Registration No.: 1C 215/50
Importer / Manufacturer: Masu Co., Ltd (BKK) / Serum Institute of India (India)

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTIC

1. NAME OF THE MEDICAL PRODUCT

HEPATITIS-B VACCINE (rDNA) (ADULT)

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each dose of 1 ml contains:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purified Hepatitis B Surface antigen</td>
<td>20 mcg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adsorbed on Aluminum Hydroxide (Al⁺⁺⁺)</td>
<td>0.5-0.8 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Whit suspensions

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Hepatitis-B Vaccine is indicated for active immunization against Hepatitis-B infection in subject considered at risk of exposure to HBV material immunisation against hepatitis B is expected in the long term to reduce not only the violence of this disease. But also its chronic complication such as chronic acute hepatitis B and hepatitis B associated cirrhosis and primary hepatocellular carcinoma. In areas of low prevalence of hepatitis B immunization with Hepatitis-B vaccine is recommended for neonates/infants and adolescents as well as for subjects who are or will be at increased risk of infection such as

- Health Care Personnel
- Patients receiving frequent blood products
- Persons at increased risk due to their sexual behaviors
- Illicit users of addictive injectable drugs
- Travelers to areas with high endemicity of HBV
- Infants born of mothers who are HBV carries
- Persons originating from areas with a high endemically of HBV
- Others Police personnel fire brigade personnel armed forces personnel and anybody who through their work of personel lifestyle may be exposed to HBV
- Household contacts of any of the above groups and of patients with acute or chronic HBV infection

In areas of intermediated of high prevalence of Hepatitis B. With most of the population at risk of acquiring the disease, immunization should be offered to all neonates and young children. Immunization should also be considered for adolescents and young adults.
The vaccine can be safely and effectively given simultaneously but at different injection site with DTP, DT, TT, BCG, Measles, Polio vaccine (OPV and IPV) and yellow fever vaccine. It should not be mixed in the vial or syringe with any other vaccine unless it is manufactured as a combined product (e.g. DTP-Hep B)

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Pediatric dose vaccine : 10 mcg dose (in 0.5 ml suspension) is recommended for neonates, infants, children and adolescents up to 10 years of age

Adult dose vaccine : 20 mcg dose (1.0 ml suspension) is recommended for adults aged 10 years and above

Primary Immunization. A series of three intramuscular injections is required to achieve optimal protection.

The following immunization schedules can be recommended :
- 6, 10, 14 weeks for infants
- 0, 1, 6 months
- 1, 2, 3 months (rapid schedule)

The immunization schedule should be adapted to meet local immunization recommendations.

4.3 Contraindication

Hepatitis-B vaccine should not be administered to subjects with known hypersensitivity to any component of the vaccine, or the vaccine, or to subjects having shown signs of hypersensitivity after previous Hepatitis B vaccine administration.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Because of the period of latency of hepatitis-B infection it is possible for unrecognized infection to be present at the time of immunization. The vaccine may not prevent hepatitis B infection in such cases. The Vaccine will not prevent infection caused by other agents such as hepatitis A hepatitis C and hepatitis E and other pathogens known to infect the liver.

The infection response to Hepatitis B vaccines is related to ages. In general people 40 years of ages respond less well.

In haemodialysis patients and persons with an impaired immune system adequate anti-HBs antibody titres may not be obtained after the primary immunization course and such patients may therefore require administration of additional doses of vaccine (see Dosage recommendation for Immunocompromised persons)

As with all injectable vaccines, appropriate medication (e.g. adrenaline) should always be readily available for treatment in case of rare anaphylactic reactions following the administration of the vaccine.

Hepatitis-B vaccine should not be administrated in the gluteal muscle or intradermally since this may result in a lower immune response.

Hepatitis-B vaccine may be used to complete a primary immunization course started either with plasma-derived or with other genetically-engineered hepatitis B vaccines.
4.5 Interaction with other medical products and forms of interaction

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4.6 Pregnancy and lactation

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4.7 Effects on the ability to drive and use machines

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4.8 Undesirable effects

The undesirable events are temporally related to the administration of Hepatitis B vaccine. They are usually mild and confined to the first few days of the vaccination. The most common reactions are mild soreness, erythema, induration, fatigue, fever, malaise, influenza-like symptoms. Less common systemic reaction include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, abnormal liver function tests, arthralgia, myalgia, rash, pruritus, urticaria, liver function.

4.9 Overdose

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5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

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5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

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5.3 Preclinical safety data

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6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Each 1 ml contains:

Thiomersal 0.05 mg

6.2 Incompatibilities

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6.3 Shelf life

24 months from date of manufacture

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Hepatitis-B vaccine (rDNA) should be stored at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. Discard if vaccine has been frozen.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

Glass vial
6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling

7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER
   MASU CO., LTD.

8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER (S)
   3/2536

9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION / RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION
   27 August 2007

10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT
    22 June 2012