

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT RECEIVING THE SHINGRIX VACCINE

SHINGRIX is a 2 dose vaccine – an initial dose is given followed by a second dose 2 to 6 months later. If you have a weakened immune system there may be a shorter period of time between doses.³

To maximise the protection offered by SHINGRIX, it is important that you get both doses.²

- ▶ Even if you have previously received a different shingles vaccine, you may no longer be protected.² Talk to your healthcare professional about SHINGRIX.
- ▶ You can receive SHINGRIX if you have a history of shingles episodes. It is advisable to wait for 12 months after an episode of shingles has resolved before getting both doses of SHINGRIX.²

SHINGRIX can be administered alongside other vaccines.³ Talk to your healthcare professional for more details.

SHINGRIX FUNDING

- ▶ Is funded for individuals at the age of 65 years.²
- ▶ Not funded but recommended from the age of 50, including those age 66 years and older.²
- ▶ Is funded for people 18 years and over who have certain immunocompromising conditions.⁴ Full funding criteria can be found at [pharmac.govt.nz](https://www.pharmac.govt.nz)



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION¹

- ▶ After receiving SHINGRIX, you may experience: pain, redness and swelling at the injection site, tiredness, headache, shivering, fever, upset stomach and joint pain.^{3,14}
- ▶ As with all vaccines, SHINGRIX may not fully protect all people who are vaccinated.³

WHAT IS SHINGRIX?



SHINGRIX is a non-live vaccine to help prevent shingles (herpes zoster) and post-herpetic neuralgia in adults 50 years of age or older, and adults 18 years of age or older who are at increased risk of herpes zoster.^{2,3}

SHINGRIX HELPS PROVIDE OVER 90% PROTECTION AGAINST SHINGLES FOR INDIVIDUALS AGED 50 YEARS AND ABOVE^{3,12}

In a clinical trial, SHINGRIX was over 90% effective at preventing shingles across 7344 individuals 50 years and older who received both doses of the vaccine.^{3,12} SHINGRIX offers sustained protection against shingles up to year 11.^{12,13,17,20}

*Separate clinical studies were conducted with immunocompromised population.^{10,16,21}

By helping prevent shingles, SHINGRIX reduces the risk of developing PHN.^{2-3,12,13}

Talk to your doctor, vaccinating nurse or pharmacist about vaccination with SHINGRIX.



Scan the QR code for more information on SHINGRIX at [Shingrix.co.nz](https://www.shingrix.co.nz)



References: 1. Harpaz R et al. MMWR Recomm Rep. 2008 Jun 6;57(RR-5):1-30. 2. Te Whatu Ora. Immunisation Handbook 2024:v1;Chapter 23. Available at: <https://www.tewhatauora.govt.nz/for-health-professionals/clinical-guidance/immunisation-handbook/23-zoster-herpes-zostershingles/> Accessed May 2024. 3. GlaxoSmithKline New Zealand. SHINGRIX Data Sheet. GSK NZ; 2023. Available at <https://www.medsafe.govt.nz/profs/datasheet/s/shingrixinj.pdf>. (Access Date July 2024) 4. PHARMAC Pharmaceutical Schedule June 2024. Available at: <https://www.pharmac.govt.nz/pharmaceutical-schedule> (Accessed June 2024) 5. Kawai K, et al. BMJ Open. 2014 Jun;4(6):e004833. 6. Bharucha T, et al. Hum Vaccin Immunother 2017 Aug;13(8):1789-97. 7. Kimberlin OW, et al. N Engl J Med. 2007 Mar;356(13):1338-43. 8. Levin MJ. Curr Opin Immunol. 2012 Aug;24(4):494-500. 9. Sundström K et al. BMC Infect Dis 2015;15:488. 10. Dagnew A, et al. Lancet Infect Dis. 2019 Sep;19(9):988-1000. 11. Johnson RW, et al. BMC Med. 2010 Jun 21;8:37. 12. Lal H, et al. N Engl J Med. 2015 May;372(22):2087-96. 13. Cunningham H, et al. N Engl J Med 2016;375:1019-32. 14. SHINGRIX Consumer Medical Information. GSK NZ; 2022. Available at <https://www.medsafe.govt.nz/consumers/cmi/s/shingrix.pdf> (Accessed July 2024) 15. Drolet M et al., CMAJ: Canadian Medical Association journal;2010;182;1731-1736. 16. López-Fauqued M et al. Vaccine 2019;37:2482-2493 17. Strezova A, et al. Adjuvanted recombinant zoster vaccine (RZV) is the first vaccine to provide durable protection against herpes zoster (HZ) in all age ranges ≥50 years: final analysis of efficacy and safety after 11 years (Y) of follow-up. Abstract presented at: ECCMID 2024; 27-30 April 2024; Barcelona, Spain. 18. Marra F et al. BMC Infect Dis 2017;17:198. 19. Minassian C et al. PLoS Med 2015;12:e1001919. 20. Strezova A, et al., Open Forum Infectious Diseases, Volume 9, Issue 10, October 2022 21. Dagnew AF et al. Hum Vacc Immunol;2021;17;4132-4143

SHINGRIX (Recombinant Varicella Zoster Virus Glycoprotein E antigen 50 mcg (AS01_B adjuvanted vaccine)) is indicated for the prevention of herpes zoster and post-herpetic neuralgia in adults 50 years of age or older and for adults 18 years of age or older who are at increased risk of herpes zoster. **SHINGRIX, a prescription medicine, is funded for people aged 65 years. From 1 July 2024, SHINGRIX is also funded for certain individuals 18 years and over at higher risk of shingles. See full funding criteria at [pharmac.govt.nz](https://www.pharmac.govt.nz). Costs will apply if SHINGRIX is not funded.** A single 0.5 mL dose contains 50 mcg of gE antigen, adjuvanted with AS01_B (composed of the plant extract *Quillaja saponaria* saponin (QS-21) (50 mcg) and 3-O-desacyl-4'-monophosphoryl lipid A (MPL) from *Salmonella minnesota* (50 mcg) plus excipients). **SHINGRIX should not be administered if you are hypersensitive to any component of this vaccine. SHINGRIX has risks and benefits – ask your doctor if SHINGRIX is right for you. Use strictly as directed. Normal doctor's charges apply. Side effects:** Adults ≥50 years: pain, redness and swelling at the injection site, muscle pain, fatigue, headache, shivering, fever, and gastrointestinal symptoms. Adults at increased risk of shingles between the ages of 18 to 49 years are more likely to experience side effects such as pain at the injection site, fatigue, muscle pain, headache, shivering and fever compared to those aged ≥50 years. This is not a full list. Vaccination with SHINGRIX may not protect all vaccine recipients. If you have side effects, see your doctor, pharmacist or healthcare professional. **Additional product information and Consumer Medicine Information (CMI) is available at www.medsafe.govt.nz.** Trademarks are owned by or licensed to the GSK group of companies. ©2024 GSK group of companies or its licensor. Marketed by GlaxoSmithKline NZ Ltd, Auckland. **Adverse events involving GlaxoSmithKline products should be reported to GSK Medical Information on 0800 808 500. TAPS NP21481-PM-NZ-SGX-BROC-240003 Date of Approval: 08 2024 Date of Expiry: 08 2026**



~ 1 In 3 people will get shingles in their lifetime.^{1,2}

If you have had chickenpox before, then you may already have the virus that can cause shingles inside your body.^{1,2}

Learn more about shingles and the impact it can have on you.

HELP PREVENT SHINGLES WITH SHINGRIX.²⁻⁴

*US data. May not be representative of global population.

DON'T LET SHINGLES MAKE YOU MISS EVERYDAY AND NOT SO EVERYDAY EVENTS.^{1,11,15}



WHAT IS THE IMPACT OF SHINGLES?

Shingles can have a negative effect on your quality of life and impact daily activities; such as sleep, work, and overall mood.^{1,15}

HOW IS SHINGLES TREATED?

If you think you may have shingles, please see a doctor as soon as possible. Early treatment with anti-viral medication may reduce the severity and duration of illness.^{1,10} Depending on your symptoms you may also be prescribed pain relief medication. PHN management is challenging and treatment options may be sub-optimal.^{1,11}

CAN SHINGLES BE PREVENTED?

In most cases, yes, immunisation helps reduce your risk of shingles.^{2,3}

WHAT IS SHINGLES?

Shingles, also known as herpes zoster, is the reactivation of the varicella zoster virus, the virus that causes chickenpox. Shingles is most common in people above 50 years of age, and those with a compromised immune system. It is possible to get shingles more than once.^{1,2,5}

WHAT CAUSES SHINGLES?

If you have had chickenpox, you are at risk of shingles as the virus may already be inside your body. Around 1 in 3 people will get shingles in their lifetime, and the risk increases with age.^{1,2,5}

Your immune system naturally weakens over time as you age, which can allow the usually dormant herpes zoster virus to reactivate and cause shingles – despite how healthy you may feel.^{1,6-8}

Conditions such as diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), autoimmune diseases, cancer, or therapies for these conditions may weaken your immune system and increase the likelihood of infections, such as shingles.²

*US data. May not be representative of global population.

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS OF SHINGLES?

Shingles typically produces a painful rash that can last 10-15 days.^{1,2} The rash usually erupts in a single stripe on either the left or right side of the body, or sometimes the face, along a nerve path.^{1,2}

It may be several days or weeks before the rash appears; during this period people may experience pain, itching, burning sensation, abnormal skin sensations and fever.^{1,11}

Other symptoms of shingles may include sensitivity to light, headache, and a sense of feeling unwell.^{1,11}

MOST PEOPLE WHO GET SHINGLES EXPERIENCE ACUTE PAIN – DESCRIBED BY MANY AS ACHING, BURNING, STABBING OR SHOCK-LIKE.^{1,11}



WHAT ARE SOME POSSIBLE COMPLICATIONS OF SHINGLES?

Up to 30% of people with shingles may develop post-herpetic neuralgia (PHN).^{2,5} People with PHN can experience persistent nerve pain, which can last for months or years – even after the rash clears up. The risk of developing PHN increases as you get older.^{1,2,5}

Other possible complications include scarring, vision loss if the eye is affected, some degree of weakness of the affected nerves and rarely, heart attack and stroke.^{1,5,9,18,19}

Not a real patient. For illustrative purposes only. Not representative of every patient's experience.

