



Protect Your Unborn Child or Newborn From Risks of the Varicella Zoster Virus

Taking the necessary steps during pregnancy to protect yourself and your unborn child from risks, including medical risks, can at times feel overwhelming. We'd like to help you remove one concern from that list!



Ask Your Healthcare Provider About the Risks of the Varicella Zoster Virus During Pregnancy

Varicella zoster virus (VZV) is a highly contagious virus that causes chickenpox or shingles. The virus spreads easily from people infected with VZV to people who:

- **Have never** had chickenpox or shingles
- or
- **Have not** received a vaccination against VZV

VZV Exposure Can Happen Without You Knowing

- **If you are exposed to someone with chickenpox**, you will probably know because they will be covered with red bumps
- **Shingles, however, is often not apparent**, so you may be exposed to shingles without realizing it
- **If you have already had chickenpox or shingles**, it does not guarantee that you have lifelong immunity. Since it is possible to again be infected with VZV, talk with your healthcare provider about how to help protect yourself from the virus

Having VZV Can Present a Risk to Your Fetus or Newborn Baby

In the first 20 weeks of pregnancy, if an expectant mother is infected with VZV, there is a small but serious risk to her unborn child or newborn. If the mother transmits VZV to her fetus, it can potentially result in congenital varicella syndrome, which can cause abnormalities. It can also lead to death in the newborn baby, usually in the first 3 months after birth.

An Immunoglobulin Injection Can Minimize the Risk

Pregnant women are not eligible to receive the VZV vaccine because it includes a weakened virus that can be harmful to an unborn baby. However, if an expectant mother has been exposed to VZV and does not have immunity to varicella, her healthcare provider may prescribe an immunoglobulin injection as recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Be sure to talk with your healthcare provider about how this injection can help protect pregnant women from VZV.

What is VARIZIG?

VARIZIG is a Varicella Zoster Immune Globulin (Human) indicated for post-exposure protection for high-risk individuals to reduce the severity of varicella. High-risk groups include immunocompromised children and adults, newborns of mothers with varicella shortly before or after delivery, premature infants, neonates and infants less than one year of age, adults without evidence of immunity, and pregnant women.

VARIZIG should be administered as soon as possible following varicella zoster virus (VZV) exposure, ideally within 96 hours and up to 10 days.

See Important Safety Information on reverse side.

VARIZIG: Guideline-Recommended Injection to Address Varicella Zoster Severity and Complications

An injection called VARIZIG® [Varicella Zoster Immune Globulin (Human)] is a prescription medicine that can be given to people who either know or suspect they have been exposed to varicella zoster virus (VZV) and have not received a vaccine against chickenpox or have previously had the infection. VARIZIG reduces the risk of disease severity and complications from VZV.

People who are not vaccinated against VZV, or who have not previously had the infection, are at high risk of potentially dangerous or deadly complications from VZV. The CDC recommends that after potential exposure to VZV, these people should receive VARIZIG as soon as possible, up to 10 days, to help protect them from VZV.

Talk to Your Healthcare Provider About Whether Receiving VARIZIG is Right for You

Receiving VARIZIG is a straightforward process that takes place during a visit to a healthcare provider's office.

- During your visit, you will receive 2 shots, one in each thigh. After the injection some people experience temporary tenderness at the injection sites and/or a headache
- VARIZIG needs to be administered within 10 days of known or suspected exposure
- Receiving VARIZIG is considered safe even if it turns out that you were not exposed to VZV

Help Protect Your Unborn Child or Infant

If you are exposed to someone with VZV while pregnant and have not received a VZV vaccine, you should talk with your healthcare provider to see if VARIZIG is right for you. Learn more about how VARIZIG can help protect your unborn child or infant.



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IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

What is the most important information I need to know about VARIZIG?

- VARIZIG may **ONLY** be administered as an intramuscular injection (into a muscle). VARIZIG is made from a part of human blood called plasma, which may carry a risk of transmitting infectious agents, (e.g., viruses, the variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease agent, and, theoretically, the Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease agent)

Who should NOT receive VARIZIG?

- Patients with immunoglobulin A (IgA) deficiency with antibodies to IgA and a history of hypersensitivity
- Individuals known to have a severe allergic reaction (anaphylactic or severe systemic reactions) to human immune globulin preparations
 - Ask your healthcare provider if you have questions about the above information.

What are the possible side effects of VARIZIG?

If any of the following problems occur, contact your healthcare provider (HCP) or call emergency services right away:

- Blood clotting events may occur during or following treatment with immune globulin products
- The most common side effects may be injection site pain, headache, chills, fatigue, rash, and nausea
- The most serious side effects may include fever, nausea, and vomiting

These are not all the possible side effects. Tell your healthcare provider about any side effect that bothers you or does not disappear.

For additional safety information, see full Prescribing Information for complete details with your HCP.

You are encouraged to report SUSPECTED SIDE EFFECTS OR REACTIONS to Kamada at pharmacovigilance@kamada.com or 1-(866)-916-0077, or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.



VARIZIG: Reducing VZV disease severity for more than a decade