SHINGRIX
(ZOSTER VACCINE
RECOMBINANT, ADJUVANTED)

# SHINGLES CAN STRIKE AT ANY TIME[1,2]

# WHEN YOUR PATIENTS' SLEEVES ARE UP, SPEAK UP ABOUT COADMINISTRATION

## GUIDANCE FROM THE CDC

According to the CDC, recombinant and adjuvanted vaccines (like SHINGRIX) can be administered concomitantly at different anatomic sites with other adult vaccines.[3]

The Prescribing Information for SHINGRIX includes data on coadministration of SHINGRIX with certain flu, pneumococcal, and Tdap vaccines. Data are limited on concomitant administration with other vaccines.[4]

**Results from open-label studies in adults ≥50 years old who received SHINGRIX concomitantly with another vaccine[4,*]**

**FLUARIX QUADRIVALENT** (Influenza Vaccine)† coadministered with SHINGRIX; **no evidence of interference in the immune response** to any of the antigens contained in SHINGRIX or FLUARIX QUADRIVALENT was demonstrated.

**PREVNAR 13** (Pneumococcal 13-valent Conjugate Vaccine [Diphtheria $CRM_{197}$ Protein]) coadministered with SHINGRIX; **no evidence of interference in the immune response** to the antigens contained in SHINGRIX or PREVNAR 13 was demonstrated when the vaccines were administered concomitantly.

**BOOSTRIX** (Tetanus Toxoid, Reduced Diphtheria Toxoid and Acellular Pertussis Vaccine, Adsorbed) coadministered with SHINGRIX; **no evidence of interference in the immune response to the antigen in SHINGRIX or the antigens in BOOSTRIX was demonstrated, with the exception of one of the pertussis antigens (pertactin).**

The clinical significance of the reduced immune response to pertactin is unknown.

**PNEUMOVAX 23** (Pneumococcal Vaccine Polyvalent) coadministered with SHINGRIX; **no evidence of interference in the immune response** to the antigen contained in SHINGRIX or to the 12 evaluated antigens contained in PNEUMOVAX 23 was demonstrated.

When the first dose of SHINGRIX was coadministered with PNEUMOVAX 23 compared to when SHINGRIX was given alone, **a greater percentage of subjects reported fever (16% vs 7%, respectively) and shivering (21% vs 7%, respectively)** within the 7-day postvaccination period.

*For study designs and dosing, please see full Prescribing Information for SHINGRIX.
†Data for FLUARIX QUADRIVALENT are relevant to FLUARIX (Influenza Vaccine) because both vaccines are manufactured using the same process and have overlapping compositions.

### Indication

SHINGRIX is a vaccine indicated for prevention of herpes zoster (shingles) in adults aged 50 years and older.

SHINGRIX is not indicated for prevention of primary varicella infection (chickenpox).

### Important Safety Information

- SHINGRIX is contraindicated in anyone with a history of a severe allergic reaction (eg, anaphylaxis) to any component of the vaccine or after a previous dose of SHINGRIX
- Review immunization history for possible vaccine sensitivity and previous vaccination-related adverse reactions. Appropriate medical treatment and supervision must be available to manage possible anaphylactic reactions following administration of SHINGRIX
- In postmarketing observational studies, an increased risk of Guillain-Barré syndrome has been observed during the 42 days following vaccination with SHINGRIX

**Please see additional Important Safety Information on the second page and full Prescribing Information also available at SHINGRIXHCP.com.**

# How to have the SHINGRIX conversation

## BE CONFIDENT SO YOUR PATIENTS 50 YEARS AND OLDER CAN FEEL CONFIDENT SAYING YES.

Your recommendation is the strongest predictor of patients getting vaccinated.[5]

### 1 DESCRIBE SHINGLES

**PAINFUL AND DISRUPTIVE**

Shingles is a blistering rash that can be **excruciatingly painful**, usually lasting 7 to 10 days, and can disrupt everyday activities such as work, family time, and sleep.[1,6,7]

### 2 PERSONALIZE RISK

**AGE AND ADDITIONAL RISK FACTORS**

Shingles risk **sharply increases starting at 50 years old**.[8]
**In addition to age, certain chronic conditions** and **psychological stress** have been associated with an increased risk of shingles.[9,*]

### 3 RECOMMEND SHINGRIX

**PROVEN OUTSTANDING EFFICACY**

SHINGRIX, administered as a 2-dose series, was **proven more than 90% effective** in preventing shingles in adults 50 years and older.[4,†]
The most common side effects are pain, redness, and swelling at the injection site, muscle pain, tiredness, headache, shivering, fever, and upset stomach.[4]

**Learn more about SHINGRIX, including dosing and administration, at SHINGRIXHCP.com**

*Risk factors for shingles were assessed as part of a meta-analysis. The methodology used to define psychological stress varied greatly across studies and included patient questionnaires and major life events (either self-reported or captured on medical record, eg, death of spouse or diagnosis of major medical event).
†Data from the phase 3 ZOE-50 (≥50 years old) trial (median follow-up period 3.1 years) and pooled data in individuals ≥70 years old from the phase 3 ZOE-50 and ZOE-70 trials (median follow-up period 4 years) in subjects who received 2 doses of SHINGRIX (n=7344 and 8250, respectively) or placebo (n=7415 and 8346, respectively). These populations represented the modified Total Vaccinated Cohort, defined as patients who received 2 doses (0 and 2 months) of either SHINGRIX or placebo and did not develop a confirmed case of herpes zoster within 1 month after the second dose.[4,10]

### Important Safety Information (cont'd)

- Syncope (fainting) can be associated with the administration of injectable vaccines, including SHINGRIX. Procedures should be in place to avoid falling injury and to restore cerebral perfusion following syncope
- Solicited local adverse reactions reported in individuals aged 50 years and older were pain (78%), redness (38%), and swelling (26%)
- Solicited general adverse reactions reported in individuals aged 50 years and older were myalgia (45%), fatigue (45%), headache (38%), shivering (27%), fever (21%), and gastrointestinal symptoms (17%)
- The data are insufficient to establish if there is vaccine-associated risk with SHINGRIX in pregnant women
- It is not known whether SHINGRIX is excreted in human milk. Data are not available to assess the effects of SHINGRIX on the breastfed infant or on milk production/excretion
- Vaccination with SHINGRIX may not result in protection of all vaccine recipients

**Please see additional Important Safety Information on the first page and full Prescribing Information also available at SHINGRIXHCP.com.**

CDC=Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Tdap=tetanus, diphtheria, and acellular pertussis.

**References: 1.** Harpaz R, et al. *MMWR Recomm Rep*. 2008;57(RR-5):1-30. **2.** Berlinberg EJ, et al. *J Clin Virol*. 2020;126:104306. **3.** Shingles vaccine recommendations. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Reviewed October 22, 2024. Accessed February 27, 2026. https://www.cdc.gov/shingles/hcp/vaccine-considerations/index.html **4.** Prescribing Information for SHINGRIX. **5.** Adult immunization standards. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Reviewed August 9, 2024. Accessed February 27, 2026. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines-adults/hcp/imz-standards/ **6.** Curran D, et al. *Infect Dis Ther.* 2022;11(6):2265-2277. **7.** Shingles symptoms and complications. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Reviewed April 19, 2024. Accessed February 27, 2026. https://www.cdc.gov/shingles/signs-symptoms/index.html **8.** Clinical overview of shingles (herpes zoster). Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Reviewed June 27, 2024. Accessed February 27, 2026. https://www.cdc.gov/shingles/hcp/clinical-overview/index.html **9.** Marra F, et al. *Open Forum Infect Dis.* 2020;7(1):1-8. **10.** Data on file. Study 113077 (NCT01165229). GSK Study Register. Study entry at: https://www.gsk-studyregister.com/en/trial-details/?id=113077

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