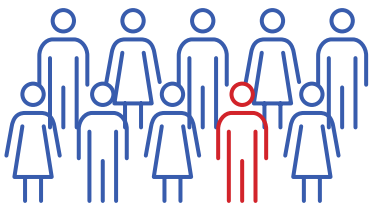
Invasive Meningococcal Disease (IMD) can be deadly.

HELP PROTECT YOUR PATIENTS WITH MENACTRA®

Menactra is not indicated to reduce morbidity or mortality following the onset of invasive meningococcal disease.



Approximately

10%

of people who get a meningococcal disease will die[1,2]

Of those who survive the disease, **11-19% are permanently disabled** as a result of neurological sequelae such as:[2,3]

Hearing loss | **Brain damage** | **Paralysis** | **Limb loss**

THE DISEASE PROGRESSES QUICKLY AFTER ONSET OF SYMPTOMS[2]

Early symptoms **can be mistaken for the flu**[2]

Death typically occurs **24 to 48 hours** after the symptoms appear.[1,2]

Symptoms include **high fever, headaches, stiff neck, irritability, nausea, vomiting** and **rash**.[1]

WHAT TO KNOW ABOUT ADOLESCENT PUBLIC VACCINE PROGRAMS IN CANADA

In **Quebec**, there is no provincial public program for MCV4 (Men-C-C is part of the provincial vaccination schedule)[8]

In **British Columbia**, patients born before 2002 may not have received MCV4 immunization, despite a catch-up program in place for individuals up to 14-16 years in 2005[9]

In **Nova Scotia**, patients born before 2002 may not have received MCV4 immunization[10]

In **Manitoba**, patients born before 2007 may not have received MCV4 immunization[11]

For other provinces go to **Public Health Canada** *www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/immunization-vaccines.html*

PREVALENCE AND TRANSMISSION

1 Age prevalence

Based on data from 2006-2011, infants <1 year of age (7.35 cases per 100,000) and children aged 1-4 years (1.89 cases per 100,000) have the highest prevalence of meningococcal disease, followed by adolescents aged 15-19 years (1.17 cases per 100,000) and adults aged 20-24 years (0.77 cases per 100,000)[4]

2 Close contact with others

IMD can be spread from one person to another through close contact involving secretions from the nose or throat[5]

3 Contact with infected saliva

Behaviours like kissing or sharing food and drinks, cigarettes or vapes, and lipstick can spread the disease[6]

4 Group setting as a risk factor

Risk of the disease is slightly higher for those living in close quarters, like campus dorms[6,7]

Menactra®

Meningococcal (Groups A,C,Y and W-135) Polysaccharide Diphtheria Toxoid Conjugate Vaccine

Menactra is indicated for active immunization for the prevention of **invasive meningococcal disease caused by *Neisseria meningitidis* serogroups A, C, Y, and W-135**.[2]

Menactra does not prevent *N. meningitidis* serogroup B disease.[2]

Proven efficacy and safety profile against four invasive meningococcal disease serogroups.

Available since 2006, Menactra has **14 years' presence** on the Canadian market.*

No reconstitution is required.[12] Please see the Product Monograph for complete administration instructions.

INDICATIONS AND CLINICAL USE:

MENACTRA® (Meningococcal (Groups A, C, Y and W-135) Polysaccharide Diphtheria Toxoid Conjugate Vaccine) is indicated for active immunization for the prevention of invasive meningococcal disease caused by N. meningitidis serogroups A, C, Y and W-135 in persons 9 months through 55 years of age. MENACTRA® is not indicated for the prevention of invasive meningococcal disease caused by serogroup B.

CONTRAINDICATIONS:

- Known systemic hypersensitivity reaction to any component of MENACTRA® or a life-threatening reaction after previous administration of the vaccine or a vaccine containing one or more of the same components.

RELEVANT WARNINGS & PRECAUTIONS:

- As with any vaccine, immunization with MENACTRA® may not protect 100% of individuals.
- Syncope (fainting) has been reported following vaccination with MENACTRA®. Procedures should be in place to prevent falling injury and manage syncopal reactions.
- MENACTRA® can only protect against N. meningitidis A, C, Y and W-135 serogroups and will not protect against any other microorganisms.
- MENACTRA® is not indicated for the prevention of invasive meningococcal disease caused by serogroup B and is not to be used for the treatment of meningococcal infections.
- Do not administer MENACTRA® subcutaneously or intravenously. Do not administer into the buttocks.
- Postpone vaccination in case of moderate/severe febrile illness or acute disease.
- MENACTRA® has not been evaluated in persons with thrombocytopenia or bleeding disorders. The risk versus benefit for persons at risk of hemorrhage following intramuscular injection must be evaluated.
- Hypersensitivity reactions may occur following the use of MENACTRA®.
- Individuals with functional or anatomical asplenia may produce an immune response to MENACTRA® however, the degree of protection that would be afforded is unknown.
- Immunocompromised persons (whether from disease or treatment) may not elicit the expected immune response.
- Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) has been reported in temporal relationship following administration of MENACTRA®. Persons previously diagnosed with GBS may be at increased risk of GBS following receipt of MENACTRA®. The decision to give MENACTRA® should take into account the potential benefits and risks.
- MENACTRA® should be given to pregnant women only if clearly needed and only following an assessment of the risks and benefits.
- The risks and benefits of vaccination should be assessed before making the decision to immunize a nursing woman.
- Before administration, inform the recipient of the benefits and risks of immunization, inquire about their recent health status, review their history concerning possible hypersensitivity to the vaccine or similar vaccine, their previous immunization history and contraindications to immunization. Comply with any local requirements regarding information to be provided to the recipient/guardian before immunization.

ADVERSE REACTIONS:

In clinical trials, adverse reactions reported after vaccination of infants and toddlers included tenderness (31.7-35.8%), redness (22.2-23.7%) and swelling (9.8-13.2%) at the injection site, as well as irritability (43.0-55.8%), abnormal crying (21.5-37.2%) and drowsiness (25.4-33.1%). The most common adverse reactions in children (2 to 10 years old) were pain (40-48%), redness (18-30%), and induration (16-22%) at the injection site, drowsiness (10-26%), irritability (11-35%) and diarrhea (12-16%). The most commonly reported adverse reactions in adolescents and adults (11-55 years of age) were pain (52-64%), redness (12-14%), and induration (17-18%) at the injection site, headache (37-41%), fatigue (30-34%) and malaise (22-23%).

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Consult the product monograph at **products.sanofi.ca/en/menactra.pdf** for important information relating to adverse reactions, drug interactions and dosing information which have not been discussed in this piece. The product monograph is also available through our medical department. Call us at 1-888-621-1146.

* Clinical significance is unknown.

REFERENCES: 1. Govt of Canada, IMD, For Health Professionals. Available at: https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/immunization/vaccine-preventable-diseases/invasive-meningococcal-disease/health-professionals.html. **2.** MENACTRA® vaccine Product Monograph. Sanofi Pasteur Inc.: November 2017. **3.** CDC MMWR, 2016; 65(6): 161-162. **4.** Li *et al*, Enhanced surveillance of invasive meningococcal disease in Canada, 2006-2011, CCDR, 1 May 2014, Vol. 40-9 **5.** Govt of Canada, IMD Risks. Available at: https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/immunization/vaccine-preventable-diseases/invasive-meningococcal-disease/risks.html. **6.** Govt of Canada, IMD Causes. Available at: https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/immunization/vaccine-preventable-diseases/invasive-meningococcal-disease/causes.html. **7.** CDC, Meningogocal Disease, Group Settings as a Risk Factor. Available at: https://www.cdc.gov/meningococcal/about/risk-community.html. **8.** PHAC Immunization Schedule. **9.** Govt of B.C., Meningococcal Vaccine. Available at: https://www.healthlinkbc.ca/medications/tv8609. **10.** Nova Scotia Immunization Manual. Manitoba Immunization Schedule. **11.** MENACTRA® Attestation Letter, Doses **12.** MENACTRA® Attestation Letter.

Consult with your private insurance plan for MENACTRA® coverage information. Drug Identification Number (DIN): 02279924.
For complete product information, visit **products.sanofi.ca/en/menactra.pdf**. MENACTRA® is a registered trademark of Sanofi Pasteur.

REVIEWED BY PAAB

MEMBER OF INNOVATIVE MEDICINES CANADA

SANOFI PASTEUR