

Disparities still exist in vaccinating infants against IPD in the US¹

VAXNEUVANCE is given as a 4-dose series. Despite this, some babies do not receive the 4th dose of the PCV series.^{1,a-e}

1 **COMMERCIALY INSURED**
babies received their third dose but not their fourth dose

1 **MEDICAID-ELIGIBLE**
babies received their third dose but not their fourth dose

1 **UNINSURED**
babies received their third dose but not their fourth dose

On average, for babies born between 2010-2016,

~25.5%

of babies below the poverty level did not receive their 4th dose of a PCV by 24 months.²



¹The primary series consists of 3 doses routinely given at 2, 4, and 6 months of age. The minimum interval between doses given to infants is 4 weeks.

²The first dose can be administered as early as 6 weeks of age.

³The fourth dose should be administered at approximately 12–15 months of age and at least 2 months after the third dose.

⁴NIS-Child, a random digit-dialed telephone survey of parents/guardians of children born in 2019 and 2020, aged 19–35 months. The survey results were used by the CDC to estimate vaccination coverage with ACIP-recommended vaccines in the United States.¹

⁵Children's health insurance status was reported by a parent or guardian. The insured population includes private insurance, Medicaid, and other insurance types.¹

ACIP, Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices; CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; IPD, invasive pneumococcal disease; NIS-Child, National Immunization Survey – Child; PCV, pneumococcal conjugate vaccine.

Indications and Usage

VAXNEUVANCE is indicated for active immunization for the prevention of invasive disease caused by *Streptococcus pneumoniae* serotypes 1, 3, 4, 5, 6A, 6B, 7F, 9V, 14, 18C, 19A, 19F, 22F, 23F, and 33F in individuals 6 weeks of age and older.

Select Safety Information

Do not administer VAXNEUVANCE to individuals with a severe allergic reaction (eg, anaphylaxis) to any component of VAXNEUVANCE or to diphtheria toxoid.

Some individuals with altered immunocompetence, including those receiving immunosuppressive therapy, may have a reduced immune response to VAXNEUVANCE.

Apnea following intramuscular vaccination has been observed in some infants born prematurely. Vaccination of premature infants should be based on the infant's medical status and the potential benefits and possible risks.

(Select Safety Information continues on the next page)



VAXNEUVANCE demonstrated robust immunogenicity, including coverage for key disease-causing Serotypes 3, 22F, and 33F^{3,4,a}

Immune responses for VAXNEUVANCE against 15 serotypes postdose 3 and postdose 4^a

| | Immune Responses ⁵ | Comparable to PCV13 | Superior to PCV13 |
|--------------------|---|----------------------|---|
| First Year of Life | Postdose 3 (primary series) IgG response rates ⁵ | 12 shared serotypes | Shared Serotype 3 Unique Serotypes 22F and 33F |
| | Postdose 3 (primary series) IgG GMC ratios ⁵ | 11 shared serotypes* | Shared Serotype 3 Unique Serotypes 22F and 33F |
| | Postdose 4 (booster dose) IgG GMC ratios ⁵ | 12 shared serotypes | Shared Serotype 3 Unique Serotypes 22F and 33F |

Randomized controlled trials assessing the clinical efficacy of VAXNEUVANCE compared to PCV13 have not been conducted.

***Additional information about postdose 3 IgG GMC ratios:** The serotype-specific IgG GMC for 6A at the postdose 3 measurement for VAXNEUVANCE missed noninferiority to PCV13 by a small margin (2-sided 95% CI lower bound of GMC ratio [VAXNEUVANCE/PCV13] was 0.48, with noninferiority criterion of >0.5).

Study Design

Study 8 was a pivotal, double-blind, active comparator-controlled study in which participants were randomized to receive VAXNEUVANCE (N=860) or PCV13 (N=860) in a 4-dose series. The first 3 doses were administered to infants at 2, 4, and 6 months of age and the fourth dose was administered to children at 12 through 15 months of age. Participants also received other licensed pediatric vaccines concomitantly. Immune responses were measured by IgG response rates, IgG GMCs, and OPA GMTs for all 15 serotypes contained in VAXNEUVANCE.



Select Safety Information (continued)

The most commonly reported solicited adverse reactions in children vaccinated at 2, 4, 6, and 12 through 15 months of age, provided as a range across the 4-dose series, were: irritability (57.3% to 63.4%), somnolence (24.2% to 47.5%), injection-site pain (25.9% to 40.3%), fever $\geq 38.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ (13.3% to 20.4%), decreased appetite (14.1% to 19.0%), injection-site induration (13.2% to 15.4%), injection-site erythema (13.7% to 21.4%), and injection-site swelling (11.3% to 13.4%).

The most commonly reported solicited adverse reactions in children 2 through 17 years of age vaccinated with a single dose were: injection-site pain (54.8%), myalgia (23.7%), injection-site swelling (20.9%), injection-site erythema (19.2%), fatigue (15.8%), headache (11.9%), and injection-site induration (6.8%).

Vaccination with VAXNEUVANCE may not protect all vaccine recipients.



^aMeasurements were taken 1 month postdose 3 and 4.

CI, confidence interval; GMC, geometric mean concentration (mcg/mL); GMT, geometric mean titer; IgG, Immunoglobulin G; OPA, opsonophagocytic activity; PCV13, 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine.

VAXNEUVANCE provided superior immune responses for Serotype 3 vs PCV13

In 2010, PCV13 introduced routine pediatric coverage against Serotype 3.^{6,7}
In a pooled analysis from 2018-2021, Serotype 3 was a leading cause of IPD in children younger than 5 years old.^{4,a,b}

Superior IgG response rate for shared Serotype 3 compared to PCV13

Postdose 3 (primary series)

93.1% **74%**

VAXNEUVANCE **PCV13**

IgG response rate percentage point difference (VAXNEUVANCE-PCV13), 19.1 (95% CI: 14.4, 24.0).

Superior IgG GMC Ratios for shared Serotype 3 compared to PCV13

Postdose 3 (primary series)

↑ 70%

higher immunogenicity vs PCV13

IgG GMC Ratio vs PCV13, 1.70 (95% CI: 1.54, 1.86).

Postdose 4 (booster dose)

↑ 43%

higher immunogenicity vs PCV13

IgG GMC Ratio vs PCV13, 1.43 (95% CI: 1.30, 1.57).

Randomized controlled trials assessing the clinical efficacy of VAXNEUVANCE compared to PCV13 have not been conducted.



^aFrom 2018-2021, the top 6 IPD-causing serotypes in children under 5 years were 15C, 33F, 19F, 3, 23B, and 22F. Serotypes 15C and 23B are not included in any pediatric PCV in the US.^{4,7-9}

^bThe CDC noted that historic decreases of IPD burden in 2020 were likely due to the associated mitigation measures implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic, as documented by the Active Bacterial Core (ABC) surveillance data.¹⁰

CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; CI, confidence interval; GMC, geometric mean concentration (mcg/mL); IgG, Immunoglobulin G; IPD, invasive pneumococcal disease; PCV, pneumococcal conjugate vaccine; PCV13, 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine.

Select Safety Information *(continued)*

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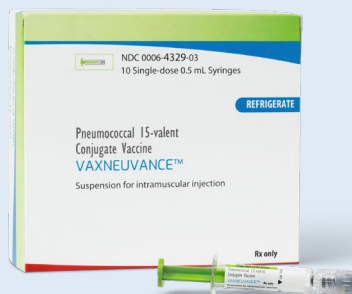
VAXNEUVANCE helps protect against pediatric invasive pneumococcal disease, including in the first year of life

Vaxneuvance[®]
Pneumococcal 15-valent
Conjugate Vaccine

VAXNEUVANCE is CDC, AAP, and AAFP recommended as an option for your pediatric patients and is given as a four-dose series.^{5,11-13}

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Vaccinate with VAXNEUVANCE today.



References: 1. Hill HA, Yankey D, Elam-Evans L, et al. Vaccination coverage by age 24 months among children born in 2019 and 2020 — National Immunization Survey-Child, United States, 2020–2022. *Morb Mortal Wkly Rep.* 2023;72(44):1190-1196. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm7244a3 2. National Center for Health Statistics. Health, United States, 2020-2021: Table VaxCh. Vaccination coverage for selected diseases by age 24 months, by race and Hispanic origin, poverty level, and location of residence: United States, birth years 2010-2016. Hyattsville, MD. Last reviewed June 26, 2023. Accessed November 1, 2023. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/data-finder.htm> 3. Hu T, Weiss T, Owusu-Edusei K, Petigara T. Health and economic burden associated with 15-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine serotypes in children in the United States. *J Med Econ.* 2020;23(12):1653-1660. doi:10.1080/13696998.2020.1840216 4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Visualization - Based on 2016-2021 serotype data for invasive pneumococcal disease cases by age group from Active Bacterial Core surveillance (ABCs). Updated September 29, 2023. Accessed October 19, 2023. <https://data.cdc.gov/d/qvzb-qs6p/visualization> 5. Farrar JL, Gierke R, Andrejko KL, et al. ACIP updates: recommendations for use of 20-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine in children—United States, 2023. Supplement. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep.* 2023;72(39):1072. Accessed October 2, 2023. <https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/133252> 6. Gierke R, Wodi P, Kobayashi M. *Epidemiology and Prevention of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases (Pink Book)*. 14th edition. Chapter 17: Pneumococcal disease. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Last reviewed August 18, 2021. Accessed April 19, 2023. <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/pinkbook/pneumo.html> 7. Prevnar 13. Prescribing Information. Pfizer; 2019. 8. Prevnar 20. Prescribing Information. Pfizer; 2023. 9. Pneumococcal vaccination. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Reviewed September 21, 2023. Accessed October 5, 2023. <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/pneumo/index.html> 10. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). ABCs 2020 data and impacts of COVID-19. Last Reviewed September 22, 2023. Accessed September 25, 2023. <https://www.cdc.gov/abcs/reports-findings/data-2020.html> 11. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Recommended child and adolescent immunization schedule for ages 18 years or younger, United States, 2024. Updated November 16, 2023. Accessed November 16, 2023. <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/imz/child-adolescent.html> 12. American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP). Immunizations. Last updated July 10, 2023. Accessed July 13, 2023. <https://www.aap.org/en/patient-care/immunizations/> 13. American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP). Immunization schedules. 2024. Accessed November 29, 2023. <https://www.aafp.org/family-physician/patient-care/prevention-wellness/immunizations-vaccines/immunization-schedules.html>

AAP, American Academy of Pediatrics; AAFP, American Academy of Family Physicians; CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



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Before administering VAXNEUVANCE, please read the accompanying [Prescribing Information](#).

The [Patient Information](#) also is available.

For additional copies of the Prescribing Information, please call 800-672-6372, visit [MerckVaccines.com](https://www.MerckVaccines.com),[®] or contact your Merck representative.