1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Influvac sub-unit TIV suspension for injection in pre-filled syringe
Influenza vaccine TIV MYL suspension for injection in pre-filled syringe
(influenza vaccine, surface antigen, inactivated).

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Influenza virus surface antigens (inactivated) (haemagglutinin and neuraminidase) of the following strains*:

- A/Victoria/4897/2022 (H1N1)pdm09-like strain (A/Victoria/4897/2022, IVR-238)	15 micrograms HA **
- A/Croatia/10136RV/2023 (H3N2)-like strain (A/Croatia/10136RV/2023, X-425A)	15 micrograms HA **
- B/Austria/1359417/2021-like strain (B/Austria/1359417/2021, BVR-26)	15 micrograms HA **
	per 0.5 ml dose

* propagated in fertilised hens' eggs from healthy chicken flocks
** haemagglutinin.

This vaccine complies with the World Health Organisation (WHO) recommendation (northern hemisphere) and EU recommendation for the 2025/2026 season.

For a full list of excipients see section 6.1.

Influenza vaccine TIV MYL may contain traces of eggs (such as ovalbumin, chicken proteins), formaldehyde, cetyltrimethylammonium bromide, polysorbate 80 or gentamicin, which are used during the manufacturing process (see section 4.3).

3 PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Suspension for injection in prefilled syringe.
A colourless clear liquid.

4 CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Prophylaxis of influenza disease in adults and children from 6 months of age.
Influenza vaccine TIV MYL should be used in accordance with official recommendations.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Posology

Adults: 0.5 ml.

Paediatric population

Children from 6 months to 17 years of age: 0.5 ml.

Children less than 9 years of age, who have not previously been vaccinated with a seasonal influenza vaccine: a second dose of 0.5 ml should be given after an interval of at least 4 weeks.

Infants less than 6 months of age: the safety and efficacy of Influenza vaccine TIV MYL have not been established. No data are available.

Method of Administration

Immunisation should be carried out by intramuscular or deep subcutaneous injection.

The preferred sites for intramuscular injection are the anterolateral aspect of the thigh (or the deltoid muscle if muscle mass is adequate) in children 6 months through 35 months of age, or the deltoid muscle in children from 36 months of age and adults.

Precautions to be taken before handling or administering the medicinal product: see section 6.6

For instructions for preparation of the medicinal product before administration, see section 6.6.

4.3 Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to the active substances, to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1 or to any component that may be present as traces such as eggs (ovalbumin, chicken

proteins), formaldehyde, cetyltrimethylammonium bromide, polysorbate 80 or gentamicin.

Immunisation shall be postponed in patients with febrile illness or acute 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 all injectable vaccines, appropriate medical treatment and supervision should always be readily available in case of an anaphylactic event following the administration of the vaccine.

Influenza vaccine TIV MYL should under no circumstances be administered intravascularly.

As with other vaccines administered intramuscularly, Influenza vaccine TIV MYL should be given with caution to individuals with thrombocytopenia or any coagulation disorder since bleeding may occur following an intramuscular administration to these subjects.

Anxiety-related reactions, including vasovagal reactions (syncope), hyperventilation or stress-related reactions can occur following, or even before, any vaccination as a psychogenic response to the needle injection. This can be accompanied by several neurological signs such as transient visual disturbance, paraesthesia and tonic-clonic limb movements during recovery. It is important that procedures are in place to avoid injury from faints.

Influenza vaccine TIV MYL is not effective against all possible strains of influenza virus. Influenza vaccine TIV MYL is intended to provide protection against those strains of virus from which the vaccine is prepared and to closely related strains.

As with any vaccine, a protective immune response may not be elicited in all vaccinees.

Antibody response in patients with endogenous or iatrogenic immunosuppression may be insufficient.

Interference with serological testing: see section 4.5.

Sodium and potassium content

This medicine contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per dose, i.e. essentially ‘sodium- free’.

This medicine contains potassium, less than 1 mmol (39 mg) per dose, i.e. essentially “potassium- free”.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

No interaction studies have been performed. If Influenza vaccine TIV MYL is given at the same time as other vaccines, immunisation should be carried out on separate limbs. It should be noted that the adverse reactions may be intensified.

The immunological response may be diminished if the patient is undergoing immunosuppressant treatment.

Following influenza vaccination, false positive results in serology tests using the ELISA method to detect antibodies against HIV1, Hepatitis C and especially HTLV1 have been observed. The Western Blot technique disproves the false-positive ELISA test results. The transient false-positive reactions could be due to the IgM response by the vaccine.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy
Inactivated influenza vaccines can be used in all stages of pregnancy. Larger datasets on safety are available for the second and third trimester, compared with the first trimester; however, data from worldwide use of influenza vaccine do not indicate any adverse fetal and maternal outcomes attributable to the vaccine.

Breast-feeding
Influenza vaccine TIV MYL may be used during breast-feeding.

Fertility
No fertility data are available.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Influenza vaccine TIV MYL has no or negligible influence on the ability to drive and use machines.

4.8 Undesirable effects

a. Summary of safety profile

Data for Influvac sub-unit Tetra are relevant to Influenza vaccine TIV MYL sub-unit TIV because both vaccines are manufactured using the same process. The safety of Influenza vaccine TIV MYL was evaluated in several clinical trials and similar rates of solicited adverse reactions were observed in recipients of quadrivalent or trivalent formulations.

Most reactions usually occurred within the first 3 days following vaccination and resolved spontaneously within 1 to 3 days after onset. The intensity of these reactions was generally mild.

In all age groups, the most frequently reported local adverse reaction was vaccination site pain.

The most frequently reported systemic adverse reactions in adults and children from 6 to 17 years of age were fatigue and headache, and for children from 3 to 5 years of age drowsiness, irritability and loss of appetite.

The most frequently reported systemic adverse reactions in children from 6 months to 35 months of age were irritability/fussiness.

In rare cases, allergic reactions may evolve to shock, angioedema (see section 4.4).

b. Tabulated summary of adverse reactions

The following undesirable effects have been observed during clinical trials with Influvac sub-unit Tetra or are resulting from post-marketing experience with Influenza vaccine TIV MYL sub-unit TIV and Influvac sub-unit Tetra with the following frequencies:
very common (≥1/10); common (≥1/100, <1/10); uncommon (≥1/1,000, <1/100); and not known (adverse reactions from post-marketing experience; cannot be estimated from the available data).

Adults (including elderly)

MedDRA System Organ Class	**Very common ≥ 1/10**	**Common ≥ 1/100 to < 1/10**	**Uncommon ≥ 1/1,000 to < 1/100**	**Not Known[a] (cannot be estimated from the available data)**
Blood and lymphatic system				Transient thrombocytopenia, transient lymphadenopathy
Immune system disorders				Allergic reactions, in rare cases leading to shock, angioedema
Nervous system disorders	Headache[b]			Neuralgia, paraesthesia, febrile convulsions, neurological disorders, such as encephalomyelitis, neuritis and Guillain Barré syndrome
Vascular disorders				Vasculitis associated in very rare cases with transient renal involvement
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders		Sweating		Generalised skin reactions including pruritus, urticaria or non-specific rash
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders		Myalgia, arthralgia		
General disorders and administration site conditions	Fatigue Local reaction: pain	Malaise, shivering Local reactions: redness, swelling, ecchymosis, induration	Fever	

[a] Because these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure

[b] In elderly adults (≥ 61 years) reported as common

Paediatric population (6 months to 17 years of age)

MedDRA System Organ Class	**Very common ≥ 1/10**	**Common ≥ 1/100 to < 1/10**	**Uncommon ≥ 1/1,000 to < 1/100**	**Not Known[a] (cannot be estimated from the available data)**
Blood and lymphatic system				Transient thrombocytopenia, transient lymphadenopathy
Immune system disorders				Allergic reactions, in rare cases leading to shock, angioedema
Nervous system disorders	Headache[c], Drowsiness[b]			Neuralgia, paraesthesia, febrile convulsions, neurological disorders, such as encephalomyelitis, neuritis and Guillain Barré syndrome
Vascular disorders				Vasculitis associated in very rare cases with transient renal involvement
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	Sweating[f]			Generalised skin reactions including pruritus, urticaria or non-specific rash
Metabolism and nutrition disorders	Appetite loss[b]			
Gastrointestinal disorders	Nausea[c], abdominal pain[c], diarrhoea[e], vomiting[e]			
Psychiatric disorders	Irritability/fussiness[b]			
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	Myalgia[c]	Arthralgia[c]		
General disorders and administration site conditions	Fatigue[c], fever[f], malaise[c] Local reactions: pain, redness, swelling[d], induration[d]	Shivering[c] Local reaction: ecchymosis		

MedDRA System Organ Class	Very common ≥ 1/10	Common ≥ 1/100 to < 1/10	Uncommon ≥ 1/1,000 to < 1/100	Not Known[a] (cannot be estimated from the available data)
[a] Because these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure [b] Reported in children 6 months to 5 years of age [c] Reported in children 6 to 17 years of age [d] Reported as common in children 6 to 35 months of age [e] Reported as common in children 3 to 5 years of age [f] Reported as common in children 3 to 17 years of age				

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 the Yellow Card Scheme at: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App Store.

4.9 Overdose

Overdosage is unlikely to have any untoward effect

5 PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Influenza vaccine, ATC Code: J07BB02.

Mechanism of action

Influenza vaccine TIV MYL provides active immunisation against three influenza virus strains: an A/(H1N1) strain, an A/(H3N2) strain, and a B strain. It induces humoral antibodies against the haemagglutinins. These antibodies neutralise influenza viruses.

Specific levels of haemagglutination-inhibition (HI) antibody titre post-vaccination with inactivated influenza virus vaccines have not been correlated with protection from influenza illness but the HI antibody titres have been used as a measure of vaccine activity.

An immune response is generally obtained within 2 to 3 weeks. The duration of

postvaccinal immunity to homologous strains or to strains closely related to the vaccine strains varies but is usually 6-12 months.

Pharmacodynamic effects

Data for Influvac sub-unit Tetra are relevant to Influenza vaccine TIV MYL because both vaccines are manufactured using the same process.

Efficacy and immunogenicity of Influenza vaccine TIV MYL in children 6 – 35 months of age

The efficacy of Influvac sub-unit Tetra was evaluated in a randomised, observer blind, non-influenza vaccine-controlled study (INFQ3003) conducted during 3 influenza seasons 2017 to 2019 in Europe and Asia. Healthy subjects aged 6 - 35 months received two doses of Influvac sub-unit Tetra (N=1005) or non-influenza control vaccine (N=995) approximately 28 days apart. Vaccine efficacy was assessed for the prevention of reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) -confirmed influenza A and/or B disease due to any influenza strain. All RT-PCR-positive specimens were further tested for viability in cell culture and to determine whether the circulating viral strains matched those in the vaccine.

Table: Efficacy in children 6 – 35 months of age

	Influvac sub-unit Tetra N=1005	Non-influenza control - vaccine N=995	Vaccine efficacy (95% CI)
Laboratory-confirmed influenza caused by:	n	n	
- **Any influenza A or B strain**	59	117	0.54 (0.37 - 0.66)
- **Culture confirmed vaccine matching strains**	19	56	0.68 (0.45 - 0.81)

Vaccine efficacy: proportion of influenza cases prevented by the vaccination
N=number of subjects vaccinated
n=number of influenza cases
CI=confidence interval

Table: Seroconversion rates in children 6 – 35 months of age

	Influenza season NH 2017-2018[1]	Influenza season NH 2018-2019[1]	Influenza season SH 2019[1]

	N=348	N=359	N=225
	Seroconversion Rates (95% confidence interval)		
A/H1N1	74.4% (69.5%, 78.9%)	76.0% (71.3%, 80.4%)	69.8% (63.3%, 75.7%)
A/H3N2	92.5% (89.2%, 95.0%)	86.6% (82.7%, 90.0%)	86.2% (81.0%, 90.4%)
B (Yamagata)	35.5% (30.4%, 40.8%)	56.0% (50.7%, 61.2%)	16.9% (12.2%, 22.4%)
B (Victoria)	26.5% (21.9%, 31.5%)	65.2% (60.0%, 70.1%)	47.6% (40.9%, 54.3%)

N= number of subjects included in immunogenicity analysis

[1]containing recommended strains by WHO for respective season for quadrivalent vaccines

Immunogenicity of Influenza vaccine TIV MYL in children 3 – 17 years of age and adults (including elderly)

Clinical studies performed in adults (INFQ3001) and children of 3 to 17 years of age (INFQ3002) assessed the immunogenicity of Influvac sub-unit Tetra and its non-inferiority to trivalent Influenza vaccine TIV MYL formulations for the postvaccination HI Geometric mean antibody titres (GMT) and seroconversion rates. Children received one or two doses of vaccine based on their influenza vaccine history.

Table: Post-vaccination GMTs and seroconversion rates in adults

Adults 18 – 60 years of age	Influvac sub-unit Tetra N=768	Influenza vaccine TIV MYL [1] N=112	Influenza vaccine TIV MYL [2] N=110
GMT (95% confidence interval)			
A/H1N1	272.2 (248.0, 298.8)	304.4 (235.1, 394.1)	316.0 (245.1, 407.3)
A/H3N2	442.4 (407.6, 480.2)	536.5 (421.7, 682.6)	417.0 (323.7, 537.1)
B (Yamagata)[3]	162.5 (147.8, 178.7)	128.7 (100.3, 165.2)	81.7 (60.7, 109.9)
B (Victoria)[4]	214.0 (195.5, 234.3)	85.1 (62.6, 115.6)	184.7 (139.0, 245.3)
Seroconversion rate (95% confidence interval)			
A/H1N1	59.4% (55.8%, 62.9%)	65.5% (55.8%, 74.3%)	64.8% (55.0%, 73.8%)
A/H3N2	51.3% (47.7%, 54.9%)	61.6% (51.9%, 70.6%)	55.5% (45.7%, 64.9%)
B (Yamagata)[3]	59.2% (55.7%, 62.8%)	58.7% (48.9%, 68.1%)	40.9% (31.6%, 50.7%)
B (Victoria)[4]	70.2% (66.8%, 73.4%)	51.4% (41.6%, 61.1%)	66.4% (56.7%, 75.1%)

Elderly 61 years of age and older	Influvac sub-unit Tetra N=765	Influenza vaccine TIV MYL [1] N=108	Influenza vaccine TIV MYL [2] N=110
GMT (95% confidence interval)			

A/H1N1	127.2 (114.9, 140.9)	142.4 (107.6, 188.3)	174.2 (135.9, 223.3)
A/H3N2	348.5 (316.8, 383.5)	361.5 (278.3, 469.6)	353.4 (280.7, 445.0)
B (Yamagata)[3]	63.7 (57.7, 70.4)	57.4 (43.6, 75.7)	27.3 (20.7, 36.0)
B (Victoria)[4]	109.4 (98.1, 122.0)	48.0 (34.6, 66.6)	106.6 (79.7, 142.8)
Seroconversion rate (95% confidence interval)			
A/H1N1	50.3% (46.7%, 54.0%)	56.6% (46.6%, 66.2%)	58.2% (48.4%, 67.5%)
A/H3N2	39.3% (35.8%, 42.9%)	44.4% (34.9%, 54.3%)	43.6% (34.2%, 53.4%)
B (Yamagata)[3]	49.9% (46.2%, 53.5%)	46.2% (36.5%, 56.2%)	30.0% (21.6%, 39.5%)
B (Victoria)[4]	53.6% (50.0%, 57.2%)	25.0% (17.2%, 34.3%)	55.6% (45.7%, 65.1%)

N= number of subjects included in immunogenicity analysis
[1]containing A/H1N1, A/H3N2 and B (Yamagata lineage)
[2]containing A/H1N1, A/H3N2 and B (Victoria lineage)
[3]recommended B strain by WHO for the season 2014-2015 NH for trivalent vaccines
[4]additional recommended B strain by WHO for season 2014-2015 NH for quadrivalent vaccines

Table: Seroconversion rates in children 3 – 17 years of age

Children 3 - 17 years of age	Influvac sub-unit Tetra N=396	Influenza vaccine TIV MYL [1] N=389	Influenza vaccine TIV MYL [2] N=399
Seroconversion rate (95% confidence interval)			
A/H1N1	60.1% (55.1% , 65.0%)	61.8% (56.7%, 66.6%)	59.1% (54.1%, 64.0%)
A/H3N2	80.6% (76.3% , 84.3%)	82.4% (78.3%, 86.1%)	80.7% (76.5%, 84.5%)
B (Yamagata)[3]	79.3% (75.0% , 83.2%)	73.1% (68.4%, 77.5%)	28.1% (23.7%, 32.8%)
B (Victoria)[4]	76.5% (72.0% , 80.6%)	39.5% (34.6%, 44.6%)	72.7% (68.0%, 77.0%)

N= number of subjects included in immunogenicity analysis
[1]containing A/H1N1, A/H3N2 and B (Yamagata lineage)
[2]containing A/H1N1, A/H3N2 and B (Victoria lineage)
[3]recommended B strain by WHO for the season 2016-2017 NH for trivalent vaccines
[4]additional recommended B strain by WHO for season 2016-2017 NH for quadrivalent vaccines

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Not applicable.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Non-clinical data revealed no special hazard for humans based on conventional studies of repeat dose and local toxicity, reproductive and developmental toxicity and safety

pharmacology studies.

6 PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Potassium chloride, potassium dihydrogen phosphate, disodium phosphate dihydrate, sodium chloride, calcium chloride dihydrate, magnesium chloride hexahydrate and water for injections.

6.2 Incompatibilities

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

6.3 Shelf life

1 year.

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store in a refrigerator **(**2°C - 8°C**)**.
Do not freeze.
Store in the original package in order to protect from light.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

0.5 ml suspension for injection in prefilled syringe with or without needle (glass, type I), pack of 1 or 10.
Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal

The vaccine should be allowed to reach room temperature before use.
Shake before use. Inspect visually prior to administration.

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

7 MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Mylan Products Limited
20 Station Close
Potters Bar
Herts
EN6 1TL
UK

8 MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

PLGB 46302/0251

9 DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION

05/12/2024

10 DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

27/06/2025