



What if the mosquito
net wasn't completely
closed?

You may be at risk of
Japanese Encephalitis

**Japanese Encephalitis is unpredictable
and potentially devastating.**

**Consider vaccination. Before you travel,
talk to your healthcare professional.**

IXIARO® is a vaccine to help prevent Japanese Encephalitis (JE). IXIARO® is indicated for active immunization against Japanese Encephalitis virus (JEV) for persons 2 months of age and older. IXIARO® should be considered for use in individuals at risk of exposure through travel or in the course of their occupation.

As with any other vaccine, vaccination with IXIARO® may not result in protection in all cases. IXIARO® will not protect against encephalitis caused by other micro-organisms.

Allergic reaction may occur. In adults, very common side effects include headache, muscle pain, injection-site reactions (pain, tenderness) and tiredness.

The most commonly reported side effects in children and adolescents include fever, diarrhea, influenza-like illness, irritability and injection-site reactions (pain, tenderness, redness).

Visit valneva.ca to view the Consumer Information leaflet for IXIARO®.

IXIARO®

Japanese encephalitis vaccine
(inactivated, adsorbed)

One bite is all it takes.

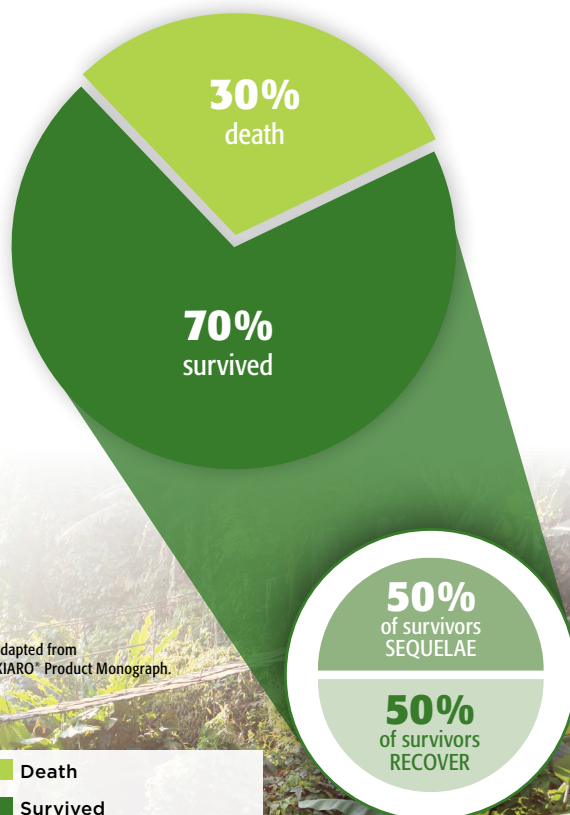
What is Japanese Encephalitis (JE)?

Japanese Encephalitis is a serious disease found commonly throughout Asia. It is caused by the 'JE virus', and is transmitted by infected mosquitoes.

The majority of infections are 'asymptomatic' (show no symptoms); clinical disease develops in 1 in every 50-1,000 people infected. Over 70,000 clinical cases are reported worldwide each year.

Patients developing overt illness usually experience flu-like symptoms such as high fever, nausea and vomiting, which may progress to seizures or coma. While some patients experience a full recovery, JE can be fatal in up to 3 in 10 patients. 50% of patients who survive are left with permanent, long-term disabilities (e.g., paralysis, inability to talk).

Summary of outcomes of symptomatic JE



Adapted from
IXIARO® Product Monograph.

- Death
- Survived
- Persistent neurological sequelae in up to 50% of survivors
- Full recovery

Am I at risk?

If you are travelling to Asia on vacation or business, you may be at risk.

While virus-carrying mosquitoes are usually found in more rural areas, the virus can also be contracted in or near cities. Risk of infection can be seasonal, or occur throughout most of the year.

The risk to most short-term travellers to Asia is very low; however, in areas where JE is very common, the risk to unvaccinated travellers during the transmission season may be as high as 1 in 5,000 per month of exposure.

Once someone develops JE, there is no treatment that can cure the disease. A proven method of protection is vaccination.

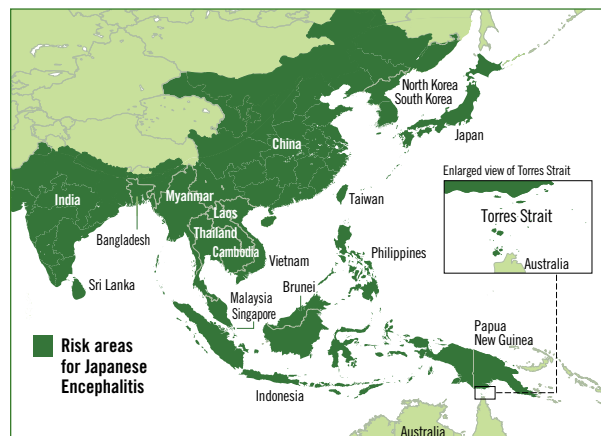
Vaccination can help protect against JEV. Personal protective measures are also recommended to avoid mosquito bites:

- Insect repellents
- Bed nets

You may be at risk of Japanese Encephalitis while you travel in Southeast Asia.

JEV is one of the most common causes of viral encephalitis in Asia and may be underreported due to inadequate surveillance systems in many Asian countries where the virus is endemic.

Japanese Encephalitis risk areas (2007 map)



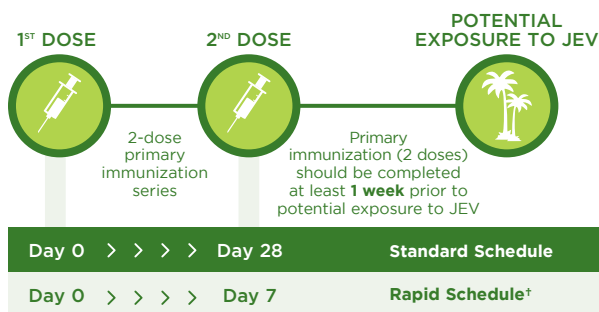
Current reports of the number of JE cases may not reflect your actual risk because of gaps in reporting of cases.



Protect yourself with IXIARO®.

IXIARO® is a vaccine to help prevent Japanese Encephalitis (JE). IXIARO® is indicated for active immunization against Japanese Encephalitis virus (JEV) for persons 2 months of age and older. IXIARO® should be considered for use in individuals at risk of exposure through travel or in the course of their occupation. It is administered as two injections.

IXIARO® Dosage and Administration in Adults



Please consult the consumer information leaflet for the recommended dose and dosage adjustments in children and adolescents 2 months to <18 years of age.

Your travel health specialist will advise of the need and timing for booster doses.

IXIARO® was shown to offer effective protection against the JE virus in clinical trials conducted in adult (18 years old and older) and paediatric populations (2 months to 18 years old).

IXIARO® is generally well tolerated; very common side effects are:

- In adults (18 to 86 years old):
 - Headache
 - Muscle pain
 - Injection-site pain/tenderness
 - Tiredness
- In children and adolescents (2 months to 18 years old):
 - Fever
 - Injection-site reactions
 - Irritability
 - Diarrhea
 - Influenza-like illness

Side effects are usually mild and disappear within a few days.

* In the event the primary series (Day 0 and Day 28) cannot be completed due to time constraints, a rapid immunization schedule (i.e., first dose at Day 0 and second dose at Day 7) in **persons aged 18-65 years** may be used.

When to use IXIARO®.

The Committee to Advise on Tropical Medicine and Travel (CATMAT) suggests that JE vaccine not be routinely used for travel to endemic areas.[†]

Factors to consider when deciding whether to get vaccinated.

Destination

JE occurs in areas throughout most of Asia and parts of the Western Pacific. It is generally accepted that the likelihood of JE exposure is highest in rural agricultural areas.

Duration of travel

A longer duration of travel increases the likelihood that a traveller might be exposed to a JE-infected mosquito. Travellers planning multiple trips to endemic areas and/or travel to an area suffering a Japanese Encephalitis outbreak also increase the risk of being exposed to a JE-infected mosquito.

Season

In most temperate areas of Asia, JE transmission is seasonal, and human disease usually peaks in Summer and Fall. In the subtropics and tropics, JE transmission patterns vary and human disease can be sporadic or occur year round.

Activities

The mosquitoes that transmit JE feed on humans most often in the outdoors, with peak feeding times usually being during the hours of darkness.

Extensive outdoor activities (e.g., camping, hiking, trekking, biking, fishing, hunting or farming), especially during the evening or night, increase the risk of being exposed to a JE-infected mosquito.

Accommodations with no air conditioning, screens or bed nets increase the risk of exposure to mosquitoes that transmit JE and other vector-borne diseases (e.g., dengue and malaria).

Use of personal protective measures (PPMs)

Use of PPMs, e.g., bed net, repellent and clothing treated to prevent mosquitoes from biting, are expected to provide substantial protection against the bites of the mosquitoes that transmit JE. The level of personal compliance with PPMs can significantly alter the risk of exposure to JE.

Vaccination should also be considered for travellers to endemic areas who are uncertain of specific duration of travel, destinations, or activities.

JE vaccine is not recommended for travellers with very low-risk itineraries, such as shorter-term travel limited to urban areas or travel that occurs outside of a well-defined JE virus transmission season.

Are you at risk? Talk to your travel health specialist to see if IXIARO® is right for you.

Are you covered?

You may be covered for the IXIARO® vaccine with your private insurance.

Contact your insurance provider and give the DIN (drug identification number) below to find out.

IXIARO® DIN: 02333279

[†] Recommendations from the 2019 CATMAT guidelines. Available at <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/catmat/statement-prevention-japanese-encephalitis>



IXIARO® is not used to treat the disease or its complications once they develop.

Individuals with the following conditions should discuss vaccination with their physician: pregnant or breastfeeding women; persons with a bleeding disorder, or abnormal bruising; persons with fever (temp. $>37.8^{\circ}\text{C}$); immunosuppressed persons or individuals on cancer treatment.

As with all injectable vaccines, appropriate medical treatment and supervision should always be available to treat rare cases of anaphylactic reactions following the administration of the vaccine. Ixiaro® must never be injected into a vein or any blood vessel. Like other intramuscular injections, this vaccine should not be administered intramuscularly to persons with thrombocytopenia, hemophilia or other bleeding disorders.

If your immune system does not work properly (immunodeficiency) or you are taking medicines affecting your immune system (such as a medicine called cortisone or cancer medicine), protection may not be as expected.

Uncommon side effects include vomiting, skin rash, changes in lymph nodes, migraine and dizziness.

Visit Valneva.ca to view the Consumer Information leaflet for Ixiaro®.

VALNEVA Canada Inc.
600-3535, Saint-Charles Blvd.
Kirkland (Montreal), Quebec H9H 5B9

© 2022 VALNEVA Canada Inc.
All trademarks used under license.
Printed in Canada CA-IXI-2100006

 **valneva**

IXIARO®

Japanese encephalitis vaccine
(inactivated, adsorbed)