# M 痘疫苗 JYNNEOS®使用及管理方案

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# 壹、前言

世界衛生組織(WHO)於 2022 年 7 月 23 日第 1 次宣布 M 痘疫情列為國 際關注公共衛生緊急事件(PHEIC);針對 M 痘疫情控制,建議以公衛措施為主 要手段,包括監測、接觸者追蹤、病患隔離與治療照護,並可對高風險族群接 種疫苗, WHO 於 2023 年 5 月 11 宣布結束 PHEIC, 轉向發展長期管理及抑 制傳播等策略,疫情風險仍在,且近期國際上 M 痘疫情仍持續,其中,美洲、 歐洲區自 2023 年 10 月起疫情呈上升趨勢, 11 月非洲疫情驟升, 西太平洋及 東南亞區則於 8、9 月間達疫情高峰,雖多數國家目前趨緩,但泰國、越南、 印尼於 11 月出現病例數據增,此外,2022-2023 年中非地區病例數急劇上升, 主要來自剛果民主共和國報告之病例數·其與第一分支(Clade I)相關·於 2023 年 3 月剛果民主共和國首次記錄到透過性接觸傳播之第一分支(Clade I)M 痘 病毒, WHO 於 2024 年 8 月指出剛果民主共和國於 2023 年起報告病例數大 幅增加,2024 年報告病例數已超過去(2023)年總數,超過 15,600 例,死亡人 數為 537 例,而其中 lb 分支病毒株已蔓延至多個鄰近國家:蒲降地、肯亞、 盧安達及烏干達等,因此 WHO 於 2024 年 8 月 14 日再次宣布 M 痘疫情為 PHEIC,經一年後,基於非洲地區之剛果民主共和國、蒲隆地、獅子山共和國 及烏干達等國病例數及死亡數持續下降,且已逐漸掌握 M 痘 Clade I 病毒株 疾病傳播及嚴重風險程度等因素,故於 2025 年 9 月 5 日召開國際衛生條例第 5 次緊急委員會,決議終止 PHEIC,惟將原 2025 年 8 月 20 日到期之長期建 議,延長至 2026 年 8 月 20 日,並建議所有發生傳播之國家持續採取相關防 治措施,後續疫情發展仍待觀察。我國為防治 M 痘疫情,衛生福利部已於 2022 年 6 月 23 日公告猴痘為第二類法定傳染病,另為避免造成對疾病或特定族群 的誤解或歧視,於 2024 年 2 月 1 日更名為「M 痘」,截至 2025 年 10 月 7 日累計確診 490 例病例(456 例本土及 34 例境外移入),並依專家建議採購 M 痘疫苗 JYNNEOS®,有關疫苗使用對象、接種時機/劑量及接種實務,已提經衛生福利部傳染病防治諮詢會預防接種組(ACIP)2022 年第 6、7 次會議、2023年第 1、3 次臨時會議、2024年第 4 次會議及 2023年 3 月、2024年 8 月、2025年 1 月 M 痘防治專家會議討論,為利該疫苗使用與管理,訂定及修訂本方案。

# 貳、接種對象

- 一、暴露前預防(PrEP):
  - (一) 正痘病毒屬之實驗室操作人員。
  - (二) 與確診 M 痘個案曾有任何形式性接觸之高風險接觸者,但未曾接種過暴露後預防(PEP)疫苗。
  - (三)近1年有風險性行為者(例如:多重性伴侶、性交易服務者、於營業場 所發生性行為者等);過去曾罹患性病;或性接觸對象有前述任一情形 者。
  - (四) 照顧 M 痘確診個案之醫療照護與清消人員,以及協助疑似 M 痘個案檢體採檢或執行 M 痘疫苗接種作業人員。
- 二、暴露後預防(PEP): 依「M 痘疫情調查及接觸者追蹤指引之接觸者匡列處置原則」所列符合對象。
- 三、其他特殊狀況報經疾管署同意者。

# 參、疫苗簡介

- 、疫苗特性與成分:我國儲備之 M 痘疫苗 JYNNEOS®,為丹麥 Bavarian Nordic A/S 公司產製之減毒活性非複製型疫苗(live-attenuated, non-replicating),是第一個獲准用於預防 M 痘的疫苗。為單劑型包裝,每瓶 0.5mL 含有 0.5 x 10<sup>8</sup> IU 至 3.95 x 10<sup>8</sup> IU 非複製型經修飾之痘苗病毒(non-replicating, live Modified Vaccinia Virus Ankara - Bavarian Nordic),依

- 據美國 FDA 核可的仿單,疫苗可用於 18 歲以上具 M 痘感染風險之成人,預防 M 痘感染(仿單如附件 1)。
- 二、因應 2022 年疫情·美國 FDA 於 2022 年 8 月發布 JYNNEOS®疫苗的緊急使用授權(EUA),除了允許通過皮內接種(0.1ml)方式,提供 18 歲以上具 M 痘感染風險之成人接種疫苗,並另允許 18 歲以下具 M 痘感染風險者使用疫苗(EUA 如附件 2)。
- 三、WHO於 2024年9月核准 MVA-BN 疫苗加入資格預審(prequalification) 清單中·並於同(2024)年10月核准 MVA-BN 疫苗用於12-17歲青少年之資格預審,且歐洲藥品局(European Medicines Agency, EMA)亦於2024年9月建議將 MVA-BN 疫苗適應症擴大至12-17歲青少年,爰依據2024年12月23日我國 ACIP會議決議,將 MVA-BN 疫苗接種適應症對象擴大至12-17歲青少年(即12歲以上者);至未滿12歲兒童,則依據美國緊急使用授權(EUA),允許具 M 痘感染風險者使用。
- 四、因應國內 M 痘本土疫情防治及疫苗接種實務需求,參酌國際間 M 痘疫苗接種政策及使用建議與指引,經 2023 年 3 月 2 日「M 痘疫情防治專家會議」及 2023 年 3 月 22 日「衛生福利部傳染病防治諮詢會預防接種組」會議決議,同意 18 歲以上 PrEP 及 PEP 接種對象增加「皮內」注射方式接種 M 痘疫苗;如為 18 歲以下經評估符合接種對象,或有嚴重免疫不全者或蟹足腫病史者,不適用皮內注射,應採「皮下」接種。
- 五、依據國際文獻證據指出,皮內接種與皮下接種 JYNNEOS®疫苗,可以提供相似的免疫保護力,發生嚴重不良反應事件的風險很低。
- 六、包裝方式:每盒 20 瓶或 10 瓶。
- 七、儲放條件:應於-20±5℃冷儲,於 2-8℃環境解凍後可保存 4 週,請務必標示註明清楚每瓶疫苗解凍時間,以及解凍後可使用期限,且解凍後不能再凍結儲存。惟一旦開封,應在 8 小時內提供接種,如未使用完則須丟棄;

故為提供更多人接種機會,須由衛生局或合作之醫療院所統一安排 M 痘疫苗接種事宜,為保障疫苗接種效益與安全及降低疫苗耗損,應以集中接種方式規劃接種作業。

# 八、副作用:

- (一) 在未曾接種第一代天花疫苗族群,可能發生副作用如下:
  - 注射部位反應:疼痛(85%)、發紅(61%)、腫脹(52%)、硬塊(45%)和 搔癢(43%)等。
  - 全身性反應: 肌肉疼痛(43%)、頭痛(35%)、疲倦(30%)、噁心(17%)、 發冷(10%)等。
- (二) 曾接種第一代天花疫苗族群,可能發生副作用如下:
  - 注射部位反應:發紅(81%)、疼痛(80%)、硬塊(70%)、腫脹(67%)和 搔癢(32%)等。
  - 2. 全身性反應:疲倦(34%)、頭痛(28%)、肌肉疼痛(22%)等。
- (三) 皮內接種的局部副作用可能比皮下接種更明顯,可能會出現輕度的色素沉澱反應持續數週或數月後逐漸消退,副作用的嚴重程度和持續時間因人而異,但均屬疫苗接種後的正常免疫反應。

# 九、疫苗接種禁忌與接種前注意事項

- (一) 對疫苗成分過敏者
- (二) 須注意注射後可能發生之過敏性休克。
- (三) 免疫低下或接受免疫抑制劑治療者,對疫苗免疫反應可能較差。
- (四) M 痘疫苗屬非複製型活性減毒疫苗,原則可視為非活性疫苗,可與其他非活性或活性疫苗同時接種,或間隔任何時間接種。

# 十、接種後注意事項

(一) 為預防並即時處理接種後發生率極低的立即型嚴重過敏反應·民眾接種後應於接種單位或附近稍做休息,並觀察至少 15 分鐘,無恙後再

離開。

# (二) 嚴重疫苗不良事件:

- 1. 民眾接種後如有持續發燒、嚴重過敏反應如呼吸困難、氣喘、眩昏、 心跳加速等不適症狀,應請其儘速就醫,並告知醫師曾接種本疫苗、 疫苗接種時間、相關症狀、症狀發生時間,以做為診斷參考。
- 2. 接種後,若發現有接種後嚴重不良事件之個案發生時,依嚴重疫苗不良事件通報與因應流程(如附件 3),至「疫苗不良事件通報系統(VAERS)」(https://vaers.cdc.gov.tw/)通報,並由縣市衛生局(所)進行後續追蹤關懷作業。

# 肆、接種部位

成人建議接種於上臂三角肌部位;嬰幼兒建議接種大腿前外側,若有其他情形 (例如:接種第2劑時,仍有第1劑局部副作用等不適反應),經醫師評估可於 其他部位接種(例如:前臂掌側等)。

# 伍、接種時機、方式、劑量與間隔

# 一、接種時機:

- (一) <u>暴露前</u>預防(PrEP):符合接種對象,且無出現疑似感染 M 痘症狀,可 進行接種。如為感染 M 痘確診個案的高風險接觸者,且未曾接種過 暴露後預防(PEP)疫苗者,若無出現疑似 M 痘感染症狀,可進行疫苗 接種。
- (二) 暴露後預防(PEP):接觸者應在最後一次暴露後 4 天內儘速接種,以 達最佳預防效果。若在暴露後 4 至 14 天內接種,則可能無法預防發 病,但可降低疾病嚴重程度。已出現 M 痘症狀,則不建議接種。

# 二、接種方式、劑量與間隔:

- (一) 皮內接種\*,接種2劑,每劑0.1mL,2劑間隔須**至少達4週以上**;或
- (二) 皮下接種·接種 2 劑·每劑 0.5mL·2 劑間隔須**至少達 4 週以上**;

(在疫苗供給有限的情形下,18 歲以上 PrEP 及 PEP 接種對象優先以 皮內方式接種。)

\*注意事項:未滿 18 歲族群·或具蟹足腫病史者·或嚴重免疫不全者\*\*·**不適用** 皮內注射·應採皮下接種

- \*\*嚴重免疫不全者,包括:晚期或控制不佳的愛滋(HIV)感染者(HIV 感染且 CD4<200 cells/mm³)、白血病、淋巴瘤、全身性惡性腫瘤、放療、器官移植;使用烷化劑(alkylating agents)、抗代謝藥(antimetabolites)、腫瘤壞死因子抑製劑或高劑量皮質類固醇治療;造血幹細胞移植接受者在移植術後 24 個月內,或術後 24 個月以上但患有移植物抗宿主病或疾病復發;自體免疫疾病合併免疫缺陷。
- (三) 2 劑接種方式可不限於相同接種方式(例如:第1劑若以皮內接種,第 2 劑可不限於皮內接種,可採皮內或皮下接種)。
- (四) 經參考其它先進國家包括美國、英國、澳洲及加拿大等國家接種建議, 有關執行正痘病毒屬分離與培養的實驗室人員,於第 2 劑 M 痘疫苗 接種滿 2 年後可接種加強劑。

# 陸、接種地點

由衛生局指定之衛生所/健康服務中心或協調轄區醫療院所辦理。

# 柒、接種作業:

# 一、接種前置作業:

- (一) 為達最大效益,以集中接種為原則,惟如遇較難觸及之符合 M 痘疫苗接種風險對象就醫,可視需要即時提供 M 痘接種服務,說明如下:
  - 1. 符合暴露後預防(PEP)接種對象,以居住地衛生局安排接種為主,但若同一職場接觸者,得請職場所在地衛生局協助安排接種。請衛生局確認名單後,安排至指定之醫療院所(含縣市衛生所等)接種。
  - 2. 可掌握名單的暴露前預防(PrEP)接種對象, 安排接種方式說明如下:

- (1)正痘病毒屬之實驗室操作人員、確診個案的高風險接觸者(指與確診 M 痘個案曾有任何形式性接觸之高風險接觸者·但未曾接種過PEP疫苗者)等·由實驗室或接觸者居住所在地衛生局確認名單後·安排至指定之醫療院所(含縣市衛生所等)接種;如前述人員執業之醫療院所為 M 痘疫苗接種合作院所·則由合作院所逕行安排·以集中接種方式為原則·惟如為確診 M 痘個案之高風險接觸者需接種,若接種人數僅 1 人,仍可直接開封 1 瓶疫苗,即時提供接種服務。
- (2)照顧 M 痘確診個案之醫療照護與清消人員,以及協助疑似 M 痘 個案檢體採檢或執行 M 痘疫苗接種作業人員。由醫療院所依符合接種對象人員意願進行造冊,並將名單留存於醫療院所備查,於指定之醫療院所(含縣市衛生所等),依各縣市衛生局之作業方式集中接種。
- 3. 前揭可掌握名單的 PEP 及 PrEP 接種對象由衛生局逕行安排接種事宜,民眾至指定接種地點完成接種作業,M 痘疫苗申請及使用流程與申請單詳如附件 4、5。
- 4. 符合 PrEP 接種對象之「近1年有風險性行為者(例如:多重性伴侶、性交易服務者、於營業場所發生性行為者等);過去曾罹患性病;或性接觸對象有前述任一情形者」·依各縣市衛生局規劃安排方式辦理·並依疫苗可供應量及醫療院所量能·至合作醫療院所(含縣市衛生所等)或外展接種服務點集中接種為原則·惟如遇較難觸及之符合 M 痘疫苗接種風險對象就醫·如:性病患者、藥癮者等·同時段若有提供接種服務·請轉介其至 M 痘疫苗接種門診·以現場加號方式提供疫苗接種服務;該時段若無接種服務·如接種服務人力可配合·亦請立即提供民眾接種服務;如預約掛號或臨時需接種人數僅1人·仍

可直接開封1瓶疫苗,即時提供接種服務。

- 5. 考量醫療院所夜間或假日門診執行接種之人力有其限制,為鼓勵合作院所開設夜間或假日門診,如夜間或假日門診時段無可執行皮內接種技術之醫護人員,可採「皮下接種」方式提供 M 痘疫苗接種服務。
- 6. 考量我國 M 痘以性接觸傳染為主,加以,性病患者屬較難以觸及之風險行為者,多數個案於就診後病情改善即不回診;且依本署統計資料顯示,我國 M 痘確診個案有逾 8 成未完整接種 2 劑 M 痘疫苗,有 75%曾通報淋病、梅毒或 HIV 等性傳染病。故針對疑似或曾(含目前)通報梅毒、淋病、急性 A、 B、C 型病毒性肝炎者或 HIV 感染者,可採「皮下接種」方式提供 M 痘疫苗接種服務,以提升 M 痘疫苗接種可近性與便利性。
- 7. 非屬夜間或假日門診、非屬疑似或曾通報梅毒、淋病、急性 A、 B、 C 型病毒性肝炎者或 HIV 感染者之 M 痘疫苗接種(包括外展接種), 仍以集中接種,採「皮內接種」方式為原則,以達疫苗最大效益之運用。

# 二、疫苗施打前置作業:

- (一) -20±5℃的冷凍疫苗須於 2-8℃環境經約 10至 20分鐘解凍後方可抽取,回溫至室溫溫度(8-25℃)方可使用,解凍後,疫苗顏色呈現乳白色、淡黃色至淡白色的懸浮液,請目視檢查有無顆粒物質或變色,若有請勿接種疫苗。
- (二) 抽取及注射方式說明如下:
  - 1. 皮下注射:以無菌針具(建議可選用 1mL 空針 23-25 號針頭)抽取 0.5 mL 之疫苗進行皮下注射。
  - 2. 皮內注射:以無菌針具(0.5mL 28G 針頭,建議長度約 13mm)抽取

約 0.1mL 之疫苗進行皮內注射,每瓶疫苗(0.5mL),約可提供 3-4 人使用。

(三) 抽取疫苗前, 請輕搖瓶身 30 秒。

# 三、接種流程(如附件 6):

- (一) 本國籍接種者應攜帶健保卡及身分證件、外籍人士應攜帶健保卡或居留證,接種前應詳閱 M 痘疫苗接種須知,並填寫 M 痘疫苗接種同意書(附件 7),並經醫師評估可接種後,進行接種作業。
- (二)接種後,接種單位應當日儘速將接種資料上傳至「全國性預防接種資 訊管理系統(NIIS)」或交付所在地衛生局完成資料(紙本或制式可匯入 檔案)傳送,俾利衛生局掌握個案接種情形並進行後續施打劑次之追蹤。

# 捌、疫苗供應與管理

- 一、 有關 M 痘疫苗撥配作業,由疾管署慢性組依疫苗可供應量、不同階段接種作業原則、各縣市 M 痘疫情現況與接種服務量能、儲存溫度設備等情形,進行疫苗整體統籌調撥與分配作業。囿於疫苗包裝規格,合約廠商疫苗配送以盒為單位,衛生局或合作醫療院所收到後應立即以-20±5℃冷儲。
- 二、 縣市衛生局辦理轄區內疫苗申請、分配、調撥及管理與查核等相關事宜。
- 三、疾管署區管中心掌握所轄縣市衛生局及合作醫療院所 M 痘疫苗庫存情形及管理與查核等相關事宜,如有疫苗庫存量不足,請以 Email 向疾管署慢性組申請撥配疫苗,由疾管署慢性組通知合約物流公司以-20±5℃配送疫苗至縣市衛生局指定疫苗儲放地點,儲放地點須備妥有-20±5℃冷凍儲存設備,或可配合在效期內執行 M 痘疫苗接種之合作醫療院所為原則。
- 四、有關前揭縣市衛生局指定之疫苗儲放地點(衛生局或合作醫療院所),須經 所轄疾管署區管中心審核同意後配送;M 痘疫苗至縣市衛生局指定疫苗 儲放地點後,衛生局應至「全國性預防接種資訊管理系統」(NIIS 系統)進 行點收撥入作業。

- 五、如疾管署區管中心所轄縣市衛生局與合作醫療院所有互相調撥疫苗需求,得以 2-8℃溫度執行疫苗配送及調撥作業。
- 六、疫苗解凍後於 2-8℃環境可保存 4 週且不能再凍結儲存,未使用完則須丟棄,解凍後請務必標示註明清楚每瓶疫苗解凍時間,以及解凍後可使用期限。一旦開封,應在 8 小時內提供接種,如未使用完亦須丟棄;若有疫苗未開封即丟棄情形,接種單位應立即陳報疾管署,為確保疫苗效益,請衛生局確實掌握接種對象,避免前述情形發生。
- 七、 請接種單位於接種當日立即將接種資料與疫苗使用量上傳登錄至 NIIS 系統,以利即時掌握庫存量。

# 八、 毀損疫苗處理:

- (一) 倘有其他特殊原因(例如:疫苗損毀或內容物不足等異常無法使用情形) 致疫苗耗損·請接種單位儘速通知轄區衛生局·由衛生局回報疾管署· 已解凍之疫苗則報廢。
- (二) 如非因前述原因所致疫苗短少或毀損,則由衛生局依照「公費疫苗毀損賠償等級」研判處置(如附件 8)。

# 玖、其他注意事項:

有關疫苗接種異常情形與建議處理方式,說明如下,

	異常情形說明	建議處理方式
1	接種在不正確的部位(例如:皮下接種	<b>無須</b> 重新接種。
	的部位不是上臂三角肌,或皮內接種	
	的部位不是上劈三角肌或前劈掌側)。	
2	不正確的接種方式(例如: 進行皮內接	<b>請重新接種。</b> 立即以原劑量,重
	種時,不慎以皮下方式接種 0.1 mL)	新進行皮內接種。重新接種部位
		建議距離原部位約5公分以上,
		或接種於另一隻手。
3	其他不正確的接種方式(例如:皮下接	<b>無須</b> 重新接種。
	種 · 不慎以肌肉注射方式接種)	

	異常情形說明	建議處理方式
4	<b>皮內</b> 接種時,接種劑量低於原應接種	<b>請重新接種。</b> 立即以原劑量,重
	之劑量(0.1 mL)(例如:如接種者移	新進行皮內接種。重新接種部位
	動,或疫苗出現滲漏情形等)	建議距離原部位約5公分以上,
		或接種於另一隻手。
5	<b>皮下</b> 接種時,接種劑量低於原應接種	<b>請重新接種。</b> 立即以原劑量·重
	之劑量(0.5 mL)(例如:如接種者移	新進行皮下接種。重新接種部位
	動,或疫苗出現滲漏情形等)	建議距離原部位約5公分以上,
		或接種於另一隻手。
6	接種劑量高於原應接種之劑量(例	<u>無須</u> 重新接種。請告知接種者可
	如,皮內接種劑量大於 0.1 mL)。	能發生的不良反應。
7	皮内接種且過程「未」發生滲漏・於	<u>請重新接種。</u>
	完成接種後,接種部位無形成蒼白圓	於注射部位下針推藥時,如表皮
	形隆起	未隆起(肉眼未看到皮膚表面因
		被藥液撐大而出現可見之毛細
		孔)·應即時將針頭往後拉並向上
		挪動・以調整針尖深度。
		經調整並注入藥液後,如下針處
		仍無出現蒼白隆起之圓形・建議
		重新執行一次相同劑量(0.1 mL)
		之皮内接種・第二次接種部位可
		選擇同一側肢體・但需距離原部
		位約 5 公分以上,或在另一側肢
		體接種。
		若再次皮内接種・表皮仍未出現
		蒼白隆起之圓形,則改採「皮下」
		方式接種 0.5 mL 劑量·並加強
		衛教接種者觀察可能產生的不
		良反應。

	異常情形說明	建議處理方式
8	第1劑和第2劑 M 痘疫苗接種日期	一般人不需重複接種。
	的間隔天數低於建議的4週	因特殊情況可容許提前4天接種
		之寬限期·以 M 痘疫苗為例則
		為 24 天。
		嚴重免疫不全者若第1劑和第2
		劑接種日期的間隔天數低於 24
		天,才需於提早接種之第2劑日
		期起算,再間隔至少 28 天,重
		新接種一劑,其餘則不予補接
		種。

接種單位於執行疫苗接種工作發現前揭接種異常情事,應立即依建議處理方式辦理,並追蹤個案狀況提供必要之醫療協助,並填寫「預防接種異常事件通報及調查表」(附件 9)通報轄區衛生局(所),由衛生局(所)釐清異常狀況後,通報所屬疾管署區管中心,並由區管中心協同權責組共商因應措施。

# 英文仿單

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

These highlights do not include all the information needed to use JYNNEOS safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for JYNNEOS.

JYNNEOS (Smallpox and Mpox Vaccine, Live, Non-replicating) injectable suspension, for subcutaneous use Initial U.S. Approval: 2019

Dosage and Administration (2) 03/2025

-----INDICATIONS AND USAGE-----

JYNNEOS is a vaccine indicated for prevention of smallpox and mpox disease in adults 18 years of age and older determined to be at high risk for smallpox or monkeypox infection. (1)

------DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION------For subcutaneous use. (2)

JYNNEOS is supplied in two presentations:

One-Vial Presentation:

The one-vial presentation contains JYNNEOS in a single vial with a yellow cap and does not require reconstitution before use. (2.1, 2.2)

Two-Vial Presentation:

The two-vial presentation includes a vial with a yellow cap containing Lyophilized Antigen Component and a vial with a blue cap containing Diluent Component. The Lyophilized Antigen Component must be

reconstituted with the Diluent Component to form JYNNEOS prior to administration. (2.1, 2.2)

Administer two doses (0.5 mL each) 4 weeks apart. (2.4)

#### -----ADVERSE REACTIONS-----

- In smallpox vaccine-naïve healthy adults, the most common (>10%) solicited injection site reactions were pain (84.9%), redness (60.8%), swelling (51.6%), induration (45.4%), and itching (43.1%); the most common solicited systemic adverse reactions were muscle pain (42.8%), headache (34.8%), fatigue (30.4%), nausea (17.3%) and chills (10.4%). (6.1)
- In healthy adults previously vaccinated with a smallpox vaccine, the most common (>10%) solicited injection site reactions were redness (80.9%), pain (79.5%), induration (70.4%), swelling (67.2%), and itching (32.0%); the most common solicited systemic adverse reactions were fatigue (33.5%), headache (27.6%), and muscle pain (21.5%). (6.1)
- The frequencies of solicited local and systemic adverse reactions among adults with HIV-infection and adults with atopic dermatitis were generally similar to those observed in healthy adults. (6.1)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Bavarian Nordic at toll-free phone 1-833-365-9596 or VAERS at 1-800-822-7967 or www.vaers.hhs.gov.

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Revised: 03/2025

#### **FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: CONTENTS\***

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- \* Sections or subsections omitted from the full prescribing information are not listed.

### **FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION**

## 1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

JYNNEOS is a vaccine indicated for prevention of smallpox and mpox disease in adults 18 years of age and older determined to be at high risk for smallpox or monkeypox infection.

### 2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

For subcutaneous use.

### 2.1 JYNNEOS Presentations

JYNNEOS is supplied in two presentations, a one vial-presentation and a two-vial presentation.

# One-Vial Presentation

The one-vial presentation contains JYNNEOS in a single vial with a yellow cap and does not require reconstitution before use.

### **Two-Vial Presentation**

The two-vial presentation includes a vial with a yellow cap containing Lyophilized Antigen Component (Vial A) and a vial with a blue cap containing Diluent Component (Vial B). The Lyophilized Antigen Component must be reconstituted with the Diluent Component to form JYNNEOS prior to administration.

## 2.2 Preparation

## <u>Instructions for JYNNEOS One-Vial Presentation</u>

Allow the vaccine to thaw and reach room temperature before use. Once thawed, the vaccine may be kept at +2°C to +8°C (+36°F to +46°F) for 4 weeks. Protect from light during storage.

Do not refreeze.

Swirl the vial gently before use for at least 30 seconds. Withdraw a dose of 0.5 mL into a sterile syringe for injection.

## Reconstitution Instructions for JYNNEOS Two-Vial Presentation

Reconstitute the Lyophilized Antigen Component (Vial A, yellow cap) with Diluent Component (Vial B, blue cap) to form JYNNEOS, as described in Figure 1 through Figure 4.



Figure 1. Cleanse both vial stoppers. Using a sterile needle and sterile syringe, withdraw the entire contents of Vial B containing the Diluent Component.



Figure 2. Slowly transfer entire contents of the syringe into Vial A containing the Lyophilized Antigen Component.

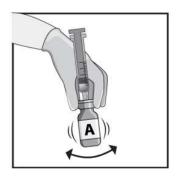


Figure 3. To form JYNNEOS, gently shake the vial until the Lyophilized Antigen
Component is completely dissolved



Figure 4. After reconstitution, withdraw 0.5 mL of JYNNEOS from the vial.

After reconstitution, the vaccine may be stored at +2°C to +8°C (+36°F to +46°F) for 12 hours. Protect from light during storage.

### 2.3 Administration

JYNNEOS is a milky, light yellow to pale white colored suspension. Parenteral drug products should be inspected visually for particulate matter and discoloration prior to administration, whenever solution and container permit. If either of these conditions exist, the vaccine should not be administered.

Administer each 0.5 mL dose of JYNNEOS subcutaneously.

### 2.4 Dose and Schedule

Administer two doses (0.5 mL each) of JYNNEOS 4 weeks apart.

## 3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

JYNNEOS is an injectable suspension. A single dose is 0.5 mL.

## **5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS**

## 5.1 Severe Allergic Reactions

Appropriate medical treatment must be available to manage possible anaphylactic reactions following administration of JYNNEOS.

Persons who experienced a severe allergic reaction following a previous dose of JYNNEOS or following exposure to any component of JYNNEOS may be at increased risk for severe allergic reactions after JYNNEOS. The risk for a severe allergic reaction should be weighed against the risk for disease due to smallpox or mpox.

# 5.2 Syncope

Syncope (fainting) has been reported following vaccination with JYNNEOS. Procedures should be in place to avoid injury from fainting.

## **5.3 Altered Immunocompetence**

Immunocompromised persons, including those receiving immunosuppressive therapy, may have a diminished immune response to JYNNEOS.

#### **5.4 Limitations of Vaccine Effectiveness**

Vaccination with JYNNEOS may not protect all recipients.

## **6 ADVERSE REACTIONS**

## 6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

Because clinical trials are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical trials of a vaccine cannot be directly compared with rates in the clinical trials of another vaccine, and may not reflect the rates observed in practice. There is the possibility that broad use of JYNNEOS could reveal adverse reactions not observed in clinical trials.

Safety data accrued with the one-vial presentation is relevant to the two-vial presentation because each contains the same live, attenuated, non-replicating orthopoxvirus and is manufactured using a similar process.

The overall clinical trial program included 23 studies (14 studies with the one-vial presentation, 7 studies with the two-vial presentation, and 2 studies with both one-vial and two-vial presentations) and a total of 8,988 participants 18 through 80 years of age who received at least 1 dose of JYNNEOS (8,222 smallpox vaccine-naïve and 766 smallpox vaccine-experienced participants). Of the 8,988 participants, 6,459 participants received the one-vial presentation and 2,529 participants received the two-vial presentation.

## Solicited Adverse Reactions

# Solicited Adverse Reactions in Smallpox Vaccine-Naïve Individuals:

The safety of JYNNEOS one-vial presentation in smallpox vaccine-naïve participants was evaluated in Study 1 [1], a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study conducted in the US in which vaccinia-naïve adults ages 18 to 40 years received either two doses of JYNNEOS (N=3,003), or two injections of Tris-Buffered Saline (placebo, N=1,002) four weeks apart.

In the total study population, the mean age was 28 years; 47.9% of the participants were men; 77.4% were white/Caucasian, 17.8% black/African American, 1.9% Asian, 0.5% American Indian/Alaska Native, 0.4% Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific, 1.9% other racial groups; and 11.4% of participants were of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity. The demographic distribution was similar in the JYNNEOS and placebo groups.

In Study 1, participants were monitored for local and systemic adverse reactions using diary cards for an 8-day period starting on the day of each vaccination. The frequencies of solicited local and systemic adverse reactions following any dose of JYNNEOS are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Percentages of Participants with Solicited Local Injection Site Reactions and Systemic Adverse Reactions within 8 Days of Administration of Any Dose of JYNNEOS in Adults 18 to 40 Years of Age, Study 1<sup>x</sup>

Reaction	JYNNEOS N=2943	Placebo N=980
	%	%
Local (Injection site)		
Pain	84.9	19.1
Pain, Grade 3 <sup>a</sup>	7.4	1.0
Redness	60.8	17.7
Redness ≥ 100 mm	1.5	0.0
Swelling	51.6	5.6
Swelling ≥ 100 mm	0.8	0.0
Induration	45.4	4.6
Induration ≥ 100 mm	0.3	0.0
Itching	43.1	11.7
Itching, Grade 3 <sup>b</sup>	1.6	0.2
Systemic		
Muscle Pain	42.8	17.6
Muscle Pain, Grade 3 <sup>b</sup>	2.6	0.7
Headache	34.8	25.6
Headache, Grade 3 <sup>b</sup>	2.4	2.1
Fatigue	30.4	20.5
Fatigue, Grade 3 <sup>b</sup>	3.0	1.3
Nausea	17.3	13.1
Nausea, Grade 3 <sup>b</sup>	1.5	1.2
Chills	10.4	5.8
Chills, Grade 3 <sup>b</sup>	1.0	0.3
Fever <sup>c</sup>	1.7	0.9
Fever, Grade ≥ 3 <sup>c</sup>	0.2	0.0

x NCT01144637

In Study 1, the majority of solicited local and systemic adverse reactions reported with JYNNEOS had a median duration of 1 to 6 days. In general, there were similar proportions of participants reporting solicited local or systemic reactions of any severity after Dose 2 of JYNNEOS compared with Dose 1, with the exception of injection site pain, which was more commonly reported following Dose 1 (79.3%) than Dose 2 (69.9%).

The two presentations of JYNNEOS (one-vial and two-vial) were compared in Study 2 [2], a randomized, double-blind, multicenter study conducted in the US in which vaccinia-naïve adults ages 18 to 55 years received two doses of either two-vial presentation (N=325) or one-vial presentation (N=327) JYNNEOS four weeks apart.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Grade 3 pain defined as spontaneously painful

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Grade 3 itching, muscle pain, headache, fatigue, nausea and chills defined as preventing routine daily activities

<sup>°</sup> Fever defined as oral temperature ≥ 100.4°F (≥ 38°C), Grade ≥ 3 fever defined as ≥ 102.2°F (≥ 39.0°C)

N: number of participants in the specified treatment group

The mean age was approximately 28 years for both study groups; 46.5% of the participants were men; 74.7% were White/Caucasian, 22.3% Black/African American, 0.8% Oriental/Asian, 0.2% American Indian/Alaska Native, 0.3% Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander, 1.5% multiple racial groups, and 0.3% other racial groups; and 29.2% of participants were of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity. The demographic distribution was similar in the two JYNNEOS treatment groups.

In Study 2, participants were monitored for local and systemic adverse reactions for an 8-day period starting on the day of each vaccination. The frequencies of solicited local and systemic adverse reactions following any dose of JYNNEOS are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Percentages of Participants with Solicited Local Injection Site Reactions and Systemic Adverse Reactions, Within 7 Days of Administration of Any dose of JYNNEOS in Adults 18 through 40 Years of Age (Full Analysis Set), Study 2<sup>x</sup>

Reaction	JYNNEOS One-vial Presentation N=322 %	JYNNEOS Two-vial Presentation N=321 %
Any Local (Injection site)	93.2	94.1
Local (Injection site) ≥ Grade 3	13.0	24.0
Pain	85.1	90.3
Pain, Grade 3 <sup>a</sup>	6.8	10.9
Redness	76.7	79.4
Redness ≥ 100 mm	5.0	14.6
Swelling	65.2	69.5
Swelling≥ 100 mm	3.1	7.2
Induration	65.5	66.4
Induration≥ 100 mm	1.6	1.9
Itching	55.0	58.9
Itching, Grade 3 <sup>b</sup>	2.2	3.4
Any Systemic	56.5	57.6
Systemic ≥ Grade 3	5.9	5.9
Headache	38.8	34.9
Headache, Grade 3 <sup>c</sup>	2.5	2.2
Fatigue	35.1	31.8
Fatigue, Grade 3 <sup>c</sup>	4.7	2.8
Muscle Pain	21.1	18.4
Muscle Pain, Grade 3 <sup>c</sup>	0.3	1.6
Nausea	17.7	15.9
Nausea, Grade 3 <sup>c</sup>	1.2	0.6
Chills	11.8	10.9
Chills, Grade 3°	0.6	1.6
Fever <sup>d</sup>	7.1	10.3
Fever, Grade ≥ 3 <sup>d</sup>	0.9	0.6

<sup>×</sup> NCT01668537

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Grade 3 pain defined as spontaneously painful/prevention of normal activity.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Grade 3 itching defined as preventing routine daily activities.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> Grade 3 muscle pain, headache, fatigue, nausea and chills defined as severe; preventing routine daily activities

d Fever defined as oral temperature ≥ 100.4°F (≥ 38°C), Grade ≥ 3 fever defined as ≥ 102.2°F (≥ 39.0°C)

N: Number of participants in the specified treatment group

In Study 2, solicited systemic adverse reactions reported with both presentations had a similar median duration of 1 to 3 days. Solicited local adverse reactions reported with both presentations had a similar median duration of 4 to 6 days, except for injection site induration. The median duration of injection site induration was 11 days for the one-vial presentation and 14 days for the two-vial presentation.

## Solicited Adverse Reactions in Persons Previously Vaccinated with a Smallpox Vaccine:

Three studies (Study 3, Study 4, and Study 5 [3-5]) conducted in the US and Germany evaluated the safety of JYNNEOS one-vial presentation in 409 persons previously vaccinated with a smallpox vaccine who received one or two doses of JYNNEOS (mean age 39 years, range 20-80 years; 59% women; 98.8% white/Caucasian; 0.7% Asian; 0.5% black/African American). Participants were monitored for local and systemic adverse reactions using diary cards for an 8-day period starting on the day of each vaccination. Across all three studies, solicited local adverse reactions reported following any dose of JYNNEOS were redness (80.9%), pain (79.5%), induration (70.4%), swelling (67.2%), and itching (32.0%) at the injection site; solicited systemic adverse reactions reported following any dose of JYNNEOS were fatigue (33.5%), headache (27.6%), muscle pain (21.5%), nausea (9.8%), chills (0.7%), and fever (0.5%).

# Solicited Adverse Reactions in HIV-infected Individuals:

The safety of JYNNEOS one-vial presentation in HIV-infected participants was evaluated in Study 6 [6], an open label trial conducted in the US that included 351 HIV-infected smallpox vaccine-naïve participants, 131 HIV-infected participants who previously received smallpox vaccine, 88 non-HIV-infected smallpox vaccine-naïve participants and 9 non-HIV-infected participants who had previously received a smallpox vaccine. The demographic distribution (race, ethnicity, and sex) of HIV-infected smallpox vaccine-naïve participants and those who had previously received smallpox vaccine were similar and overall were 17.0% women; 45.8% white/Caucasian; 0.4% Asian; 33.2% black/African American; 19.0% Hispanic/Latino ethnicity; the HIV-infected smallpox vaccine-naïve group tended to be younger (mean age 37 years) compared to those who had previously received a smallpox vaccine (mean age 45 years). Participants had CD4 counts ≥ 200 and ≤ 750 cells/µL at study entry.

Solicited local and systemic adverse reactions were reported at similar or lower frequencies in HIV-infected smallpox vaccine-naïve participants as compared to those seen in non-HIV-infected smallpox vaccine-naive participants in this study.

In HIV-infected participants with previous smallpox vaccine exposure, fever and chills were reported in 1.5% and 8.4% of participants respectively. Frequencies of other solicited local and systemic adverse reactions in this population were similar to those reported in Studies 3-5 in non-HIV-infected participants who had previously received smallpox vaccination.

The safety of JYNNEOS two-vial presentation in HIV-infected participants was evaluated in Study 7 [7], an open label trial conducted in the US that included 30 HIV-infected smallpox vaccine-naïve participants, 61 HIV-infected participants who previously received smallpox vaccine, 30 non-HIV-infected smallpox vaccine-naïve participants, and 30 non-HIV-infected participants who had previously received a smallpox vaccine. The demographic distribution (race, ethnicity, and sex) of HIV-infected smallpox vaccine-naïve participants and those who had previously received smallpox vaccine were similar. Overall for HIV-infected participants, 29.7% of participants were women; 58.2%

were white/Caucasian; 40.7% black/African American; 1.1% other race; Hispanic/Latino ethnicity was not reported; the HIV-infected smallpox vaccine-naïve group tended to be younger (mean age approximately 31 years) compared to those who had previously received a smallpox vaccine (mean age approximately 43 years). Participants had CD4 counts > 350 cells/µL at study entry.

Solicited local and systemic adverse reactions were reported at similar or lower frequencies in HIV-infected smallpox vaccine-naïve participants as compared to those seen in non-HIV-infected smallpox vaccine-naïve participants who received the two-vial presentation in this study with the exception of fatigue (40.7% HIV-infected, 36.7% non-HIV infected).

Study 7 also evaluated the safety of a single dose of JYNNEOS two-vial presentation in 61 HIV-infected participants who previously received a smallpox vaccine and 30 non-HIV-infected participants who previously received a smallpox vaccine. Overall for participants who previously received a smallpox vaccine, the mean age was approximately 44 years, range 35-55 years; 44% women; 63.7% white/Caucasian; 34.1% black/African American; 2.2% other race. Participants were monitored for local and systemic adverse reactions for an 8-day period starting on the day of each vaccination. Solicited local adverse reactions reported among both HIV-infected and non HIV-infected participants previously vaccinated with a smallpox vaccine following a single dose of JYNNEOS two-vial presentation were redness (54.9%), pain (84.6%), induration (38.5%), swelling (45.1%), and itching (18.7%) at the injection site; solicited systemic adverse reactions reported following any dose of JYNNEOS were fatigue (38.5%), headache (37.4%), muscle pain (42.9%), nausea (27.5%), chills (16.5%), and fever (2.2%).

In HIV-infected participants with previous smallpox vaccine exposure who received the two-vial presentation, solicited local and systemic adverse reactions were reported at similar or lower frequencies compared to those reported in non-HIV-infected participants who previously received smallpox vaccination in this study.

# Solicited Adverse Reactions in Individuals with Atopic Dermatitis:

The safety of JYNNEOS one-vial presentation in smallpox vaccine-naïve participants with currently active or a history of atopic dermatitis (AD) was evaluated in a multicenter, open-label clinical study (Study 8 [8]) conducted in the US and Mexico that included 350 participants with AD and 282 participants without AD. In the overall study the mean age of participants was 27 years (range 18-42 years), and participants were 59.0% women, 39.4% white/Caucasian, 10.9% Asian, 9.0% black/African American, 2.2% Other, and 38.4% Hispanic/Latino ethnicity. Demographic distribution was similar between participants with and without AD. In participants with AD, solicited local and systemic adverse reactions were reported at similar frequencies as those in participants without AD in this study, with the exception of redness (61.2% with AD vs. 49.3% without AD), swelling (52.2% with AD vs. 40.8% without AD), chills (15.9% with AD vs. 7.8% without AD) and headache (47.2% with AD vs. 34.8% without AD).

The safety of JYNNEOS two-vial presentation in smallpox vaccine-naïve participants with currently active or a history of atopic dermatitis (AD) was evaluated in an open-label, controlled clinical study (Study 9 [9]) conducted in Germany that included 31 participants with AD and 29 participants without AD. In the overall study, the mean age was approximately 25 years (range 19-34 years), and participants were 48.3% women, 95% white/Caucasian, 3.3% Asian, 1.7% black/African American; Hispanic/Latino ethnicity was not reported. The demographic distribution was similar between

participants with AD and participants without AD. In participants with AD, solicited local and systemic adverse reactions were reported at similar frequencies as those in participants without AD in this study.

The following solicited local and systemic adverse reactions were reported at a greater frequency in participants with AD than those without AD in this study: redness (96.8% with AD vs. 89.7% without AD), itching (25.8% with AD vs. 13.8% without AD), fatigue (67.7% with AD vs. 51.7% without AD), headache (54.8% with AD vs. 44.8% without AD), myalgia (29% with AD vs. 24.1% without AD), and nausea (16.1% with AD vs. 10.3% without AD).

# **Serious Adverse Events**

The integrated analyses of serious adverse events (SAEs) pooled safety data across 23 studies, which included a total of 8,222 smallpox vaccine-naïve participants and 766 smallpox vaccine-experienced participants who received at least 1 dose of JYNNEOS and 1,219 smallpox vaccine-naïve participants and 1 smallpox vaccine-experienced participant who received placebo only. SAEs were monitored from the day of the first study vaccination through at least 6 months after the last study vaccination.

Overall, SAEs were reported to occur in 1.5% (136/8,988) of JYNNEOS (one-vial or two-vial presentation) recipients and 1.4% (17/1,220) of placebo recipients. Among the smallpox vaccine-naïve participants, SAEs were reported for 1.3% (78/5,805) of JYNNEOS one-vial presentation recipients, 1.7% (40/2,417) of JYNNEOS two-vial presentation participants, and 1.4% (17/1,219) of placebo recipients. Among the smallpox vaccine-experienced participants enrolled in studies, SAEs were reported for 2.3% (15/654) of JYNNEOS one-vial presentation recipients and 2.7% (3/112) of JYNNEOS two-vial presentation recipients. Across all studies, a causal relationship to JYNNEOS could not be excluded for 5 SAEs, all non-fatal, which included Crohn's disease, sarcoidosis, extraocular muscle paresis, throat tightness, and hemolytic anemia.

## Cardiac Adverse Events of Special Interest

Evaluation of cardiac adverse events of special interest (AESIs) included any cardiac signs or symptoms, ECG changes determined to be clinically significant, or troponin-I elevated above 2 times the upper limit of normal. In the 23 studies, participants were monitored for cardiac-related signs or symptoms through at least 6 months after the last vaccination.

The numbers of JYNNEOS and placebo recipients, respectively, with troponin-I data were: baseline level (7,505 and 1,203); level two weeks after first dose (6,284 and 1,166); level two weeks after second dose (1,684 and 193); unscheduled visit, including for clinical evaluation of suspected cardiac adverse events (501 and 60).

Overall, cardiac AESIs were reported to occur in 1.3% (112/8,988) of JYNNEOS (one-vial or two-vial presentation) recipients and 0.2% (3/1,220) of placebo recipients. The higher proportion of JYNNEOS one-vial presentation recipients who experienced cardiac AESIs was driven by 28 cases of asymptomatic post-vaccination elevation of troponin-I in two studies: Study 6, which enrolled 482 HIV-infected participants and 97 healthy participants, and Study 8, which enrolled 350 participants with atopic dermatitis and 282 healthy participants. An additional 127 cases of asymptomatic post-vaccination elevation of troponin-I above the upper limit of normal but not above 2 times the upper limit of normal were documented in JYNNEOS recipients throughout the clinical

development program, 124 of which occurred in Study 6 and Study 8. Proportions of participants with troponin-I elevations were similar between healthy and HIV-infected participants in Study 6 and between healthy and atopic dermatitis participants in Study 8. A different troponin assay was used in these two studies compared to the other studies, and these two studies had no placebo controls. The clinical significance of these asymptomatic post-vaccination elevations of troponin-I is unknown.

Among the cardiac AESIs reported, 6 cases (<0.1%) were considered to be causally related to JYNNEOS vaccination and included tachycardia, electrocardiogram T wave inversion, electrocardiogram abnormal, electrocardiogram ST segment elevation, electrocardiogram T wave abnormal, and palpitations.

None of the cardiac AESIs considered causally related to study vaccination were considered serious.

# **6.2 Postmarketing Experience**

The following adverse reactions have been identified during postmarketing use of JYNNEOS. Because these reactions 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.

Cardiac Disorders: myocarditis, pericarditis

Immune System Disorders: hypersensitivity reactions, including angioedema, rash, and urticaria

Nervous System Disorders: dizziness, syncope, facial paralysis (Bell's palsy), acute disseminated encephalomyelitis, myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein antibody-associated disease, bilateral optic neuritis

General disorders and administration site conditions: injection site warmth, injection site vesicles

# **8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS**

### 8.1 Pregnancy

## Risk Summary

All pregnancies have a risk of birth defect, loss, or other adverse outcomes. In the US general population, the estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage in clinically recognized pregnancies is 2% to 4% and 15% to 20%, respectively. Available human data on JYNNEOS administered to pregnant women are insufficient to inform vaccine-associated risks in pregnancy.

The effect of JYNNEOS on embryo-fetal and post-natal development was evaluated in four developmental toxicity studies conducted in female rats and rabbits. In two studies, rats were administered a single human dose of JYNNEOS (0.5 mL) once prior to mating and on one or two occasions during gestation. In the third study, rats were administered a single human dose of JYNNEOS (0.5 mL) on two occasions during gestation. In the fourth study, rabbits were administered a single human dose of JYNNEOS (0.5 mL) once prior to mating and on two occasions during gestation. These animal studies revealed no evidence of harm to the fetus [see Data].

## Data

## Animal Data

Developmental toxicity studies were conducted in female rats and rabbits. In one study, female rabbits were administered a single human dose of JYNNEOS (0.5 mL) by the subcutaneous route on three occasions: prior to mating, and on gestation days 0 and 14. Three studies were conducted in female rats administered a single human dose of JYNNEOS (0.5 mL) by the subcutaneous route on two or three occasions: prior to mating, and on gestation days 0 and 14; or prior to mating, and on gestation day 0; or on gestation days 0 and 6. No vaccine-related fetal malformations or variations and adverse effects on female fertility or pre-weaning development were reported in these studies.

### 8.2 Lactation

# Risk Summary

It is not known whether JYNNEOS is excreted in human milk. Data are not available to assess the effects of JYNNEOS in the breastfed infant or on milk production/excretion.

The development and health benefits of breastfeeding should be considered along with the mother's clinical need for JYNNEOS and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed child from JYNNEOS or from the underlying maternal condition. For preventive vaccines, the underlying condition is susceptibility to disease prevented by the vaccine.

#### 8.4 Pediatric Use

Safety and effectiveness of JYNNEOS have not been established in individuals less than 18 years of age.

### 8.5 Geriatric Use

Forty-two smallpox vaccine-experienced adults 65 to 80 years of age received at least one dose of JYNNEOS (Study 5).

Clinical studies of JYNNEOS did not include sufficient numbers of individuals aged 65 and over to determine whether they respond differently from younger individuals.

#### 11 DESCRIPTION

JYNNEOS (Smallpox and Mpox Vaccine, Live, Non-replicating) is a sterile injectable suspension administered subcutaneously.

JYNNEOS is a live vaccine produced from the strain Modified Vaccinia Ankara-Bavarian Nordic (MVA-BN), an attenuated, non-replicating orthopoxvirus. MVA-BN is grown in primary Chicken Embryo Fibroblast (CEF) cells suspended in a serum-free medium containing no material of direct animal origin, harvested from the CEF cells, purified and concentrated by several Tangential Flow Filtration (TFF) steps including benzonase digestion.

Each 0.5 mL dose of JYNNEOS is formulated to contain 0.5 x 10<sup>8</sup> to 3.95 x 10<sup>8</sup> infectious units of MVA-BN live virus. Each 0.5 mL dose contains 0.61 mg of Tris (tromethamine), 4.09 mg sodium

chloride, and may contain residual amounts of host-cell DNA (≤20 mcg), protein (≤500 mcg), benzonase (≤0.0025 mcg), gentamicin (≤0.400 mcg), and ciprofloxacin (≤0.005 mcg). In addition, JYNNEOS vaccine reconstituted with Diluent Component (Water for Injection) contains 9.45 mg dextran 40, 22.5 mg sucrose, and 0.054 mg potassium L-glutamate monohydrate as stabilizers. After preparation [see Dosage and Administration (2.2)], JYNNEOS is a milky, light yellow to pale white colored suspension.

JYNNEOS is formulated without preservatives. The vial stoppers are not made with natural rubber latex.

#### 12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

#### 12.1 Mechanism of Action

JYNNEOS is an attenuated, live, non-replicating smallpox and mpox vaccine that elicits humoral and cellular immune responses to orthopoxviruses. Vaccinia neutralizing antibody responses in humans were evaluated to establish the effectiveness of JYNNEOS for prevention of smallpox and mpox.

### 13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

# 13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

JYNNEOS has not been evaluated for carcinogenic or mutagenic potential, or for impairment of male fertility in animals. Developmental toxicity studies conducted in rats and rabbits vaccinated with JYNNEOS revealed no evidence of impaired female fertility [see Use in Specific Populations (8.1)].

## 13.2 Animal Toxicology and/or Pharmacology

The efficacy of JYNNEOS to protect cynomolgus macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*) against a monkeypox virus (MPXV) challenge was evaluated in several studies. Animals were administered Tris-Buffered Saline (placebo) or JYNNEOS (1 x  $10^8$  TCID<sub>50</sub>) subcutaneously on day 0 and day 28. On day 63, animals were challenged with MPXV delivered by aerosol (3 x  $10^5$  pfu), intravenous (5 x  $10^7$  pfu) or intratracheal (5 x  $10^6$  pfu) route. Across all studies, 80-100% of JYNNEOS-vaccinated animals survived compared to 0-40% of control animals.

### 14 CLINICAL STUDIES

# 14.1 Vaccine Effectiveness

Vaccine effectiveness against smallpox was inferred by comparing the immunogenicity of JYNNEOS to a licensed smallpox vaccine (ACAM2000) based on a Plaque Reduction Neutralization Test (PRNT) using the Western Reserve strain of vaccinia virus and was supported by efficacy data from animal challenge studies. [see Nonclinical Toxicology (13.2)]

Vaccine effectiveness against mpox was inferred from the immunogenicity of JYNNEOS in a clinical study and from efficacy data from animal challenge studies.

[see Nonclinical Toxicology (13.2)]

# 14.2 Immunogenicity

Study 10 [10] (N=433) was a randomized, open-label study conducted at US military facilities in South Korea to compare the immunogenicity of JYNNEOS to ACAM2000 in healthy smallpox vaccine-naïve adults 18 through 42 years of age. Participants were randomized to receive either two doses of JYNNEOS (N=220) administered 28 days apart or one dose of ACAM2000 (N=213). In the total study population, the mean age was 24 years and 23 years in participants receiving JYNNEOS and ACAM2000, respectively; 82.3% and 86.4% of the participants were men; 57.3% and 63.8% were white/Caucasian, 21.8% and 18.8% black/African American, 6.4% and 5.6% Asian, 3.6% and 2.8% American Indian/Alaska Native, 2.3% and 1.4% Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific, 8.6% and 7.5% other racial groups, and 24.5% and 18.8% of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity (JYNNEOS and ACAM2000, respectively).

The primary immunogenicity endpoint was geometric mean titer (GMT) of vaccinia neutralizing antibodies assessed by PRNT at "peak visits" defined as two weeks after the second dose of JYNNEOS and four weeks after the single dose of ACAM2000. Analyses of antibody responses were performed in the per-protocol immunogenicity (PPI) population, consisting of participants who received all vaccinations and completed all visits up until two weeks after the second dose of JYNNEOS without major protocol violations pertaining to immunogenicity assessments. Table 3 presents the pre-vaccination and "peak visit" PRNT GMTs from Study 10.

Table 3: Comparison of Vaccinia-Neutralizing Antibody Responses Following Vaccination with JYNNEOS or ACAM2000 in Healthy Smallpox Vaccine-Naïve Adults 18 through 42

Years of Age. Study 10x. Per Protocol Set for Immunogenicity

Time Point	JYNNEOS <sup>a</sup> (N=185) GMT <sup>b</sup> [95% CI]	ACAM2000 <sup>a</sup> (N=186) GMT <sup>b</sup> [95% CI]
Pre-Vaccination	10.1 [9.9, 10.2]	10.0 [10.0, 10.0]
Post-Vaccination "Peak Visit" <sup>y</sup>	152.8° [133.3, 175.0]	84.4° [73.4, 97.0]

- NCT01913353
- <sup>y</sup> Per Protocol Set for Immunogenicity included participants who received all vaccinations, completed all visits up until the specified "peak visits" (two weeks after the second dose of JYNNEOS or 4 weeks after the single dose of ACAM2000) without major protocol violations pertaining to immunogenicity assessments.
- <sup>a</sup> JYNNEOS was administered as a series of two doses given 28 days apart, and ACAM2000 was administered as a single dose.
- <sup>b</sup> GMT of vaccinia-neutralizing antibody titers assessed by plaque reduction neutralization test (PRNT) using the Western Reserve vaccinia strain. Values below the assay lower limit of quantitation (LLOQ) of 20 were imputed to a titer of 10; the proportions of participants with pre-vaccination titers less than the assay lower limit of detection were 98.9% among participants randomized to JYNNEOS and 97.8% among participants randomized to ACAM2000, respectively.
- Non-inferiority of the "peak visit" PRNT GMT for JYNNEOS compared to ACAM2000 was demonstrated as the lower bound of the 1-sided 97.5% CI for the GMT ratio (JYNNEOS/ACAM2000) was > 0.5.
- N: Number of participants in the specified treatment group; GMT: Geometric Mean Titer; 95% CI: 95% confidence interval, lower limit and upper limit.

PRNT GMTs were also evaluated at pre-specified time points post-vaccination and prior to two weeks after the second dose of JYNNEOS. The PRNT GMTs at two and four weeks after the first dose of JYNNEOS (prior to the second dose), were 23.4 (95% CI: 20.5, 26.7) and 23.5 (95% CI: 20.6, 26.9),

respectively. The PRNT GMT at two weeks after the single dose of ACAM2000 was 23.7 (95% CI: 20.9, 26.8).

Study 2 [2] was a randomized, double-blind, multicenter study conducted in the US to assess non-inferiority of immune responses induced by the two-vial presentation of JYNNEOS compared to immune responses induced by the one-vial presentation of JYNNEOS in healthy smallpox vaccine-naïve adults 18 through 55 years of age [see Adverse Reactions (6.1)]. In the Per Protocol Set (PPS; one-vial: N=297; two-vial: N=306), consisting of participants who received all vaccinations and completed all visits up until two weeks after the second dose of JYNNEOS without major protocol violations, the mean age was 28 years for both study groups; 52.9% of the participants in both study groups were women; 72.7% of the participants administered the one-vial presentation of JYNNEOS and 75.2% of the participants administered the two-vial presentation of JYNNEOS were White/Caucasian, 24.2% and 21.9% were Black/African American, respectively, 1.0% and 0% Oriental/Asian, 0% and 0.3% American Indian/Alaska Native, 0.3% and 0.3% Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific, 1.7% and 1.6% multiple racial groups, 0% and 0.7% other racial groups, and 27.3% and 27.5% of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity, respectively.

The primary immunogenicity endpoint was GMT of anti-vaccinia antibodies assessed by Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA), and a secondary immunogenicity endpoint was GMT of vaccinia-specific neutralizing antibodies assessed by PRNT at two weeks after the second dose of JYNNEOS. Analyses of antibody responses were performed on the PPS. Table 4 presents the preand post-vaccination ELISA and PRNT GMTs from Study 2.

Table 4: Comparison of Antibody Responses Following Vaccination with One-Vial or Two-Vial Presentations of JYNNEOS in Healthy Smallpox Vaccine-Naïve Adults 18 through 55 Years of Age, Study 2<sup>x</sup>, Per Protocol Set<sup>y</sup>

	ELISA		PRNT	
Time Point	JYNNEOS <sup>a</sup> One-Vial Presentation (N=297) GMT <sup>b</sup> [95% CI]	JYNNEOS <sup>a</sup> Two-Vial Presentation (N=306) GMT <sup>b</sup> [95% CI]	JYNNEOS <sup>a</sup> One-Vial Presentation (N=297) GMT <sup>c</sup> [95% CI]	JYNNEOS <sup>a</sup> Two-Vial Presentation (N=306) GMT <sup>c</sup> [95% CI]
Pre-Vaccination	50.5 [49.7, 51.2]	50.3 [49.7, 51.0]	10.2 [9.9, 10.4]	10.1 [10.0, 10.3]
Two Weeks Post Dose 2 <sup>y</sup>	875.1 <sup>d</sup> [801.3, 955.7]	1099.6 <sup>d</sup> [1014.8, 1191.6]	82.7 [74.3, 92.1]	100.5 [90.3, 111.8]

- × NCT01668537
- <sup>y</sup> Per Protocol Set included participants who received all vaccinations, completed all visits without major protocol
- <sup>a</sup> JYNNEOS was administered as a series of two doses given 4 weeks apart.
- b GMT of anti-vaccinia antibody titers assessed by Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA). Values below the assay lower limit of quantitation (LLOQ) of 100 were imputed to a titer of 50; the proportions of participants with prevaccination titers less than the assay lower limit of detection were 98.0% among participants randomized to one-vial JYNNEOS and 97.7% among participants randomized to two-vial JYNNEOS.
- <sup>c</sup> GMT of vaccinia-neutralizing antibody titers assessed by Plaque Reduction Neutralization Test (PRNT). Values below the assay LLOQ of 20 were imputed to a titer of 10; the proportions of participants with pre-vaccination titers

less than the assay lower limit of detection were 98.0% among participants randomized to one-vial JYNNEOS and 98.7% among participants randomized to two-vial JYNNEOS.

- d Non-inferiority of the ELISA GMT for JYNNEOS was demonstrated as the upper bound of the 2-sided 95% CI for the GMT ratio (one-vial JYNNEOS/two-vial JYNNEOS) was below the margin of 1.5.
- N: Number of participants in the specified treatment group; GMT: Geometric Mean Titer; 95% CI: 95% confidence interval, lower limit and upper limit.

## 15 REFERENCES

- 1. Study 1: NCT01144637
- 2. Study 2: NCT01668537
- 3. Study 3: NCT00316524
- 4. Study 4: NCT00686582
- 5. Study 5: NCT00857493
- 6. Study 6: NCT00316589
- 7. Study 7: NCT00189904
- 8. Study 8: NCT00316602
- 9. Study 9: NCT00189917
- 10. Study 10: NCT01913353

## 16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

### 16.1 JYNNEOS One-Vial Presentation

## How Supplied

JYNNEOS one-vial presentation is supplied in cartons containing either:

- 10 single-dose vials of JYNNEOS (yellow cap), or
- 20 single-dose vials of JYNNEOS (yellow cap)

**Table 5: JYNNEOS One-Vial Presentation** 

	Carton	Carton NDC Number	Vial NDC Number
Γ	Carton of 10 vials	50632-023-02	50632-023-04
ſ	Carton of 20 vials	50632-022-02	50632-022-04

## **Storage Conditions**

Keep frozen at -25°C to -15°C (-13°F to +5°F).

Store in the original package to protect from light.

Do not re-freeze a vial once it has been thawed.

Once thawed, the vaccine may be kept at +2°C to +8°C (+36°F to +46°F) for 4 weeks.

Do not use the vaccine after the expiration.

### 16.2 JYNNEOS Two-Vial Presentation

## **How Supplied**

JYNNEOS two-vial presentation is supplied in separate cartons:

- 20 vials of Lyophilized Antigen Component (Vial A, yellow cap)
- 20 vials of Diluent Component (Vial B, blue cap)

To form a single dose of JYNNEOS, reconstitute one vial of Lyophilized Antigen Component (Vial A, yellow cap) with one vial of Diluent Component (Vial B, blue cap).

**Table 6: JYNNEOS Two-Vial Presentation** 

Carton	Carton NDC Number	Vial NDC Number
Carton of 20 vials of Lyophilized Antigen Component	50632-024-02	50632-024-04
Carton of 20 vials of Diluent Component	50632-003-02	50632-003-01

## Storage Before Reconstitution

Lyophilized Antigen Component:

Store REFRIGERATED at +2°C to +8°C (+36°F to +46°F).

Store in the original package to protect vial from light.

Do not use the vaccine after the expiration date shown on the vial label.

Diluent Component:

Store at room temperature (+20°C to +25°C, +68°F to +77°F) or refrigerated (+2°C to +8°C, +36°F to +46°F).

## Storage After Reconstitution

After reconstitution, use immediately or store refrigerated at +2°C to +8°C (+36°F to +46°F), away from light, for up to 12 hours. Do not freeze reconstituted vaccine.

#### 17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

- Inform vaccine recipient of the potential benefits and risks of vaccination with JYNNEOS.
- Inform vaccine recipient of the importance of completing the two dose vaccination series.
- Advise vaccine recipient to report any adverse events to their healthcare provider or to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System at 1-800-822-7967 and www.vaers.hhs.gov.

Manufactured by: Bavarian Nordic A/S Philip Heymans Alle 3 2900 Hellerup Denmark

# 美國 JYNNEOS®疫苗中文說明

#### 重點

此處列出之重點未完全包括安全且有效地使用 JYNNEOS 時所需之 所有資訊,請務必參考 JYNNEOS 完整說明。

皮下注射用 JYNNEOS (天花與 M 痘疫苗,活性病毒製成,非複製 型)懸浮液

美國初步核可:2019 年

近期重大更動

劑量與給藥途徑(2)

2025 年 03 月

JYNNEOS 為預防天花或 M 痘感染高風險群體感染的疫苗,適用於

#### 僅用於皮下注射。(2)

18 歳以上成人。(1)

JYNNEOS 有 2 種提供方式:

單瓶裝:

單瓶裝 JYNNEOS 為黃色蓋子之單一瓶裝,使用前無需重新配製。  $(2.1 \cdot 2.2)$ 

雙瓶裝:

雙瓶裝包括1瓶黃色瓶蓋的冷凍乾燥抗原,以及1瓶藍色瓶蓋的稀釋

液。使用前須將冷凍乾燥抗原與稀釋液充分混合。(2.1、2.2)

接種兩劑 (每劑 0.5 mL),兩劑接種間隔 4 週。 (2.1、2.2)

注射用懸浮液,每劑 0.5 mL。(3)

#### 完整說明:目錄\*

- 1 適應症
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## ------不良反應------

- 在未曾接種過天花疫苗的健康成人中,最常見(>10%)的注射 部位設定記錄不良反應 (solicited injection site reactions) 為 疼痛(84.9%)、發紅(60.8%)、腫脹(51.6%)、硬塊(45.4%) 和搔癢(43.1%);最常見的全身性設定記錄不良反應為肌肉疼 痛(42.8%)、頭痛(34.8%)、疲勞(30.4%)、噁心(17.3%) 和發冷(10.4%)。(6.1)
- 在先前曾接種過天花疫苗的健康成人中,最常見(>10%)的注 射部位設定記錄不良反應為發紅(80.9%)、疼痛(79.5%)、 硬塊(70.4%)、腫脹(67.2%)和搔癢(32.0%);最常見的 全身性設定記錄不良反應為疲勞(33.5%)、頭痛(27.6%)和 肌肉疼痛(21.5%)。(6.1)
- 在感染 HIV 和患有異位性皮膚炎的成人中, 出現局部或全身設 定記錄不良反應的頻率與在健康成人中觀察到的頻率大致相 符。(6.1)

### 完整說明

### 1適應症

JYNNEOS 為預防天花或 M 痘高風險群體感染該疾病之疫苗,適用於 18 歲以上成人。

### 2用法及用量

用於皮下注射。

### 2.1JYNNEOS 產品包裝形式

JYNNEOS 提供 2 種包裝形式,分別為單瓶裝及雙瓶裝。

單瓶裝:單瓶裝 JYNNEOS 為黃色蓋子之單一瓶裝,使用前無需重新配製。

雙瓶裝:包括1瓶黃色瓶蓋的冷凍乾燥抗原(瓶 A)‧以及1瓶藍色瓶蓋的稀釋液(瓶 B)。使用前須將冷凍乾 燥抗原與稀釋液充分混合方可接種。

# 2.2製備

單瓶裝 JYNNEOS 說明:

使用前請將疫苗解凍至室溫。

解凍後,疫苗可存放於+2°C ~ +8°C(+36°F ~ +46°F)的環境下 4 週。

儲存期間需避免光照。

請勿重新冷凍。

使用前,請先輕搖瓶身 30 秒以上。抽取 0.5 mL 的劑量至無菌注射器中進行注射。

## 雙瓶裝 JYNNEOS 說明:

依據圖 1 至圖 4 說明·將冷凍乾燥抗原成分(瓶 A·黃色瓶蓋)與稀釋液成分(瓶 B·藍色瓶蓋)充分混合·以 組成 JYNNEOS 疫苗。

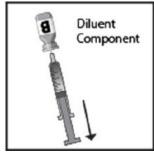


圖1:消毒2個瓶蓋。 液。

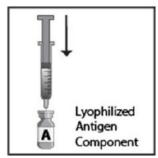


圖 2: 將注射器中全部稀釋 使用無菌針頭和無菌注射 液緩慢地注射到含有冷凍 疫苗·輕輕搖動瓶子·直 中抽取 0.5 mL 的劑量 器,抽取瓶 B 中所有稀釋 乾燥抗原成分的瓶 A 中。

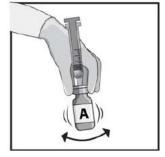


圖 3:為了合成 JYNNEOS 圖 4:稀釋回溶後,從瓶 到冷凍乾燥抗原成分完全 JYNNEOS 疫苗。 溶解。



稀釋回溶後,疫苗可於 $+2^{\circ}$ C ~  $+8^{\circ}$ C ( $+36^{\circ}$ F ~  $+46^{\circ}$ F)的環境下保存 12 小時。 儲存期間需避免光照。

# 2.3接種

JYNNEOS 為乳白色、淡黃色或淡白色外觀之懸浮液。

在溶液及容器允許的情況下·腸道外給藥藥品在使用前·應目視檢查是否出現懸浮顆粒或變色的情形。若出現任何一種情形·請勿使用該疫苗。

每劑接種 0.5 mL,採皮下注射的方式進行。

### 2.4劑量與給藥時機

接種兩劑 JYNNEOS (每劑 0.5 mL),兩劑接種間隔 4 週。

## 3劑型與含量

JYNNEOS 為注射用懸浮液。每劑 0.5 mL,裝於單劑量小瓶。

#### 5警語與注意事項

## 5.1 嚴重過敏反應

針對使用 JYNNEOS 可能引起的過敏反應,應預備好相對應的治療。

之前曾因使用 JYNNEOS 或接觸 JYNNEOS 成分而引起嚴重過敏反應者,發生嚴重過敏反應的可能性較高。在嚴重過敏反應及天花或 M 痘所引起疾病的風險之間,應審慎權衡。

### 5.2 暈厥

報告指出接種 JYNNEOS 疫苗後會出現暈厥(暈倒)症狀。應制定適當程序以避免暈厥而受傷。

#### 5.3 免疫功能改變

免疫功能低下(包括接受免疫抑制治療)的人,對 JYNNEOS 的免疫反應可能會降低。

### 5.4 疫苗療效之限制

接種 JYNNEOS 不代表所有接種者都可以得到保護。

## 6不良反應

### 6.1 臨床試驗結果

由於臨床試驗進行的條件差異極大,因此在疫苗臨床試驗中觀察到的不良反應發生率,無法與另一種疫苗的臨床試驗直接進行比較,且與觀察到的實際發生率也可能不會一致。大量使用 JYNNEOS 後可能會發現臨床試驗中,未曾觀察到的不良反應。

整個臨床試驗計畫包括了 22 項研究以及總共 7,859 名

(年齡介於 18 至 80 歲之間)接受過 1 劑以上 JYNNEOS 的人(7,093 名未曾接種過天花疫苗和 766 名接種過天花疫苗的人)。

#### 設定記錄不良反應

未曾接種過天花疫苗者之設定記錄不良反應:

研究 1 [1] 評估了在未曾接種過天花疫苗的人中, JYNNEOS 的安全性。該研究進行的地點位於美國,為一項隨

機、雙盲、以安慰劑作為對照組的研究,這些 18 至 40 歲、未曾接種過天花疫苗的成人會接受兩劑 JYNNEOS (N=3003)或 Tris 緩衝鹽水溶液 (安慰劑,N=1002)的注射,兩劑注射間隔為 4 週。

整個研究族群的平均年齡為 28 歲;47.9% 的受試者為男性;77.4% 為白人/高加索人、17.8% 為黑人/非裔美國人、1.9% 為亞洲人、0.5% 為美洲印第安人/阿拉斯加原住民、0.4% 為夏威夷/其他太平洋地區的原住民、1.9% 為其他種族群體;11.4% 的受試者為西班牙裔/拉丁裔。注射 JYNNEOS 組和安慰劑組的人口結構相似。

在研究 1 中,受試者在每次疫苗接種後 8 天的期間內,會使用藥物日誌 (diary cards) 監測局部或全身性不良 反應。表 1 列出在使用 JYNNEOS (任何劑量)後,出現局部或全身性設定記錄不良反應的頻率。

表 1: 在研究 1<sup>x</sup> 中·18 至 40 歲成人在接種 JYNNEOS (任何劑量)後 8 天的期間內·出現注射部位(局部)或全身性設定記錄不良反應之百分比

不良反應	JYNNEOS	安慰劑
	N=2943	N=980
	%	%
局部(注射部位)		
疼痛	84.9	19.1
疼痛,三級 a	7.4	1.0
發紅	60.8	17.7
發紅 ≥ 100 mm	1.5	0.0
腫脹	51.6	5.6
腫脹 ≥ 100 mm	0.8	0.0
硬塊	45.4	4.6
硬塊 ≥ 100 mm	0.3	0.0
搔癢	43.1	11.7
搔癢,三級 b	1.6	0.2
全身性		
肌肉疼痛	42.8	17.6
肌肉疼痛,三級 b	2.6	0.7
頭痛	34.8	25.6
頭痛,三級 <sup>b</sup>	2.4	2.1
疲勞	30.4	20.5
疲勞,三級 b	3.0	1.3
噁心	17.3	13.1
噁心,三級 b	1.5	1.2
發冷	10.4	5.8
發冷,三級 b	1.0	0.3
發燒 <sup>c</sup>	1.7	0.9
發燒,≥ 三級 <sup>c</sup>	0.2	0.0

- <sup>X</sup> NCT01144637
- a 三級疼痛的定義為自發性疼痛
- b 三級搔癢、肌肉疼痛、頭痛、疲勞、噁心和發冷的定義為妨礙到日常活動
- ° 發燒的定義為口腔溫度 ≥ 100.4°F(≥ 38°C), ≥ 三級發燒的定義為 ≥ 102.2°F(≥ 39.0°C)

### N = 受試者人數

在研究 1 中·接種 JYNNEOS 後·大部分通報的局部或全身性設定記錄不良反應持續時間中位數為 1 至 6 天。整體而言·在受試者通報的局部或全身性設定記錄不良反應中·比較接種第 1 劑 JYNNEOS 和第 2 劑後·各種不同嚴重程度的不良反應比例相似。當中的例外為注射部位的疼痛·接種第 1 劑後通報的比例(79.3%)高於接種第 2 劑後(69.9%)。

2 種 JYNNEOS 的包裝形式(單瓶裝和雙瓶裝)在研究 2 [2] 中評估。該研究進行的地點位於美國·為一項隨機、 雙盲、多中心研究·研究對象為 18 至 55 歲未接種過天花疫苗的成人·受試者接受的兩劑、間隔四週的雙瓶裝 (N=325)或單瓶裝(N=327) JYNNEOS 疫苗。

整個研究族群的平均年齡為 28 歲;46.5%的受試者為男性;74.7%為白人/高加索人、22.3%為黑人/非裔美國人、0.8%為東方人/亞洲人、0.2%為美洲印第安人/阿拉斯加原住民、0.3%為夏威夷/其他太平洋地區的原住民、1.5%為多重族裔群體、0.3%為其他種族群體;29.2%的受試者為西班牙裔/拉丁裔。2種JYNNEOS疫苗包裝受試者族群人口結構相似。

在研究 2 中·受試者在每次疫苗接種後 8 天的期間內·監測局部或全身性不良反應。表 2 列出接種 JYNNEOS (任何包裝)後·出現局部或全身性不良反應的頻率。

表 2: 在研究 2<sup>x</sup> 中·18 至 40 歲成人在接種 JYNNEOS (任何劑量)後 7 天的期間內·出現注射部位(局部)或全身性不良反應之百分比

不良反應	單瓶裝 JYNNEOS	雙瓶裝 JYNNEOS
	N=322	N=321
	%	%
任一局部 (注射部位)	93.2	94.1
局部(注射部位)≥三級	13.0	24.0
疼痛	85.1	90.3
疼痛,三級 a	6.8	10.9
發紅	76.7	79.4
發紅 ≥ 100 mm	5.0	14.6
腫脹	65.2	69.5
腫脹 ≥ 100 mm	3.1	7.2
硬塊	65.5	66.4
硬塊 ≥ 100 mm	1.6	1.9
搔癢	55.0	58.9

搔癢,三級 b	2.2	3.4
任一全身性	56.5	57.6
全身性≥三級	5.9	5.9
頭痛	38.8	34.9
頭痛,三級 <sup>c</sup>	2.5	2.2
疲勞	35.1	31.8
疲勞,三級 <sup>c</sup>	4.7	2.8
肌肉疼痛	21.1	18.4
肌肉疼痛·三級 <sup>c</sup>	0.3	1.6
噁心	17.7	15.9
噁心,三級 <sup>c</sup>	1.2	0.6
發冷	11.8	10.9
發冷,三級 <sup>c</sup>	0.6	1.6
發燒 <sup>d</sup>	7.1	10.3
發燒,≥ 三級 <sup>d</sup>	0.9	0.6

# <sup>X</sup> NCT01668537

- <sup>3</sup> 三級疼痛的定義為自發性疼痛/妨礙到日常活動
- b 三級搔癢為妨礙到日常活動
- <sup>c</sup> 三級肌肉疼痛、頭痛、疲勞、噁心和發冷的定義為嚴重且妨礙到日常活動
- d 發燒的定義為口腔溫度 ≥ 100.4°F(≥ 38°C),≥ 三級發燒的定義為 ≥ 102.2°F(≥ 39.0°C)

## N = 受試者人數

在研究 2 中·接種兩種不同包裝形式的 JYNNEOS 所報告的全身性不良反應持續時間的中位相似·為  $1 \subseteq 3$ 天。兩種不同包裝形式的 JYNNEOS 所報告的局部不良反應持續時間的中位也相似·為  $4 \subseteq 6$  天·當中的例外為注射 部位硬塊·單瓶裝的持續時間中位數為 11 天·而雙瓶裝為 14 天。

## 先前曾接種過天花疫苗者之設定記錄不良反應:

在美國和德國進行的三項研究(研究 3、研究 4 和研究 5·[3-5])評估了 409 名先前曾接種過天花疫苗,並接種了一劑或兩劑單瓶裝 JYNNEOS 的人(平均年齡為 39 歲,範圍 20-80 歲;59% 為女性;98.8% 為白人/高加索人;0.7% 為亞洲人;0.5% 為黑人/非裔美國人),接種 JYNNEOS 的安全性。受試者在每次疫苗接種後 8 天的期間內,會使用藥物日誌監測局部或全身性不良反應。在這三項研究中,接種(任何劑量的)JYNNEOS後,通報注射部位出現的局部設定記錄不良反應為發紅(80.9%)、疼痛(79.5%)、硬塊(70.4%)、腫脹(67.2%)和搔癢(32.0%);在接種(任何劑量的)JYNNEOS後,通報出現的全身性設定記錄不良反應為疲勞(33.5%)、頭痛(27.6%)、肌肉疼痛(21.5%)、噁心(9.8%)、發冷(0.7%)和發燒(0.5%)。

# 感染 HIV 者之設定記錄不良反應:

研究 6 評估感染 HIV 者接種單瓶裝 JYNNEOS 的安全性 [6],該研究進行的地點位於美國,為一項開放性試驗研究(Open-label trial),當中納入了 351 名感染 HIV 但未曾接種過天花疫苗的受試者、131 名感染 HIV 且先曾接種過天花疫苗的受試者和 9 名未曾感染 HIV 但

先前曾經接種過天花疫苗的受試者。在感染 HIV 但未曾接種過天花疫苗的受試者、和先前曾接種過天花疫苗的受試者之間,其種族/族裔與性別的人口結構相似,整體而言,17.0% 為女性;45.8% 為白人/高加索人;0.4% 為亞洲人;33.2% 為黑人/非裔美國人;19.0% 為西班牙裔/拉丁裔;相較於感染 HIV 且先前曾接種過天花疫苗的一組(平均年齡為 45 歲),未曾接種過天花疫苗的一組顯得較為年輕(平均年齡為 37 歲)。在研究開始時,受試者的 CD4 淋巴球數目皆介於 200~750 個細胞/μL 間。

在本研究中·相較於未曾感染 HIV 且未曾接種過天花疫苗的受試者·感染 HIV 的受試者在局部或全身性設定記錄不良反應上的通報頻率相似或較低。

在感染 HIV 且先前曾經接種過天花疫苗的受試者中,通報發燒和發冷的頻率分別為 1.5% 和 8.4%。在此一群體中,通報其他局部或全身性設定記錄不良反應的頻率與研究 3-5 中未曾感染 HIV,但先前曾接種過天花疫苗的受試者相似。

研究 7 評估感染 HIV 者接種單瓶裝 JYNNEOS 的安全性 [7]. 該研究進行的地點位於美國,為一項開放性試驗研究 (Open-label trial). 研究對象包括 30 名感染 HIV 但未曾接種過天花疫苗的受試者、61 名感染 HIV 且先前曾經接種過天花疫苗的受試者、30 名未曾感染 HIV 且未曾接種過天花疫苗的受試者和 30 名未曾感染 HIV 但先前曾經接種過天花疫苗的受試者。HIV 感染且未接種過天花疫苗的受試者與曾接種過天花疫苗的受試者人口學分布(種族、族裔和性別)相似。

整體而言·HIV 感染者中 29.7% 為女性;58.2% 為白人/高加索人;40.7% 為黑人/非裔美國人;1.1% 為其他種族;未納入西班牙裔/拉丁裔族裔;

感染 HIV 者中·相較於先前曾接種過天花疫苗的組(平均年齡為 43 歲)·未曾接種過天花疫苗組顯得較為年輕 (平均年齡為 31 歲)。受試者的 CD4 淋巴球數目均大於 350 個細胞/µL。

在這項研究中,感染 HIV 且未接種過天花疫苗的受試者,通報局部或全身性不良反應的頻率,與未曾感染 HIV 且未接種過天花疫苗的受試者相似或較低,當中唯一的例外為疲勞 (HIV 感染者為 40.7%, 未曾感染 HIV 者為 36.7%)。

研究 7 還評估了接種一劑之雙瓶裝 JYNNEOS 在 61 名感染 HIV 且先前曾經接種過天花疫苗的受試者及 30 名未曾感染 HIV 但先前曾經接種過天花疫苗的受試者中,接種 JYNNEOS 的安全性。整體而言,曾接種過天花疫苗的受試者平均年齡約為 44 歲(範圍 35 至 55 歲),受試者中 44% 為女性;63.7% 為白人/高加索人;34.1% 為黑人/非裔美國人;2.2% 為其他種族。參與者在每次接種疫苗後 8 天期間內,監測局部或全身性不良反應。在接種過天花疫苗的 HIV 感染者和非 HIV 感染者中,接種單劑量雙瓶裝 JYNNEOS 後所報告的局部不良反應包括:紅腫(54.9%)、疼痛(84.6%)、硬塊(38.5%)、腫脹(45.1%)和騷癢(18.7%);在接種(任何劑量) JYNNEOS 後,通報出現的全身性不良反應為疲勞(38.5%)、頭痛(37.4%)、肌肉疼痛(42.9%)、噁心(27.5%)、發冷(16.5%)和發燒(2.2%)。

在感染 HIV 且先前曾經接種過天花疫苗的受試者中,接種雙瓶裝 JYNNEOS 後,通報的局部或全身不良反應的頻率,與未曾感染 HIV 但先前曾經接種過天花疫苗的受試者相似或較低。

# 患有異位性皮膚炎者之設定記錄不良反應:

研究 8[8] 評估了在現在或曾經患有異位性皮膚炎(AD)但未曾接種過天花疫苗的受試者中,單瓶裝 JYNNEOS的安全性,該研究進行的地點位於美國和墨西哥,為一項多中心、開放性試驗的臨床研究,納入了 350 名患有 AD的受試者和 282 名未曾罹患過 AD的受試者。整個研究的受試者平均年齡為 27 歲(範圍 18-42 歲),受試者中 59.0%為女性,39.4%為白人/高加索人,10.9%為亞洲人、9.0%為黑人/非裔美國人、2.2%為其他人種,38.4%為西班牙裔/拉丁裔。患有 AD和未曾罹患過 AD的受試者人口結構相似。在本研究中,患有 AD的受試者和未曾罹患過 AD的受試者,在局部或全身性設定記錄不良反應上的通報頻率上相似。當中的例外為發紅(患有 AD者61.2%相較於未曾罹患過 AD者49.3%)、腫脹(患有 AD者52.2%相較於未曾罹患過 AD者40.8%)、發冷(患有 AD者15.9%相較於未曾罹患過 AD者7.8%)和頭痛(患有 AD者47.2%相較於未曾罹患過 AD者40.8%)。

研究 9[9] 評估了在現在或曾經患有異位性皮膚炎(AD)但未曾接種過天花疫苗的受試者中·雙瓶裝 JYNNEOS的安全性·該研究於德國進行·為一開放性試驗、對照性臨床研究·納入 31 名患有 AD 的受試者和 29 名未曾罹患過 AD 的受試者·整個研究的受試者平均年齡為 25 歲(範圍 19-34 歲)·受試者中 48.3% 為女性·95%為白人/高加索人·3.3% 為亞洲人、1.7% 為黑人/非裔美國人;未報告西班牙裔/拉丁裔族裔。患有 AD 和未曾罹患過 AD 的受試者人口結構相似。在本研究中·患有 AD 的受試者和未曾罹患過 AD 的受試者·在局部或全身性不良反應上的通報頻率上相似。

在這項研究中,下列局部或全身不良反應在患有 AD 的受試者的報告頻率高於未曾罹患過 AD 的受試者:發紅 (患有 AD 者 96.8%相較於 未曾罹患過 AD 者 89.7%)、搔癢(患有 AD 者 25.8%相較於 未曾罹患過 AD 者 13.8%)、疲勞(患有 AD 者 67.7%相較於 未曾罹患過 AD 者 51.7%)、頭痛(患有 AD 者 54.8%相較於 未曾罹患過 AD 者 44.8%)、肌肉疼痛(患有 AD 者 29%相較於 未曾罹患過 AD 者 24.1%)、噁心(患有 AD 者 16.1%相較於 未曾罹患過 AD 者 10.3%)。

#### 嚴重不良事件

嚴重不良事件(SAE)的綜合分析匯集了 23 項研究的安全資料,其中包括了總共 8,222 名未曾接種過天花疫苗的受試者,766 名曾經接種過天花疫苗及 1 劑以上 JYNNEOS 的受試者,和 1,219 名未曾接種過天花疫苗且只有接種安慰劑的受試者。嚴重不良事件的監測,由第一次接種研究疫苗之日開始,直至最後一次接種研究疫苗後至少六個月。

整體而言,有 1.5%(136/8,988)接種 JYNNEOS(單瓶裝或雙瓶裝)的受試者及 1.4%(17/1,220)接受安慰劑的受試者通報嚴重不良事件。

在未曾接種過天花疫苗的受試者中,有 1.3% (78/5,805)接種單瓶裝 JYNNEOS 者、1.7% (40/2,417)接種雙瓶裝 JYNNEOS 者及 1.4% (17/1,219)接受安慰劑者通報了嚴重不良事件。在接種過天花疫苗受試者中,有 2.3% (15/654)受試者在接種單瓶裝 JYNNEOS 後通報了嚴重不良事件; 2.7% (3/112)受試者在接種雙瓶裝 JYNNEOS 後通報了嚴重不良事件,為在所有的研究中,有 5 例非致命性的嚴重不良事件無法排除其與 JYNNEOS 之間的因果關係,其中包括有克隆氏症 (Crohn's disease)、類肉瘤病 (sarcoidosis)、眼外肌輕癱 (extraocular muscle paresis)、喉嚨發緊和溶血性貧血。

# 特別關注的不良心血管事件

特別關注的不良心血管事件(AESIs)的評估,包括所有的心血管徵兆或症狀、具臨床意義的心電圖(ECG)變化,以及超過正常上限 2 倍的心肌肌鈣蛋白-I(troponin-I)升高。在這 23 項的研究中,受試者在最後一次接種研究疫苗後 6 個月以上的期間內,針對其心血管相關徵兆或症狀進行了監測。

在接種 JYNNEOS 和安慰劑的人中·具有心肌肌鈣蛋白-I 資料的人數分別為:基準人數(7,505 和 1,203);接種第一劑兩週後的人數(6,284 和 1,166);接種第二劑兩週後的人數(1,684 和 193);非預期回診(包括對於疑似不良心血管事件的臨床評估)次數(501 和 60)。

在通報的特別關注不良心血管事件中·接種單瓶裝或雙瓶裝 JYNNEOS 的通報率為 1.3% (112 / 8,988);接受安慰劑但未曾接種過天花疫苗的通報率則為 0.2% (3/1,220)。接種單瓶裝 JYNNEOS 的人之所以會有較高比例的特別關注不良心血管事件·是因為在兩項研究中有 28 例在接種疫苗後·發生了無症狀的心肌肌鈣蛋白-I 升高:研究 6-招募了 482 名感染 HIV 的受試者和 97 名健康的受試者;以及研究 8-招募了 350 名患有異位性皮膚炎的受試者和 282 名健康的受試者。在整個臨床開發計畫中·另有 127 例接種 JYNNEOS 的人被記錄到·在接種疫苗後發生了無症狀的心肌肌鈣蛋白-I 升高超過正常值上限、但未達 2 倍正常值上限的情況,其中有 124 例出現於研究 6 和研究 8 中。在研究 6 中,健康的受試者和感染 HIV 的受試者出現心肌肌鈣蛋白-I 升高的比例相似;在研究 8 中,健康的受試者和患有異位性皮膚炎的受試者出現心肌肌鈣蛋白-I 升高的比例相似;在研究 8 中,健康的受試者和患有異位性皮膚炎的受試者出現心肌肌鈣蛋白-I 升高的比例相似。相較於其他的研究,這兩項研究使用了不同的心肌肌鈣蛋白檢驗法,而且這兩項研究並沒有使用安慰劑的當作對照組。這些施打疫苗後產生的無症狀心肌肌鈣蛋白-I 升高的臨床意義目前尚不清楚。

在通報的特別關注的不良心血管事件中,有 6 例(<0.1%)被認為與 JYNNEOS 的疫苗接種具有因果關係,包括有心搏過速、心電圖 T 波倒轉、心電圖異常、心電圖 ST 段上升、心電圖 T 波異常、心悸。

與研究疫苗接種具有因果關係的特別關注不良心血管事件,均未被歸於嚴重等級。

#### 6.2 上市後監測

JYNNEOS 上市後已發現以下不良反應。由於這些不良反應由規模不定的接種者自願提報,因此無法可靠估算出現頻率或與疫苗的因果關係。

心臟疾病:心肌炎、心包膜炎。

免疫系統疾病:過敏反應,包括血管性水腫、皮疹和蕁麻疹。

神經系統疾病:頭暈、暈厥、顏面神經麻痺(貝爾氏麻痺·Bell's palsy)、急性瀰漫性腦脊髓炎、髓鞘寡膠蛋白抗體相關疾病、雙側視神經炎。

一般疾病及注射部位情形:注射部位發燙、接種部位水泡。

#### 8特殊族群注意事項

# 8.1 懷孕

#### 風險總結

所有懷孕婦女都可能會有胎兒先天性缺陷、流產或其他不良結果的風險。在美國的一般人口中,臨床上認知的懷孕期間胎兒重大先天性缺陷和流產的預估背景風險機率,分別為 2% 至 4% 和 15% 至 20%。根據現有的人體資料,不足以判定懷孕婦女使用 JYNNEOS 會導致懷孕期間發生和疫苗相關的風險。

有關 JYNNEOS 對胚胎 - 胎兒和產後發育的影響 · 以四項針對雌性大鼠和兔子發育期間的毒性研究進行評估 · 在其中兩項研究中 · 大鼠會在交配前 · 先接種單次人體劑量的 JYNNEOS ( 0.5 mL ) · 並於妊娠期間接種一或二次 · 在第三項研究中 · 大鼠於妊娠期間接種二次人體劑量的 JYNNEOS ( 0.5 mL ) · 在第四項研究中 · 兔子會在交配前先接種一次人體劑量的 JYNNEOS ( 0.5 mL ) · 並於妊娠期間接種兩次 · 這些動物研究並沒有顯示出會對胎兒造成傷害的證據[參照資料] ·

#### 資料

#### 動物資料

有關發育毒性的研究,是以雌性大鼠和兔子進行。在其中一項的研究中,雌兔在交配前、妊娠的第 0 天和第 14 天的三個時間點,以皮下注射的方式接種了人體劑量(單劑)的 JYNNEOS(0.5 mL)。在其中三項的研究中,雌性大鼠在下列二或三個時間點:交配前、妊娠的第 0 天和第 14 天;交配前和妊娠的第 0 天;或妊娠的第 0 天和第 6 天,以皮下注射的方式接種了人體劑量(單劑)的 JYNNEOS(0.5 mL)。這些研究都沒有通報與疫苗相關的胎兒畸形、變異,或是對雌性動物生育力和斷奶前發育的不良影響。

#### 8.2 哺乳

#### 風險總結

目前尚不清楚 JYNNEOS 是否會進入人體的乳汁中。目前尚無資料可用於評估 JYNNEOS 對哺餵母乳的嬰兒、乳汁的製造 / 分泌所造成的影響。

母親對於 JYNNEOS 的臨床需求,以及任何 JYNNEOS 或母親原有疾病,對哺餵母乳的嬰兒可能會產生的不良影響,應與母乳哺餵對嬰兒發育和健康的益處一同進行考量。就預防性的疫苗而言,原有疾病對於疫苗所要預防的疾病有其相對的易感受。

#### 8.4 小兒

在未滿 18 歲的人中,JYNNEOS 的安全性和藥效尚未確認。

#### 8.5 老年人

42 名接種過天花疫苗的 65 至 80 歲成人,接種了一劑以上的 JYNNEOS(研究 5)。

JYNNEOS 的臨床研究中·沒有納入足夠人數的 65 歲上受試者·因此無法確認他們的反應是否與較年輕的受試者相同。

#### 11性狀

JYNNEOS(天花和 M 痘疫苗·活性病毒製成·非複製型)為無菌注射懸浮液·透過皮下注射使用。

JYNNEOS 為一由修飾痘苗病毒株 Ankara-Bavarian Nordic (MVA-BN)所製成的一種減毒、非複製型的正痘病毒活性疫苗。MVA-BN 在初代雞胚胎纖維母細胞 (CEF)中生長、這些細胞懸浮於不含直接動物來源之原料的無血清培養基中。由 CEF 細胞中進行採取後、使用數次切向流過濾 (TFF)的步驟 (包括 benzonase 核酸酶消化)

加以純化和濃縮。每劑 ( 0.5 mL )的 JYNNEOS 含有  $0.5 \times 108$  至  $3.95 \times 108$  個感染單位的 MVA-BN 活病毒、 0.61 毫克的 Tris (tromethamine )、可能含有宿主細胞 DNA (  $\leq 20 \text{ mcg}$  )、蛋白質 (  $\leq 500 \text{ mcg}$  )、benzonase (  $\leq 0.0025 \text{ mcg}$  )、紫菌素(gentamicin ·  $\leq 0.400 \text{ mcg}$  ) 和賽普沙辛(ciprofloxacin ·  $\leq 0.005 \text{ mcg}$  )的殘留 量。此外 · JYNNEOS 疫苗在與稀釋液(注射用水)融合後 · 含有 9.45 mg dextran  $40 \times 22.5 \text{ mg}$  蔗糖及 0.054 mg potassium L-glutamate monohydrat 作為穩定劑。

經製備後[參照劑量與給藥方式(2.2)]·JYNNEOS 為乳白色、淡黃色或淡白色的懸浮液。 JYNNEOS 是一種不含防腐劑的無菌疫苗。小瓶塞以非天然乳膠製成。

#### 12藥理特性

#### 12.1作用機轉

JYNNEOS 為一種減毒、活性病毒製成、非複製型的天花和 M 痘疫苗,可引發對正痘病毒的體液和細胞免疫反應。 JYNNEOS 對於預防天花和 M 痘的療效,是以人體對疫苗產生中和抗體反應進行評估。

#### 13非臨床毒理學

#### 13.1致癌作用、致畸作用、生育力受損

JYNNEOS 的潛在致癌性和致突變性,以及造成雄性動物生育力受損的情形尚未進行評估。在接種 JYNNEOS 疫苗的大鼠和兔子中進行的發育毒性研究,沒有顯示任何雌性動物有生育力受損的證據[參照特殊族群注意事項 (8.1)]。

#### 13.2動物毒性和/或藥理學

有數項研究評估了 JYNNEOS 在保護食蟹獼猴 (*Macaca fascicularis*) 抵禦 M 痘病毒(MPXV)上的療效。在第 0 天和第 28 天以皮下注射的方式,給動物注射 Tris 緩衝鹽水溶液(安慰劑)或 JYNNEOS( $1 \times 10^8$  TCID<sub>50</sub>)。在第 63 天時,以噴霧( $3 \times 10^5$  pfu)、靜脈注射( $5 \times 10^7$  pfu)或氣管內( $5 \times 10^6$  pfu)的途徑,向動物投予 MPXV 進行試驗。在所有的研究中,相較於注射對照組動物的 0-40%存活率,接種 JYNNEOS 疫苗的動物存活率為 80-100%。

#### 14 臨床試驗資料

#### 14.1 疫苗療效

疫苗對抗天花的療效透過比較 JYNNEOS 和一款使用牛痘病毒之 WR(Western Reserve) 株、且獲得經過溶斑減少中和抗體試驗法(PRNT)認證的天花疫苗(ACAM2000)之間的免疫原性進行推斷,並以動物試驗的療效資料加以佐證。[參照非臨床毒理學(13.2)]

對抗 M 痘的疫苗療效透過一項對於 JYNNEOS 的免疫原性臨床研究、和動物試驗的療效資料進行推斷。 [參照非臨床毒理學(13.2)]

#### 14.2 免疫原性

研究 10 [10] (N=433) 是在韓國的美軍基地中·進行的一項隨機、開放性試驗的研究·旨在比較 JYNNEOS 與 ACAM2000 在未曾接種過天花疫苗的 18 至 42 歲健康成人中的免疫原性。受試者被隨機分配接種兩劑 JYNNEOS (N=220; 間隔 28 天)、或一劑 ACAM2000 (N=213)。在整個研究族群中·接種 JYNNEOS 和 ACAM2000 的受試者平均年齡分別為 24 歲和 23 歲; JYNNEOS 和 ACAM2000 其餘之人口結構分佈分別

為:82.3% 和 86.4% 為男性的受試者;57.3% 和 63.8% 為白人/高加索人;21.8% 和 18.8% 為黑人/非裔美國人;6.4% 和 5.6% 為亞洲人;3.6% 和 2.8% 為美洲印第安人/阿拉斯加原住民;2.3% 和 1.4% 為夏威夷/其他太平洋地區的原住民;8.6% 和 7.5% 為其他種族群體;24.5% 和 18.8% 為西班牙裔/拉丁裔。

免疫原性的主要療效指標為在「最高濃度回診(peak visit;其定義為接種第二劑 JYNNEOS 後的第二個星期和接種單劑 ACAM2000 後的第四個星期)」時.透過 PRNT 得到的痘苗中和抗體幾何平均效價(GMT)。抗體反應的分析在符合計畫之免疫原性(PPI)的族群中進行.該族群由接種了所有疫苗.並在進行免疫原性評估前已經完成了最高濃度前的所有回診.且無重大違反計畫書情事的受試者所組成。表 3 顯示在研究 10 中.疫苗接種前和「最高濃度回診」時的 PRNT GMT。

表 3: 18 至 42 歲未曾接種過天花疫苗的健康成人,在接種了 JYNNEOS 或 ACAM2000 後,其痘苗中和抗 體反應的比較-研究 7x,符合計畫書之免疫原性 y

時間點	JYNNEOS <sup>a</sup> ( N=185 ) GMT <sup>b</sup> [95% CI]	ACAM2000 <sup>a</sup> ( N=186 ) GMT <sup>b</sup> [95% CI]
疫苗接種前	10.1 [9.9, 10.2]	10.0 [10.0, 10.0]
疫苗接種後 「最高濃度回診」 <sup>y</sup>	152.8 <sup>c</sup> [133.3, 175.0]	84.4° [73.4, 97.0]

x NCT01913353

- 符合計畫書之免疫原性(Per Protocol Set for Immunogenicity)包括了接種所有疫苗·並在進行免疫原性評估前·已經完成了指定的「最高濃度回診」(接種第三劑 JYNNEOS 後的第二個星期和接種單劑 ACAM2000 後的第四個星期),且無重大違反計畫書情事的受試者。
- a JYNNEOS 組連續接種間隔 28 天的兩劑; ACAM2000 組 的接種則為單劑。
- <sup>b</sup> 痘苗中和抗體效價的幾何平均抗體效價(GMT)是透過溶斑減少中和抗體試驗法(PRNT)·使用牛痘病毒之 WR 株進行評估。低於檢驗法最低定量下限(LLOQ) 20 的數值被定為效價 10;在隨機分配接種 JYNNEOS 和 ACAM2000 的受試者中·接種疫苗前效價低於檢驗法最低定量下限的受試者分別為 98.9% 和 97.8%。
- 在「最高濃度回診」時・JYNNEOS 對 ACAM2000 的 PRNT GMT 測得為不劣性 (non-inferiority) 因其 單側 97.5% 信頼區間 (CI) 的下限・ GMT 之比 (JYNNEOS / ACAM2000) > 0.5。
- N: 特定治療組中的受試者人數; GMT:幾何平均效價; 95% CI: 95% 信賴區間。

在疫苗接種後和「最高濃度回診」前的預定時間點上,也會進行 PRNT GMT 的評估。接種第一劑 JYNNEOS 後 (在接種第二劑前)兩個星期和四個星期的 PRNT GMT 分別為 23.4(95% CI: 20.5、26.7) 和 23.5(95% CI: 20.6、26.9)。而接種單劑 ACAM2000 後兩個星期的 PRNT GMT 為 23.7(95% CI: 20.9、26.8)。

研究 2 [2] 是一項在美國進行的隨機、雙盲、多中心研究,旨在評估兩瓶裝 JYNNEOS 與單瓶裝 JYNNEOS,在 未曾接種過天花疫苗中 18 至 55 歲健康受試者中的免疫原性[參照不良反應(6.1)]。

在依從方案組(PPS;單瓶組:N=297;雙瓶組:N=306)中·納入了完成所有疫苗接種並依照試驗規範於第二劑 JYNNEOS 接種後兩週完成所有訪視·且無重大違反試驗規範的受試者。兩組的平均年齡均為 28 歲;兩組中

女性比例皆為 52.9%。接受單瓶裝 JYNNEOS 受試者中有 72.7% 為白人/高加索人、雙瓶裝受試者白人/高加索人則為 75.2%; 黑人/非裔美國人分別為單瓶裝 24.2% 及雙瓶裝 21.9%; 亞裔分別為單瓶裝 1.0%與雙瓶裝 0%; 美洲原住民/阿拉斯加原住民為單瓶裝 0% 與雙瓶裝 0.3%; 夏威夷原住民/其他太平洋島民為單瓶裝 0.3% 與雙瓶裝 0.3%; 多重族裔為單瓶裝 1.7% 與雙瓶裝 1.6%; 其他族裔為單瓶裝 0% 與雙瓶裝 0.7%; 而西班牙裔/拉丁裔則分別為單瓶裝 27.3% 與雙瓶裝 27.5%。

免疫原性的主要指標為透過酵素免疫分析法(ELISA)評估抗痘病毒抗體幾何平均效價(GMT)·次要指標為透過中和試驗(PRNT)評估痘病毒特異性中和抗體幾何平均效價(GMT)·兩者皆在接種第二劑 JYNNEOS 兩週後進行評估。依據 PPS 進行抗體反應的分析。表 4 顯示在研究 2 中·疫苗接種前後的 ELISA 及 PRNT 幾何平均效價。

表 4: 18 至 55 歲未曾接種過天花疫苗的健康成人,在接種單瓶裝或雙瓶裝 JYNNEOS 後,其痘苗中和抗體反應的比較-研究 2x,符合計畫書 <sup>y</sup>

時間點	酵素免疫分析法		中和試驗	
	單瓶裝 JYNNEOS <sup>a</sup>	雙瓶裝 JYNNEOS <sup>a</sup>	單瓶裝 JYNNEOS <sup>a</sup>	雙瓶裝 JYNNEOS <sup>a</sup>
	( N=297 )	( N=306 )	( N=297 )	( N=306 )
	GMT <sup>b</sup> [95% CI]	GMT <sup>b</sup> [95% CI]	GMT <sup>c</sup> [95% CI]	GMT <sup>c</sup> [95% CI]
疫苗接種前	50.5 [49.7, 51.2]	50.5 [49.7, 51.2]	50.5 [49.7, 51.2]	50.5 [49.7, 51.2]
疫苗接種後兩週 <sup>y</sup>	875.1 <sup>d</sup> [801.3,	1099.6 <sup>d</sup> [1014.8,	82.7 [74.3, 92.1]	100.5 [90.3, 111.8]
	955.7]	1191.6]		

#### <sup>x</sup> NCT01668537

- y 符合計畫書(Per Protocol Set)包括接種所有疫苗,且完成了所有訪視,且無重大違反計畫書情事的受試者。
- a JYNNEOS 為接種兩劑, 2 劑間隔 28 天
- b 痘苗中和抗體效價的幾何平均抗體效價(GMT)是透過酵素免疫分析法(ELISA)進行評估,低於檢驗法最低定量下限(LLOQ)100的數值被定為效價50;在隨機分配接種單瓶裝JYNNEOS和雙瓶裝JYNNEOS的受試者中,接種疫苗前效價低於檢驗法最低定量下限的受試者分別為98.0%和97.7%。
- <sup>c</sup> 痘病毒中和抗體效價的幾何平均值(GMT)為透過斑中和試驗(PRNT)進行評估。低於檢驗法最低定量下限(LLOQ)20的數值被定為效價 10;在隨機分配接種單瓶裝 JYNNEOS 和 雙瓶裝 JYNNEOS 的受試者中,接種疫苗前效價低於檢驗法最低定量下限的受試者分別為 98.0% 和 98.7%。
- <sup>d</sup> 單瓶裝 JYNNEOS 對 雙瓶裝 JYNNEOS 的 ELISA GMT 測得為不劣性(non-inferiority)因其單側 95% 信賴區間(CI)的上限· GMT 之比(單瓶裝 JYNNEOS/雙瓶裝 JYNNEOS) < 1.5。

N:特定治療組中的受試者人數; GMT:幾何平均效價; 95% CI:95% 信賴區間,包括下限與上限。

#### 15 參考文獻

研究 1: NCT01144637
 研究 2: NCT01668537
 研究 3: NCT00316524
 研究 4: NCT00686582
 研究 5: NCT00857493

研究 6: NCT00316589
 研究 7: NCT00189904
 研究 8: NCT00316602
 研究 9: NCT00189917
 研究 10: NCT01913353

# 16 包裝及儲存

#### **16.1** 單瓶裝 JYNNEOS

#### 包裝

單瓶裝 JYNNEOS 以紙盒包裝,包括下列 2 種規格:

- 每包裝含 10 個單劑量小瓶(黃色瓶蓋)
- 每包裝含 20 個單劑量小瓶 (黃色瓶蓋)

#### 表 5: 單瓶裝 JYNNEOS

包裝	包裝 NDC 編號	小瓶 NDC 編號
每盒 10 瓶裝	50632-023-02	50632-023-04
每盒 20 瓶裝	50632-022-02	50632-022-04

# 儲存條件

保持冷凍在 -25°C 至 -15°C (-13°F 至 +5°F)的環境下。

儲存於原包裝中,避免光線照射。

小瓶解凍後,請勿再次冷凍。

解凍後,疫苗可存放於 +2°C ~ +8°C(+36°F ~ +46°F)的環境下 4 週。

超過瓶身上標示的有效日期,請勿繼續使用疫苗。

#### 16.2 雙瓶裝 JYNNEOS

#### 包裝

雙瓶裝 JYNNEOS 以紙盒分別包裝,內容包括以下:

- 20 瓶冷凍乾燥抗原 (A 瓶, 黃色瓶蓋)
- 20 瓶稀釋液 (B 瓶,藍色瓶蓋)

要配製 JYNNEOS,需將 1 瓶冷凍乾燥抗原 (A 瓶,黃色瓶蓋)與 1 瓶稀釋液 (B 瓶,藍色瓶蓋)充分混合。

#### 表 6: 雙瓶裝 JYNNEOS

包裝	包裝 NDC 編號	小瓶 NDC 編號
每盒 20 瓶冷凍乾燥抗原	50632-024-02	50632-024-04
每盒 20 瓶稀釋液	50632-003-02	50632-003-01

#### 稀釋前儲存條件

• 冷凍乾燥抗原:

需保存於  $+2^{\circ}$ C ~  $+8^{\circ}$ C ( $+36^{\circ}$ F 至  $+46^{\circ}$ F)的環境下。儲存於原包裝中,避免光線照射。

超過瓶身上標示的有效日期,請勿繼續使用疫苗。

• 稀釋液成分:

可保存於室溫(+20°C 至 +25°C·+68°F 至 +77°F)或冷藏(+2°C 至 +8°C·+36°F 至 +46°F)環境中。

# 混合後保存方式:

混和後的疫苗應立即使用,或避光保存於冷藏環境下(+2°C 至 +8°C; +36°F 至 +46°F),最多可保存 12 小 時。

請勿冷凍混和後的疫苗。

# 17 病人使用須知

- 告知疫苗接種者 JYNNEOS 可能的益處和風險。
- 告知疫苗接種者,完成兩劑疫苗接種的重要性。
- 此疫苗為專案核准輸入藥品·非經一般核准(regular approval)程序。此疫苗應進行後續監測,以迅速掌握新的安全性資訊。專業醫護人員應依據「M 痘疫苗 JYNNEOS®使用及管理方案」規定,通報任何疑似不良反應,如有批次/批號亦請一併提供。

# 製造商:

Bavarian Nordic 公司 Philip Heymans Alle 3 2900 海勒魯普 丹麥

# FACT SHEET FOR HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS ADMINISTERING VACCINE: EMERGENCY USE AUTHORIZATION OF JYNNEOS (SMALLPOX AND MPOX VACCINE, LIVE, NON-REPLICATING) FOR PREVENTION OF MPOX DISEASE IN INDIVIDUALS DETERMINED TO BE AT HIGH RISK FOR MPOX INFECTION

HIGHLIGHTS OF EMERGENCY USE AUTHORIZATION (EUA) These highlights of the EUA do not include all the information needed to use JYNNEOS under the EUA. See the FULL FACT SHEET FOR HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS for JYNNEOS.

JYNNEOS (Smallpox and Mpox Vaccine, Live, Non-replicating) suspension for subcutaneous injection, suspension for intradermal injection

Original EUA Authorized Date: 08/2022 Most Recent EUA Authorized Date: 12/2024

#### -----EMERGENCY USE AUTHORIZATION-----

The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has issued an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) for the emergency use of JYNNEOS for:

- active immunization by subcutaneous injection for prevention of mpox disease in individuals less than 18 years of age determined to be at high risk for mpox infection, and
- active immunization by intradermal injection for prevention of mpox disease in individuals 18 years of age and older determined to be at high risk for mpox infection. (1)

JYNNEOS is not approved for these uses.

See Full Fact Sheet for Healthcare Providers for the justification for emergency use of JYNNEOS, information on available alternatives, and additional information on mpox disease.

#### -----DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION------

Individuals less than 18 years of age:

- For subcutaneous injection only.
- Administer two doses (0.5 mL each) 4 weeks apart. (2.1, 2.2) Individuals 18 years of age and older:
  - For intradermal injection only.
  - Administer two doses (0.1 mL each) 4 weeks apart. (2.1, 2.2)

#### ----DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS----

Suspension for injection. Each vial contains a single dose (0.5 mL) for subcutaneous injection in individuals less than 18 years of age or up to 5 doses (0.1 mL each) for intradermal injection in individuals 18 years of age and older. (3)

#### -----CONTRAINDICATIONS-----

No contraindications have been identified based on the limited available data on the emergency uses of JYNNEOS authorized under this EUA. (4)

#### ---ADVERSE REACTIONS----

- In smallpox vaccine-naïve healthy adults who received JYNNEOS subcutaneously, the most common (>10%) solicited injection site reactions were pain (84.9%), redness (60.8%), swelling (51.6%), induration (45.4%), and itching (43.1%); the most common solicited systemic adverse reactions were muscle pain (42.8%), headache (34.8%), fatigue (30.4%), nausea (17.3%) and chills (10.4%). (6.1)
- In healthy adults previously vaccinated with a smallpox vaccine who received JYNNEOS subcutaneously, the most common (>10%) solicited injection site reactions were redness (80.9%), pain (79.5%), induration (70.4%), swelling (67.2%), and itching (32.0%); the most common solicited systemic adverse reactions were fatigue (33.5%), headache (27.6%), and muscle pain (21.5%). (6.1)
- The frequencies of solicited local and systemic adverse reactions following subcutaneous administration among adults with HIVinfection and adults with atopic dermatitis were generally similar to those observed in healthy adults. (6.1)
- In smallpox vaccine-naïve healthy adults who received JYNNEOS intradermally, the most common (>10%) solicited reactions were erythema at injection site (99.5%), induration at injection site (99.5), itchiness (89.0%), pain at injection site (65.4%), feeling tired (51.3%), headache (41.4%), muscle aches (30.4%), nausea (23.0%), underarm pain (20.9%), change in appetite (20.4%), joint pain (17.8%), chills (14.7%), and underarm swelling (10.5%). (6.1)

The vaccination provider must report all SERIOUS ADVERSE EVENTS and VACCINE ADMINISTRATION ERRORS to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) by submitting online at <a href="https://vaers.hhs.gov/reportevent.html">https://vaers.hhs.gov/reportevent.html</a>. For further assistance with reporting to VAERS call 1-800-822-7967. Please also provide a copy of this form to Bavarian Nordic at 1-800-675-9596 (6.3).

See FACT SHEET FOR RECIPIENTS AND CAREGIVERS

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#### **FULL FACT SHEET FOR HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS**

#### 1 EMERGENCY USE AUTHORIZATION

The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has issued an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) for the emergency use of JYNNEOS for:

- active immunization by subcutaneous injection for prevention of mpox disease in individuals less than 18 years of age determined to be at high risk for mpox infection, and
- active immunization by intradermal injection for prevention of mpox disease in individuals 18 years of age and older determined to be at high risk for mpox infection.

JYNNEOS is not approved for these uses.

# Justification for Emergency Use of JYNNEOS During the Mpox Public Health Emergency

Following a 3-17 day incubation period, individuals infected with mpox virus develop painful lesions that progress sequentially through macular, papular, vesicular, and pustular stages, followed by scabbing over and desquamation. Lesions may occur anywhere on the body and may be limited to a single site or may be disseminated across many sites. Individuals may or may not experience prodromal symptoms (e.g., chills, lymphadenopathy, malaise, myalgias, or headache). Respiratory symptoms (e.g., sore throat, nasal congestion, or cough) can also occur. The clinical presentation of mpox disease is typically milder than smallpox disease but can be fatal, particularly in severely immunocompromised individuals who do not receive antiviral therapy. During the recent mpox outbreak, mpox cases and exposures have occurred in individuals across a wide range of ages, including infants and children.

On August 9, 2022, the Secretary of HHS has declared that:

- There is a public health emergency related to monkeypox, or significant potential for a public health emergency, that affects, or has the significant potential to affect, national security or the health and security of United States citizens living abroad that involves monkeypox virus; and
- On the basis of this determination, circumstances exist justifying the authorization of emergency use of vaccines.

An EUA is an FDA authorization for the emergency use of an unapproved product or unapproved use of an approved product (i.e., drug, biological product, or device) in the United States under certain circumstances including, but not limited to, when the Secretary of HHS declares that there is a public health emergency, or the significant potential for a public health emergency, that affects, or has significant potential to affect, the national security or the health and security of United States citizens living abroad, and that involves biological agent(s) or a disease or condition that may be attributable to such agent(s). Criteria for issuing an EUA include:

- The biological agent(s) can cause a serious or life-threatening disease or condition;
- Based on the totality of the available scientific evidence (including data from adequate and well-controlled clinical trials, if available), it is reasonable to believe that:
  - The product may be effective in diagnosing, treating, or preventing the serious or lifethreatening disease or condition;

- The known and potential benefits of the product when used to diagnose, prevent, or treat such disease or condition - outweigh the known and potential risks of the product, taking into consideration the material threat posed by the biological agent(s); and
- There is no adequate, approved, and available alternative to the product for diagnosing, preventing, or treating the serious or life-threatening disease or condition.

# Information Regarding Available Alternatives for the EUA Authorized Use

JYNNEOS is approved for prevention of smallpox and mpox disease in adults 18 years of age and older determined to be at high risk for smallpox or mpox infection. The approved dosing regimen for JYNNEOS for use in adults 18 years of age and older is 2 doses (0.5 mL each), administered subcutaneously, 4 weeks apart.

ACAM2000 [Smallpox and Mpox (Vaccinia) Vaccine, Live] is FDA-approved for prevention of mpox disease in individuals determined to be at high risk for mpox infection. However, serious complications may follow vaccination with ACAM2000 and risks of these complications are increased in individuals with certain conditions.

For information on clinical studies of JYNNEOS for the prevention of mpox disease, see www.clinicaltrials.gov.

#### 2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Individuals less than 18 years of age: for subcutaneous injection.

Individuals 18 years of age and older: for intradermal injection.

#### 2.1 Dose and Schedule

Individuals less than 18 years of age: administer two doses (0.5 mL each) 4 weeks apart.

Individuals 18 years of age and older: administer two doses (0.1 mL each) 4 weeks apart.

#### 2.2 Preparation and Administration

Allow the vaccine to thaw and reach room temperature before use. Once thawed, the vaccine may be kept at +2°C to +8°C (+36°F to +46°F) for 4 weeks. Certain lots may be kept at +2°C to +8°C (+36°F to +46°F) for up to 4 weeks. Certain lots may be kept at +2°C to +8°C (+36°F to +46°F) for up to 8 weeks¹. Do not refreeze.

When thawed, JYNNEOS is a milky, light yellow to pale white colored suspension. Parenteral drug products should be inspected visually for particulate matter and discoloration prior to administration, whenever solution and container permit. If either of these conditions exists, the vaccine should not be administered.

Swirl the vial gently for at least 30 seconds and cleanse the vial stopper with a single-use antiseptic swab before each use.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Only certain lots may be held at +2°C to +8°C for up to 8 weeks. To confirm that a given lot may be held at +2°C to +8°C for up to 8 weeks, please verify that the lot is listed on this web page: <a href="https://www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/mcm-legal-regulatory-and-policy-framework/expiration-dating-extension#mpoxvaccine">https://www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/mcm-legal-regulatory-and-policy-framework/expiration-dating-extension#mpoxvaccine</a>. If the lot number is not identified as being eligible for the 8-week hold time on this page, then the vaccine may only be kept at +2°C to +8°C (+36°F to +46°F) for up to 4 weeks.

#### Subcutaneous injection for individuals less than 18 years of age

Withdraw a dose of 0.5 mL into a sterile syringe for injection. Administer JYNNEOS by subcutaneous injection, preferably into the anterolateral thigh for infants less than 1 year of age, or into the upper arm (deltoid) for individuals 1 through 17 years of age.

# Intradermal injection for individuals 18 years of age and older

Withdraw a dose of 0.1 mL into a sterile syringe for injection. Low dead volume syringes and/or needles can be used to extract 5 doses (0.1 mL each) for intradermal injection from a single vial. If standard syringes and needles are used, there may not be sufficient volume to extract 5 doses from a single vial. Irrespective of the type of syringe and needle:

- Each dose must contain 0.1 mL of vaccine.
- If the amount of vaccine remaining in the vial cannot provide a full dose of 0.1 mL, discard the vial and its contents.
- Do not pool excess vaccine from multiple vials.
- Once the vial is punctured and a dose is withdrawn, if it is not used in its entirety it should be stored at +2°C to +8°C (+36°F to +46°F) and discarded within 8 hours of the first puncture.

Administer JYNNEOS by intradermal injection, preferably into the volar aspect (inner side) of the forearm.

#### **3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS**

JYNNEOS is a suspension for injection. Each subcutaneous dose is 0.5 mL. Each intradermal dose is 0.1 mL.

#### **4 CONTRAINDICATIONS**

No contraindications have been identified based on the limited available data on the emergency uses of JYNNEOS authorized under this EUA.

#### **5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS**

# **5.1 Severe Allergic Reactions**

Appropriate medical treatment must be available to manage possible anaphylactic reactions following administration of JYNNEOS. Persons who experienced a severe allergic reaction following a previous dose of JYNNEOS or following exposure to any component of JYNNEOS may be at increased risk for severe allergic reactions after JYNNEOS. The risk for a severe allergic reaction should be weighed against the risk for disease due to mpox.

# 5.2 Syncope

Syncope (fainting) has been reported following vaccination with JYNNEOS. Procedures should be in place to avoid injury from fainting.

# 5.3 Altered Immunocompetence

Immunocompromised persons, including those receiving immunosuppressive therapy, may have a diminished immune response to JYNNEOS.

#### 5.4 Limitations of Vaccine Effectiveness

Vaccination with JYNNEOS may not protect all recipients.

#### **6 ADVERSE REACTIONS**

# 6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

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 studies of another vaccine and may not reflect the rates observed in clinical practice.

The following adverse reactions have been observed in the clinical studies of JYNNEOS that support the EUA. The overall clinical trial program included 22 studies and a total of 7,859 individuals 18 through 80 years of age who received at least 1 dose of JYNNEOS (7,093 smallpox vaccine-naïve and 766 smallpox vaccine-experienced individuals).

# Solicited Adverse Reactions

Solicited Adverse Reactions Following Subcutaneous Administration to Smallpox Vaccine-Naïve Individuals

The safety of JYNNEOS administered subcutaneously in smallpox vaccine-naïve individuals was evaluated in Study 1 [1], a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study conducted in the US in which vaccinia-naïve adults ages 18 to 40 years received either two doses of JYNNEOS (N=3003), or two injections of Tris-Buffered Saline (placebo, N=1002) four weeks apart. Both JYNNEOS and placebo were administered subcutaneously as a dose of 0.5 mL.

In the total study population, the mean age was 28 years; 47.9% of the subjects were men; 77.4% were white/Caucasian, 17.8% black/African American, 1.9% Asian, 0.5% American Indian/Alaska Native, 0.4% Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific, 1.9% other racial groups; and 11.4% of subjects were of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity. The demographic compositions of JYNNEOS and placebo groups were similar.

In Study 1, subjects were monitored for local and systemic adverse reactions using diary cards for an 8-day period starting on the day of each vaccination. The frequencies of solicited local and systemic adverse reactions following any dose of JYNNEOS are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Percentages of Subjects with Solicited Local Injection Site Reactions and Systemic Adverse Reactions within 8 Days Following Any Dose of JYNNEOS in Adults 18 to 40 Years of Age. Study 1 x

Reaction	JYNNEOS <sup>d</sup> N=2943 %	Placebo N=980 %
Local (Injection site)		
Pain	84.9	19.1
Pain, Grade 3 <sup>a</sup>	7.4	1.0
Redness	60.8	17.7
Redness ≥ 100 mm	1.5	0.0
Swelling	51.6	5.6
Swelling ≥ 100 mm	0.8	0.0
Induration	45.4	4.6
Induration ≥ 100 mm	0.3	0.0

Reaction	JYNNEOS <sup>d</sup>	Placebo
	N=2943	N=980
	%	%
Itching	43.1	11.7
Itching, Grade 3 <sup>b</sup>	1.6	0.2
Systemic		
Muscle Pain	42.8	17.6
Muscle Pain, Grade 3 <sup>b</sup>	2.6	0.7
Headache	34.8	25.6
Headache, Grade 3 <sup>b</sup>	2.4	2.1
Fatigue	30.4	20.5
Fatigue, Grade 3 <sup>b</sup>	3.0	1.3
Nausea	17.3	13.1
Nausea, Grade 3 <sup>b</sup>	1.5	1.2
Chills	10.4	5.8
Chills, Grade 3 <sup>b</sup>	1.0	0.3
Fever <sup>c</sup>	1.7	0.9
Fever, Grade ≥ 3 <sup>c</sup>	0.2	0.0

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In Study 1, the majority of solicited local and systemic adverse reactions reported with JYNNEOS had a median duration of 1 to 6 days. In general, there were similar proportions of subjects reporting solicited local or systemic reactions of any severity after Dose 2 of JYNNEOS compared with Dose 1, with the exception of injection site pain, which was more commonly reported following Dose 1 (79.3%) than Dose 2 (69.9%).

# Solicited Adverse Reactions Following Subcutaneous Administration to Persons Previously Vaccinated with a Smallpox Vaccine

Three studies (Study 2, Study 3, and Study 4, [2-4]) conducted in the US and Germany evaluated the safety of JYNNEOS in 409 persons previously vaccinated with a smallpox vaccine who received one or two doses of JYNNEOS, 0.5 mL administered subcutaneously (mean age 39 years, range 20-80 years; 59% women; 98.8% white/Caucasian; 0.7% Asian; 0.5% black/African American). Subjects were monitored for local and systemic adverse reactions using diary cards for an 8-day period starting on the day of each vaccination. Across all three studies, solicited local adverse reactions reported following any dose of JYNNEOS were redness (80.9%), pain (79.5%), induration (70.4%), swelling (67.2%), and itching (32.0%) at the injection site; solicited systemic adverse reactions reported following any dose of JYNNEOS were fatigue (33.5%), headache (27.6%), muscle pain (21.5%), nausea (9.8%), chills (0.7%), and fever (0.5%).

# Solicited Adverse Reactions Following Subcutaneous Administration to HIV-infected Individuals

The safety of JYNNEOS in HIV-infected individuals was evaluated in Study 5 [5], an open label trial conducted in the US that included 351 HIV-infected smallpox vaccine-naïve subjects, 131 HIV-infected subjects who previously received smallpox vaccine, 88 non-HIV-infected smallpox vaccinenaïve subjects and 9 non-HIV-infected subjects who had previously received a smallpox vaccine.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Grade 3 pain defined as spontaneously painful

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Grade 3 itching, muscle pain, headache, fatigue, nausea and chills defined as preventing routine daily activities

<sup>°</sup> Fever defined as oral temperature ≥ 100.4°F (≥ 38°C), Grade ≥ 3 fever defined as ≥ 102.2°F (≥ 39.0°C)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>d</sup> JYNNEOS was administered subcutaneously as a series of two doses (0.5 mL each dose), 4 weeks apart. N=number of subjects

Subjects in this study received 0.5 mL doses of JYNNEOS administered subcutaneously. The racial/ethnic and gender compositions of HIV-infected smallpox vaccine-naïve subjects and those who had previously received smallpox vaccine were similar and overall were 17.0% women; 45.8% white/Caucasian; 0.4% Asian; 33.2% black/African American; 19.0% Hispanic/Latino ethnicity; the HIV-infected smallpox vaccine-naïve group tended to be younger (mean age 37 years) compared to those who had previously received a smallpox vaccine (mean age 45 years). Subjects had CD4 counts  $\geq$  200 and  $\leq$  750 cells/ $\mu$ L at study entry.

Solicited local and systemic adverse reactions were reported at similar or lower frequencies in HIV-infected smallpox vaccine-naïve subjects as compared to those seen in non-HIV-infected smallpox vaccine-naive individuals in this study.

In HIV-infected subjects with previous smallpox vaccine exposure, fever and chills were reported in 1.5% and 8.4% of subjects respectively. Frequencies of other solicited local and general adverse reactions in this population were similar to those reported in Studies 2-4 in non-HIV-infected subjects who had previously received smallpox vaccination.

# Solicited Adverse Reactions Following Subcutaneous Administration to Individuals with Atopic Dermatitis

The safety of JYNNEOS in smallpox vaccine-naïve subjects with currently active or a history of atopic dermatitis (AD) was evaluated in a multicenter, open-label clinical study (Study 6 [6]) conducted in the US and Mexico that included 350 subjects with AD and 282 subjects without AD. Subjects in this study received 0.5 mL doses of JYNNEOS administered subcutaneously. In the overall study the mean age of subjects was 27 years (range 18-42 years), and subjects were 59.0% women, 39.4% white/Caucasian, 10.9% Asian, 9.0% black/African American, 2.2% Other, and 38.4% Hispanic/Latino ethnicity. Demographic compositions were similar between subjects with and without AD. In subjects with AD, solicited local and systemic adverse reactions were reported at similar frequencies as those in subjects without AD in this study, with the exception of redness (61.2% with AD vs. 49.3% without AD), swelling (52.2% with AD vs. 40.8% without AD), chills (15.9% with AD vs. 7.8% without AD) and headache (47.2% with AD vs. 34.8% without AD).

# Adverse Reactions Following Intradermal Administration to Smallpox Vaccine-Naïve Individuals

The safety of JYNNEOS administered intradermally was evaluated in a clinical study (Study 7 [7]) in the US with smallpox vaccine-naïve subjects, sponsored by the National Institutes of Health (NIH), which enrolled 191 subjects randomized to receive two intradermal (ID) doses of JYNNEOS (0.1 mL each) and 167 subjects randomized to receive two subcutaneous (SC) doses of JYNNEOS (0.5 mL each). Study vaccinations were administered 4 weeks apart to all subjects. An approximately equal number of males and females were enrolled into each of the groups. Most subjects were non-Hispanic and white, approximately 10% of the participants characterized their race as black and 4% as Asian.

The frequencies of systemic and local adverse reactions reported in greater than 10% of subjects within 15 days of vaccination are presented in Table 2.

Erythema at the injection site was reported by 81.4% and 99.5% of subjects in the SC and ID groups, respectively. In the SC group this was reported as resolved within 14 days following the second vaccine dose in all subjects, whereas in the ID arm 44% still had erythema at the end of this period. At Day 180, greater than a third of subjects in the ID group continued to have minimal induration or

erythema present on exam. Additionally, a few subjects receiving JYNNEOS on the ID arm developed small nodules or discoloration at the injection site.

Table 2. Adverse reactions reported in >10% of subjects within 15 days following any dose

Reactogenicity event	SC (%) N=166	ID (%) N=190
Feeling Tired	49.7	51.3
Muscle Aches	41.3	30.4
Headache	43.1	41.4
Nausea	21.6	23.0
Change in Appetite	15.0	20.4
Chills	12.6	14.7
Joint Pain	9.0	17.8
Pain at injection site	91.0	65.4
Erythema at injection site	81.4	99.5
Induration at injection site	69.5	99.5
Itchiness	48.5	89.0
Underarm pain	18.0	20.9
Underarm swelling	6.0	10.5

Data were not available for one individual in each of the two groups

# Serious Adverse Events

The integrated analyses of serious adverse events (SAEs) pooled safety data across 22 studies, which included a total of 7,093 smallpox vaccine-naïve subjects and 766 smallpox vaccine-experienced subjects who received at least 1 dose of JYNNEOS and 1,206 smallpox vaccine-naïve subjects who received placebo only. Most subjects received JYNNEOS or placebo subcutaneously. SAEs were monitored from the day of the first study vaccination through at least 6 months after the last study vaccination.

Among the smallpox vaccine-naïve subjects, SAEs were reported for 1.5% of JYNNEOS recipients and 1.1% of placebo recipients. Among the smallpox vaccine-experienced subjects enrolled in studies without a placebo comparator, SAEs were reported for 2.3% of JYNNEOS recipients. Across all studies, a causal relationship to JYNNEOS could not be excluded for 4 SAEs, all non-fatal, which included Crohn's disease, sarcoidosis, extraocular muscle paresis and throat tightness.

# Cardiac Adverse Events of Special Interest

Evaluation of cardiac adverse events of special interest (AESIs) included any cardiac signs or symptoms, ECG changes determined to be clinically significant, or troponin-I elevated above 2 times the upper limit of normal. In the 22 studies, subjects were monitored for cardiac-related signs or symptoms through at least 6 months after the last vaccination.

The numbers of JYNNEOS and placebo recipients, respectively, with troponin-I data were: baseline level (6,376 and 1,203); level two weeks after first dose (6,279 and 1,166); level two weeks after second dose (1,683 and 193); unscheduled visit, including for clinical evaluation of suspected cardiac adverse events (500 and 60).

Cardiac AESIs were reported to occur in 1.3% (95/7,093) of JYNNEOS recipients and 0.2% (3/1,206) of placebo recipients who were smallpox vaccine-naïve. Cardiac AESIs were reported to occur in 2.1% (16/766) of JYNNEOS recipients who were smallpox vaccine-experienced. The higher proportion of JYNNEOS recipients who experienced cardiac AESIs was driven by 28 cases of asymptomatic post-vaccination elevation of troponin-I in two studies: Study 5, which enrolled 482 HIV-infected subjects and 97 healthy subjects, and Study 6, which enrolled 350 subjects with atopic dermatitis and 282 healthy subjects. An additional 127 cases of asymptomatic post-vaccination elevation of troponin-I above the upper limit of normal but not above 2 times the upper limit of normal were documented in JYNNEOS recipients throughout the clinical development program, 124 of which occurred in Study 5 and Study 6. Proportions of subjects with troponin-I elevations were similar between healthy and HIV-infected subjects in Study 5 and between healthy and atopic dermatitis subjects in Study 6. A different troponin assay was used in these two studies compared to the other studies, and these two studies had no placebo controls. The clinical significance of these asymptomatic post-vaccination elevations of troponin-I is unknown.

Among the cardiac AESIs reported, 6 cases (0.08%) were considered to be causally related to JYNNEOS vaccination and included tachycardia, electrocardiogram T wave inversion, electrocardiogram abnormal, electrocardiogram ST segment elevation, electrocardiogram T wave abnormal, and palpitations.

None of the cardiac AESIs considered causally related to study vaccination were considered serious.

# 6.2 Postmarketing Experience

The following adverse reactions have been identified during postmarketing use of JYNNEOS. Because these reactions 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.

Cardiac Disorders: myocarditis, pericarditis

Immune System Disorders: hypersensitivity reactions, including angioedema, rash, and urticaria

Nervous System Disorders: dizziness, syncope, facial paralysis (Bell's palsy)

General disorders and administration site conditions: injection site warmth, injection site vesicles

#### 6.3 Required Reporting for Adverse Events and Vaccine Administration Errors

The vaccination provider is responsible for MANDATORY reporting of the following listed events following JYNNEOS to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS):

- Vaccine administration errors whether or not associated with an adverse event
- Serious adverse events\* (irrespective of attribution to vaccination)
- Cases of cardiac events including myocarditis and pericarditis
- Cases of thromboembolic events and neurovascular events

# \*Serious adverse events are defined as:

- Death
- A life-threatening adverse event
- Inpatient hospitalization or prolongation of existing hospitalization
- A persistent or significant incapacity or substantial disruption of the ability to conduct normal life functions

- A congenital anomaly/birth defect
- An important medical event that based on appropriate medical judgement may jeopardize the individual and may require medical or surgical intervention to prevent one of the outcomes listed above

# <u>Instructions for Reporting to VAERS</u>

The vaccination provider should complete and submit a VAERS form to FDA using one of the following methods:

- Complete and submit the report online: https://vaers.hhs.gov/reportevent.html, or
- If you are unable to submit this form electronically, you may fax it to VAERS at 1-877-721-0366. If you need additional help submitting a report you may call the VAERS toll-free information line at 1-800-822-7967 or send an email to info@vaers.org.

IMPORTANT: When reporting adverse events or vaccine administration errors to VAERS, please complete the entire form with detailed information. It is important that the information reported to FDA be as detailed and complete as possible. Information to include:

- Patient demographics (e.g., patient name, date of birth)
- Pertinent medical history
- Pertinent details regarding admission and course of illness
- Concomitant medications
- Timing of adverse event(s) in relationship to administration of JYNNEOS
- Pertinent laboratory information
- Outcome of the event and any additional follow-up information if it is available at the time of the VAERS report. Subsequent reporting of follow-up information should be completed if additional details become available.

The following steps are highlighted to provide the necessary information for safety tracking:

- 1. In Box 17, provide information on JYNNEOS and any other vaccines administered on the same day; and in Box 22, provide information on any other vaccines received within one month prior.
- 2. In Box 18, description of the event:
  - a. Write "JYNNEOS EUA" as the first line.
  - b. Provide a detailed report of vaccine administration error and/or adverse event. It is important to provide detailed information regarding the patient and adverse event/medication error for ongoing safety evaluation of this unapproved vaccine. Please see information to include listed above.
- 3. Contact information:
  - a. In Box 13, provide the name and contact information of the prescribing healthcare provider or institutional designee who is responsible for the report.
  - b. In Box 14, provide the name and contact information of the best doctor/healthcare professional to contact about the adverse event.
  - c. In Box 15, provide the address of the facility where vaccine was given (NOT the healthcare provider's office address).

#### Other Reporting Instructions

Vaccination providers may report to VAERS other adverse events that are not required to be reported using the contact information above.

To the extent feasible, report adverse events to Bavarian Nordic toll-free at 1-844-4BAVARIAN

#### **8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS**

# 8.1 Pregnancy

# Risk Summary

All pregnancies have a risk of birth defect, loss, or other adverse outcomes. In the US general population, the estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage in clinically recognized pregnancies is 2% to 4% and 15% to 20%, respectively. Available human data on JYNNEOS administered to pregnant women are insufficient to inform vaccine-associated risks in pregnancy.

The effect of JYNNEOS on embryo-fetal and post-natal development was evaluated in four developmental toxicity studies conducted in female rats and rabbits. In two studies, rats were administered a single human dose of JYNNEOS (0.5 mL) once prior to mating and on one or two occasions during gestation. In the third study, rats were administered a single human dose of JYNNEOS (0.5 mL) on two occasions during gestation. In the fourth study, rabbits were administered a single human dose of JYNNEOS (0.5 mL) once prior to mating and on two occasions during gestation. These animal studies revealed no evidence of harm to the fetus [see Data].

# <u>Data</u>

#### Animal Data

Developmental toxicity studies were conducted in female rats and rabbits. In one study, female rabbits were administered a single human dose of JYNNEOS (0.5 mL) by the subcutaneous route on three occasions: prior to mating, and on gestation days 0 and 14. Three studies were conducted in female rats administered a single human dose of JYNNEOS (0.5 mL) by the subcutaneous route on two or three occasions: prior to mating, and on gestation days 0 and 14; or prior to mating, and on gestation day 0; or on gestation days 0 and 6. No vaccine-related fetal malformations or variations and adverse effects on female fertility or pre-weaning development were reported in these studies.

#### 8.2 Lactation

# Risk Summary

It is not known whether JYNNEOS is excreted in human milk. Data are not available to assess the effects of JYNNEOS in the breastfed infant or on milk production/excretion.

The development and health benefits of breastfeeding should be considered along with the mother's clinical need for JYNNEOS and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed child from JYNNEOS or from the underlying maternal condition. For preventive vaccines, the underlying condition is susceptibility to disease prevented by the vaccine.

# 8.4 Pediatric Use

The safety and effectiveness of JYNNEOS have not been assessed in individuals less than 18 years of age. The FDA has granted an EUA for the emergency use of JYNNEOS for active immunization by subcutaneous injection for prevention of mpox disease in individuals less than 18 years of age

determined to be at high risk for mpox infection. This authorization is based on safety and effectiveness data from clinical trials in adults and efficacy data from animal challenge studies and historical data with use of live vaccinia virus smallpox vaccine in pediatric populations.

#### 8.5 Geriatric Use

Forty-two smallpox vaccine-experienced adults 65 to 80 years of age received at least one dose of JYNNEOS (Study 4).

Clinical studies of JYNNEOS did not include sufficient numbers of subjects aged 65 and over to determine whether they respond differently from younger subjects.

#### 11 DESCRIPTION

When thawed, JYNNEOS (Smallpox and Mpox Vaccine, Live, Non-replicating) is a milky, light yellow to pale white colored suspension for subcutaneous injection.

JYNNEOS is a live vaccine produced from the strain Modified Vaccinia Ankara-Bavarian Nordic (MVA-BN), an attenuated, non-replicating orthopoxvirus. MVA-BN is grown in primary Chicken Embryo Fibroblast (CEF) cells suspended in a serum-free medium containing no material of direct animal origin, harvested from the CEF cells, purified and concentrated by several Tangential Flow Filtration (TFF) steps including benzonase digestion. Each 0.5 mL dose for subcutaneous administration is formulated to contain 0.5 x  $10^8$  to 3.95 x  $10^8$  infectious units of MVA-BN live virus in 10 mM Tris (tromethamine), 140 mM sodium chloride at pH 7.7. Each 0.5 mL dose may contain residual amounts of host-cell DNA ( $\leq$  20 mcg), protein ( $\leq$  500 mcg), benzonase ( $\leq$  0.0025 mcg), gentamicin ( $\leq$  0.400 mcg) and ciprofloxacin ( $\leq$  0.005 mcg). Each 0.1 mL dose for intradermal administration contains one-fifth of the ingredient content of a 0.5 mL dose.

JYNNEOS is a sterile vaccine formulated without preservatives. The vial stoppers are not made with natural rubber latex.

#### 12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

#### 12.1 Mechanism of Action

JYNNEOS is an attenuated, live, non-replicating smallpox and mpox vaccine that elicits humoral and cellular immune responses to orthopoxviruses. Vaccinia neutralizing antibody responses in humans were evaluated to establish the effectiveness of JYNNEOS for prevention of smallpox and mpox.

#### 13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

# 13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

JYNNEOS has not been evaluated for carcinogenic or mutagenic potential, or for impairment of male fertility in animals. Developmental toxicity studies conducted in rats and rabbits vaccinated with JYNNEOS revealed no evidence of impaired female fertility [see Use in Specific Populations (8.1)].

# 13.2 Animal Toxicology and/or Pharmacology

The efficacy of JYNNEOS to protect cynomolgus macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*) against a mpox virus challenge was evaluated in several studies. Animals were administered Tris-Buffered Saline (placebo) or JYNNEOS (1 x  $10^8$  TCID<sub>50</sub>) sub-cutaneously on day 0 and day 28. On day 63, animals were challenged with mpox virus delivered by aerosol (3 x  $10^5$  pfu), intravenous (5 x  $10^7$  pfu) or intratracheal (5 x  $10^6$  pfu) route. Across all studies, 80-100% of JYNNEOS-vaccinated animals survived compared to 0-40% of control animals.

#### 14 CLINICAL STUDIES

#### 14.1 Vaccine Effectiveness

Vaccine effectiveness against mpox was inferred from the immunogenicity of JYNNEOS in clinical studies and from efficacy data from animal challenge studies. [see Nonclinical Toxicology (13.2)]

# 14.2 Immunogenicity

Immunogenicity Following Subcutaneous Administration to Smallpox Vaccine-Naïve Individuals

Study 8 [8] was a randomized, open-label study conducted at US military facilities in South Korea to compare the immunogenicity of JYNNEOS to ACAM2000 in healthy smallpox vaccine-naïve adults 18 through 42 years of age. Subjects were randomized to receive either two doses of JYNNEOS (N=220) administered subcutaneously 4 weeks apart or one dose of ACAM2000 (N=213) administered percutaneously. In the total study population, the mean age was 24 years and 23 years in subjects receiving JYNNEOS and ACAM2000, respectively; 82.3% and 86.4% of the subjects were men; 57.3% and 63.8% were white/Caucasian, 21.8% and 18.8% black/African American, 6.4% and 5.6% Asian, 3.6% and 2.8% American Indian/Alaska Native, 2.3% and 1.4% Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific, 8.6% and 7.5% other racial groups, and 24.5% and 18.8% of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity (JYNNEOS and ACAM2000, respectively).

The primary immunogenicity endpoint was geometric mean titer (GMT) of vaccinia neutralizing antibodies assessed by PRNT at "peak visits" defined as two weeks after the second dose of JYNNEOS and four weeks after the single dose of ACAM2000. Analyses of antibody responses were performed in the per-protocol immunogenicity (PPI) population, consisting of individuals who received all vaccinations and completed all visits up until the peak visit without major protocol violations pertaining to immunogenicity assessments. Table 3 presents the pre-vaccination and "peak visit" PRNT GMTs from Study 8.

Table 3: Comparison of Vaccinia-Neutralizing Antibody Responses Following Vaccination with JYNNEOS or ACAM2000 in Healthy Smallpox Vaccine-Naïve Adults 18 through

42 Years of Age, Study 8x, Per Protocol Set for Immunogenicity

Time Point	JYNNEOS <sup>a</sup> (N=185) GMT <sup>b</sup> [95% CI]	ACAM2000 <sup>a</sup> (N=186) GMT <sup>b</sup> [95% CI]
Pre-Vaccination	10.1 [9.9, 10.2]	10.0 [10.0, 10.0]
Post-Vaccination "Peak Visit" <sup>y</sup>	152.8° [133.3, 175.0]	84.4° [73.4, 97.0]

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- Per Protocol Set for Immunogenicity included subjects who received all vaccinations, completed all visits up until the specified "peak visits" (two weeks after the second dose of JYNNEOS or 4 weeks after the single dose of ACAM2000) without major protocol violations pertaining to immunogenicity assessments.
- <sup>a</sup> JYNNEOS was administered subcutaneously as a series of two doses (0.5 mL each dose), 4 weeks apart, and ACAM2000 was administered percutaneously as a single dose.
- <sup>b</sup> GMT of vaccinia-neutralizing antibody titers assessed by plaque reduction neutralization test (PRNT) using the Western Reserve vaccinia strain. Values below the assay lower limit of quantitation (LLOQ) of 20 were imputed to a titer of 10; the proportions of subjects with pre-vaccination titers less than the assay lower limit of detection were 98.9% among subjects randomized to JYNNEOS and 97.8% among subjects randomized to ACAM2000, respectively.
- <sup>c</sup> Non-inferiority of the "peak visit" PRNT GMT for JYNNEOS compared to ACAM2000 was demonstrated as the lower bound of the 1-sided 97.5% CI for the GMT ratio (JYNNEOS/ACAM2000) was > 0.5.
- N: Number of subjects in the specified treatment group; GMT: Geometric Mean Titer; 95% CI: 95% confidence interval, lower limit and upper limit.

PRNT GMTs were also evaluated at pre-specified time points post-vaccination and prior to the "peak visits". The PRNT GMTs at two and four weeks after the first dose of JYNNEOS (prior to the second dose), were 23.4 (95% CI: 20.5, 26.7) and 23.5 (95% CI: 20.6, 26.9), respectively. The PRNT GMT at two weeks after the single dose of ACAM2000 was 23.7 (95% CI: 20.9, 26.8).

# Immunogenicity Following Intradermal Administration to Smallpox Vaccine-Naïve Individuals

In a clinical trial (Study 7 [7]) conducted in the US with smallpox vaccine-naïve subjects and sponsored by the National Institutes of Health (NIH), 191 subjects were randomized to receive two intradermal doses of JYNNEOS (0.1 mL each), and 167 subjects were randomized to receive two subcutaneous doses of JYNNEOS (0.5 mL each). Study vaccinations were administered 4 weeks apart to all subjects. An approximately equal number of males and females were enrolled into each of the arms. Most subjects were non-Hispanic and white, approximately 10% of participants characterized their race as black and 4% as Asian.

Following vaccination with JYNNEOS administered subcutaneously and intradermally immunogenicity was evaluated using 4 different assays. Plaque reduction neutralizing antibody titers (PRNT) were obtained using assays performed at St. Louis University (SLU) and Bavarian-Nordic (BN), and enyzme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) values were obtained from assays conducted at SLU and BN. The development of the immune response to JYNNEOS over time following subcutaneous and intradermal administration was nearly identical, and the log<sub>2</sub> transformed peak titers obtained following intradermal administration were non-inferior to those obtained following subcutaneous administration (Table 4).

# Table 4. Comparison of log<sub>2</sub> transformed peak titers following SC and ID vaccine administration

Assay	SC peak titer	ID peak titer	<u>Difference</u>	97.5% CI
SLU PRNT	8.37	8.36	0.005	0.43, 0.44
BN PRNT	5.63	5.90	-0.27	-0.77, 0.23
SLU ELISA	9.66	9.52	0.14	-0.21, 0.49
BN ELISA	9.59	9.57	0.02	-0.31, 0.35

CI, confidence interval

#### 15 REFERENCES

1. Study 1: NCT01144637

2. Study 2: NCT00316524

3. Study 3: NCT00686582

4. Study 4: NCT00857493

5. Study 5: NCT00316589

6. Study 6: NCT00316602

7. Study 7: NCT00914732

8. Study 8: NCT01913353

#### 16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

# 16.1 How Supplied

Package of 10 single-dose vials

(Package NDC number: 50632-001-03; Vial NDC number: 50632-001-01) (Package NDC number: 50632-023-02; Vial NDC number: 50632-023-04)

Package of 20 single-dose vials

(Package NDC number: 50632-001-02; Vial NDC number: 50632-001-01) (Package NDC number: 50632-022-02; Vial NDC number: 50632-022-04)

# 16.2 Storage Conditions

Keep frozen at -25°C to -15°C (-13°F to +5°F).

Store in the original package to protect from light.

Do not re-freeze a vial once it has been thawed.

Once thawed, the vaccine may be kept at +2°C to +8°C (+36°F to +46°F) for up to 4 weeks. Certain lots may be kept at +2°C to +8°C (+36°F to +46°F) for up to 8 weeks<sup>2</sup>.

After first puncture vial can be stored at +2°C to +8°C (+36°F to +46°F) for up to 8 hours.

Do not use the vaccine after the expiration date shown on the vial label.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Only certain lots may be held at +2°C to +8°C for up to 8 weeks. To confirm that a given lot may be held at +2°C to +8°C for up to 8 weeks, please verify that the lot is listed on this web page: <a href="https://www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/mcm-legal-regulatory-and-policy-framework/expiration-dating-extension#mpoxvaccine">https://www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/mcm-legal-regulatory-and-policy-framework/expiration-dating-extension#mpoxvaccine</a>. If the lot number is not identified as being eligible for the 8 week hold time on this page, then the vaccine may only be kept at +2°C to +8°C (+36°F to +46°F) for up to 4 weeks.

#### 17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

As a healthcare practitioner, you must communicate to the patient and/or caregiver information consistent with the "FACT SHEET FOR RECIPIENTS AND CAREGIVERS" and provide them with a copy of this Fact Sheet prior to administration of JYNNEOS.

Advise vaccine recipient to report any adverse events to their healthcare provider or to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System at 1-800-822-7967 and www.vaers.hhs.gov.

This product's labeling may have been updated

This Full EUA Fact Sheet may have been updated. For the most recent Full EUA Fact Sheet, please see <a href="https://www.fda.gov/media/160774/download">https://www.fda.gov/media/160774/download</a>.

Manufactured by: Bavarian Nordic A/S Hejreskovvej 10a DK-3490 Kvistgaard Denmark

Revised: December 2024

進行疫苗接種的醫療專業人員專用之使用說明書: JYNNEOS(天花與 M 痘疫苗,活性病毒製成,非複製型)美國緊急使用授權,用於預防天花或 M 痘感染高風險群體的感染(中文說明)

#### 緊急使用授權 (EUA) 之重點

此處列出之 EUA 重點·未完全包括根據 EUA 使用 JYNNEOS 時 所需之所有資訊·請務必參考供給 JYNNEOS 接種的醫療專業人員 專用之完整使用說明書。

皮下注射及皮內注射用 JYNNEOS (天花與 M 痘疫苗·活性病毒製成·非複製型)懸浮液

EUA 原始授權日期: 2022 年 8 月 EUA 最新授權日期: 2024 年 12 月

#### 折期主要變更

警告與注意事項 (5.2) 2023 年 10 月更新

#### 緊急使用授權

美國食品藥物管理局(FDA)已針對在下列情況·發布緊急使用 JYNNEOS 之緊急使用授權(EUA):

- 針對 未滿 18 歲被認定為感染 M 痘的高風險群體‧透過皮下 注射的方式進行預防 M 痘感染之主動免疫;
- 針對 18 歲以上被認定為感染 M 痘的高風險群體,透過皮內 注射的方式進行預防 M 痘感染之主動免疫。(1)

JYNNEOS 尚未獲得上列用途的核准。

有關緊急使用 JYNNEOS 的理由、相關替代品的資訊和有關 M 痘的其他資訊,請參照醫療專業人員專用之完整使用說明書。

#### 用法及用量

未滿 18 歲的兒童青少年:

- 限用於皮下注射。
- 接種兩劑(每劑 0.5 mL),每劑間隔 4 週。(2.1、2.2)

18 歲以上的青少年及成人:

- 限用於皮內注射。
- 接種兩劑(每劑 0.1 mL),每劑間隔 4 週。(2.1、2.2)

#### 劑型與含量

注射用懸浮液。每個小瓶 (vial) 含單劑量 (0.5 mL)·用於未滿 18 歲兒童青少年的皮下注射;或含最多 5 劑(每劑 0.1 mL)·用於 18 歲以上青少年及成人的皮內注射。(3)

#### 禁忌症

根據 JYNNEOS 所被授權 EUA 中可取得的有限資料 $\cdot$ 沒有發現相關的禁忌症 $\cdot$ (4)

#### 不良反應

- 在未曾接種過天花疫苗的健康成人中,皮下注射 JYNNEOS 後,最常見(>10%)的注射部位設定記錄不良反應(solicited injection site reactions)為疼痛(84.9%)、發紅(60.8%)、腫脹(51.6%)、硬塊(45.4%)和搔癢(43.1%);最常見的全身不良反應為肌肉疼痛(42.8%)、頭痛(34.8%)、疲勞(30.4%)、噁心(17.3%)和發冷(10.4%)。(6.1)
- 在先前接種過天花疫苗的健康成人中,皮下注射 JYNNEOS 後,最常見(> 10%)的注射部位設定記錄不良反應為發紅(80.9%)、疼痛(79.5%)、硬塊(70.4%)、腫脹(67.2%)和搔癢(32.0%);最常見的全身不良反應為疲勞(33.5%)、頭痛(27.6%)和肌肉疼痛(21.5%)。(6.1)
- 在感染 HIV 的成人和患有異位性皮膚炎的成人中,經皮下注射後,出現局部或全身不良反應的頻率與在健康成人中觀察到的頻率大致相似。(6.1)
- 在未曾接種過天花疫苗的健康成人中,皮內注射 JYNNEOS後,最常見(>10%)的不良反應為注射部位紅斑(99.5%)、注射部位硬塊(99.5%)、搔癢(89.0%)、注射部位疼痛(65.4%)、感覺疲倦(51.3%)、頭痛(41.4%)、肌肉酸痛(30.4%)、噁心(23.0%)、腋下疼痛(20.9%)、食慾改變(20.4%)、關節痛(17.8%)、發冷(14.7%)和腋下腫脹(10.5%)。(6.1)

此疫苗為專案核准輸入藥品,非經一般核准(regular approval)程序。此疫苗應進行後續監測,以迅速掌握新的安全性資訊。專業醫護人員應依據「M 痘疫苗 JYNNEOS®使用及管理方案」規定,通報任何疑似不良反應,如有批次/批號亦請一併提供。

參照接種者和照顧者之使用說明書

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\*此處未列出因 EUA 而未使用之章節或小節。

#### 醫療專業人員專用之完整使用說明書

#### 1.緊急使用授權

美國食品藥物管理局(FDA)已針對在下列情況·緊急使用 JYNNEOS 發布緊急使用授權(EUA):

- ●針對未滿 18 歲被認定為感染 M 痘的高風險群體‧透過皮下注射的方式進行預防 M 痘感染之主動免疫;
- ●針對 18 歲以上被認定為感染 M 痘的高風險群體,透過皮內注射的方式進行預防 M 痘感染之主動免疫。

JYNNEOS 尚未獲得上列用途的核准。

#### 在 M 痘的公共衛生緊急事件期間,緊急使用 JYNNEOS 的理由

在 3-17 天的潛伏期後,感染 M 痘病毒的人會出現病灶疼痛的情形,並依序經歷平面紅疹、丘狀紅疹、水泡和膿皰的階段,最後結痂並脫皮。病灶可能發生在身體的任何部位,可能僅出現於一個部位,也可能分散在許多部位。病人不一定會出現發病初期的症狀(例如:發冷、淋巴結腫大、全身不適、肌痛或頭痛); 呼吸道的症狀亦可能會出現(例如:喉嚨痛、鼻塞或咳嗽)。M 痘的臨床表現通常會較天花來得輕微,卻可能會致命,特別是在未接受抗病毒治療且免疫功能嚴重低下的人中。在當前的 M 痘爆發期間,M 痘的病例和接觸擴及到的年齡層相當廣泛,包括嬰兒及兒童。

美國衛生及公共服務部部長於 2022 年 8 月 9 日宣布:

- ●由於發生與 M 痘相關的公共衛生緊急事件·或極可能會發生與 M 痘病毒相關的公共衛生緊急事件·(極可能) 會影響國家安全或旅外美國公民的健康和安全;
- ●基於此理由,在現有的情況下緊急授權使用疫苗是合理的。

EUA 是 FDA 在特定的情況下(包括但不限於·當美國衛生及公共服務部部長宣布發生的公共衛生緊急事件、或極可能會發生的公共衛生緊急事件,會影響到國家安全或旅外美國公民的健康和安全,且涉及到生物病原或由該病原引起的疾病或病況)·授權在美國緊急使用尚未經核准的產品、或已經過核准的產品(即藥品、生物製劑或醫療器材)用於尚未核准的用途。發布 EUA 的標準包括:

- ●該生物病原可能會導致嚴重或危及生命的疾病或病況;
- ●基於現行所有的科學證據(如果可能·包括來自充分且有良好對照的臨床試驗資料)·有理由相信:
  - 該產品可能可以有效診斷、治療或預防嚴重、或危及生命的疾病或病況;
  - 將生物病原可能造成的重大威脅納入考量時,該產品的已知和潛在益處-使用於診斷、預防或治療此類 疾病或病況時-超過產品的已知和潛在風險;
- ●沒有合適、經過核准、可取得的替代產品,可用於診斷、預防或治療此一嚴重或危及生命的疾病或病況。

# 有關 EUA 授權使用的替代產品資訊

JYNNEOS 被核准用於 18 歲以上被認定為感染天花或 M 痘的高風險成年人,以預防天花或 M 痘感染。針對 18 歲以上成人, JYNNEOS 核准使用的劑量方案為 2 劑(每劑 0.5 mL),以皮下注射的方式施打,2 劑間隔 4 週。 ACAM2000 (天花與 M 痘疫苗,活性病毒製成)已經 FDA 核准用於預防高風險族群的 M 痘感染,然而,接種 ACAM2000 疫苗後可能會出現嚴重併發症,增加某些特定病況個案產生併發症的風險。

有關 JYNNEOS 用於預防 M 痘的臨床研究資訊,請參照 www.clinicaltrials.gov。

#### 2 用法及用量

未滿 18 歲的兒童及青少年:以皮下注射。 18 歲以上的青少年及成人:以皮內注射。

#### 2.1 劑量與給藥時機

未滿 18 歲的兒童及青少年:接種兩劑(每劑 0.5 mL)·每劑間隔 4 週。 18 歲以上的青少年及成人:接種兩劑(每劑 0.1 mL)·每劑間隔 4 週。

#### 2.2 製備與接種

使用前請將疫苗解凍至室溫。解凍後,疫苗可存放於  $+2^{\circ}$ C ~  $+8^{\circ}$ C ( $+36^{\circ}$ F ~  $+46^{\circ}$ F)的環境下 4 週,部分批號的疫苗可存放於  $+2^{\circ}$ C 至  $+8^{\circ}$ C ( $+36^{\circ}$ F 至  $+46^{\circ}$ F)的環境中達 8 週。請勿重新冷凍。

解凍後,JYNNEOS 為乳白色、淡黃色或淡白色外觀之懸浮液。

在溶液及容器允許的情況下,非消化道給藥的藥品在使用前,應目視檢查是否出現懸浮顆粒或變色的情形。若出現任一種情形,請勿使用該疫苗。

使用前請先搖瓶身 30 秒以上,並以一次性的消毒棉棒清潔小瓶塞。

#### 對於 未滿 18 歲的兒童及青少年以皮下注射進行接種

抽取 0.5 mL 的劑量至無菌注射器中進行注射。以皮下注射的方式進行 JYNNEOS 的接種·對於 1 歲以下的嬰兒·建議接種於大腿前外側部位;對於 1 至 17 歲的兒童及青少年·建議接種於上臂(三角肌)部位。

#### 對於 18 歲以上的青少年及成人以皮內注射進行接種

抽取 0.1 mL 的劑量至無菌注射器中進行注射。以低殘留(low dead volume)的注射器和/或針頭、從單一小瓶(vial)中抽取 5 劑(每劑 0.1 mL)進行皮內注射。若使用標準注射器和針頭,可能無法從單一小瓶中抽滿 5 劑。無論注射器和針頭的類型為何:

- ●每劑必須含有 0.1 mL 的疫苗。
- ●若小瓶中剩餘的疫苗量不足全劑量 (0.1 mL), 請將小瓶及其剩餘的疫苗丟棄。
- 請勿將多個小瓶中剩餘的疫苗混合使用。
- ●在刺穿小瓶抽取劑量後,若沒有全部用完,應將其存放在 +2°C 至 +8°C(+36°F 至 +46°F)的環境下, 並在第一次刺穿使用後的 8 小時內將之丟棄。

JYNNEOS 應以皮內注射的方式進行接種,建議接種於前臂的掌側(內側)。

# 3 劑型與含量

JYNNEOS 為注射用懸浮液。每次皮下注射的劑量為 0.5 mL。每次皮內注射的劑量為 0.1 mL。

#### 4 禁忌症

根據 JYNNEOS 所被授權 EUA 中可取得的有限資料,沒有發現相關的禁忌症。

#### 5 警語與注意事項

#### 5.1 嚴重過敏反應

針對使用 JYNNEOS 可能引起的過敏反應·應預備好相對應的治療。之前曾因使用 JYNNEOS 或接觸 JYNNEOS 成分·而引起嚴重過敏反應的人·在接種 JYNNEOS 後發生嚴重過敏反應的可能性較高。在嚴重過敏反應及天花或 M 痘所引起疾病的風險之間·應審慎權衡。

#### 5.2 量厥

報告指出接種 JYNNEOS 疫苗後會出現暈厥(暈倒)症狀。應制定適當程序以避免暈厥而受傷。

#### 5.3 免疫功能改變

免疫功能低下(包括接受免疫抑制劑治療)的人,對 JYNNEOS 的免疫反應可能會降低。

#### 5.4 疫苗療效之限制

接種 JYNNEOS 不代表所有接種者都可以得到保護。

# 6 不良反應

#### 6.1 臨床試驗結果

由於臨床試驗進行的條件差異極大,因此在疫苗臨床試驗中觀察到的不良反應發生率,無法與另一種疫苗的臨床試驗直接進行比較,且與觀察到的實際發生率也可能不會一致。

在支持 EUA 的 JYNNEOS 臨床研究中·曾觀察到下列不良反應。整個臨床試驗計畫包括了 22 項研究以及總共 7,859 名 (年齡介於 18 至 80 歳之間)接受過 1 劑以上 JYNNEOS 的人 (7,093 名未曾接種過天花疫苗和 766 名接種過天花疫苗的人)。

# 設定記錄不良反應

# 未曾接種過天花疫苗者在以皮下注射進行接種後,出現的設定記錄不良反應

研究 1 [1] 評估了在未曾接種過天花疫苗的人中·JYNNEOS 以皮下注進行接種時的安全性·該研究進行的地點位於美國·為一項隨機、雙盲、以安慰劑作為對照組的研究·這些 18 至 40 歲、未曾接種過天花疫苗的成人會接受兩劑 JYNNEOS(N=3003)或 兩次 Tris 緩衝鹽水溶液(安慰劑·N=1002)的注射·兩劑注射間隔為 4 週。JYNNEOS 和安慰劑均以 0.5 mL 劑量皮下注射的方式接種。

整個研究族群的平均年齡為 28 歲;47.9% 的受試者為男性;77.4% 為白人/高加索人、17.8% 為黑人/非裔美國人、1.9% 為亞洲人、0.5% 為美洲印第安人/阿拉斯加原住民、0.4% 為夏威夷/其他太平洋地區的原住民、1.9% 為其他種族群體;11.4% 的受試者為西班牙裔/拉丁裔。注射 JYNNEOS 組和安慰劑組的人口結構相似。

在研究 1 中,受試者在每次疫苗接種後 8 天的期間內,會使用藥物日誌 (diary cards) 監測局部或全身性不良 反應。表 1 列出在使用 JYNNEOS (任何劑量)後,出現局部或全身性設定記錄不良反應的頻率。

表 1:在研究 1 × 中·18 至 40 歲成人在接種 JYNNEOS (任何劑量)後 8 天的期間內· 出現注射部位(局部)或全身性設定記錄不良反應之百分比

不良反應	JYNNEOS <sup>d</sup>	安慰劑
	N=2943	N=980
	%	%
局部 (注射部位)		
疼痛	84.9	19.1
疼痛·三級。	7.4	1.0
發紅	60.8	17.7
發紅 ≥100 mm	1.5	0.0
腫脹	51.6	5.6
腫脹 ≥ 100 mm	0.8	0.0
硬塊	45.4	4.6
硬塊 ≥100 mm	0.3	0.0
搔癢	43.1	11.7
搔癢,三級 b	1.6	0.2
全身性		
肌肉疼痛	42.8	17.6
肌肉疼痛·三級 b	2.6	0.7

不良反應	JYNNEOS <sup>d</sup>	安慰劑
	N=2943	N=980
	%	%
頭痛	34.8	25.6
頭痛,三級 b	2.4	2.1
疲勞	30.4	20.5
疲勞・三級 b	3.0	1.3
噁心	17.3	13.1
噁心,三級 b	1.5	1.2
發冷	10.4	5.8
發冷,三級 b	1.0	0.3
發燒 <sup>c</sup>	1.7	0.9
發燒・≥ 三級 °	0.2	0.0

# <sup>X</sup> NCT01144637

- a 三級疼痛的定義為自發性疼痛
- b 三級搔癢、肌肉疼痛、頭痛、疲勞、噁心和發冷的定義為妨礙到日常活動
- <sup>c</sup> 發燒的定義為口腔溫度 ≥ 100.4°F(≥ 38°C),≥ 三級發燒的定義為 ≥ 102.2°F(≥ 39.0°C)
- d JYNNEOS 組為以皮下注射接種兩劑 (每劑 0.5 mL),兩劑間隔 4 週的方式進行。 N = 受試者人數

在研究 1 中·接種 JYNNEOS 後·大部分通報的局部或全身性設定記錄不良反應持續時間中位數為 1 至 6 天。整體而言·在受試者通報的局部或全身性設定記錄不良反應中·比較接種第 1 劑 JYNNEOS 和第 2 劑後·各種不同嚴重程度的不良反應比例相似。當中的例外為注射部位的疼痛·接種第 1 劑後通報的比例(79.3%)高於接種第 2 劑後(69.9%)。

#### 先前曾接種過天花疫苗者在以皮下注射進行接種後,出現的設定記錄不良反應

在美國和德國進行的三項研究(研究 2、研究 3 和研究 4·[2-4])評估了· 409 名先前曾接種過天花疫苗並以皮下注射的方式接種一劑或兩劑 0.5 mL JYNNEOS 的人(平均年齡為 39 歲·範圍 20-80 歲;59% 為女性;98.8% 為白人/高加索人;0.7% 為亞洲人;0.5% 為黑人/非裔美國人)·接種 JYNNEOS 的安全性。受試者在每次疫苗接種後 8 天的期間內·會使用藥物日誌監測局部或全身性不良反應。在這三項研究中·接種 JYNNEOS (任何劑量)後·通報注射部位出現的局部設定記錄不良反應為發紅(80.9%)、疼痛(79.5%)、硬塊(70.4%)、腫脹(67.2%)和搔癢(32.0%);在接種 JYNNEOS(任何劑量)後·通報出現的全身性設定記錄不良反應為疲勞(33.5%)、頭痛(27.6%)、肌肉疼痛(21.5%)、噁心(9.8%)、發冷(0.7%)和 發燒(0.5%)。

#### 感染 HIV 者在以皮下注射進行接種後,出現的設定記錄不良反應

研究 5 評估感染 HIV 者接種 JYNNEOS 的安全性 [5],該研究進行的地點位於美國,為一項開放性試驗研究

(Open-label trial) · 當中納入了 351 名感染 HIV 但未曾接種過天花疫苗的受試者、131 名感染 HIV 且先前曾經接種過天花疫苗的受試者、88 未曾感染 HIV 且未曾接種過天花疫苗的受試者、和 9 名未曾感染 HIV 但先前曾經接種過天花疫苗的受試者。本研究的受試者以皮下注射的方式,接受 JYNNEOS 0.5 mL 劑量的接種。在感染 HIV 但未曾接種過天花疫苗的受試者和先前曾接種過天花疫苗的受試者之間,其種族/族裔與性別的人口結構相似,整體而言,17.0% 為女性;45.8% 為白人/高加索人;0.4% 為亞洲人;33.2% 為黑人/非裔美國人;19.0% 為西班牙裔/拉丁裔;與感染 HIV 且先前曾經接種過天花疫苗的那一組(平均年齡為 45 歲)相比,未曾接種過天花疫苗的那一組顯得較為年輕(平均年齡為 37 歲)。在研究開始時,受試者的 CD4 淋巴球數目皆介於 200~750 個細胞/μL 間。

在本研究中·與未曾感染 HIV 且未曾接種過天花疫苗的受試者相比·感染 HIV 且未曾接種過天花疫苗的受試者 在局部或全身性設定記錄不良反應上的通報頻率相似或較低。

在感染 HIV 且先前曾經接種過天花疫苗的受試者中,通報發燒和發冷的頻率分別為 1.5% 和 8.4%。在此一群體中,通報其他局部或全身性設定記錄不良反應的頻率與研究 2-4 中未曾感染 HIV,但先前曾接種過天花疫苗的受試者相似。

#### 患有異位性皮膚炎者在以皮下注射進行接種後,出現的設定記錄不良反應

研究 6 [6]評估了在現在或曾經患有異位性皮膚炎(AD)、但未曾接種過天花疫苗的受試者中,JYNNEOS的安全性,該研究進行的地點位於美國和墨西哥,為一項多中心、開放性試驗的臨床研究,納入了 350 名患有 AD的受試者和 282 名未曾罹患過 AD的受試者。本研究的受試者以皮下注射的方式接種 0.5 mL 劑量的 JYNNEOS。整個研究的受試者平均年齡為 27 歲(範圍 18-42 歲)、受試者中 59.0% 為女性、39.4% 為白人/高加索人、10.9% 為亞洲人、9.0% 為黑人/非裔美國人、2.2% 為其他人種, 38.4% 為西班牙裔/拉丁裔。患有 AD和未曾罹患過 AD的受試者人口結構相似。在本研究中、患有 AD的受試者和未曾罹患過 AD的受試者,在局部或全身性設定記錄不良反應上的通報頻率相似。當中的例外為發紅(患有 AD者 61.2%相較於未曾罹患過 AD者 49.3%)、腫脹(患有 AD者 52.2%相較於未曾罹患過 AD者 40.8%)、發冷(患有 AD者 15.9%相較於未曾罹患過 AD者 7.8%)、和頭痛(患有 AD者 47.2%相較於未曾罹患過 AD者 34.8%)。

#### 未曾接種過天花疫苗者在以皮內注射進行接種後,出現的不良反應

一項臨床研究(研究 7 [7])評估了以皮內注射的方式,接種 JYNNEOS 的安全性,該研究進行的地點位於美國,對象為未接種過天花疫苗的受試者,該研究由美國國家衛生院(NIH)贊助,隨機分配招募之受試者以皮內注射的方式(191 名受試者)接種兩劑 JYNNEOS(每劑 0.1 mL),或以皮下注射的方式(167 名受試者)接種兩劑 JYNNEOS(每劑 0.5 mL)。所有受試者在接種研究疫苗時兩劑均間隔 4 週。每組中的男性和女性人數大致相等。大多數受試者為非西班牙裔的白人,大約 10% 的參與者自述其種族為黑人,4% 自述為亞洲人。

接種疫苗後的 15 天內,受試者通報局部或全身性不良反應的頻率超過 10% 者,於表 2 中列出。

在皮下注射組和皮內注射組中·分別有 81.4% 和 99.5% 的參與者通報注射部位出現紅斑。在皮下注射組中· 所有人的不良反應在接種第二劑疫苗後的 14 天內都已經解決;但在皮內注射組·有 44% 的人在經過這段期間 後仍留有紅斑。在第 180 天時,皮內注射組中有超過三分之一的受試者在檢查時,仍留有輕微的硬塊或紅斑。 此外,皮內注射組的一些病人,在注射部位出現了小結節或變色。

表 2:在進行任何一劑接種後的 15 天內,通報 >10% 的不良反應

反應原性事件	皮下注射(%)	皮內注射(%)
	N=166	N=190
感覺疲倦	49.7	51.3
肌肉疼痛	41.3	30.4
頭痛	43.1	41.4
噁心	21.6	23.0
食慾變化	15.0	20.4
發冷	12.6	14.7
關節疼痛	9.0	17.8
注射部位疼痛	91.0	65.4
注射部位紅斑	81.4	99.5
注射部位硬塊	69.5	99.5
搔癢	48.5	89.0
腋下疼痛	18.0	20.9
腋下腫脹	6.0	10.5

兩組中各有一個人的資料無法取得

# 嚴重不良事件

嚴重不良事件(SAE)的綜合分析匯集了 22 項研究的安全資料,其中包括了總共 7,093 名未曾接種過天花疫苗的受試者、和 766 名接種過 1 劑以上 JYNNEOS 天花疫苗的受試者、和 1,206 名未曾接種過天花疫苗且只有接種安慰劑的受試者。大部分的受試者均以皮下注射的方式,接種 JYNNEOS 或安慰劑。嚴重不良事件的監測,由第一次接種研究疫苗之日開始,直至最後一次接種研究疫苗後至少六個月。

在未曾接種過天花疫苗的受試者中,有 1.5% 接種 JYNNEOS 的人及 1.1% 接受安慰劑的人通報了嚴重不良事件。在接種過天花疫苗,但研究中沒有安慰劑對照組的受試者中,有 2.3%受試者在接種 JYNNEOS 後通報了嚴重不良事件。在所有的研究中,有 4 例非致命性的嚴重不良事件無法排除其與 JYNNEOS 之間的因果關係,其中包括有克隆氏症(Crohn's disease)、類肉瘤病(sarcoidosis)、眼外肌輕癱(extraocular muscle paresis)和喉嚨發緊。

#### 特別關注的不良心血管事件

特別關注的不良心血管事件(AESIs)的評估,包括所有的心血管徵兆或症狀、具臨床意義的心電圖(ECG)變化,以及超過正常上限 2 倍的心肌肌鈣蛋白-I(troponin-I)升高。在這 22 項的研究中,受試者在最後一次接種研究疫苗後六個月以上的期間內,針對其心血管相關徵兆或症狀進行了監測。

在接種 JYNNEOS 和安慰劑的人中,具有心肌肌鈣蛋白-I 資料的人數分別為:基準人數(6,376 和 1,203);

接種第一劑兩週後的人數(6,279 和 1,166);接種第二劑兩週後的人數(1,683 和 193);非預期回診(包括對疑似不良心血管事件的臨床評估)次數(500 和 60)。

在通報的特別關注不良心血管事件中·接種 JYNNEOS 的通報率為 1.3% (95 / 7,093 ) ;接受安慰劑但未曾接種過天花疫苗的通報率則為 0.2% (3/1,206 ) ;接種 JYNNEOS 且接種過天花疫苗的通報率為 2.1% (16/766 )。接種 JYNNEOS 的人之所以會有較高比例的特別關注不良心血管事件·是因為在兩項研究中·有 28 例在接種疫苗後·有無症狀的心肌肌鈣蛋白-I 升高:研究 5 - 招募了 482 名感染 HIV 的受試者和 97 名健康的受試者;以及研究 6 - 招募了 350 名患有異位性皮膚炎的受試者和 282 名健康的受試者。在整個臨床開發計畫中·另有127 例接種 JYNNEOS 的人被記錄到·在接種疫苗後有無症狀的心肌肌鈣蛋白-I 升高超過正常值上限、但未達 2 倍正常值上限的情況·其中有 124 例出現於研究 5 和研究 6 中。在研究 5 中,健康的受試者和感染 HIV 的受試者出現心肌肌鈣蛋白-I 升高的比例相似;在研究 6 中,健康的受試者和患有異位性皮膚炎的受試者,出現心肌肌鈣蛋白-I 升高的比例相似。相較於其他的研究,這兩項研究使用了不同的心肌肌鈣蛋白檢驗法,而且這兩項研究並沒有安慰劑當作對照組。這些施打疫苗後產生的無症狀心肌肌鈣蛋白-I 升高的臨床意義目前尚不清楚。

在通報的特別關注的不良心血管事件中,有 6 例 (0.08%) 被認為與 JYNNEOS 的疫苗接種具有因果關係,包括有心搏過速、心電圖 T 波倒轉、心電圖異常、心電圖 ST 段上升、心電圖 T 波異常、心悸。

與研究疫苗接種具有因果關係的特別關注不良心血管事件,均未被歸於嚴重等級。

#### 6.2 上市後監測

JYNNEOS 上市後已發現以下不良反應。由於這些不良反應由不確定規模的接種者自願提報‧因此無法可靠估算出

現頻率或與疫苗的因果關係。

心臟疾病:心肌炎、心包膜炎。

免疫系統疾病:過敏反應,包括血管性水腫、皮疹和蕁麻疹。

神經系統疾病:頭暈、暈厥和顏面神經麻痺(貝爾氏麻痺,Bell's palsy)。

一般疾病及注射部位情形:注射部位發燙、接種部位水泡。

#### 6.3 必須進行通報的不良事件和疫苗接種錯誤。

進行疫苗接種的醫療院所有責任在進行 JYNNEOS 的接種後,主動向疫苗不良事件通報系統(VAERS)通報下列的不良事件:

- ●疫苗接種錯誤,無論是否與不良事件相關
- ●嚴重不良事件\*(無論是否和疫苗接種相關)
- •心臟事件的病例,包含心肌炎和心包炎
- ●血栓栓塞事件和神經血管事件的病例
- \*嚴重不良事件的定義為:
- ●死亡
- ●危及生命的不良事件

- ●導致住院治療或延長住院時間
- ◆持久性或嚴重喪失維持正常生活功能的能力,抑或能力受大幅影響
- ●先天性異常 / 先天性缺陷
- ●基於適當醫療判斷為可能會危害到個人的重要醫療事件,也可能會需要進行治療或手術預防上述情況的發生

#### 疫苗不良事件通報

此疫苗為專案核准輸入藥品,非經一般核准(regular approval)程序。此疫苗應進行後續監測,以迅速掌握新的安全性資訊。專業醫護人員應依據「M 痘疫苗 JYNNEOS®使用及管理方案」規定,通報任何疑似不良反應,如有批次/批號亦請一併提供。

#### 8特殊族群注意事項

#### 8.1 懷孕

#### 風險總結

所有懷孕婦女都可能會有胎兒先天性缺陷、流產或其他不良結果的風險。在美國的一般人口中,臨床上認知的懷孕期間重大先天性缺陷和流產的預估背景風險機率,分別為 2% 至 4% 和 15% 至 20%。根據現有的人體資料,不足以判定懷孕婦女使用 JYNNEOS 會導致懷孕期間發生和疫苗相關的風險。

有關 JYNNEOS 對胚胎 - 胎兒和產後發育的影響 · 以四項針對雌性大鼠和兔子發育期間的毒性研究進行評估 · 在其中兩項研究中 · 大鼠會在交配前 · 先接種單次人體劑量的 JYNNEOS ( 0.5 mL ) · 並於妊娠期間接種一或二次 · 在第三項研究中 · 大鼠於妊娠期間接種二次人體劑量的 JYNNEOS ( 0.5 mL ) · 在第四項研究中 · 兔子會在交配前先接種一次人體劑量的 JYNNEOS ( 0.5 mL ) · 並於妊娠期間接種兩次 · 這些動物研究並沒有顯示出會對胎兒造成傷害的證據 [參照資料] ·

#### 資料

#### 動物資料

有關發育毒性的研究,是以雌性大鼠和兔子進行。在其中一項的研究中,雌兔在交配前、妊娠的第 0 天和第 14 天的三個時間點,以皮下注射的方式接種了人體劑量(單劑)的 JYNNEOS(0.5 mL)。在其中三項的研究中,雌性大鼠在下列二或三個時間點:交配前、妊娠的第 0 天和第 14 天;交配前和妊娠的第 0 天;或妊娠的第 0 天和第 6 天,以皮下注射的方式接種了人體劑量(單劑)的 JYNNEOS(0.5 mL)。這些研究都沒有通報與疫苗相關的胎兒畸形、變異,或是對雌性動物生育力和斷奶前發育的不良影響。

#### 8.2 哺乳

#### 風險總結

目前尚不清楚 JYNNEOS 是否會進入人體的乳汁中。目前尚無資料可用於評估 JYNNEOS 對哺餵母乳的嬰兒、或乳汁的製造或分泌所造成的影響。

母親對於 JYNNEOS 的臨床需求,以及任何 JYNNEOS 或母親原有疾病對哺餵母乳的嬰兒可能會產生的不良影響,應與母乳哺餵對嬰兒發育和健康的益處一同進行考量。就預防性的疫苗而言,原有疾病對於疫苗所要預防的疾病有其相對的易感受性。

#### 8.4 小兒

JYNNEOS 的安全性和療效尚未在 未滿 18 歲的兒童及青少年中進行過評估。針對 未滿 18 歲的天花或 M 痘高

風險感染族群·FDA 已授予緊急使用 JYNNEOS 的 EUA·可以透過皮下注射的方式進行預防 M 痘之主動免疫。此一授權是基於成人臨床試驗所得的安全性及療效資料、動物試驗的療效資料,以及在小兒族群中使用活牛痘苗病毒製成的天花疫苗的歷史資料。

#### 8.5 老年人

42 名接種過天花疫苗的 65 至 80 歲成人,接種了一劑以上的 JYNNEOS (研究 4)。 JYNNEOS 的臨床研究中,沒有納入足夠人數的 65 歲上受試者,以確認他們的反應是否與較年輕的受試者相同。

#### 11 性狀

解凍後·JYNNEOS(天花與 M 痘疫苗·活性病毒製成·非複製型)為乳白色、淡黃色或淡白色外觀·作為皮下注射用之懸浮液。

JYNNEOS 為一由修飾痘苗病毒株 Ankara-Bavarian Nordic ( MVA-BN ) 所製成的一種減毒、非複製型的正痘病毒活性疫苗。MVA-BN 在初代雞胚胎纖維母細胞 ( CEF ) 中生長,這些細胞懸浮於不含直接動物來源之原料的無血清培養基中。由 CEF 細胞中進行採取後,使用數次切向流過濾 ( TFF ) 的步驟 ( 包括 benzonase 核酸酶消化 ) 加以純化和濃縮。每劑 ( 0.5 mL ) 用於皮下注射的配方在 pH 7.7 的 10 mM Tris ( tromethamine ) 緩衝鹽水溶液、140 mM 氯化鈉中含有  $0.5 \times 10^8$  至  $3.95 \times 10^8$  個感染單位的 MVA-BN 活病毒。每劑 (  $0.5 \times 10^8$  可能含有宿主細胞 DNA(  $0.5 \times 10^8$  可能含有宿主細胞 DNA(  $0.5 \times 10^8$  可能含有宿主细胞 DNA(  $0.5 \times 10^8$  可能含有。

JYNNEOS 是一種不含防腐劑的無菌疫苗。小瓶塞以非天然乳膠製成。

#### 12藥理特性

# 12.1作用機制

JYNNEOS 為一種減毒、活性病毒製成、非複製型的天花和 M 痘疫苗·可引發對正痘病毒的體液和細胞免疫反應。 JYNNEOS 對於預防天花和 M 痘的療效,是以人體對痘苗產生中和抗體反應進行評估。

#### 13非臨床毒理學

# 13.1 致癌作用、致畸作用、生育力受損

JYNNEOS 的潛在致癌性和致突變性,以及造成雄性動物生育力受損的情形尚未進行評估。在接種 JYNNEOS 疫苗的大鼠和兔子中進行的發育毒性研究,沒有顯示任何雌性動物有生育力受損的證據[參照特殊族群注意事項 (8.1)]。

# 13.2 動物毒性和/或藥理學

有數項研究評估了 JYNNEOS 在保護食蟹獼猴 (*Macaca fascicularis*) 抵禦 M 痘病毒 (MPXV) 上的療效。在第 0 天和第 28 天以皮下注射的方式·給動物注射 Tris 緩衝鹽水溶液(安慰劑)或 JYNNEOS( $1 \times 10^8$  TCID<sub>50</sub>)。在第 63 天時·以噴霧( $3 \times 10^5$  pfu)、靜脈注射( $5 \times 10^7$  pfu)或氣管內( $5 \times 10^6$  pfu)的途徑·向動物投予 MPXV 進行試驗。在所有的研究中·相較於注射對照組動物的 0-40%存活率·接種 JYNNEOS 疫苗的動物存活率為 80-100%。

#### 14臨床試驗資料

#### 14.1 疫苗療效

對抗 M 痘的疫苗療效透過一項對於 JYNNEOS 的免疫原性臨床研究、和動物試驗的療效資料 進行推斷。 *[參照非臨床毒理學(13.2)]* 

#### 14.2 免疫原性

未曾接種過天花疫苗者在以皮下注射進行接種後的免疫原性

研究 8 [8] 是在韓國的美軍事基地進行的一項隨機、開放性試驗的研究·旨在比較 JYNNEOS 和 ACAM2000 在未曾接種過天花疫苗的 18 至 42 歲健康成人中的免疫原性。受試者被隨機分配以皮下注射的方式接種兩劑 JYNNEOS (N=220;間隔 4 週)、或以經皮注射的方式接種一劑 ACAM2000 (N=213)。在整個研究族群中·接種 JYNNEOS 和 ACAM2000 的受試者平均年齡分別為 24 歲和 23 歲; JYNNEOS 和 ACAM2000 其餘之人口結構分佈分別為:82.3% 和 86.4% 為男性的受試者;57.3% 和 63.8% 為白人/高加索人;21.8% 和 18.8% 為黑人/非裔美國人;6.4% 和 5.6% 為亞洲人;3.6% 和 2.8% 為美洲印第安人/阿拉斯加原住民;2.3% 和 1.4% 為夏威夷/其他太平洋地區的原住民;8.6% 和 7.5% 為其他種族群體;24.5% 和 18.8% 為西班牙裔/拉丁裔。

免疫原性的主要療效指標為在「最高濃度回診(peak visit;其定義為接種第二劑 JYNNEOS 後的第二個星期和接種單劑 ACAM2000 後的第四個星期)」時‧透過溶斑減少中和抗體試驗法(PRNT) 得到的痘苗中和抗體幾何平均效價(GMT)。抗體反應的分析在符合計畫之免疫原性(PPI)的族群中進行‧該族群由接種了所有疫苗‧並在進行免疫原性評估前‧已經完成了最高濃度回診前的所有回診‧且無重大違反計畫書情事的受試者所組成。表 3 顯示了在研究 8 中‧疫苗接種前和「最高濃度回診」時的 PRNT GMT。

表 3:18 至 42 歲未曾接種過天花疫苗的健康成人,在接種了 JYNNEOS 或 ACAM2000 後,其痘苗中和抗體反應的比較-研究 8<sup>x</sup>,符合計畫書之免疫原性 <sup>y</sup>

時間點	JYNNEOS <sup>a</sup> ( N=185 ) GMT <sup>b</sup> [95% CI]	ACAM2000 <sup>a</sup> ( N=186 ) GMT <sup>b</sup> [95% CI]
疫苗接種前	10.1 [9.9, 10.2]	10.0 [10.0, 10.0]
疫苗接種後 「最高濃度回診」y	152.8° [133.3, 175.0]	84.4 <sup>c</sup> [73.4, 97.0]

x NCT01913353

- 符合計畫書之免疫原性(Per Protocol Set for Immunogenicity)包括了接種所有疫苗,並在進行免疫原性評估前,已經完成了指定的「最高濃度回診」(接種第二劑 JYNNEOS 後的第二個星期和接種單劑 ACAM2000 後的第四個星期),且無重大違反計畫書情事的受試者。
- a JYNNEOS 組為以皮下注射接種兩劑 (每劑 0.5 mL) · 兩劑間隔 4 週的方式進行; ACAM2000 組 的接種則為單劑 · 以經皮注射的方式進行。

- b 痘苗中和抗體效價的幾何平均效價(GMT)是透過溶斑減少中和抗體試驗法(PRNT)·使用牛痘病毒之 WR 株進行評估。低於檢驗法最低定量下限(LLOQ) 20 的數值被定為效價 10;在隨機分配接種 JYNNEOS 和 ACAM2000 的受試者中,接種疫苗前效價低於檢驗法最低定量下限的受試者分別為 98.9% 和 97.8%。
- 在「最高濃度回診」時・JYNNEOS 對 ACAM2000 的 PRNT GMT 測得為不劣性(non-inferiority)・因其單側 97.5% 信賴區間(CI)的下限 GMT 之比(JYNNEOS / ACAM2000) > 0.5。
- N: 特定治療組中的受試者人數; GMT:幾何平均效價; 95% CI: 95% 信賴區間[下限, 上限]。

在疫苗接種後和「最高濃度回診」前的預定時間點上,也會進行 PRNT GMT 的評估。接種第一劑 JYNNEOS 後 (在接種第二劑前)兩個星期和四個星期的 PRNT GMT 分別為 23.4(95% CI:20.5、26.7) 和 23.5(95% CI: 20.6、26.9)。而接種單劑 ACAM2000 後兩個星期的 PRNT GMT 為 23.7(95% CI: 20.9、26.8)。

#### 未曾接種過天花疫苗者在以皮內注射進行接種後的免疫原性

在美國進行的一項臨床試驗(研究 7 [7])中·未曾接受過天花疫苗的受試者由美國國家衛生院(NIH)贊助·隨機分配招募之受試者以皮內注射的方式(191 名受試者)接種兩劑 JYNNEOS(每劑 0.1 mL)·或以皮下注射的方式(167 名受試者)接種兩劑 JYNNEOS(每劑 0.5 mL)。所有受試者在接種研究疫苗時·兩劑均間隔 4 週。每組中的男性和女性人數大致相等。大多數受試者為非西班牙裔的白人·大約 10% 的參與者自述其種族為黑人·4% 自述為亞洲人。

在以皮下注射和皮內注射的方式進行 JYNNEOS 疫苗接種後·以 4 種不同的檢驗法評估其免疫原性。包括在聖路 易斯大學(SLU)和 Bavarian-Nordic(BN)用 PRNT;以及在 SLU 和 BN 用酵素結合免疫分析法(ELISA)所測得的數值。在以皮下注射和皮內注射的方式接種 JYNNEOS 後·其免疫反應隨時間的發展幾乎完全相同;皮內注射後所得的 log2轉化最高濃度效價·不劣於以皮下注射後所得(表 4)。

表 4:比較皮下注射和皮內注射後,log2轉化最高濃度效價的比較

<u>檢驗法</u>	皮下注射最高濃度效價	皮內注射最高濃度效價	差異	97.5% 信賴區間
SLU PRNT	8.37	8.36	0.005	0.43, 0.44
BN PRNT	5.63	5.90	-0.27	-0.77, 0.23
SLU ELISA	9.66	9.52	0.14	-0.21, 0.49
BN ELISA	9.59	9.57	0.02	-0.31, 0.35

#### CI,信賴區間

#### 15 參考文獻

1.研究 1:NCT011446372.研究 2:NCT003165243.研究 3:NCT006865824.研究 4:NCT00857493

5.研究 5:NCT003165896.研究 6:NCT003166027.研究 7:NCT009147328.研究 8:NCT01913353

#### 16 包裝及儲存

#### 16.1 包裝

10 瓶裝

(包裝 NDC 編號:50632-001-03;小瓶 NDC 編號:50632-001-01) (包裝 NDC 編號:50632-023-02;小瓶 NDC 編號:50632-023-04)

20 瓶裝

(包裝 NDC 編號: 50632-001-02; 小瓶 NDC 編號: 50632-001-01) (包裝 NDC 編號: 50632-022-02; 小瓶 NDC 編號: 50632-022-04)

#### 16.2 儲存條件

保持冷凍在 -25°C 至 -15°C (-13°F 至 +5°F)的環境下。

儲存於原包裝中,避免光線照射。

小瓶解凍後,請勿再次冷凍。

解凍後·疫苗可存放於  $+2^{\circ}$ C ~  $+8^{\circ}$ C ( $+36^{\circ}$ F ~  $+46^{\circ}$ F)的環境下 4 週·部分批號的疫苗可存放於  $+2^{\circ}$ C 至  $+8^{\circ}$ C( $+36^{\circ}$ F 至  $+46^{\circ}$ F)的環境中達 8 週·在第一次抽取後·小瓶可存放於  $+2^{\circ}$ C 至  $+8^{\circ}$ C( $+36^{\circ}$ F 至  $+46^{\circ}$ F)的環境下(最多) 8 小時。

超過小瓶標籤上顯示的有效日期後,請勿繼續使用疫苗。

#### 17 病人使用須知

醫療人員必須向病人和 / 或照顧者傳達與「接種者和照顧者之使用說明書」一致的資訊·並在接種 JYNNEOS 前·提供他們一份使用說明書。

此疫苗為專案核准輸入藥品,非經一般核准(regular approval)程序。此疫苗應進行後續監測,以迅速掌握新的安全性資訊。專業醫護人員應依據「M 痘疫苗 JYNNEOS®使用及管理方案」規定,通報任何疑似不良反應,如有批次/批號亦請一併提供。

本產品的標示可能已經更新。有關最新的處方資訊,請至網站 https://www.fda.gov/media/160774/download下載。

#### 製造廠:

Bavarian Nordic 公司 Hejreskovvej 10a DK-3490 Kvistgaard 丹麥

## 嚴重疫苗不良事件通報與因應流程

#### 一、目的

監測因接種疫苗引起疫苗不良事件個案,藉由相關調查,早期偵測疫苗危害,並及時因應。

#### 二、嚴重疫苗不良事件定義

- (一)死亡:只有在懷疑或無法排除通報個案的死亡與接種疫苗的關聯具合理可能性時。
- (二)危及生命:指在疫苗不良事件發生時,病人處於極大的死亡風險之狀況。
- (三)造成永久性殘疾:疫苗不良事件導致具臨床意義之持續性或永久性的身體功能、結構、 日常活動或生活品質的改變、障礙、傷害或破壞。
- (四)胎嬰兒先天性畸形:懷疑因懷孕期間與接種疫苗有關之先天性畸形。
- (五)導致病人住院或延長病人住院時間:指當疫苗不良事件導致病人住院或延長住院時間。
- (六)其他嚴重不良事件(具重要臨床意義之事件):指當疫苗不良事件並不造成前述之後果,但可能會對於病人的安全造成危害並且需要額外的治療來預防發展至前述結果之疾病狀況時。例如:過敏性的氣管痙攣需要急診室的處理解除症狀;癲癇發作但不需要住院處理;顏面神經麻痺但不需要住院處理等。

#### 三、通報流程

- (一)各接種單位於執行接種工作時,若發現有接種後嚴重疫苗不良事件之個案發生時,醫療院所或衛生局(所)至疫苗不良事件通報系統(VAERS)(https://vaers.cdc.gov.tw/)通報。
- (二)疾病管制署各區管制中心於接獲民眾 1922 通報疫苗不良事件時,由各區管中心防疫醫師評估是否通報 VAERS。
- (三)通報單位應詳查個案病情狀況等相關資料·並於 VAERS 上傳相關調查結果·並提供個案必要之協助。
- (四)衛生局(所)應督導轄區醫療院所確實填報 VAERS 中通報欄位之相關資料, 俾後續追蹤關懷或申請預防接種受害救濟時具充足之資訊。

#### 四、追蹤關懷流程

- (一)辦理本計畫之接種單位
  - 1. 配合進行個案病情狀況等相關調查。
  - 2. 提供個案必要之醫療協助。

#### (二)衛生局(所)

- 1. 於接獲通報不良事件時,應立即進行追蹤關懷作業,並儘速於 VAERS 追蹤關懷欄位 填報個案追蹤關懷狀況及上傳更新資料;且每日至少應追蹤關懷一次,追蹤其預後狀 況至結案為止。
- 2. 如疑似因預防接種而受害之請求權人提出救濟申請時,應依「預防接種受害救濟基金 徵收及審議辦法」及其處理流程辦理。

#### (三)疾病管制署區管中心

- 1. 督導轄區各衛生局於 VAERS 執行個案追蹤關懷作業,必要時協助衛生局處理個案相關事宜。
- 2. 倘接獲其他嚴重不良以上等級個案之通報時,應主動協助轄區衛生局執行追蹤關懷及相關調查作業。

#### (四)疾病管制署慢性組

定期監測嚴重疫苗不良事件個案,彙整相關資料研判及研擬因應策略,與財團法人藥害救濟基金會全國藥物不良反應通報中心合作進行安全訊號偵測。

## M 痘疫苗申請及使用流程圖

疾管署慢性組辦理疫苗整體統籌調撥與

分配作業,請合約物流公司以將疫苗以 -20±5℃配送至縣市衛牛局指定儲放地 點(衛生局或合作醫療院所)(註1、2) 可掌握名單之暴露後預防(PEP)及暴露前預 符合暴露前預防(PrEP)接種對象之 防(PrEP)接種對象,由衛生局確認名單後 「近1年內有風險性行為者」,由合 安排接種;暴露前預防(PrEP)接種對象中 作醫療院所依當日預約掛號與民眾實 「照顧M痘確診個案之醫療照護與清消人 際報到情形,將疫苗解凍至以2-員,以及協助疑似M痘個案檢體採檢或執 8℃,完成接種作業(註3),並將接種 行M痘疫苗接種作業人員」由醫療院所依 資料上傳至「全國性預防種資訊管理 符合接種對象人員意願進行造冊,後續由 系統(NIIS)」 醫療院所或衛生局安排接種 民眾於指定接種醫療院所(含衛生所),完 成接種作業,並將接種資料上傳至「全國 性預防種資訊管理系統(NIIS)」 疾管署區管中心掌握所 轄衛生局及合作醫療院 所疫苗庫存情形及管理 疫苗庫存量 疫苗庫存量 與查核相關事宜 不足 足夠 由疾管署區管中心確認所轄衛生 由疾管署區管中心協調所轄衛牛局 局及合作院所疫苗需求量,以 及合作院所疫苗互相調撥事宜,以

#### 註:

Email向疾管署慢性組申請,以

-20±5℃配送方式撥配疫苗。

1.縣市衛生局所指定之疫苗儲放地點(衛生局或合作院所),須經所轄疾管署區管中心審核同意後,由區管中心Email向疾管署慢性組申請撥配疫苗。疫苗配達縣市衛生局指定疫苗儲放地點後,縣市衛生局應至NIIS系統辦理疫苗點收撥入作業,縣市衛生局應辦理轄區內疫苗申請、分配、調撥及管理與查核等相關事宜。

2-8℃配送方式調撥疫苗。(註3)

- 2.院所如無-20±5℃冷儲設備‧應由所轄衛生局於每次接種作業前‧依合作院所疫苗需求量 ·以2-8℃配送方式‧單批調撥疫苗至合作醫療院所。
- 3.疫苗解凍後於2-8℃環境可保存4週.且不能再凍結儲存.一旦開封.應在8小時內提供接種.如未使用完則須丟棄;故為提供更多人接種機會.須由衛生局或合作之醫療院所統一安排M痘疫苗接種事宜.為保障疫苗接種效益與安全及降低疫苗耗損.應以集中接種方式為原則規劃接種作業。

# M 痘疫苗申請單

	基本資料
申請日期	年月日
申請單位	衛生局 承辦人:
聯絡電話	傳真:
送貨地址 (有配送需求時填寫)	

接種人數 (名單如附件)	申請疫苗數量		使用 數量	疫苗來源	
皮內:人 皮下:人	皮內:瓶 皮下:瓶	疫苗數量 同意使用 <u>瓶</u> , 請依先進先出原 則辦理。		□使用本區管中心所轄衛生局或合作醫療院所庫存疫苗。 庫存地點:	
E	申請人核章		申請單位主管核章		
區管中心審核承辦人核章			區管中心審核主管核章		
□同意□不同意					

#### 備註:

- 1. 基本資料請以正楷確實填寫清楚。
- 2. 同意使用疫苗數量、來源欄位由疾管署區管中心填寫。請衛生局完成填寫後將申請單(含附件 5 及附件 5-1) 掃描電子檔以 Email 方式送所轄區管中心審核。如區管中心評估所轄疫苗不足,由區管中心以 Email 方式向 疾管署慢性傳染病組申請撥配疫苗,申請時請同時以電話通知疾管署慢性傳染病組。
- 3. 完成接種後·接種單位應當日儘速將接種資料上傳至「全國性預防接種資訊管理系統(NIIS)」或交付所在地 衛生局完成資料(紙本或制式可匯入檔案)傳送·俾利衛生局掌握個案接種情形並進行後續接種劑次之追蹤。

# 附件 5-1 M 痘疫苗申請單-附件名單

## (本表適用可掌握名單之暴露後預防 PEP 及 PrEP 接種對象,不含確診個案之同住者及性接觸對象)

姓名	出生日期	身分證號	符合接種對象類別	預定接種時間
			□暴露前預防(PrEP) □	□第一劑:年月日時 □第二劑:年月日時
			□暴露前預防(PrEP) □實驗室; □與確診 M 痘個案曾有任何形式性接觸之高風險接觸者 □照顧 M 痘確診個案之醫療照護與清消人員,以及協助疑似	□第一劑:  年 <u>月</u> 日 時 □第二劑:  年 月 日 時
			□暴露前預防(PrEP) □□□□□□實驗室; □與確診 M 痘個案曾有任何形式性接觸之高風險接觸者 □照顧 M 痘確診個案之醫療照護與清消人員,以及協助疑似 M 痘個案檢體採檢或執行 M 痘疫苗接種作業人員。 □暴露後預防(PEP) 「專染病通報單編號:」 □其他特殊狀況經疾管署同意者(檢附醫療網區指揮官審核文件)	□第一劑: <u></u> 年 <u>月</u> 月 <u>日</u> 時 □第二劑: <u></u> 年 <u>月</u> 月 <u>日</u> 時

# 附件 5-2 M 痘疫苗申請單-附件醫療網區指揮官審核文件

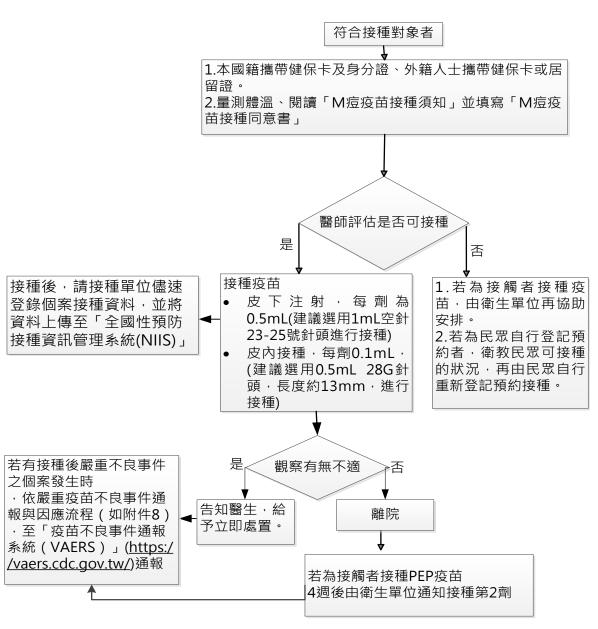
# 其他特殊狀況之 M 痘疫苗申請單

						申請日期	∄ : _	年	月	日
		基	本	資	料					
姓名										
出生日期	年	月	_日	身分記	證號					
性別				聯絡區	電話/手機					
申請原因說明	(非目前使	 !用方案	定義之	之暴露	前預防(Prl	EP)及暴露很	<b>受預</b> [	方(PEI	")對象	·)
申請單位			衛生局	<u> </u>						
申請人										
申請單位主管										
醫療網區指揮官 審核結果	□同意	ı	□不同	]意	說	郎:				
醫療網區指揮官簽名										

#### 備註:

本申請單由衛生局提出申請·填寫 M 痘疫苗施打者之基本資料、申請原因後以 Email 或傳真方式予轄管的區管中心並電話通知區管中心;區管中心將本申請單送醫療網區指揮官審核。

## M 痘疫苗接種流程



#### 註:

- 1.M痘疫苗為每盒20瓶或10瓶之單劑型包裝,於-20±5℃冷儲。
- 2.20±5℃冷凍疫苗需經10-20分鐘解凍至室溫溫度才可使用,使用前請輕搖瓶身30秒。
- 3.離開-20±5℃儲存環境後,於2-8℃可保存4週,惟一旦開封應在8小時內提供接種,未使用完則需丟棄。

# M 痘疫苗 JYNNEOS®接種須知

#### 一、疫苗廠牌、成分及特性

疾病管制署所儲備之 M 痘疫苗係由丹麥 Bavarian Nordic A/S 公司所產製之減毒活性非複製型疫苗(live-attenuated, non-replicating)為第一個獲准用於預防 M 痘的疫苗,本疫苗已取得美國、加拿大、歐盟之上市許可,並獲得衛生福利部食品藥物管理署專案核准進口。

- 主要成分:
  - 每劑疫苗(0.5mL)含有0.5 x 10<sup>8</sup> IU至3.95x 10<sup>8</sup> IU非複製型經修飾之痘苗病毒 (non-replicating, live Modified Vaccinia Virus Ankara Bavarian Nordic, MVA-BN<sup>®</sup>)
- 其它成分: Host-cell DNA、protein、benzonase、gentamicin、ciprofloxacin。
- 依據國際文獻證據指出,皮內接種與皮下接種可提供相似的免疫保護力,發生嚴重不良事件的風險很低。
- 二、接種部位:成人建議接種於上臂三角肌部位;嬰幼兒建議接種大腿前外側,若有其他情形 (例如:接種第2劑時,仍有第1劑局部副作用等不適反應),經醫師評估可於其他部位接 種(例如:前臂掌側等)。

#### 三、接種時機:

- (一)暴露前預防(PrEP):符合接種對象,且無出現疑似感染 M 痘症狀,可進行接種。如為 感染 M 痘確診個案的高風險接觸者,且未曾接種過暴露後預防(PEP)疫苗者,若無出 現疑似 M 痘感染症狀,可進行疫苗接種。
- (二)暴露後預防(PEP): 依「M 痘疫情調查及接觸者追蹤指引之接觸者匡列處置原則」所列接觸者應在最後一次暴露後 4 天內儘速接種,以達最佳預防效果。若在暴露後 4 至 14 天內接種,則可能無法預防發病,但可降低疾病嚴重程度。已出現 M 痘症狀,則不建議接種。

#### 四、接種方式、劑量與間隔:

- (一)皮內接種\*,接種2劑,每劑0.1mL,2劑間隔須至少達4週以上;或
- (二)皮下接種,接種2劑,每劑0.5mL,2劑間隔須至少達4週以上; (在疫苗供給有限的情形下,18歲以上PrFP及PFP接種對象優先以及

(在疫苗供給有限的情形下,18 歲以上 PrEP 及 PEP 接種對象優先以皮內方式接種, PrEP 接種對象先以接種 1 劑為原則。)

\*注意事項:未滿 18 歲族群·或具蟹足腫病史者·或嚴重免疫不全者\*\*·**不適用皮內注射·應採<u>皮下</u>接種** 

\*\*嚴重免疫不全者,包括:晚期或控制不佳的愛滋(HIV)感染者(HIV 感染且 CD4<200 cells /mm3)、 白血病、淋巴瘤、全身性惡性腫瘤、放療、器官移植;使用烷化劑(alkylating agents)、抗代謝藥 (antimetabolites)、腫瘤壞死因子抑製劑或高劑量皮質類固醇治療;造血幹細胞移植接受者在移植術 後 24 個月內,或術後 24 個月以上但患有移植物抗宿主病或疾病復發;自體免疫疾病合併免疫缺陷。

#### 五、副作用

- (一)在未曾接種第一代天花疫苗族群,可能發生副作用如下:
  - ●注射部位反應:疼痛(85%)、發紅(61%)、腫脹(52%)、硬塊(45%)和搔癢(43%)等。
  - ●全身性反應:肌肉疼痛(43%)、頭痛(35%)、疲倦(30%)、噁心(17%)、發冷(10%)等。
- (二)曾接種第一代天花疫苗族群,可能發生副作用如下:
  - ●注射部位反應:發紅(81%)、疼痛(80%)、硬塊(70%)、腫脹(67%)和搔癢(32%)等。
  - ●全身性反應:疲倦(34%)、頭痛(28%)、肌肉疼痛(22%)等。

#### 六、疫苗接種禁忌與接種前注意事項

- (一)對疫苗成分過敏者
- (二)須注意注射後可能發生之過敏性休克。
- (三)免疫低下或接受免疫抑制劑治療者,對疫苗免疫反應可能較差。
- (四)M 痘疫苗屬非複製型活性減毒疫苗,原則可視為非活性疫苗,可與其他非活性或活性疫苗同時接種,或間隔任何時間接種。

#### 七、接種後注意事項

- (一)為預防並即時處理接種後發生率極低的立即型嚴重過敏反應,接種後應於接種單位或 附近稍做休息,並觀察至少 15 分鐘,無恙後再離開。
- (二)接種後如有持續發燒、嚴重過敏反應如呼吸困難、氣喘、眩昏、心跳加速等不適症狀,應儘速就醫,請您就醫時告知醫師曾接種本疫苗、疫苗接種時間、相關症狀、症狀發生時間,以做為診斷參考。若為疑似疫苗接種後嚴重不良事件,可經由醫療院所或衛生局所協助通報至「疫苗不良事件通報系統」(https://vaers.cdc.gov.tw/)。

# 「M 痘疫苗 JYNNEOS®」接種同意書

1. 接種者基本	資料:						
(1)姓名:	; (2)生理	性別:□男	、ロ女				
(3)身分證/居	留證/護照號碼:_						
(4)生日:民國	國年月日	; (5)聯絡電詞	舌:()	· ;			
(6)居住地址:	縣(市)						
(7)是否曾接種	重M 痘疫苗?						
□否;□是	,接種日期	_;□不確定					
2. 請接種者詳	閱 M 痘疫苗接種	須知・並確	[認與勾選 ]			1	
		評估內容			否	是	不清楚
1.目前是2	S有 M 痘疑似症狀	?					
2.過去注身	村疫苗或藥物是否有	与嚴重過敏反	速度史?				
3.是否對疫	<b>E</b> 苗的其他成分過	敦?					
4.是否免疫	<b>亞</b> 功能低下或接受會	會造成免疫但	氏下之治療?				
5.目前是2	5懷孕或哺乳?						
6.體溫:_	°C						
我已瞭解此項疫	苗之保護效果、	副作用、禁	忌、接種科	程序及接種後注意	事項・	並決定	:
□第1劑							
	第1劑接種日期	· 年	8 1	3			
□不同意接種		'		-			
· 接種者簽名:日							
	i:			 年月			
填寫完成後,請		種評估診察					
	,請由醫師填寫	:					
□暴露前預防	i接種(PrEP)						
□暴露後預防	i接種(PEP)						
疫苗	劑量 可否接種 醫師簽章 其他批註						
	0.5ml/	可	否				
   M 痘疫苗	   皮下注射						
JYNNEOS®	0.1ml/	司	否				
711111203	•		H				
	皮內注射						
接種醫療機構:			機構十码	馬章代碼:			

# 衛生福利部疾病管制署公費疫苗毀損賠償等級

2025年9月19日修訂

	2023 年 9 月 19 口修訂
賠償等級	疫苗毀損原因
無需賠償	<ol> <li>因災害等所致之不可抗力因素,致疫苗毀損者:依災害疫苗冷儲應變處理作業流程,經衛生局(所)研判處理,專案通報疾病管制署。</li> <li>疫苗針劑包裝透明膠膜未拆封前、瓶裝未開瓶前或於注射前發現有損壞、內容物不足等無法使用情形者,應儘速通知衛生局(所),並將疫苗實體繳回,經衛生局(所)確認屬實。</li> <li>於注射過程因反抽回血、注射筒異常、疫苗滲漏、掉落、推柄脫落或抽取疫苗排氣時將疫苗排出等非人為疏失且無法避免之情形,致疫苗損毀者,由院所出具報告,檢附實體,經衛生局(所)研判確立。</li> <li>於注射過程,因被接種者扭動等致疫苗破損、汙染或藥液流失者:由院所出具報告並經個案或家屬確認,載明事件發生情形,檢附實體,經衛生局(所)研判確立。</li> <li>因冷運、冷藏異常(如冷凍監視片破裂、溫度監視片指數超出規範、高低溫度計或溫度持續記錄器顯示低溫曾達0℃以下等情況者)或其他事故造成疫苗毀損,但合約院所自行發現即主動通報,並檢具報告,經衛生局(所)審核通過者。</li> </ol>
按原價賠償	<ul> <li>1.合約院所於 6 個月內,發生無需賠償等級事項第 3、4 款合計三次(含)以上者。</li> <li>2.因冷運、冷藏異常(如冷凍監視片破裂、溫度監視片指數超出規範、高低溫度計或溫度持續記錄器顯示低溫曾達0℃以下等情況)或其他事故造成疫苗毀損,經衛生單位查核發現,配合有效改善者。</li> <li>3.將公費疫苗施打於非計畫實施對象、重複接種及接種間隔不足需補種等情事,經衛生局(所)研判確立屬個案可歸責於院所之事實者。</li> <li>4.經查核疫苗發生遺失或短缺情事,經衛生局(所)研判確立不可歸責於院所之事實者。</li> </ul>
按原價 3 倍賠償	下列事項按疫苗原價賠償外,加計疫苗原價 2 倍違約金,並得終止合約: 1.曾因冷運、冷藏異常或其他事故致疫苗毀損,經衛生單位查核發現,通知改善而未改善者。 2.經查核疫苗發生遺失或短缺情事,經衛生局(所)查核發現並有明確證據可歸責於院所之事實者。
按原價 5 倍賠償	將公費疫苗蓄意施打於非計畫實施對象(單一事件),經衛生局(所)研判確立者, 按疫苗原價賠償外,加計疫苗原價4倍違約金,並得終止合約。
按原價 10 倍賠 償	下列事項按疫苗原價賠償外,加計疫苗原價 9 倍違約金,並得終止合約: 1.蓄意違反善良管理人之保管義務,經查核疫苗發生遺失或短缺等情事。 2.蓄意將公費疫苗施打於非計畫實施對象(非單一事件)之情事或挪做自費疫苗使用,並有明確證據者。

#### 備註:1.本表所稱疫苗含B型肝炎免疫球蛋白。

- 2.本表未列載事項,由各衛生局依實際發生情形及比照上述情節輕重研判,據以核定賠償等級。
- 3.無需賠償等級:疫苗因災害或其他因素等所致損毀·經各衛生局依本「公費疫苗毀損賠償等級」審核判定無管理、人為疏失·列為無需賠償者·須由地方衛生局定期檢同有關文件彙送疾病管制署審核·同意後始能無需賠償;至疫苗報廢則依「各機關財物報廢分級核定金額表」規定辦理。
- 4.按原價賠償等級第 1 條所列·無需賠償等級事項第 3、4 款件數核計方式: (1)預防接種及冷儲單位(預注門診、藥局等)以各單位之毀損件數分別合計。(2)學幼童集中接種作業之毀損件數依不同地點、原因分別合計。

# 疫苗接種異常事件通報及調查表

發生時間: 年 月 日 時 分	衛生所填報人員:		
接種地點:	姓名		
接種單位:	獲知時間: 年 月 日 時 分		
接種人員:姓名	衛生局審查通報人員:		
	姓名		
	通報日期: 年 月 日 時 分		
異常事件類別	問題內容		
□ 疫苗種類錯誤 □劑量錯誤 □重複施打	原應接種疫苗名稱:,劑量		
□ 提前接種 □打錯人 □接種方式錯誤	此次接種疫苗名稱:,劑量		
□ 其他	廠牌批號:效期:		
	同時接種其他疫苗:□是· □否		
事件	描述		
事件原因與經過:			

後續處理								
(此欄位以下資料,請於調查後再填寫)								
追蹤介入時間	接種	單位	衛生局/所					
及處理情形								
	接種後是否有不	良反應:□無;_						
		□有;_	人,症狀:					
++ //-	症狀發生時間:月日時·於接種後小時							
其他	是否就醫:□無							
	□有	,就診日期:	,就診地點:					
		處置:						
		檢討改善						
是否有規劃詳細接種流	₹程:□無							
	□有(檢附	接種流程及說明	三讀五對查核點)					
三讀五對說明:								
改善情形:								
	異常	沒接種個案基本資	料					
姓名:,出:			時年齡:歲月					
預防接種史:								
最近一次接種劑疫苗名	<b>á稱:</b>	,劑次:	· 時間:年月日					
其他疫苗接種情形:	  其他疫苗接種情形:							
疫苗名稱:	,劑次	,疫苗名稱:_	,劑次					
			,劑次					
(欄位不敷使用,請自行增列)								