JYNNEOS VACCINE



What is JYNNEOS? How is it given?

- JYNNEOS is a vaccine approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for prevention of smallpox and human monkeypox virus (hMPXV) in adults 18 years of age and older determined to be at risk for monkeypox (hMPXV) infection. In these individuals, JYNNEOS is approved to be given beneath the skin (**subcutaneously**).
- FDA has authorized the emergency use of JYNNEOS to prevent monkeypox (hMPXV) in individuals younger than 18 years of age determined to be at high risk. In these individuals, JYNNEOS is authorized to be given beneath the skin (**subcutaneously**).
- FDA has authorized the emergency use of JYNNEOS given between the layers of the skin (**intradermally**) to prevent monkeypox (hMPXV) in individuals 18 years of age and older.

When the vaccine is given intradermally less vaccine is needed per dose, increasing the vaccine supply.

Why is the intradermal vaccine being used?

There is a limited supply of JYNNEOS and JYNNEOS is the only vaccine approved or authorized for the prevention of monkeypox (hMPXV) in the U.S. When the vaccine is given intradermally less vaccine is needed per dose, increasing the vaccine supply.



Is the intradermal vaccine different?

No. The vaccine that is given intradermally is the same vaccine that is given subcutaneously. When given intradermally, the dose is lower. One-fifth the dose is used for intradermal injections (0.1mL intradermally instead of 0.5mL subcutaneously).

Is the intradermal route new?

No. The skin test for tuberculosis, known as the PPD (purified protein derivatives) is done intradermally and allergy tests are done intradermally. An influenza vaccine (Fluzone) is FDA-approved for intradermal injection. There is good evidence that other vaccines are effective when given intradermally.

For more information visit <u>https://bit.ly/njpmx</u>.

Intradermal vs. Subcutaneous Injection



Intradermal: vaccine given directly into the layers of the skin

Subcutaneous: vaccine given beneath the skin

What is the difference with intradermal?

The skin is composed of many layers that play an important role in the immune system. Many cells that protect us against infection circulate through the skin. Because the skin is so rich in these immune cells, you can use less vaccine and get a good immune response when you inject the vaccine directly into the skin.



Has JYNNEOS intradermal route been studied?

Yes. The JYNNEOS study from 2015 demonstrated that intradermal administration of 0.1mL produced a similar immune response to subcutaneous injection of 0.5mL, meaning that individuals in both groups responded to vaccination in a similar way.

Does a lower dose of vaccine still protect me?

Yes. Special immune cells are located within the skin itself, so a vaccine given between the layers of the skin (**intradermally**) doesn't need as high of a dose to send the signal to our immune systems as when the vaccine is beneath the skin (**subcutaneously**).

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