What is in this leaflet

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

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist.
- This vaccine has been prescribed for you or your child. Do not pass it on to others.
- If any of the side effects gets serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor or pharmacist.

In this leaflet:
- What STAMARIL is and what it is used for
- Before you or your child is given STAMARIL
- How STAMARIL is given
- Possible side effects
- Storing STAMARIL
- Further Information

What STAMARIL is and what it is used for

STAMARIL is a vaccine that provides protection against a serious infectious disease called yellow fever. Yellow fever occurs in certain areas of the world and is spread to people through the bites of infected mosquitoes.

STAMARIL is given to people who:
- are travelling to, passing through or living in an area where yellow fever occurs,
- are travelling to any country that requires an International Certificate of Vaccination for entry, this may depend on the countries previously visited during the same trip,
- may handle infectious materials such as laboratory workers.

To obtain a vaccination certificate against yellow fever it is necessary to be vaccinated in an approved vaccination centre so that an International Certificate of Vaccination can be issued. This certificate is valid from the 10th day and until 10 years after the vaccination.

Before you or your child is given STAMARIL

STAMARIL should not be given if you or your child:
- women who are pregnant,
- children under 6 months of age,
- is allergic to eggs, chicken proteins or any other ingredient of STAMARIL,
- has experienced a serious reaction after an injection of a yellow fever vaccine,
- has an illness with a fever or acute infection. The vaccination will be postponed until you have recovered,
- has a poor or weakened immune system for any reason, such as illness or medical treatments (for example corticosteroids or chemotherapy),
- has a weakened immune system due to HIV infection. Your doctor will tell you if you can still receive STAMARIL based on your blood tests,
- is infected with HIV and has active symptoms due to the infection,
- has a history of problems with thymus gland or has had thymus gland removed for any reason.

Take special care with STAMARIL if:
- you are over 60 years old as you have an increased risk of certain types of severe but rare reactions to vaccines (including serious reactions that affect the brain and nerves, as well as vital organs). You will only be given the vaccine if the risk of infection with the virus is well established in countries where you are going to stay,
- your child is aged 6 to 9 months. STAMARIL may be given to children aged between 6 and 9 months only in special situations and on the basis of current official recommendations,
- you are infected with the HIV but do not present with any HIV infection related symptoms, your
doctor will specify whether STAMARIL can be given based on your blood tests,

- your child is infected with the HIV (AIDS). The doctor may need to perform specific exams and seek advice from a specialist before telling you whether your child may receive STAMARIL,
- you have bleeding disorders (such as haemophilia or a low level of platelets) or are taking medicines that reduce blood circulation. You can still receive STAMARIL provided that it is injected under the skin and not into a muscle,
- STAMARIL contains a small amount of sorbitol. The vaccine should not be given to people who have fructose intolerance.

**Taking other medicines**

Please tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines, including medicines obtained without a prescription.

If you have recently been receiving any treatment which may have weakened your immune system, vaccination against yellow fever should be postponed until your laboratory results show that your immune system has recovered. Your doctor will advise you when it is safe for you to be vaccinated.

**Having other vaccines**

STAMARIL can be given at the same time as vaccines against typhoid (those containing the Vi capsular polysaccharide).

Your doctor will advise you if STAMARIL can be given with another vaccine.

**Pregnancy and breastfeeding**

Tell your doctor or nurse if you are pregnant, think you might be pregnant or are breastfeeding. You should not receive STAMARIL unless this cannot be avoided. Your doctor or nurse can advise you on whether it is essential that you are vaccinated while pregnant or breastfeeding.

---

**How STAMARIL is given**

STAMARIL is given as a single 0.5 mL dose injection by a doctor or nurse. It is usually injected under the skin but it can be given into a muscle.

It must not be injected into a blood vessel.

The injection should be given at least 10 days before being at risk of infection with yellow fever, because it takes 10 days for the vaccine to work and provide good protection against the yellow fever virus. The protection will last 10 years.

---

**Possible Side effects**

Like all medicines, STAMARIL can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

**Serious side effects**

The following serious side effects have sometimes been reported:

**Allergic reactions**
- Rash, itching or hives on the skin.
- Swelling of the face, lips, tongue or other parts of the body.
- Difficulty swallowing or breathing.
- Loss of consciousness.

**Reactions affecting the brain and nerves**

These may occur within one month of the vaccination and have sometimes been fatal.

Symptoms include:
- High fever with headache and confusion.
- Extreme tiredness.

**Other possible side effects**
- Stiff neck.
- Inflammation of brain and nerve tissues.
- Fits.
- Loss of movement or feeling affecting certain parts or all of the body.

**Serious reaction affecting vital organs**

This may occur within 10 days of the vaccination and may have a fatal outcome. The reaction can resemble an infection with the yellow fever virus.

It generally begins with feeling tired, fever, headache, muscle pain and sometimes low blood pressure.

It may then go on to a severe muscle and liver disorders, drops in number of some types of blood cells resulting in unusual bruising or bleeding and increased risk of infections, and loss of normal functioning of the kidneys and lungs.

If you experience ANY of the above symptoms contact your doctor IMMEDIATELY.

**Other side effects**

**Very common side effects (reported by more than 1 in 10 people)**
- Problems around the injection site (such as redness, bruising, pain or discomfort, swelling or appearance of a hard lump) and headache.

**Common side effects (reported by less than 1 in 10 people)**
- Feeling or being sick, diarrhoea, muscle pains, fever and weakness.

**Uncommon side effects (reported by less than 1 in 100 people)**
- Swollen glands.
- Temporary lack of white blood cells, symptoms for which include frequent infections such
as fever, severe chills, sore throat or mouth ulcers

Storing STAMARIL

STAMARIL is usually stored in the doctor’s surgery or clinic, or at the pharmacy. However, if you need to store STAMARIL

• Keep out of reach and sight of children.
• Keep STAMARIL in the original pack until it is time for it to be given.
• Keep it in the refrigerator, store at 2°C to 8°C. Do not freeze STAMARIL.

Do not use STAMARIL after the expiry date which is stated on the carton after EXP.

Do not have STAMARIL if the packaging is torn or shows signs of tampering.

Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required. These measures will help to protect the environment.

Further Information?

What STAMARIL contains

Active substance:
Yellow fever virus (produced in specified pathogen-free chick embryos), 17D strain (live, attenuated): not less than 1000 IU

Other ingredients:
Lactose, sorbitol, L-histidine hydrochloride, L-alanine, sodium chloride, potassium chloride, sodium phosphate-dibasic dihydrate, potassium phosphate-monobasic, calcium chloride, magnesium sulfate and water for injections.

The manufacture of this product includes exposure to bovine materials. No evidence exists that any case of vCJD (considered to be the human form of bovine spongiform encephalopathy) has resulted from the administration of any vaccine product.

Name and Address of Australian Sponsor

Australia:
sanofi-aventis australia pty ltd
Talavera Corporate Centre – Building D
12 – 24 Talavera Road
Macquarie Park NSW 2113
Australia
Tel: 1800 829 468

New Zealand:
sanofi-aventis new zealand limited
Level 8, James & Wells Tower
56 Cawley St
Ellerslie
Auckland
New Zealand
Tel: 0800 727 838

Aust R number

Aust R 58571

Date of preparation

20 October 2014

sta-cedsv8-cmiv2-20oct14