



TRUMENBA

Help protect them from
the threat of meningitis B.

A vaccine for
meningitis B
prevention

Almost an adult.
Always your baby.

Your teen may be protected against other forms of meningococcal disease, but vaccines against strain B **are not yet part of regular childhood vaccinations.**

Ask your healthcare professional about **TRUMENBA** and help protect your teen from meningitis B.

TRUMENBA is a vaccine to prevent meningitis B (invasive meningococcal disease caused by *Neisseria meningitidis* serogroup B bacteria), for use in people aged 10 through 25 years.

As with any vaccine, TRUMENBA will not protect 100% of those who receive it.

Trumenba.ca

What is invasive meningococcal disease (IMD)?

A serious and potentially fatal bacterial infection

IMD is a serious bacterial infection caused by the *N. meningitidis* bacteria, which can lead to dangerous and sometimes fatal diseases including:

- › meningitis (inflammation of the lining of the brain and spinal cord), and
- › sepsis (blood poisoning)

Symptoms include:

- › Sudden fever
- › Drowsiness
- › Irritability or agitation
- › Intense headache
- › Nausea and vomiting
- › Stiff neck
- › Light sensitivity

Consequences include:

- › Death
- › Coma
- › Long-term health problems (in up to 1 in 3 survivors)
 - Hearing loss
 - Neurologic disabilities
 - Digit or limb amputations

Quick Facts



IMD can be fatal **WITHIN 24 hours** of first symptoms

Even when the disease is treated early, **5% to 10% of patients die**, typically **within 24–48 hours** after symptoms start.

How often is IMD caused by serogroup B?

There are 5 serogroups of the *N. meningitidis* bacteria most commonly associated with IMD: A, C, W₁₃₅, Y and B.

MenB was associated with >60% of cases of IMD in Canadian adolescents and young adults between 2012 and 2016.

Who is at risk?

After children aged 4 years and under, **adolescents and young adults aged 15 to 24 years** have the highest rates of reported IMD in Canada.

IMD has historically occurred in:

- › Schools
- › Colleges
- › Camps
- › Other places where there are large numbers of teens and young adults

Meningococcal meningitis is vaccine-preventable, but...

...routine childhood vaccination programs only cover IMD vaccinations for 4 of the 5 common serogroups:

- They do not include vaccination for **serogroup B**



47%
All other serogroups

Serogroup B
53%

Serogroup B is the most common cause of IMD in Canadian adolescents and young adults (2013–2017)

How is meningitis B spread?

MenB is a serious infection that can be spread through common adolescent and young-adult behaviours.



Quick facts:

- Up to 10% of healthy people may carry *N. meningitidis* bacteria without any symptoms.
- Healthy adolescents and young adults are more likely to be carriers of this bacteria.
- The carriage is highest in adolescents (20-30%).

What is TRUMENBA?

TRUMENBA is a vaccine to help prevent meningitis B (IMD caused by *N. meningitidis* serogroup B bacteria), for use in people aged 10 through 25 years.

IMD is a serious and sometimes life-threatening bacterial infection that can result in meningitis and sepsis.

How does it work?

TRUMENBA targets a protein found in over 95% of bacteria that cause meningitis B. It works by helping the body to make antibodies (the body's natural defences), which protect you or your child against this disease. These antibodies kill the bacteria that cause meningitis B.

If a vaccinated person comes into contact with the bacteria that cause this disease, their body is usually ready to destroy them.

How is it given?

Your healthcare professional will inject **TRUMENBA** into your upper arm muscle as a single injection of 0.5 mL, on two or three separate occasions.

Understanding the different serogroup coverage of meningococcal meningitis vaccines

Your teen may be protected against other forms of meningococcal disease, but vaccines against strain B are not yet part of regular childhood vaccinations.

Not part of the routine immunization program

TRUMENBA

Meningococcal B vaccine (Men-B)



53% of all reported IMD cases (among identified serogroups) in Canada between 2013 and 2017.

Part of the routine immunization program

Meningococcal Conjugate C vaccine (Men-C)



4% of all reported IMD cases (among identified serogroups) in Canada in 2015.

Quadrivalent Meningococcal Conjugate vaccine (Men-ACWY)
(in most provinces)

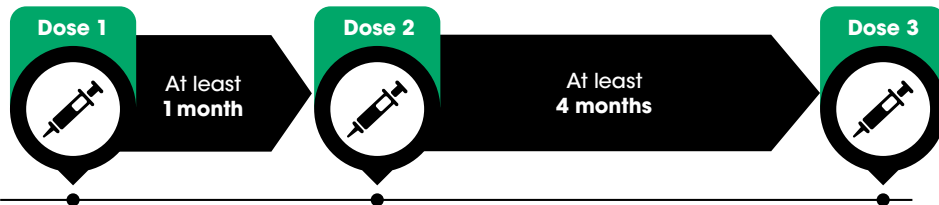


30% of all reported IMD cases (among identified serogroups) in Canada in 2011.

For routine immunization



For those at increased risk of IMD



It is up to you to ask your healthcare professional about **TRUMENBA**

Already vaccinated against meningococcal meningitis?



Don't forget **meningitis B**

Ask your healthcare
professional about
vaccination with **TRUMENBA**,
for 10 to 25 year olds.

Although it is impossible to prevent
people from sharing germs, vaccination is
the best way to help prevent meningitis B.

Like all vaccines, TRUMENBA can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. The most common side effects (reported in more than 1 in 10 people) after having TRUMENBA include headache, nausea, diarrhea, muscle pain, joint pain, redness, swelling and pain at the injection site, chills and fatigue (tiredness). Other common side effects (in more than 1 in 100 people) after having TRUMENBA are vomiting and fever $\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$. Tell your healthcare professional as soon as possible if you or your child has a troublesome symptom or side effect not listed here or one that becomes bad enough to interfere with daily activities. This is not a complete list of side effects.

For more information, please consult the Product Monograph at www.pfizer.ca/pm/en/Trumenba.pdf or by calling **1-800-463-6001**.

DIN: 02468751



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