

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

These highlights do not include all the information needed to use Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live, Oral safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live, Oral.

Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live, Oral

Enteric Coated Tablets for Oral Administration

Initial U.S. Approval: 2011

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live, Oral is a vaccine indicated for active immunization for the prevention of febrile acute respiratory disease caused by Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7. Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live, Oral is approved for use in military populations 17 through 50 years of age.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

- A single vaccine dose is administered orally as two tablets: one tablet of Adenovirus Type 4 and one tablet of Adenovirus Type 7. (2)
- Each of the two tablets should be swallowed whole. The tablets should not be chewed or crushed to avoid releasing the live adenovirus in the upper respiratory tract.
- Postpone administration in vaccinees with vomiting and/or diarrhea.

DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

A single oral dose consists of one Adenovirus Type 4 tablet and one Adenovirus Type 7 tablet. (3)

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Pregnancy (4.1, 8.1).

- Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to any component of Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live, Oral is a Contraindication. (4.2, 11)
- Inability to swallow the tablets whole without chewing. (4.3)

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- Safety and effectiveness have not been evaluated in persons with primary or acquired immunodeficiency states. (5.1)
- Vaccinees and individuals who come in close contact with vaccinees may be exposed to the vaccine viruses shed in the stool for up to 28 days. Proper personal hygiene can minimize this risk. (5.2)
- Vaccinees should exercise caution when in close contact with children less than 7 years of age, immunocompromised individuals and pregnant women during the 28 days following vaccination. (5.2)

ADVERSE REACTIONS

The most common ($\geq 5\%$) systemic adverse reactions observed in clinical trials were upper respiratory tract infections, headache, nasal congestion, pharyngolaryngeal pain, cough, arthralgia, nausea, abdominal pain, diarrhea, and vomiting. (6)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Teva Women's Health at 1-866-626-6990 or VAERS at 1-800-822-7967 or www.vaers.hhs.gov.

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

Administration during pregnancy is contraindicated (4.1).

[See PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION (17)]

Revised: 04/2014

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: CONTENTS*

- 1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE
- 2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION
- 3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS
- 4 CONTRAINDICATIONS
 - 4.1 Pregnancy
 - 4.2 Severe Allergic Reaction
 - 4.3 Inability to Swallow
- 5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS
 - 5.1 Altered Immunocompetence
 - 5.2 Shedding and Transmission
 - 5.3 Human Serum Albumin
- 6 ADVERSE REACTIONS
 - 6.1 Clinical Trials Experience
- 7 DRUG INTERACTIONS
 - 7.1 Concomitant Vaccine Administration
 - 7.2 Immunosuppressive Therapies
- 8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS
 - 8.1 Pregnancy
 - 8.2 Labor and Delivery
 - 8.3 Nursing Mothers
 - 8.4 Pediatric Use
 - 8.5 Geriatric Use
- 11 DESCRIPTION
- 12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY
 - 12.1 Mechanism of Action
 - 12.2 Pharmacodynamics
- 14 CLINICAL STUDIES
 - 14.1 Multicenter Safety and Efficacy Trial
- 15 REFERENCES
- 16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING
- 17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

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

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live, Oral is a vaccine indicated for active immunization for the prevention of febrile acute respiratory disease caused by Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7. Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live, Oral is approved for use in military populations 17 through 50 years of age.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

A single vaccine dose is administered orally as two tablets: one tablet of Adenovirus Type 4 and one tablet of Adenovirus Type 7. (2)

The tablets should be swallowed whole, without chewing, to avoid releasing the virus in the upper respiratory tract. *[See Mechanism of Action (12.1)]*

Postpone administration to individuals with vomiting and/or diarrhea because the effectiveness of the vaccine depends upon the multiplication of orally administered live adenovirus within the intestinal tract. *[See Mechanism of Action (12.1)]*

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

A single vaccine dose consists of two tablets: one tablet of Adenovirus Type 4 and one tablet of Adenovirus Type 7.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

4.1 Pregnancy

Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live, Oral should not be administered to pregnant females *[See Pregnancy (8.1)]*. It is not known whether Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live, Oral can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman or can affect reproduction capacity. Naturally occurring infection with adenoviruses has been associated with fetal harm. Pregnancy should be avoided for 6 weeks following receipt of vaccine.

4.2 Severe Allergic Reaction

Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to any component of Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live, Oral is a Contraindication. *[See Description (11)]*

4.3 Inability to Swallow

Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live, Oral should not be administered to individuals incapable of swallowing each entire tablet, whole, without chewing. Chewing a tablet could expose the upper respiratory tract to live adenovirus leading to disease. *[See Mechanism of Action (12.1)]*

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Altered Immunocompetence

The safety and effectiveness of Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live, Oral in immunocompromised individuals has not been evaluated.

5.2 Shedding and Transmission

Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live, Oral contains live viruses that are shed in the stool and can cause disease if transmitted.

People who come in close contact with those who were vaccinated, including other vaccinees, may be exposed to the virus present in the stool and may develop disease. [See *Pharmacodynamics (12.2)*]

Persons vaccinated with Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live, Oral should exercise caution when in close contact with children less than 7 years of age and immunocompromised individuals such as those with HIV infection and cancer, or those receiving immunosuppressive therapy during the 28 day period of viral shedding following the vaccination. [See *Use in Specific Populations (8.3)* and *Pharmacodynamics (12.2)*]

Vaccinees should exercise caution when in close contact with pregnant women during the 28 day period of shedding because fetal harm may result if pregnant women are exposed to adenovirus. [See *Pregnancy (8.1)* and *Pharmacodynamics (12.2)*]

5.3 Human Serum Albumin

Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live, Oral contains albumin, a derivative of human blood. It is present at concentrations of <0.3 mg/tablet. Based on effective donor screening, and product manufacturing processes, it carries an extremely remote risk for transmission of viral diseases. A theoretical risk for transmission of Creutzfeld-Jakob disease (CJD) also is considered extremely remote. No cases of transmissions of viral diseases or CJD have ever been identified for human albumin.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

Because clinical studies are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical studies of a vaccine cannot be directly compared to the rates in the clinical trials of another vaccine and may not reflect the rates observed in practice.

Multicenter Safety and Efficacy Trial

Safety of Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live, Oral was evaluated in a multicenter, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled study that enrolled 3031 subjects who received vaccine and 1009 subjects who received placebo (lactose tablets). The study was conducted in healthy male (63%) and female (37%) active duty US Army and Navy military recruits during their basic training. The population had a mean age of 21 years, with an age range of 17 to 42 years. Race was 62% Caucasian, 18% African-American, 11% Hispanic, 3% Asian and 6% other. Subjects in both groups were administered other vaccines concomitantly with Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live, Oral. The specific vaccines that each subject received varied and were dependent on their immunization history. The vaccines that were co-administered included Hepatitis A Vaccine, Inactivated (Merck & Co., Inc.), Hepatitis A Inactivated and Hepatitis B (Recombinant) Vaccine (GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals), Hepatitis B Vaccine (Recombinant) (Merck & Co., Inc.), Human Papillomavirus Quadrivalent (Types 6, 11, 16, 18) Vaccine, Recombinant (Merck & Co., Inc.), Influenza Vaccine, Live, Intranasal (MedImmune, LLC), Influenza Virus Vaccine (Sanofi Pasteur, Inc.), Measles, Mumps, and Rubella Virus Vaccine Live (Merck & Co., Inc.), Meningococcal (Groups A, C, Y and W-135) Polysaccharide, Diphtheria Toxoid Conjugate Vaccine (Sanofi Pasteur, Inc.), Meningococcal Polysaccharide Vaccine (Groups A, C, Y and W-135 Combined) (Sanofi Pasteur, Inc.), Poliovirus Vaccine Inactivated (Sanofi Pasteur, SA), Tetanus Toxoid, Reduced Diphtheria Toxoid and Acellular Pertussis Vaccine, Adsorbed (Sanofi

Pasteur, Ltd.), Tetanus Toxoid, Reduced Diphtheria Toxoid and Acellular Pertussis Vaccine, Adsorbed (GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals), Typhoid Vi Polysaccharide Vaccine (Sanofi Pasteur, SA), Varicella Virus Vaccine Live (Merck & Co., Inc.), Yellow Fever Vaccine (Sanofi Pasteur, Inc.).

Serious Adverse Events

No deaths were reported during the multicenter safety and efficacy trial.

Serious adverse events in vaccine recipients included hematuria, gastroenteritis, febrile gastroenteritis, gastritis, pneumonia, and hematochezia.

Fifty-seven serious adverse events (SAEs) were reported during the six month study period with 39 reported between 0 and 56 days following treatment and 18 reported during the 56 to 180 day follow-up period. Thirty-five subjects (1.2%) who received vaccine (25 between 0 and 56 days from the date of vaccination, 10 during the 56 to 180 day follow-up period) and 12 subjects (1.2%) who received placebo (9 between 0 and 56 days from the date of treatment, 3 during the 56 to 180 day follow-up period) experienced at least one SAE. The SAEs occurring between Day 0 and Day 56 post-vaccination in the vaccine group, possibly associated with the receipt of the vaccine product as determined by the investigator, were as follows: one subject with hematuria and gastroenteritis (at 9 days post vaccination), one subject with febrile gastroenteritis (at 4 days post vaccination), one subject with gastritis (at 23 days post vaccination), and one subject with pneumonia (at 23 days post vaccination); one SAE (hematochezia) in the vaccine group occurred during the 56 to 180 day follow-up period and was determined to be possibly related to the vaccine product. A placebo recipient developed febrile acute respiratory disease where adenovirus Type 4 vaccine strain was detected from posterior pharyngeal and tonsillar swabbing and characterized by serotyping and polymerase chain reaction analysis. *[See Warnings and Precautions: Shedding and Transmission (5.2)]*

Overall, the percentage of subjects who experienced at least one adverse event during the 56 day study period was 91.2% in the Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live, Oral group compared to 93.9% in the placebo group. No subject in either treatment arm discontinued the study due to an adverse event. Adverse reactions were captured on a 2-Week Daily Diary (for a minimum of the first 780 subjects) or a 1-Week Daily Diary (for all remaining subjects) and were also reported at each study visit up to Day 56 after vaccination. Any reported AEs for Days 0-14 for the safety cohort and for Days 0-7 for the remaining subjects were defined as "solicited" because they were almost exclusively recorded directly by the subject from a pre-defined diary checklist. Although pyrexia was defined as "solicited", it was not on the pre-defined diary checklist. Any AEs reported spontaneously as part of the regular study visit or during a spontaneous visit to the clinic, for Days 15-56 for the safety cohort and Days 8-56 for the remaining subjects were designated as "non-solicited".

Solicited Adverse Reactions

The following solicited adverse reactions were collected through daily diaries: stuffy nose, cough, sore throat, stomach pain, headache, diarrhea, nausea, and joint pain (within 14 days post enrollment for subjects in the initial safety cohort (n=878) and within 7 days post enrollment all subjects (n= 4040) for the rest of safety population). Those solicited adverse reactions reported by ≥ 5 % of subjects in either the vaccine or placebo treatment groups are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Solicited Adverse Reactions, Days 0-7 for All Subjects and Days 8-14 for the Safety Cohort, Reported by $\geq 5\%$ of Subjects in the Multicenter Safety and Efficacy Trial

<u>Adverse Reaction*</u>	Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live, Oral				Placebo			
	0-7 Days N = 3031		8-14 Days N = 660		0-7 Days N = 1009		8-14 Days N = 218	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
	Headache	894	29.5	38	6.5	310	30.7	11
Nasal Congestion (Stuffy Nose)	463	15.3	49	8.4	141	14.0	12	6.2
Pharyngolaryngeal Pain (Sore Throat)	391	12.9	72	12.3	124	12.3	24	12.3
Cough	375	12.4	59	10.1	130	12.9	14	7.2
Nausea	412	13.6	29	5.0	137	13.6	11	5.6
Diarrhea	310	10.2	18	3.1	84	8.3	10	5.1

* MedDRA Preferred Term

Pyrexia (temp $\geq 100.5^\circ$ F) within 7 days, was reported to occur in 1.4% (42/3030) of vaccine recipients and 0.5% (5/961) of placebo recipients who were not diagnosed with ARD. During the 8-14 days post vaccination, rates of pyrexia were 0.6% (4/659) and 1.1% (2/170) in vaccine and placebo recipients respectively.

Non-Solicited Adverse Reactions

Non-solicited adverse reactions, that occurred Days 15-56 in the safety cohort and Days 8-56 for all remaining subjects, reported by $\geq 5\%$ of subjects in either the vaccine or placebo treatment groups are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Nonsolicited Adverse Reactions, Days 15-56 for the Safety Cohort and Days 8-56 for all Remaining Subjects, Reported by ≥ 5% of Subjects in the Multicenter Safety and Efficacy Trial

Adverse Reaction *	Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live,			
	Oral N=3031		Placebo N=1009	
	N	%	N	%
Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	1135	37.5	397	39.4
Arthralgia	524	17.3	180	17.8
Abdominal Pain Upper	443	14.6	157	15.6
Headache	330	10.9	148	14.7
Cough	257	8.5	91	9.0
Pharyngolaryngeal Pain	253	8.4	73	7.2
Nasal Congestion	229	7.6	73	7.2
Vomiting	160	5.3	55	5.5
Chills	77	2.5	51	5.1

* MedDRA Preferred Term

Less common (less than 5%) adverse reactions reported in the clinical trial in military recruits receiving Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live, Oral, versus placebo, respectively included rhinorrhea (128 [4.22%] vs. 25 [2.48%]), pain in extremity (130 [4.29%] vs. 37 [3.67%]), and pyrexia (fever greater than or equal to 100.5° F) (126 [4.16%] vs. 49 [4.86%]).

Safety and Immunogenicity Trial

Five SAEs were reported among the 58 subjects in the safety and immunogenicity trial. Two SAEs occurred among the vaccine recipients: one case of pneumonia reported on Day 33 of the follow-up period, and a report of appendicitis occurring on Day 118 of follow-up period. Three SAEs were reported among placebo recipients: one case of pneumonia on Day 10 and one case of upper respiratory infection reported on Day 14, and a right thigh abscess reported at Day 91.

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

7.1 Concomitant Vaccine Administration

In clinical studies Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live, Oral was administered concurrently with other vaccines [See ADVERSE REACTIONS (6.1)]. Data were not available to assess whether Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live, Oral interferes with the immune response to the other vaccines.

7.2 Immunosuppressive Therapies

There are no data regarding the use of Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live, Oral concomitantly with immunosuppressive therapies, e.g., irradiation, antimetabolites, alkylating agents, cytotoxic drugs, and corticosteroids (used in greater than physiologic doses). [See Altered Immunocompetence (5.2)]

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Pregnancy Category: Contraindication [*See Contraindications (4.1)*]

Five pregnancies were reported among women enrolled in the multicenter safety and efficacy trial of Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live, Oral. Four of the subjects (3 vaccine recipients and 1 placebo recipient) were estimated to have conceived 2 to 13 days prior to vaccination. One subject (vaccine recipient) conceived approximately 21 weeks after vaccination. The deliveries to all five of the subjects were of healthy infants at estimated gestational ages between 36 and 40 weeks.

8.2 Labor and Delivery

There is no information regarding the affect of Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live, Oral on labor and delivery. Fecal shedding during delivery may result in vaccine virus transmission to the newborn infant.

8.3 Nursing Mothers

It is not known whether Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live, Oral is excreted in human milk. Because many viruses are excreted in human milk, caution should be exercised when Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live, Oral is administered to a nursing woman. [*See Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*]

8.4 Pediatric Use

The safety and effectiveness of Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live, Oral has not been evaluated in the age groups from birth through age 16.

8.5 Geriatric Use

Clinical studies of Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live, Oral did not include subjects aged 65 and over to determine whether they respond differently from younger subjects. There are no data to support use of this vaccine in geriatric (person \geq 65 years) populations.

11 DESCRIPTION

Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live, Oral contains viable, selected strains of human adenovirus Type 4 and human adenovirus Type 7 prepared in human-diploid fibroblast cell cultures (strain WI-38). The virus strains have **not** been attenuated. The cells are grown and the virus growth maintained in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium, fetal bovine serum, and sodium bicarbonate. The virus is harvested, freed of particulate cellular material by filtration, formulated and dried by lyophilization. The dried virus material includes monosodium glutamate, sucrose, D-mannose, D-fructose, dextrose, human serum albumin, potassium phosphate and plasdone C.

The final vaccine is composed of two tablets (one tablet of Adenovirus Type 4 and one tablet of Adenovirus Type 7) designed to pass intact through the stomach and release the live virus in the intestine. Each enteric-coated tablet contains an inner core tablet containing anhydrous lactose, microcrystalline cellulose, polacrillin potassium, magnesium stearate, and live adenovirus, either Type 4 or Type 7, at a potency of no fewer than 32,000 tissue-culture infective doses ($4.5 \log_{10}$ TCID₅₀) per tablet. The outer tablet layer contains microcrystalline cellulose, magnesium stearate, and anhydrous lactose, with an enteric coating consisting of cellulose acetate phthalate, alcohol, acetone, and castor oil. The Type 7 tablet also contains FD&C Yellow #6 aluminum lake dye.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live, Oral is a live oral vaccine that replicates in the intestinal tract and induces immunity in persons with low or no pre-existing neutralizing antibodies.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

Vaccine Virus Shedding

Fecal shedding of Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live, Oral strain viruses was evaluated in a safety and immunogenicity study of 58 subjects (30 vaccine recipients and 28 placebo recipients) [*See CLINICAL STUDIES (14)*]. Stool or rectal swabs and throat swabs were collected on Day 0, 7, 14, 21, 28 and 56. Vaccine virus strains were shed in the stool as early as day 7 following vaccination. Eight of 30 vaccine recipients (27%) tested positive at least once for Adenovirus Type 4 fecal shedding; 18 of 30 vaccine recipients (60%) tested positive for Adenovirus Type 7 fecal shedding. No adenovirus shedding was detectable in any subject by 28 days following vaccination. Vaccine strain virus was not detected in the throat of any subject.

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

14.1 Multicenter Safety and Efficacy Trial

A multicenter, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled study in US military recruits evaluated the safety and efficacy of Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live, Oral to prevent wild Type 4 adenovirus-associated febrile acute respiratory disease (ARD) and to induce neutralizing antibody to Type 7 adenovirus. A seroconversion endpoint rather than prevention of clinical disease was used to assess efficacy of the Type 7 adenovirus vaccine component of this product as the incidence of febrile ARD due to Type 7 adenovirus was not anticipated to be high enough to permit a meaningful statistical assessment of the clinical effect of this vaccine component. Subjects were randomized to either the vaccine group or the placebo group in a 3:1 ratio. 4041 subjects were randomized, and 4040 subjects were analyzed. Females and males aged 17 or older and in good physical health were included in the study. No subjects were immunosuppressed or being treated with systemic immunosuppressive therapy. Baseline serology data is presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Baseline Serology in Multicenter Safety and Efficacy Trial

	Vaccine N=3031	Placebo N=1009	Total N=4040
Type 4 Titer	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Negative*	1906 (63%)	678 (67%)	2584 (64%)
Positive**	1123 (37%)	331 (33%)	1454 (36%)
Type 7 Titer			
Negative*	1159 (38%)	377 (37%)	1536 (38%)
Positive**	1870 (62%)	632 (63%)	2502 (62%)
* Titer value was <1:4 at visit 0.			
** Titer value was ≥1:4 at visit 0.			

Adenovirus Type 4 Efficacy and Immunogenicity

Febrile Acute Respiratory Disease (ARD): The results for the primary analysis of vaccine efficacy (VE) for adenovirus Type 4 and rate of wild Type 4 febrile ARD, are summarized in Table 4. Cases were defined as subjects with one or more clinical signs and symptoms of ARD (mild to severe: sore throat, cough, rhinorrhea, nasal congestion, rales or rhonchi), an oral temperature > 100.5° F, and throat culture positive for wild Type 4 adenovirus infection. Vaccine type Adenovirus was distinguished from wild type by a Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) assay.

**Table 4: Wild Adenovirus Type 4 Febrile ARD Cases (Day 0-56)
In the Multicenter Safety and Efficacy Trial**

Adeno Type 4 ARD case	Statistic	Vaccine N=3031	Placebo N=1009
Yes	n	1*	48
	VE (95% CI) [§]	99.3% (96.0%, 99.9%)	
*one additional subject met the case definition but had non-vaccine serotype (B3) adenovirus			
§Vaccine efficacy (VE) defined as: $VE = 1 - RR$, where $RR = P(\text{vaccine})/P(\text{placebo})$ was the relative risk of ARD attack in subjects who received vaccine compared to placebo; 2-sided confidence interval, by using exact statistical methods.			

Seroconversion Rate: Adenovirus Type 4 seroconversion rate is presented in Table 5. Seroconversion is defined as the development of a Type 4 neutralizing antibody titer of greater or equal to 1:8 at Day 26 after vaccination in subjects whose baseline titer was less than 1:4.

Table 5: Adenovirus Type 4 Seroconversion Rate (Day 26) in the Multicenter Safety and Efficacy Study

Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live Oral			Placebo		
N	Seroconversion		N	Seroconversion	
	n	% (95% CI)		n	% (95% CI)
1841	1739	94.5% (93.4%, 95.5%)	653	69	10.6 % (8.2%, 12.9%)

Adenovirus Type 7 Immunogenicity

Febrile Acute Respiratory Disease: No Type 7 adenovirus-associated febrile or afebrile ARD cases were reported for either placebo or vaccine groups. This was expected given the estimated attack rate of adenovirus Type 7 in the military base training setting at the time of the study. Seroconversion was the primary evaluation of Type 7 effectiveness.

Seroconversion Rate: Results for the primary analysis of adenovirus Type 7 efficacy, seroconversion rate at Day 26, are summarized in Table 6. Seroconversion is defined as the development of a Type 7 neutralizing antibody titer of greater or equal to 1:8 at Day 26 after vaccination in subjects whose baseline titer was less than 1:4.

Table 6: Adenovirus Type 7 Seroconversion Rate (Day 26)

Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live Oral			Placebo		
N	Seroconversion		N	Seroconversion	
	n	% (95% CI)		n	% (95% CI)
1120	1051	93.8% (92.4%, 95.2%)	359	19	5.3% (3.0%, 7.6%)

15 REFERENCES

1. Van den Veyver et al. 1998. Detection of intrauterine viral infection using the polymerase chain reaction. *Mol Genet Metab*, 63: 85-95
2. Calvin et al. 2000. Fatal intrauterine adenoviral endomyocarditis with aortic and pulmonary valve stenosis: diagnosis by polymerase chain reaction. *Hum Pathol*. 31(11):1433-5
3. Ranucci-Weiss et al. 1998. Intrauterine adenoviral infection associated with fetal non-immune hydrops. *Prenat. Diagn*. 18(2):182-5
4. Baschat et al., 2003. Is adenovirus a fetal pathogen? *Am J Obstet Gynecol*. 189(3):758-63.
5. Fields Virology, Fifth Edition, 2007, p2409

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live, Oral Enteric Coated Tablets is packaged in a carton of two bottles of 100 tablets of each component of the vaccine:

- Adenovirus Type 4 Component of Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live, Oral enteric coated tablet, a white to off-white, round, coated tablet with stylized b and a 4 imprinted on one side, for oral administration NDC 51285-174-02
- Adenovirus Type 7 Component of Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live, Oral enteric coated tablet, a light peach, round, coated tablet with stylized b and a 7 imprinted on one side, for oral administration NDC 51285-175-02
- Available as a single carton containing 1 x 100 tablets Adenovirus Type 4 Component and 1 x 100 tablets Adenovirus Type 7 Component NDC 51285-138-50

Store refrigerated between 2° and 8° C (35° and 46° F). Do not freeze. Keep bottle tightly closed and protect from moisture. Do not remove desiccant canister from bottle.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Swallow each tablet whole without chewing.

Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live, Oral contains live virus that is shed in the stool for up to 28 days following vaccination and can cause disease if transmitted. It is given to individuals, undergoing intensive military training, who have limited contact with pregnant women, children under age seven and persons with compromised immune systems. To minimize the risk for transmitting and infecting others with the virus, take the following precautions during the 28 day period following vaccination:

- Observe proper personal hygiene, such as, frequent hand washing, especially following bowel movements.
- Caution is advised when in close contact with children less than 7 years of age, immunocompromised individuals (e.g., HIV infected, has cancer, or is receiving cancer treatments) and pregnant women because they may be more vulnerable to infection if exposed to the virus.

Inform women to contact their healthcare provider before receiving this vaccine if they are, or suspect they are, pregnant.

Inform women to avoid becoming pregnant following vaccination for at least 6 weeks after vaccination to prevent the fetus from being exposed to adenovirus.

If anyone has any questions or concerns regarding this vaccine, they should speak with their healthcare provider.

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