCOMVAX is a sterile bivalent vaccine made of the antigenic components used in producing Merck PRP-OMPC Vaccine and Merck Hepatitis B (Recombinant) Vaccine. These components are the Haemophilus influenzae type b capsular polysaccharide (PRP) that is covalently bound to an outer membrane protein complex (OMPC) of Neisseria meningitidis and hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) from recombinant yeast cultures.

The protective efficacy of the components of PROCOMVAX has been established in field trials performed with the monovalent vaccines.

#### *Clinical Studies - Immunogenicity of PROCOMVAX*

The immunogenicity of PROCOMVAX (7.5µg Haemophilus b PRP, 5.0µg HBsAg) was assessed in a series of studies involving 3,353 infants and children 6 weeks to 15 months of age.

In these studies, the immunogenicity of PROCOMVAX was assessed when given as a three-dose series to infants who had or had not, respectively, previously received a dose of hepatitis B vaccine shortly after birth. PROCOMVAX was also used to complete the Hib or hepatitis B vaccination series in children previously given a primary course of another Hib vaccine (2 or 3 doses depending on type) and 2 or 3 doses of a hepatitis B vaccine. The antibody responses observed in children given PROCOMVAX under these circumstances are summarised below.

*Antibody Responses to PROCOMVAX in Infants Not Previously Vaccinated with Hib or Hepatitis B Vaccine*

Table1 summarises antibody responses of infants in a pivotal multicenter, randomised, open-label study. In this study, 882 infants, approximately 2 months of age, who had not previously received any Hib or hepatitis B vaccine, were assigned to receive a three-dose regimen of either PROCOMVAX or liquid Merck PRP-OMPC Vaccine plus Merck Hepatitis B (Recombinant) Vaccine at approximately 2, 4, and 12-15 months of age. The proportions of vaccinees developing clinically important levels of anti-PRP (percent with >0.15 µg/ml and >1.0 µg/ml after the second dose) and anti-HBs (percent with ≥10 IU/ml after the third dose) were similar in children given PROCOMVAX or concurrent Merck PRP-OMPC Vaccine and Merck Hepatitis B (Recombinant) Vaccine (Table1).

In this study, 98.4% of vaccinees developed a protective level of anti-HBs (≥10 mIU/ml) after the third dose of PROCOMVAX. The anti-HBs GMT associated with the use of PROCOMVAX was 4,467.5 mIU/ml and the anti-HBs GMT associated with the concomitant use of monovalent Merck PRP-OMPC Vaccine plus monovalent Merck Hepatitis B (Recombinant) Vaccine was 6,943.9 mIU/ml. Although the difference is statistically significant (p=0.011), both values are much greater than the level of 10mIU/ml previously established as marking a protective response to hepatitis B. While a difference in the GMT between two vaccination regimens may result in differential retention ≥10 mIU/ml of anti-HBs after a number of years, this is of no apparent clinical significance because of immunologic memory.

**Table1**  
Antibody Responses to PROCOMVAX, liquid Merck PRP-OMPC Vaccine, and Merck Hepatitis B (Recombinant) Vaccine in Infants Not Previously Vaccinated with Hib or Hepatitis B Vaccine

Vaccine	~ Age (months)	Time	N	Anti-PRP % Subjects with		Anti-PRP		Anti-HBs % Subjects ≥10 mIU/ml	Anti-HBs GMT mIU/ml
				>0.15 µg/ml	>1.0 µg/ml	GMT (µg/ml)	N		
PROCOMVAX (7.5 µg PRP, 5.0 µg HBsAg)	2	Prevaccination	633	34.4	4.7	0.1	603	10.6	0.6
	4	Post Dose 1	620	88.9	51.5	1.0	595	34.3	4.2
	6	Post Dose 2	576	94.8	72.4	2.5	571	92.1	113.9
	12/15	Pre Dose 3	588	77.0	22.1	0.4	585	79.0	32.3
	13/16	Post Dose 3	570	99.3	92.6	9.5	571	98.4	4,467.5
Liquid Merck PRP-OMPC Vaccine (7. µg PRP) +	2	Prevaccination	208	33.7	5.8	0.1	196	7.1	0.5
	4	Post Dose 1	202	90.1	53.5	1.1	198	41.9	5.3
	6	Post Dose 2	186	95.2	76.3	2.8	185	98.4	255.7
	12/15	Pre Dose 3	187	80.2	28.9	0.5	186	96.2	197.5
Merck Hepatitis B (Recombinant) Vaccine (5.0 µg HBsAg)	13/16	Post Dose 3	181	98.9	92.3	10.2	179	100	6,943.9

More than three-quarters of the infants in the study received DTP and OPV concomitantly with the first two doses of PROCOMVAX or Merck PRP-OMPC Vaccine plus Merck Hepatitis B (Recombinant) Vaccine, and approximately one-third received MMR with the third dose of these vaccines at 12 or 15 months of age.

*Antibody Responses to PROCOMVAX in Infants Previously Vaccinated with Hepatitis B Vaccine at Birth*

Clinical studies were done to assess antibody responses to a three dose series of PROCOMVAX in infants who were previously given a birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine. Table2 summarises the anti-PRP and anti-HBs responses of infants given PROCOMVAX at 2, 4, and 14 to 15 months of age in two clinical studies.

**Table2**

Antibody Responses to PROCOMVAX in Infants Previously vaccinated with Hepatitis B Vaccine at Birth

Study	~ Age (months)	Time	N	Anti-PRP % Subjects with		Anti-PRP GMT	N	Anti-HBs % Subjects	Anti-HBs GMT
				>0.15 µg/ml	>1.0 µg/ml	(µg/ml)		≥10 mU/ml	mIU/ml
Study 1	2	Prevaccination	119	24.4	5.9	0.1	71	25.4	2.9
	4	Post Dose 1	-----	-----	<b>Not Measured</b> ----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	6	Post Dose 2	111	94.6	81.1	3.3	111	-	417.2
	14/15	Pre Dose 3	101	71.3	21.8	0.4	101	98.2	55.7
	15/16	Post Dose 3	88	100	93.2	11.0	87	90.1	3,500.7
							98.9		
Study 2	2	Prevaccination	17	58.8	0	0.2	15	6.7	0.7
	4	Post Dose 1	17	88.2	47.1	0.9	16	81.3	35.2
	6	Post Dose 2	17	100	76.5	2.8	16	100	281.8
	15	Pre Dose 3	17	88.2	23.5	0.4	17	88.2	64.1
	17	Post Dose 3	15	100	100	8.5	16	100	3,913.4

Infants in these studies received DTP and OPV or IPV concomitantly with the first two doses of PROCOMVAX, while the third dose of PROCOMVAX was given concomitantly with DTaP, OPV and MMR at 14-15 months of age (Study1) or with just MMR at 15 months of age (Study 2).

## 5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Not applicable.

## 5.3 Preclinical safety data

Not applicable.

## 6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

### 6.1 List of excipients

Formulation contains amorphous aluminium hydroxyphosphate sulphate and sodium borate in 0.9% sodium chloride.

### 6.2 Incompatibilities

In the absence of compatibility studies, this vaccine must not be mixed with other vaccines or other medicinal products in the same syringe.

### 6.3 Shelf life

3 years

### 6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store in a refrigerator (2 °C - 8 °C).  
Do not freeze.

### 6.5 Nature and contents of container

0.5 ml suspension in vial (type I flint glass).

### 6.6 Instructions for use and handling

The vaccine should be used as supplied; no reconstitution is necessary.

After thorough agitation, PROCOMVAX is a slightly opaque, white suspension. Parenteral medicinal products should be inspected visually for extraneous particulate matter and discoloration prior to administration whenever solution and container permit.

Shake well before withdrawal and use. Thorough agitation is necessary to achieve suspension of the vaccine.

**7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER**

Aventis Pasteur MSD S.N.C.  
8, rue Jonas Salk  
F - 69007 LYON

**8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)**

EU/1/99/104/001

**9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION**

May 7, 1999

**10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT**



**ANNEX II**

**A. MANUFACTURING AUTHORISATION HOLDER  
RESPONSIBLE FOR BATCH RELEASE AND  
MANUFACTURER OF THE BIOLOGICAL ACTIVE  
SUBSTANCES**

**B. CONDITIONS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION**

**A. MANUFACTURING AUTHORISATION HOLDER RESPONSIBLE FOR BATCH RELEASE AND MANUFACTURER OF THE BIOLOGICAL ACTIVE SUBSTANCES**

Name and address of the manufacturer of the biological active substances

For Haemophilus B conjugate and Hepatitis B surface antigen:

Merck & Co. Inc.  
Sumneytown Pike  
West Point  
Pennsylvania 19486 USA

Name and address of the manufacturer responsible for batch release

Merck Manufacturing Division Haarlem  
Waarderweg 39, P.O. Box 581  
2031 BN, 20030 PC Haarlem  
The Netherlands

The printed package leaflet of the medicinal product must state the name and address of the manufacturer responsible for the release of the concerned batch.

**B. CONDITIONS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION**

• **CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS REGARDING SUPPLY AND USE IMPOSED ON THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER**

Medicinal product subject to medical prescription.

• **OTHER CONDITIONS**

The holder of this marketing authorisation must inform the European Commission about the marketing plans for the medicinal product authorised by this decision.

Official batch release: in accordance with Article 114 Directive 2001/83/EEC, the official batch release will be undertaken by a state laboratory or a laboratory designated for that purpose.

**ANNEX III**  
**LABELLING AND PACKAGE LEAFLET**

## **A. LABELLING**

**PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING OR, WHERE THERE IS NO OUTER PACKAGING, ON THE IMMEDIATE PACKAGING**

PROCOMVAX - single dose in vial - Pack of 1

**1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT**

**PROCOMVAX** suspension for injection

Haemophilus b Conjugate (Meningococcal Protein Conjugate) and Hepatitis B (recombinant) Vaccine.

**2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)**

1 dose (0.5 ml) contains :

7.5 µg of PRP from *Haemophilus influenzae* type b as PRP-OMPC

125 µg of *Neisseria meningitidis* OMPC

5.0 µg of hepatitis B surface antigen produced in recombinant yeast cells

**3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS**

Excipients: Amorphous aluminium hydroxyphosphate sulphate and sodium borate in 0.9 % sodium chloride

**4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS**

1 single dose 0.5 ml in vial.

Suspension for injection in vial.

**5. METHOD AND, , ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION**

Shake well before use.

Intramuscular use.

**6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE REACH AND SIGHT OF CHILDREN**

Keep out of the reach and sight of children.

**7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY**

**8. EXPIRY DATE**

EXP:

**9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS**

Store in a refrigerator  
Do not freeze

**10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE**

**11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER**

AVENTIS PASTEUR MSD SNC  
8, rue Jonas Salk  
F-69007 Lyon

**12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)**

EU/1/99/104/001

**13. MANUFACTURER'S BATCH NUMBER**

Batch

**14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY**

Medicinal product subject to medical prescription

**15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE**

**MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON SMALL IMMEDIATE PACKAGING UNITS**

**1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT AND IF NECESSARY ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION**

PROCOMVAX

Intramuscular use

**2. METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION**

Shake well before use

**3. EXPIRY DATE**

EXP:

**4. BATCH NUMBER**

Batch

**5. CONTENTS BY WEIGHT, BY VOLUME OR BY UNIT**

1 dose = 0.5 ml

AVENTIS PASTEUR MSD SNC

**B. PACKAGE LEAFLET**



## PACKAGE LEAFLET

**Read all of this leaflet carefully before your child is vaccinated.**

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have further questions, please ask your doctor or your pharmacist.
- This vaccine has been prescribed for your child and you should not pass it on to others.

**In this leaflet:**

1. What PROCOMVAX is and what it is used for
2. Before you use PROCOMVAX
3. How to use PROCOMVAX
4. Possible side effects
5. Storing PROCOMVAX
6. Further information

**PROCOMVAX** suspension for injection in vial.

Haemophilus b Conjugate (Meningococcal Protein Conjugate) and Hepatitis B (Recombinant) Vaccine.

The active substances are:

Polyribosylribitol phosphate (PRP) from *Haemophilus influenzae* type b as PRP-OMPC 7.5 µg

*Neisseria meningitidis* OMPC (outer membrane protein complex of the B11 strain of *Neisseria meningitidis* subgroup B) 125 µg

Adsorbed hepatitis B surface antigen produced in recombinant yeast cells (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) 5.0 µg

in 0.5 ml.

The other ingredients are: amorphous aluminium hydroxyphosphate sulphate and sodium borate in 0.9% sodium chloride

Marketing Authorisation Holder: Aventis Pasteur MSD SNC, 8 rue Jonas Salk, F-69007 Lyon

Manufactured by: Merck Sharp & Dohme B.V., Waarderweg 39, P.O. Box 581, NL-2003 PC Haarlem

### **1 WHAT PROCOMVAX IS AND WHAT IT IS USED FOR**

PROCOMVAX is an injectable vaccine in a 0.5ml single dose vial.

PROCOMVAX is indicated to help protect your child against invasive disease caused by *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (infection of brain and spinal cord tissues, infection of the blood, etc.) and against infection of the liver caused by all known subtypes of hepatitis B virus. The vaccine can be administered in most infants 6 weeks to 15 months of age.

### **2. BEFORE YOU USE PROCOMVAX**

**Do not use PROCOMVAX:**

- if your child is allergic to any component of the vaccine.
- in infants younger than 6 weeks of age
- if your child has fever (vaccination should be delayed).
- in infants born to HBsAg positive mothers.

**Take special care with PROCOMVAX:**

- if your child has bleeding disorders such as haemophilia or thrombocytopenia , special precautions should be taken against the risk of haematoma following injection.
- if you are a hepatitis B virus surface antigen (HBsAg)-positive mother, your infant should receive Hepatitis B Immune Globulin (HBIG) and hepatitis B vaccine (Recombinant) at birth and should complete the hepatitis B vaccination series. The subsequent administration of PROCOMVAX for completion of the hepatitis B vaccination series in infants who were born of HBsAg-positive mothers and received HBIG or infants born of mothers of unknown status has not been studied.
- as with other similar vaccines, cases of Haemophilus b disease may occur in the week after vaccination prior to the onset of the protective effects of the vaccine.
- because hepatitis B infection can go undetected for a long period of time, it is possible that an individual may already be infected at the time the vaccine is given. The vaccine may not prevent hepatitis B in these individuals.

**Using other vaccines**

PROCOMVAX can be administered simultaneously with the primary series of diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis vaccine (DTP) and oral polio vaccine (OPV). At 12 to 15 months of age, PROCOMVAX may be given simultaneously with Merck MMR (Measles, Mumps, and Rubella Virus Vaccine Live), or OPV or with a booster dose of diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis vaccine (DTaP) at 15 months of age in children who received the primary series of DTP.

PROCOMVAX has been administered simultaneously with the primary series of DTaP and enhanced inactivated poliovirus vaccine (IPV) to a limited number of infants. No serious vaccine-related side effects were reported. Immune response data are satisfactory for PROCOMVAX but are currently unavailable for DTaP.

**3. HOW TO USE PROCOMVAX**

Infants born of HBsAg negative mothers should be vaccinated with three 0.5 ml doses of PROCOMVAX, ideally at 2, 4, and 12-15 months of age. If the recommended schedule cannot be followed exactly, the interval between the first two doses should be approximately two months and the interval between the second and third dose should be as close as possible to eight to eleven months. All three doses must be administered to complete the vaccination regimen.

Children who receive one dose of hepatitis B vaccine at or shortly after birth may be administered PROCOMVAX on the schedule of 2, 4, and 12 -15 months of age.

*Children not vaccinated according to recommended schedule*

Vaccination schedules for children not vaccinated according to the recommended schedule should be considered on an individual basis.

PROCOMVAX must be injected into the muscle of the thigh.  
*Do not inject intravenously, intradermally, or subcutaneously*

**If you forget to take PROCOMVAX:**

Your doctor will decide when to give the missed dose.

#### 4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

Like all medicines, PROCOMVAX can have side effects. PROCOMVAX has been generally well tolerated in clinical trials. Side effects include injection-site reactions such as pain, soreness, redness, and swelling. Other side effects include irritability, sleepiness, fever, diarrhoea, vomiting, loss of appetite, middle ear infection, and unusual high-pitched crying. Other side effects that may occur rarely and be serious include seizure, febrile seizure, allergic reactions, allergic swelling (angioedema) and certain severe types of rash, injection site nodule.

Tell your doctor promptly about these or any other unusual symptoms. If the condition persists or worsens, seek medical attention.

In addition, tell your doctor if your child experienced any symptoms that suggest an allergic reaction after any dose in the vaccination series.

If you notice any side effects not mentioned in this leaflet, please inform your doctor or pharmacist.

#### 5. STORING PROCOMVAX

Keep out of the reach and sight of children.

Store in a refrigerator (2 °C - 8 °C).

Do not freeze.

Do not use after the expiry date stated on the label.

#### 6. FURTHER INFORMATION

For any information about this medicinal product, please contact the local representative of the Marketing Authorisation Holder.

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