ANNEX I

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Fluenz nasal spray suspension
Influenza vaccine (live attenuated, nasal)

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Reassortant influenza virus* (live attenuated) of the following three strains**:

A/Victoria/4897/2022 (H1N1)pdm09 - like strain
(A/Norway/31694/2022, MEDI 369815) $10^{7.0\pm0.5}$ FFU***

A/Thailand/8/2022 (H3N2) - like strain
(A/Thailand/8/2022, MEDI 370626) $10^{7.0\pm0.5}$ FFU***

B/Austria/1359417/2021 - like strain
(B/Austria/1359417/2021, MEDI 355292) $10^{7.0\pm0.5}$ FFU***

.....per 0.2 ml dose

* propagated in fertilised hens' eggs from healthy chicken flocks.
** produced in VERO cells by reverse genetic technology. This product contains genetically modified organisms (GMOs).
*** Fluorescent Focus Units.

This vaccine complies with the WHO recommendation (Northern Hemisphere) and EU decision for the 2024/2025 season.

The vaccine may contain residues of the following substances: egg proteins (e.g. ovalbumin) and gentamicin. The maximum amount of ovalbumin is less than 0.024 micrograms per 0.2 ml dose (0.12 micrograms per ml).

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Nasal spray, suspension

The suspension is colourless to pale yellow, clear to opalescent with a pH of approximately 7.2. Small white particles may be present.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Prophylaxis of influenza in children and adolescents from 24 months to less than 18 years of age.

The use of Fluenz should be based on official recommendations.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Posology

Children and adolescents from 24 months

0.2 ml (administered as 0.1 ml per nostril).

For children who have not previously been vaccinated against seasonal influenza, a second dose should be given after an interval of at least 4 weeks.

Fluenz should not be used in infants and toddlers below 24 months of age because of safety concerns regarding increased rates of hospitalisation and wheezing in this population (see section 4.8).

Method of administration

Immunisation must be carried out by nasal administration.

Do not inject Fluenz.

Fluenz is administered as a divided dose in both nostrils. After administering half of the dose in one nostril, administer the other half of the dose in the other nostril immediately or shortly thereafter. The patient can breathe normally while the vaccine is being administered – there is no need to actively inhale or sniff.

See section 6.6 for administration instructions.

4.3 Contraindications

- Hypersensitivity to the active substances, to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1 (e.g. gelatin), or to gentamicin (a possible trace residue).
- Severe allergic reaction (e.g. anaphylaxis) to eggs or to egg proteins (e.g. ovalbumin).
- Children and adolescents with clinical immunodeficiency due to conditions or immunosuppressive therapy such as acute and chronic leukaemias, lymphoma, symptomatic HIV infection, cellular immune deficiencies, and high-dose corticosteroids. Fluenz is not contraindicated for use in individuals with asymptomatic HIV infection; or individuals who are receiving topical/inhaled corticosteroids or low-dose systemic corticosteroids or those receiving corticosteroids as replacement therapy, e.g. for adrenal insufficiency.
- Children and adolescents younger than 18 years of age receiving salicylate therapy because of the association of Reye's syndrome with salicylates and wild-type influenza infection.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Traceability

In order to improve the traceability of biological medicinal products, the name and the batch number of the administered product should be clearly recorded.

As with most vaccines, appropriate medical treatment and supervision should always be readily available to manage an anaphylactic event or serious hypersensitivity event following the administration of Fluenz.

Fluenz should not be administered to children and adolescents with severe asthma or active wheezing because these individuals have not been adequately studied in clinical studies.

Vaccine recipients should be informed that Fluenz is an attenuated live virus vaccine and has the potential for transmission to immunocompromised contacts. Vaccine recipients should attempt to avoid, whenever possible, close association with severely immunocompromised individuals (e.g. bone marrow transplant recipients requiring isolation) for 1-2 weeks following vaccination. Peak incidence of vaccine virus recovery occurred 2-3 days post-vaccination in clinical studies. In circumstances where contact with severely immunocompromised individuals is unavoidable, the potential risk of transmission of the influenza vaccine virus should be weighed against the risk of acquiring and transmitting wild-type influenza virus.

Fluenz should, under no circumstances, be injected.

No data exist regarding the safety of intranasal administration of Fluenz in children with unrepaired craniofacial malformations.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Do not administer Fluenz to children and adolescents receiving salicylate therapy (see section 4.3). Do not use salicylates in children and adolescents for 4 weeks after vaccination unless medically indicated as Reye's syndrome has been reported following the use of salicylates during wild-type influenza infection.

The co-administration of Fluenz with the live attenuated vaccines: measles, mumps, rubella, varicella, and orally-administered poliovirus has been studied. No clinically meaningful changes in immune responses to measles, mumps, varicella, orally-administered poliovirus or Fluenz have been observed. The immune response to rubella vaccine was significantly altered. However, this alteration might not be of clinical relevance with the two dose immunisation schedule of the rubella vaccine.

The co-administration of Fluenz with inactivated vaccines has not been studied.

The concurrent use of Fluenz with antiviral agents that are active against influenza A and/or B viruses has not been evaluated. However, based upon the potential for influenza antiviral agents to reduce the effectiveness of Fluenz, it is recommended not to administer the vaccine until 48 hours after the cessation of influenza antiviral therapy. Administration of influenza antiviral agents within two weeks of vaccination may affect the response of the vaccine.

If influenza antiviral agents and Fluenz are administered concomitantly, revaccination should be considered based on clinical judgement.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy

There is a moderate amount of data from the use of Fluenz in pregnant women. There was no evidence of significant maternal adverse outcomes in 138 pregnant women who had a record of receiving Fluenz in a US-based health insurance claims database.

In more than 300 case reports in the AstraZeneca safety database of vaccine administration to pregnant women, no unusual patterns of pregnancy complications or foetal outcomes were observed.

While animal studies do not indicate direct or indirect harmful effects with respect to reproductive toxicity, and post-marketing data offer some reassurance in the event of inadvertent administration of the vaccine, Fluenz is not recommended during pregnancy.

Breast-feeding

Limited available evidence suggests that Fluenz is not excreted in breastmilk. However, because there are limited data to assess the effects on the breast-fed infant and, as some viruses are excreted in human milk, Fluenz should not be used during breast-feeding.

Fertility

No data exist regarding the possible effects of Fluenz on male and female fertility.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Fluenz has no or negligible influence on the ability to drive and use machines.

4.8 Undesirable effects

Summary of the safety profile

Safety data regarding use of Fluenz are based on data from Fluenz clinical studies in over 29,000 children and adolescents 2 to 17 years of age, Fluenz post-authorisation safety studies in over 84,000 children and adolescents 2 to 17 years of age, and data from Fluenz Tetra (influenza vaccine-live attenuated, nasal) clinical studies in over 2,000 children and adolescents 2 to 17 years of age. Additional experience has occurred with marketed use of Fluenz and Fluenz Tetra.

In clinical studies, the safety profile of Fluenz and Fluenz Tetra were similar.

The most common adverse reaction observed in clinical studies was nasal congestion/rhinorrhoea.

List of adverse reactions

Adverse reaction frequencies are reported as:
Very common (≥1/10)
Common (≥1/100 to <1/10)
Uncommon (≥1/1,000 to <1/100)
Rare (≥1/10,000 to <1/1,000)
Very rare (<1/10,000)

Immune system disorders
Uncommon: Hypersensitivity reactions (including facial oedema, urticaria and very rare anaphylactic reactions)

Metabolism and nutrition disorders
Very common: Decreased appetite

Nervous system disorders
Common: Headache

Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders
Very common: Nasal congestion/rhinorrhoea
Uncommon: Epistaxis

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders
Uncommon: Rash

Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders
Common: Myalgia

General disorders and administration site conditions
Very common: Malaise
Common: Pyrexia

Paediatric population

In an active-controlled clinical study (MI-CP111), an increased rate of hospitalisations (for any cause) through 180 days after final vaccination dose was observed in infants and toddlers 6-11 months of age (6.1% Fluenz versus 2.6% injectable influenza vaccine). Most hospitalisations were due to gastrointestinal and respiratory tract infections and occurred more than 6 weeks post vaccination. The rate of hospitalisations was not increased in Fluenz recipients 12 months and older. In the same study, an increased rate of wheezing through 42 days was observed in infants and toddlers 6-23 months of age (5.9% Fluenz versus 3.8% injectable influenza vaccine). The rate of wheezing was not increased in Fluenz recipients 24 months and older. Fluenz is not indicated for use in infants and toddlers younger than 24 months (see section 4.2).

Very rare reports of Guillain-Barré syndrome and exacerbation of symptoms of Leigh syndrome (mitochondrial encephalomyopathy) have also been observed in the post-marketing setting with Fluenz.

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions via national reporting system listed in Appendix V.

4.9 Overdose

Overdose with Fluenz is unlikely due to its presentation as a pre-filled sprayer. Administration of a higher than recommended dose of Fluenz was reported rarely and the adverse reaction profile was comparable to that observed with the recommended dose of Fluenz.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Influenza vaccines, influenza live attenuated; ATC Code: J07BB03

Fluenz is a trivalent vaccine that contains antigens for three influenza virus strains, an A/(H1N1) strain, an A/(H3N2) strain, and a B strain from the Victoria lineage. The influenza virus strains in Fluenz are (a) *cold-adapted (ca)*; (b) *temperature-sensitive (ts)*; and (c) *attenuated (att)*. As a result, they replicate in the nasopharynx and induce protective immunity.

Clinical efficacy and safety

Clinical efficacy

Fluenz's efficacy data in the paediatric population consist of 9 controlled studies comprising over 20,000 infants and toddlers, children and adolescents, conducted during 7 influenza seasons. Four placebo-controlled studies included second season revaccination. Fluenz has demonstrated superiority in 3 active-controlled studies with injectable influenza vaccine. See Table 1 and 2 for a summary of efficacy results in the paediatric population.

Table 1 Fluenz Efficacy in Placebo Controlled Paediatric Studies

Study Number	Region	Age Range[a]	Number of Study Participants[b]	Influenza Season	Efficacy (95% CI)[c] Matched strains	Efficacy (95% CI)[c] All strains regardless of match
D153-P502	Europe	6 to 35 M	1,616	2000-2001	85.4% (74.3, 92.2)	85.9% (76.3, 92.0)
				2001-2002	88.7% (82.0, 93.2)	85.8% (78.6, 90.9)
D153-P504	Africa, Latin America	6 to 35 M	1,886	2001	73.5% (63.6, 81.0)[d]	72.0% (61.9, 79.8)[d]
				2002	73.6% (33.3, 91.2)	46.6% (14.9, 67.2)
D153-P513	Asia/ Oceania	6 to 35 M	1,041	2002	62.2% (43.6, 75.2)	48.6% (28.8, 63.3)
D153-P522	Europe, Asia/ Oceania, Latin America	11 to 24 M	1,150	2002-2003	78.4% (50.9, 91.3)	63.8% (36.2, 79.8)
D153-P501	Asia/ Oceania	12 to 35 M	2,764	2000-2001	72.9% (62.8, 80.5)	70.1% (60.9, 77.3)
				2001-2002	84.3% (70.1, 92.4)[e]	64.2% (44.2, 77.3)[e]
AV006	USA	15 to 71 M	1,259	1996-1997	93.4% (87.5, 96.5)	93.4% (87.5, 96.5)
				1997-1998	100% (63.1, 100)	87.1% (77.7, 92.6)[f]

[a] M=months.
[b] Number of study participants for year 1 efficacy analysis.
[c] Reduction in culture-confirmed influenza illness relative to placebo.
[d] Data presented for clinical trial D153-P504 are for study participants who received two doses of study vaccine. In previously unvaccinated study participants who received one dose in year 1, efficacy was 57.7% (95% CI: 44.7, 67.9) and 56.3% (95% CI: 43.1, 66.7), respectively, thus supporting the need for two doses of vaccine in previously unvaccinated children.
[e] In study participants who received 2 doses in year 1 and placebo in year 2, efficacy in year 2 was 56.2% (95% CI: 30.5, 72.7) and 44.8% (95% CI: 18.2, 62.9), respectively, in D153-P501, thus supporting the need for second-season revaccination.
[f] The primary circulating strain was antigenically dissimilar from the H3N2 strain represented in the vaccine; efficacy against the mismatched A/H3N2 strain was 85.9% (95% CI: 75.3, 91.9).

Table 2 Fluenz Relative Efficacy in Active-controlled Paediatric Studies with Injectable Influenza Vaccine

Study Number	Region	Age Range[a]	Number of Study Participants	Influenza Season	Improved Efficacy (95% CI)[b] Matched strains	Improved Efficacy (95% CI)[b] All strains regardless of match
MI-CP111	USA, Europe, Asia/Oceania	6 to 59 M	7,852	2004-2005	44.5% (22.4, 60.6) fewer cases than injectable	54.9% (45.4, 62.9)[c] fewer cases than injectable
D153-P514	Europe	6 to 71 M	2,085	2002-2003	52.7% (21.6, 72.2) fewer cases than injectable	52.4% (24.6, 70.5)[d] fewer cases than injectable

Study Number	Region	Age Range[a]	Number of Study Participants	Influenza Season	Improved Efficacy (95% CI)[b] Matched strains	Improved Efficacy (95% CI)[b] All strains regardless of match
D153-P515	Europe	6 to 17 Y	2,211	2002-2003	34.7% (3.9, 56.0) fewer cases than injectable	31.9% (1.1, 53.5) fewer cases than injectable

[a] M=months. Y=years. Age range as described in the protocol for the study.
[b] Reduction in culture-confirmed influenza illness relative to injectable influenza vaccine.
[c] Fluenz demonstrated 55.7% (39.9, 67.6) fewer cases than injectable influenza vaccine in 3,686 infants and toddlers 6-23 months of age and 54.4% (41.8, 64.5) fewer cases in 4,166 children 24-59 months of age.
[d] Fluenz demonstrated 64.4% (1.4, 88.8) fewer cases than injectable influenza vaccine in 476 infants and toddlers 6-23 months of age and 48.2% (12.7, 70.0) fewer cases in 1,609 children 24-71 months of age.

Clinical safety

Chronic conditions

Although safety in children and adolescents with mild to moderate asthma has been established, data in children with other pulmonary diseases or with chronic cardiovascular, metabolic or renal diseases are limited.

In a study (D153-P515) of children 6 to 17 years of age with asthma (Fluenz: n=1,114, trivalent injectable influenza vaccine: n=1,115), there were no significant differences between treatment groups in the incidence of asthma exacerbations, mean peak expiratory flow rate, asthma symptom scores, or night-time awakening scores. The incidence of wheezing within 15 days after vaccination was lower in Fluenz recipients relative to inactivated vaccine recipients (19.5% vs. 23.8%, P=0.02).

In a study of children and adolescents 9 to 17 years of age with moderate to severe asthma (Fluenz: n=24, placebo: n=24), the primary safety criterion, change in percent predicted forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV_1) measured before and after vaccination, did not differ between treatment arms.

In studies of adults in which a high percentage of individuals had underlying chronic medical conditions, the safety profile of Fluenz was comparable to the safety profile observed in individuals without these conditions.

Immunocompromised

In 24 HIV-infected children and 25 HIV-negative children 1 through 7 years of age, and in 243 HIV-infected children and adolescents 5 through 17 years of age receiving stable anti-retroviral therapy, the frequency and duration of vaccine virus shedding were comparable to that seen in healthy individuals. No adverse effects on HIV viral load or CD4 counts were identified following Fluenz administration. Twenty mild to moderately immunocompromised children and adolescents 5 through 17 years of age (receiving chemotherapy and/or radiation therapy or who had recently received chemotherapy) were randomised 1:1 to Fluenz or placebo. Frequency and duration of vaccine virus shedding in these immunocompromised children and adolescents were comparable to that seen in healthy children and adolescents. The effectiveness of Fluenz preventing influenza illness in immunocompromised individuals has not been evaluated.

Adult studies

Several studies against placebo have shown that Fluenz may have some efficacy in adults. However, a conclusion on clinical benefit of this vaccine in adults could not be made given that results observed in some studies versus injectable influenza vaccines were suggestive of a lower efficacy of Fluenz.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Not applicable.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Non-clinical data reveal no special hazard for humans based on conventional non-clinical studies of repeated dose toxicity, reproduction and developmental toxicity, local tolerance and neurovirulence.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Sucrose
Dipotassium phosphate
Potassium dihydrogen phosphate
Gelatin (porcine, Type A)
Arginine hydrochloride
Monosodium glutamate monohydrate
Water for injections

6.2 Incompatibilities

In the absence of compatibility studies, this vaccine must not be mixed with other medicinal products.

6.3 Shelf life

15 weeks.

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store in a refrigerator (2°C – 8°C).

Do not freeze.

Keep the nasal applicator in the outer carton in order to protect from light.

Before use, the vaccine may be taken out of the refrigerator once for a maximum period of 12 hours at a temperature not above 25°C. Stability data indicate that the vaccine components are stable for 12 hours when stored at temperatures from 8°C to 25°C. At the end of this period, Fluenz should be used immediately or discarded.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

Fluenz is supplied as a 0.2 ml suspension in a single-use nasal applicator (Type 1 glass), with nozzle (polypropylene with polyethylene transfer valve), nozzle tip-protector cap (synthetic rubber), plunger rod, plunger-stopper (butyl rubber) and a dose-divider clip.

Pack size of 1 or 10.

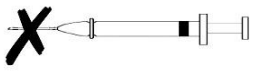
Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling

Administration

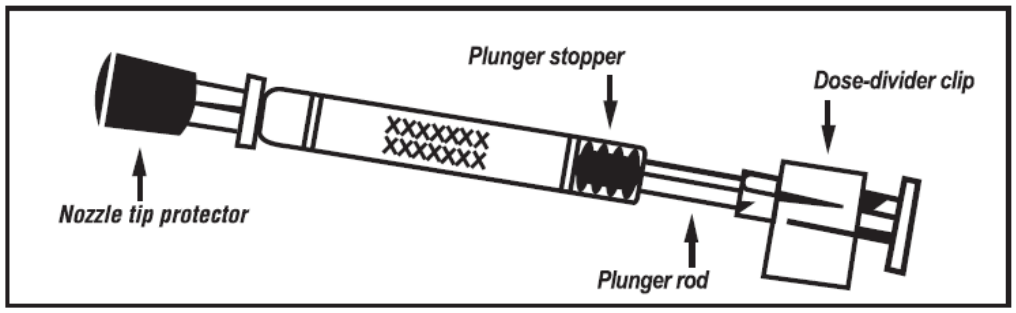
FLUENZ IS FOR NASAL USE ONLY.

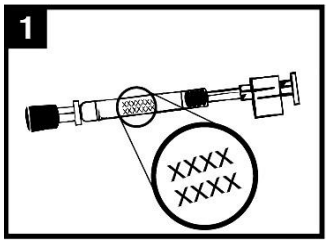
- DO NOT USE WITH A NEEDLE. Do not inject.



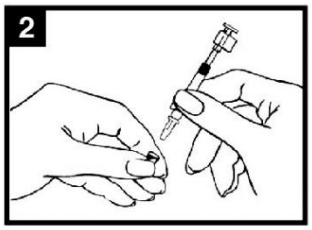
- Do not use Fluenz if the expiry date has passed or the sprayer appears damaged, for example, if the plunger is loose or displaced from the sprayer or if there are any signs of leakage.
- Check the appearance of the vaccine before administration. The suspension should be colourless to pale yellow, clear to opalescent. Small white particles may be present.
- Fluenz is administered as a divided dose in both nostrils.
- After administering half of the dose in one nostril, administer the other half of the dose in the other nostril immediately or shortly thereafter.
- The patient can breathe normally while the vaccine is being administered – there is no need to actively inhale or sniff.
- Refer to the Fluenz administration diagram (Figure 1) for step-by-step administration instructions.

Figure 1: Fluenz Administration

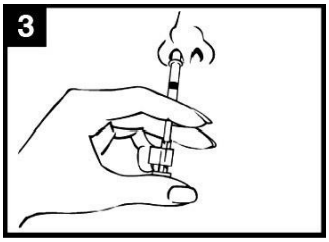




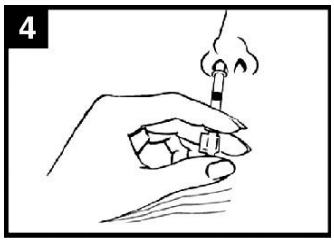
Check expiry date
Product must not be used after date on applicator label.



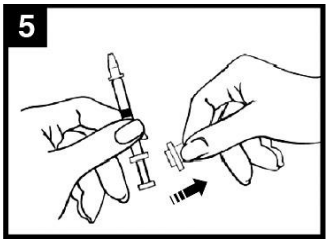
Prepare the applicator
Remove rubber tip protector. Do not remove dose-divider clip at the other end of the applicator.



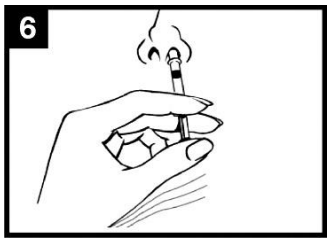
Position the applicator
With the patient in an upright position, place the tip just inside the nostril to ensure Fluenz is delivered into the nose.



Depress the plunger
With a single motion, depress plunger **as rapidly as possible** until the dose-divider clip prevents you from going further.



Remove dose-divider clip
For administration in the other nostril, pinch and remove the dose-divider clip from plunger.



Spray in other nostril
Place the tip just **inside the other nostril** and with a single motion, depress plunger **as rapidly as possible** to deliver remaining vaccine.

Any unused medicinal product or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements for medical waste.

7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

AstraZeneca AB
SE-151 85 Södertälje
Sweden

8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

EU/1/24/1816/001 Top load carton assembly. 1 sprayer.
EU/1/24/1816/002 Top load carton assembly. 10 sprayers.

9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION

Date of first authorisation: 03 June 2024

10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

Detailed information on this medicinal product is available on the website of the European Medicines Agency http://www.ema.europa.eu.

ANNEX II

A. MANUFACTURER(S) OF THE BIOLOGICAL ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S) AND MANUFACTURER(S) RESPONSIBLE FOR BATCH RELEASE

B. CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS REGARDING SUPPLY AND USE

C. OTHER CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION

D. CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS WITH REGARD TO THE SAFE AND EFFECTIVE USE OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

A. MANUFACTURER OF THE BIOLOGICAL ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S) AND MANUFACTURER RESPONSIBLE FOR BATCH RELEASE

Name and address of the manufacturer of the biological active substances

MedImmune, UK Limited
Plot 6, Renaissance Way
Boulevard Industry Park
Speke
Liverpool L24 9JW
United Kingdom

Name and address of the manufacturers responsible for batch release

AstraZeneca Nijmegen B.V.,
Lagelandseweg 78
Nijmegen, 6545CG
Netherlands

In view of the particular public health circumstance related with the seasonal epidemiology of influenza virus requiring a switch to a trivalent vaccine, and in order to ensure early supply, this medicinal product is subject to a time-limited exemption allowing reliance on batch control testing conducted in the registered site(s) that are located in a third country. This exemption ceases to be valid on 31st March 2025. Implementation of EU based batch control arrangements, including the necessary variations to the terms of the marketing authorisation have to be completed by the 31st March 2025 at the latest, in line with the agreed plan for this transfer of testing.

B. CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS REGARDING SUPPLY AND USE

Medicinal products subject to medical prescription.

- **Official batch release**

In accordance with Article 114 of Directive 2001/83/EC, the official batch release will be undertaken by a state laboratory or a laboratory designated for that purpose.

C. OTHER CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION

- **Periodic safety update reports (PSURs)**

The requirements for submission of PSURs for this medicinal product are set out in the list of Union reference dates (EURD list) provided for under Article 107c(7) of Directive 2001/83/EC and any subsequent updates published on the European medicines web-portal.

D. CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS WITH REGARD TO THE SAFE AND EFFECTIVE USE OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

- **Risk management plan (RMP)**

The marketing authorisation holder (MAH) shall perform the required pharmacovigilance activities and interventions detailed in the agreed RMP presented in Module 1.8.2 of the marketing authorisation and any agreed subsequent updates of the RMP.

An updated RMP should be submitted:

- At the request of the European Medicines Agency;
- Whenever the risk management system is modified, especially as the result of new information being received that may lead to a significant change to the benefit/risk profile or as the result of an important (pharmacovigilance or risk minimisation) milestone being reached.

ANNEX III

LABELLING AND PACKAGE LEAFLET

A. LABELLING

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

PACK SIZE OF 1 SINGLE-USE NASAL APPLICATOR (IN A TRI-FOLD CARTON)
PACK SIZE OF 10 SINGLE-USE NASAL APPLICATORS

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Fluenz nasal spray suspension
Influenza vaccine (live attenuated, nasal)
2024/2025 season

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Reassortant influenza virus* (live attenuated) of the following three strains**:

A/Victoria/4897/2022 (H1N1)pdm09 - like strain
(A/Norway/31694/2022, MEDI 369815) $10^{7.0\pm0.5}$ FFU***

A/Thailand/8/2022 (H3N2) - like strain
(A/Thailand/8/2022, MEDI 370626) $10^{7.0\pm0.5}$ FFU***

B/Austria/1359417/2021 - like strain
(B/Austria/1359417/2021, MEDI 355292) $10^{7.0\pm0.5}$ FFU***

.....per 0.2 ml dose

* propagated in fertilised hens' eggs from healthy chicken flocks.
** produced in VERO cells by reverse genetic technology.
*** Fluorescent Focus Units.

This vaccine complies with the WHO recommendations (Northern Hemisphere) and EU decision for the 2024/2025 season.

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

Contains also: sucrose, dipotassium phosphate, potassium dihydrogen phosphate, gelatin (porcine, Type A), arginine hydrochloride, monosodium glutamate monohydrate, water for injections.

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

Nasal spray, suspension
1 single-use nasal applicator (0.2 ml)
10 single-use nasal applicators (0.2 ml each)

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

For nasal use only. Do not inject.
Read the package leaflet before use.

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

8. EXPIRY DATE

EXP

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Store in a refrigerator.

Do not freeze.

Protect from light.

10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

AstraZeneca AB
SE-151 85 Södertälje
Sweden

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

EU/1/24/1816/001 Top load carton assembly. 1 sprayer.
EU/1/24/1816/002 Top load carton assembly. 10 sprayers.

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

Justification for not including Braille accepted

17. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – 2D BARCODE

2D barcode carrying the unique identifier included.

18. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER - HUMAN READABLE DATA

PC
SN
NN

MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON SMALL IMMEDIATE PACKAGING UNITS

SINGLE-USE NASAL APPLICATOR

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Fluenz
Influenza vaccine
2024/2025 season

2. METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION

For nasal use only.

3. EXPIRY DATE

EXP

4. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

5. CONTENTS BY WEIGHT, BY VOLUME OR BY UNIT

0.2 ml

6. OTHER

B. PACKAGE LEAFLET

Package leaflet: Information for the user

Fluenz nasal spray suspension
Influenza vaccine (live attenuated, nasal)

Read all of this leaflet carefully before the vaccine is given because it contains important information for you or your child.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor, nurse or pharmacist.
- This vaccine has been prescribed for you or your child only. Do not pass it on to others.
- If any of the side effects gets serious, talk to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet:

1. What Fluenz is and what it is used for

Fluenz is a vaccine to prevent influenza (flu). It is used in children and adolescents 24 months to less than 18 years of age. Fluenz will help to protect against the virus strains contained in the vaccine, and other strains closely related to them.

How Fluenz works

When a person is given the vaccine, the immune system (the body's natural defence system) will produce its own protection against the influenza virus. None of the ingredients in the vaccine can cause the flu.

Fluenz vaccine viruses are grown in chicken eggs. Each year the vaccine targets three strains of influenza, following the annual recommendations by the World Health Organisation.

2. What you need to know before you are given Fluenz

You will not be given Fluenz:

- **if you are allergic** to gentamicin, gelatin or any of the other ingredients of this vaccine (listed in section 6 "Contents of the pack and other information").
- if you have ever had a severe allergic reaction to eggs or egg proteins. For signs of allergic reactions, see section 4 "Possible side effects".
- if you have a **blood disorder** or a **cancer** that **affects the immune system**.
- if you have been **told by your doctor** that you have **a weakened immune system** as a result of a disease, medicine or other treatment.
- **if you are already taking *acetylsalicylic acid*** (a substance present in many medicines used to relieve pain and lower fever). This is because of the risk of a very rare but serious disease *(Reye's syndrome)*.

If any of these apply, **tell your doctor, nurse or pharmacist**.

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist before vaccination:
- if the **child is less than 24 months of age**. Children less than 24 months of age should not receive this vaccine because of the risk of side effects.
- if you have **severe asthma** or are currently wheezing.
- if you are in **close contact with someone with a severely weakened immune system** (for example, a bone marrow transplant patient needing isolation).

If any of these apply, **tell your doctor, nurse or pharmacist before vaccination**. He or she will decide if Fluenz is suitable for you.

Other medicines, other vaccines and Fluenz

Tell your doctor, nurse or pharmacist if the person being vaccinated is taking, has recently taken or might take any other medicines, including medicines that do not require a prescription.
- **Do not give *acetylsalicylic acid*** (a substance present in many medicines used to relieve pain and lower fever) **to children** for 4 weeks after vaccination with Fluenz unless your doctor, nurse or pharmacist tells you otherwise. This is because of the risk of *Reye's syndrome*, a very rare but serious disease that can affect the brain and liver.
- **It is recommended that Fluenz is not given** at the same time as influenza-specific **antiviral medicines,** such as *oseltamivir* and *zanamivir*. This is because the vaccine may work less effectively.

Your doctor, nurse or pharmacist will decide if Fluenz can be given at the same time as other vaccines.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding
- If you are **pregnant**, think you may be pregnant, plan to become pregnant soon or are breast-feeding, **tell your doctor, nurse or pharmacist** before receiving this vaccine. Fluenz is **not recommended** for women who are pregnant or are breast-feeding.

Driving and using machines
- Fluenz has no or negligible influence on the ability to drive and use machines.

3. How Fluenz is given

Fluenz will be administered under the supervision of a doctor, nurse or pharmacist.

Fluenz must only be used as a nasal spray.

Fluenz must not be injected.

Fluenz will be given as a spray in each nostril. You can breathe normally while you are given Fluenz. You do not need to actively inhale or sniff.

Dosage
The recommended dose for children and adolescents is 0.2 ml Fluenz, administered as 0.1 ml in each nostril. **Children who have not previously had an influenza vaccine** will receive a second, follow-up dose after an interval of at least 4 weeks. Follow your doctor, nurse or pharmacist's instructions about if and when your child should return for the second dose.

If you have any further questions on this vaccine, ask your doctor, nurse or pharmacist.

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this vaccine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. In clinical studies with the vaccine, most side effects were mild in nature and short term.

Ask your doctor, nurse or pharmacist if you want more information about possible side effects from Fluenz.

Some side effects may be serious

Very rare
(may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people):
- severe allergic reaction: signs of a severe allergic reaction may include shortness of breath and swelling of the face or tongue.

Tell your doctor straight away or seek urgent medical care if you experience any of the effects above.

Other possible side effects of Fluenz

Very common
(may affect more than 1 in 10 people):
- runny or stuffy nose
- reduced appetite
- weakness

Common
(may affect up to 1 in 10 people):
- fever
- muscle aches
- headache

Uncommon
(may affect up to 1 in 100 people):
- rash
- nose bleed
- allergic reactions

Reporting of side effects
If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the national reporting system listed in Appendix V. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Fluenz

Keep this vaccine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this vaccine after the expiry date which is stated on the applicator label after the letters EXP.

Store in a refrigerator (2°C to 8°C). Do not freeze.

Keep the nasal applicator in the outer carton in order to protect from light.

Before use, the vaccine may be taken out of the refrigerator once for a maximum period of 12 hours at a temperature not above 25°C. If the vaccine has not been used after this 12 hour period, it should be discarded.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Fluenz contains

The active substances are:
Reassortant influenza virus* (live attenuated) of the following strains**:

A/Victoria/4897/2022 (H1N1)pdm09 - like strain
(A/Norway/31694/2022, MEDI 369815) $10^{7.0\pm0.5}$ FFU***

A/Thailand/8/2022 (H3N2) - like strain
(A/Thailand/8/2022, MEDI 370626) $10^{7.0\pm0.5}$ FFU***

B/Austria/1359417/2021 - like strain
(B/Austria/1359417/2021, MEDI 355292) $10^{7.0\pm0.5}$ FFU***

.....per 0.2 ml dose

* propagated in fertilised hens' eggs from healthy chicken flocks.
** produced in VERO cells by reverse genetic technology. This product contains genetically modified organisms (GMOs).
*** Fluorescent Focus Units.

This vaccine complies with the WHO (World Health Organisation) recommendations (Northern Hemisphere) and EU decision for the 2024/2025 season.

The other ingredients are sucrose, dipotassium phosphate, potassium dihydrogen phosphate, gelatin (porcine, Type A), arginine hydrochloride, monosodium glutamate monohydrate and water for injections.

What Fluenz looks like and contents of the pack

This vaccine is presented as a nasal spray suspension in a single-use nasal applicator (0.2 ml) in a pack size of 1 and 10. Not all pack sizes may be available in your country.

The suspension is colourless to pale yellow, clear to slightly cloudy. Small white particles may be present.

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AstraZeneca AB
SE-151 85
Södertälje
Sweden

Manufacturer
AstraZeneca Nijmegen B.V.,
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Nijmegen, 6545CG
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For any information about this medicine, please contact the local representative of the Marketing Authorisation Holder:

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This leaflet was last revised in.

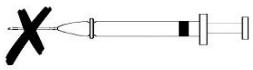
Other sources of information
Detailed information on this medicine is available on the European Medicines Agency web site: http://www.ema.europa.eu.

Instructions for healthcare professionals

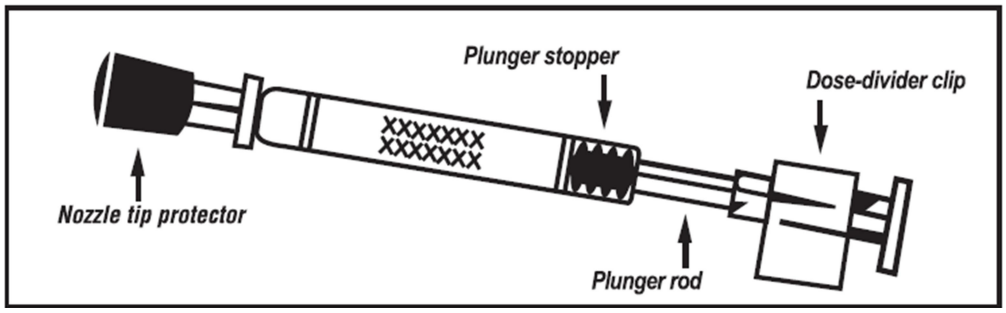
The following information is intended for healthcare professionals only:

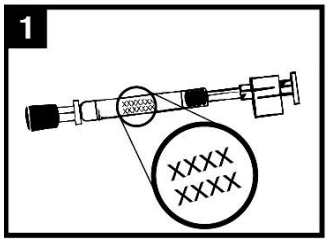
Fluenz is for nasal use only.

- **Do not use with a needle.** Do not inject.

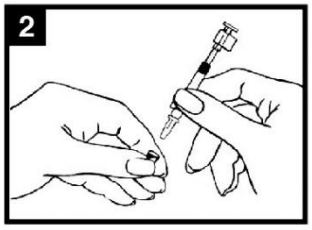


- Do not use Fluenz if the expiry date has passed or the sprayer appears damaged, for example, if the plunger is loose or displaced from the sprayer or if there are any signs of leakage.
- Check the appearance of the vaccine before administration. The suspension should be colourless to pale yellow, clear to opalescent. Small white particles may be present.
- Fluenz is administered as a divided dose in both nostrils as described below. (See also, *How Fluenz is given*, in section 3).
- After administering half of the dose in one nostril, administer the other half of the dose in the other nostril immediately or shortly thereafter.
- The patient can breathe normally while the vaccine is being administered – there is no need to actively inhale or sniff.

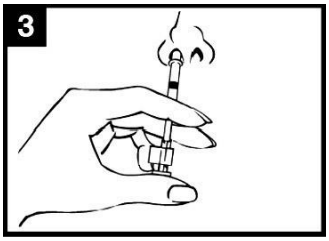




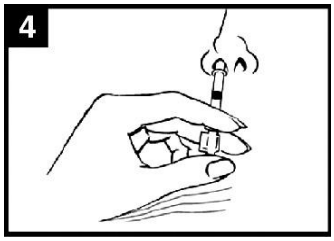
Check expiry date
Product must not be used after date on applicator label.



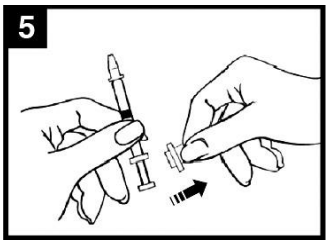
Prepare the applicator
Remove rubber tip protector. Do not remove dose-divider clip at the other end of the applicator.



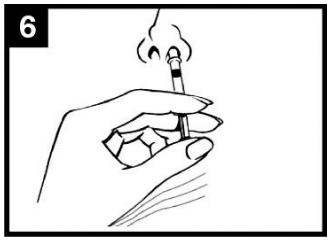
Position the applicator
With the patient in an upright position, place the tip just inside the nostril to ensure Fluenz is delivered into the nose.



Depress the plunger
With a single motion, depress plunger **as rapidly as possible** until the dose-divider clip prevents you from going further.



Remove dose-divider clip
For administration in the other nostril, pinch and remove the dose-divider clip from plunger.



Spray in other nostril
Place the tip just **inside the other nostril** and with a single motion, depress plunger **as rapidly as possible** to deliver remaining vaccine.

See section 5 for advice on storage and disposal.