Pharmacists play an important role:

Choose VAQTA to help protect your community against hepatitis A

VAQTA®
(HEPATITIS A VACCINE, INACTIVATED)

According to a National Health Interview Survey from 2017,[1]

~1 out of 10 adults have been fully vaccinated against hepatitis A

Vaccination rates: **15.7%** 19–49 years | **6.1%** ≥50 years

Most adults are not protected against hepatitis A, providing an opportunity for pharmacists to be proactive and educate patients about vaccination.

Indication

VAQTA® (Hepatitis A Vaccine, Inactivated) is indicated for the prevention of disease caused by hepatitis A virus (HAV) in persons 12 months of age and older. The primary dose should be given at least 2 weeks prior to expected exposure to HAV.

Dosage and Administration

Adults (19 years of age and older): The vaccination schedule consists of a primary 1 mL dose administered intramuscularly and a 1 mL booster dose administered intramuscularly 6 to 18 months later.

Booster Immunization Following Another Manufacturer's Hepatitis A Vaccine: A booster dose of VAQTA may be given 6 to 12 months following a primary dose of *Havrix**.

**Havrix is a registered trademark of GlaxoSmithKline.*

Select Safety Information

Do not administer VAQTA to individuals with a history of immediate and/or severe allergic or hypersensitivity reactions (eg, anaphylaxis) after a previous dose of any hepatitis A vaccine, or to individuals who have had an anaphylactic reaction to any component of VAQTA, including neomycin.

The vial stopper and the syringe plunger stopper and tip cap contain dry natural latex rubber that may cause allergic reactions in latex-sensitive individuals.

The most common local adverse reactions and systemic adverse events (≥15%) reported in different clinical trials across different age groups when VAQTA was administered alone or concomitantly were:

- Adults 19 years of age and older: injection-site pain, tenderness, or soreness (67.0%), injection site warmth (18.2%), and headache (16.1%)

Select Safety Information continues on next page.

NDC 0006-4096-02

Carton of ten 1-mL prefilled single-dose Luer-Lok® syringes with tip caps.

MERCK

VAQTA®
(HEPATITIS A VACCINE, INACTIVATED)

According to a 2017 National Health Interview Survey,

~89% of adults aged 19 years and older **had not received two doses of hepatitis A vaccine[1]**

VAQTA demonstrated sustained immunogenicity over 6 years

Immunogenicity data combined from 5 randomized clinical studies in adults ≥19 years of age demonstrated:

After 2 doses[a,b]
(n=1244)

Seroconversion (%)

A clinical study of adults who were administered 2 doses of VAQTA 6 months apart demonstrated:

After 6 years[b,c]
(n=171)

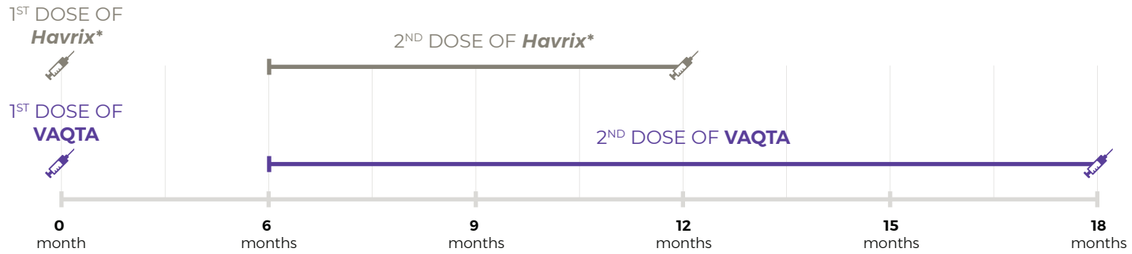
[a]Patients had a geometric mean titer (GMT) of 37 mIU/mL (95% CI: 35, 38) after the first dose and 6013 mIU/mL (95% CI: 5592, 6467) after the second dose.

[b]Anti-HAV antibodies ≥10 mIU/mL indicate seroconversion.

[c]Six years postvaccination, patients had a GMT of 684 mIU/mL.

VAQTA offers a flexible dosing window for the 2nd dose[2]:

2 doses of VAQTA offer 6 more months of dosing schedule.



**Havrix is a registered trademark of GlaxoSmithKline.*

VAQTA®
(HEPATITIS A VACCINE, INACTIVATED)

VAQTA is available in Prefilled Luer-Lok® syringes or Single-dose vials

NDC 0006-4096-02
Carton of ten 1-mL prefilled single-dose Luer-Lok® syringes with tip caps.

Not shown actual size

Select Safety Information *(continued)*

Hepatitis A virus has a relatively long incubation period (approximately 20 to 50 days). VAQTA may not prevent hepatitis A infection in individuals who have an unrecognized hepatitis A infection at the time of vaccination.

Immunocompromised persons, including individuals receiving immunosuppressive therapy, may have a diminished immune response to VAQTA and may not be protected against HAV infection after vaccination.

Vaccination with VAQTA may not result in a protective response in all susceptible vaccinees.

VAQTA may be administered concomitantly with Immune Globulin, human, using separate sites and syringes.

There are no adequate and well-controlled studies designed to evaluate VAQTA in pregnant women, including those 19 years of age or younger. Available post-approval data do not suggest an increased risk of miscarriage or major birth defects in women who received VAQTA during pregnancy.

Select Safety Information continues on next page.

Select Safety Information *(continued)*

It is not known whether VAQTA is excreted in human milk. Data are not available to assess the effects of VAQTA on the breastfed infant or on milk production/excretion. The developmental and health benefits of breastfeeding should be considered along with the mother's clinical need for VAQTA and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed child from VAQTA or from the underlying maternal condition.

The total duration of the protective effect of VAQTA in healthy vaccinees is unknown at present.

Before administering VAQTA, please read the accompanying Prescribing Information. For additional copies of the Prescribing Information, please call 800-672-6372, visit merckvaccines.com®, or contact your Merck representative.

Take every opportunity to talk with appropriate patients in your pharmacy.

The CDC identifies people at high risk for acquiring and/or developing complications from hepatitis A virus.[3,4]

Liver complications
Having a chronic liver disease such as hepatitis B or C

Human immunodeficiency virus
Being HIV-positive

International exposure
Travel to countries where hepatitis A is common, or have close personal contact with anybody from a high-risk region, such as an international adoptee

Local outbreaks
Living in a region where there is an outbreak and have one or more other risk factors

Pregnancy
Pregnancy if at risk of infection or severe outcome from infection during pregnancy and have one or more other risk factors

Illegal drug use
Using injection or non-injection drugs

Sexual contact
Being a man who has sex with other men

Housing situation
Homelessness

Work environments
Working in spaces such as hepatitis A research laboratories and/or with hepatitis A-infected animals

References: 1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Vaccination coverage among adults in the United States, National Health Interview Survey, 2017. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz-managers/coverage/adultvaxview/pubs-resources/NHIS-2017.html. Last Reviewed February 8, 2018. Accessed May 19, 2020. **2.** Havrix. Prescribing Information. GlaxoSmithKline; 2018. **3.** Nelson NP, Weng MK, Hofmeister MG, et al. Prevention of hepatitis A virus Infection in the United States: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, 2020. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep.* 2020;69(5):1-38. **4.** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Recommended adult immunization schedule for ages 19 years or older, United States, 2020. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/downloads/adult/adult-combined-schedule. pdf. Published January 29, 2020. Accessed May 19, 2020.