YOU CALL THE SHOTS

Dengue Vaccine Fact Sheet for Providers

Dengvaxia is a live vaccine approved for use in people 9 through 16 years of age living in dengue-endemic areas, AND who have laboratory confirmation of previous dengue infection. Dengue is endemic in the U.S. territories of American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, and in the freely associated states of Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of the Marshall Islands, and Republic of Palau.

STORAGE	PREPARATION	ADMINISTRATION
Between 2°C to 8°C (36°F to 46°F)	**Presentation:** An outer package of 1 dose containing: ▪ 1 single dose vial of lyophilized vaccine antigen, and ▪ 1 single dose vial of saline diluent	**Dosage:** 0.5 mL **Schedule:** 3 dose series, each dose given 6 months apart (at 0, 6, and 12 months)
Protect from light	Reconstitute with 0.6 mL of diluent, then withdraw 0.5 mL for administration	**Route:** Subcutaneous injection
Do NOT freeze	▪ After reconstitution, administer Dengvaxia immediately or store refrigerated at 2°C to 8°C (36°F to 46°F) and use within 30 minutes ▪ Discard reconstituted vaccine if not used within 30 minutes	**Ages:** 9 years through 16 years

Considerations

Due to the increased risk of hospitalizations and severe dengue in seronegative children, Dengvaxia is restricted to use in persons with laboratory evidence of past dengue infection.* Vaccine providers must evaluate patients for evidence of previous dengue infection before vaccination to avoid vaccinating seronegative persons.

- Evidence of previous dengue virus infection can be obtained by:
  - Evidence of prior acute dengue virus infection with
    - Positive dengue RT-PCR test result, or
    - Positive dengue NS1 antigen test result
  - Or, positive test results on pre-vaccination screening tests in a two-step testing algorithm. See Laboratory Testing Requirements for Vaccination with Dengvaxia Dengue Vaccine for more information on pre-vaccination screening.
- Dengvaxia is **NOT** approved for travelers who are visiting, but not living in, a dengue-endemic area.
- Dengvaxia has an efficacy of about 80% against the outcomes of symptomatic virologically confirmed dengue, hospitalization for dengue, and severe dengue. Vaccination with Dengvaxia may not protect all people.
  - People should continue to protect themselves from mosquito bites after vaccination.

Contraindications and Precautions

- Do **NOT** administer Dengvaxia to a person who lacks laboratory evidence of a previous Dengue infection.
- Do **NOT** administer Dengvaxia to a person with a severe, anaphylactic reaction to a previous dose of Dengvaxia or any ingredient of Dengvaxia.
- Do **NOT** administer Dengvaxia to a person with severe immunodeficiency or immunosuppression due to disease or therapy.
- Weigh the risks of Dengvaxia against the risks for dengue infection in pregnant or breastfeeding persons.

* In unvaccinated people, first dengue infections rarely cause severe dengue, while second dengue infections with a different serotype are associated with an increased risk of severe dengue. Dengvaxia administration to people not previously infected with dengue virus is associated with an increased risk of severe disease when the vaccinated person is subsequently infected with any dengue virus serotype.

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