Northern Territory of Australia

Medicines, Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 2012

Nirsevimab for Maternity Services SSTP Approval

I, Christine Maree Connors, Chief Health Officer:

- (a) under section 254(1) of the Act, approve each Scheduled substance treatment protocol specified in Schedule A;
- (b) under section 254(3) of the Act, state that each Schedule substance treatment protocol specified in Schedule A remains in effect for a period of 2 years on and from the date of this instrument.

Dated 31 October 2024

Chief Health Officer

Scheduled Substance Treatment Protocol

Nirsevimab for prevention of Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) Scheduled Substance Treatment Protocol

Areas Applicable	Maternity services within NT Health hospitals		
Aleas Applicable	Maternity services within INT Health hospitals		
Health Professionals authorised by this SSTP	Nurses, Midwives, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Practitioners providing maternity services within a NT Health Hospital Setting		
Scheduled Substance(s)	Nirsevimab		
Indication	Prevention of severe Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) disease in infants in accordance with the Nirsevimab for Prevention of Severe Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) Disease in Infants guideline published by NT Health. The following children are eligible		
	All First Nations infants under 6 months of age.		
	 All infants aged less than 6 months (chronological, uncorrected for prematurity) with at least one identified risk factors. 		
Contraindications and/or Exclusions*	 This protocol cannot be used for: Persons older than 6 months Newborns with a gestation of less than 37 weeks Infants with an increased risk for excessive bleeding such as thrombocytopenia Nirsevimab is contraindicated in individuals with a history of severe allergic reactions (e.g. anaphylaxis) to the active substance or to any of the excipients of the product 		
Dose and Route	Nirsevimab is recommended to be given by intramuscular injection as a single		



	dose according to weight as below:		
	• 50 mg in 0.5 mL if weight is <5 kg (prefilled syringe, purple plunger rod)		
	• 100 mg in 1 mL if weight is ≥5 kg (prefilled syringe, light blue plunger rod)		
Administration	As per product information		
	Nirsevimab can be co-administered on the same day as other routine childhood vaccines.		
	Only the supplied syringe may be used and <u>not mixed with any other product.</u>		
Dose Frequency	Single dose		
	All First Nations neonates born with gestation equal or greater than 37 weeks, nirsevimab may be given as soon as possible after birth (or before discharge from maternity or hospital)- ALL YEAR ROUND		
	 For neonates born outside of hospital service, nirsevimab may be given as soon as possible when attending hospital maternity/ postnatal health facilities. Ideally within 1 week of age with other newborn care (e.g. vitamin K, or birth doses of hepatitis B vaccine) 		
Drug Interactions	Nil known		
Monitoring requirements	Infants should be monitored by the provider for 15 minutes after administration of nirsevimab.		
	Appropriate equipment (as per the <u>Australian Immunisation Handbook – Preparing an anaphylaxis response kit)</u> – must be available to initiate treatment for adverse events if required.		
	Report any adverse event during or post administration via Adverse event following immunisation (AEFI) online		
	If consent to be monitored is withdrawn, ensure withdrawn consent is documented in the person's clinical record.		
Health Professional Accreditation Requirements	Health professionals using this guideline must meet the requirements outlined by the NT Chief Health Officer:		
Requirements	Nurses and Midwives:		
	Be registered with the Nursing and Midwifery Board of Australia with no conditions, undertakings or notations which may limit delivery of clinical services directly to patients		
	Aboriginal Health Practitioners:		
	Be registered with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health		

Practice Board of Australia with no conditions or undertakings which may limit delivery of clinical services directly to patients All health professionals following this protocol must: Maintain continuing professional development related to skills and competencies required for the delivery of medicines and vaccines including management of anaphylaxis Hold a current Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) certificate All health professionals administering vaccines from this protocol must have completed and hold a current qualification in: A program of study accredited by Health Education Services Australia (HESA) or the Australian Pharmacy Council or; A program of study approved by the Chief Health Officer or; Completed the assessment of an immuniser program of study that meets the curriculum content requirements of the National Immunisation **Education Framework for Health Professionals** Patient consent (written or verbal) for vaccination must be recorded. Records of **Documentation** this should be maintained by the clinical service. (including necessary information to the The health professional must: patient) Complete all clinical documentation requirements as outlined by the Health Service. Documented Nirsevimab and strength have been administered as per Nirsevimab for prevention of RSV SSTP. Enter the mandatory fields in the Australian Immunisation Register within 24 hours and no later than 10 days after administration. For many vaccine providers this involves entry into routine clinical information systems for automatic upload **Related Documents** Immunisation program | NT Health The Australian Immunisation Handbook (health.gov.au) **Nirsevimab Product Information** National vaccine storage guidelines - Strive for 5, 3rd edition (health.gov.au) ASCIA_HP_Guidelines_Acute_Management_Anaphylaxis_2023.pdf (allergy.org.au)

Disease in Infants NT Health guideline

Nirsevimab for Prevention of Severe Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)

	Nirsevimab for Prevention of Severe RSV Disease in Infants Guideline.docx		
Chief Health Officer	Signature	Name	Date
	EDOC2024/309827	Adj Prof Christine Connors	30/10/2024
Period of effect	This SSTP is inforce until 30/10/2026 unless revoked earlier		

References:

^{*} The drug information provided is to act as a guide to outline the limits of legal dealing with the named scheduled substances. Further information reference should be made to the full manufacturer's product info and other reliable sources of medicines information. If contraindications or interactions are present refer to medical officer before administration

Schedule A

Title	Publication Date	Author
Nirsevimab for prevention of	29 October 2024	Obstetrics and
Respiratory Syncytial Virus		Gynaecology, Paediatrics,
(RSV)		Northern Territory
Scheduled Substance		Government, Department of
Treatment		Health.
Protocol		
Nirsevimab for prevention of	30 October 2024	Centre for Disease Control,
Respiratory Syncytial Virus		Northern Territory
(RSV)		Government, Department of
Scheduled Substance		Health.
Treatment		
Protocol - ACCHO		

Scheduled Substance Treatment Protocol

Nirsevimab for prevention of Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) Scheduled Substance Treatment Protocol - ACCHO

Areas Applicable	Services delivered at or through Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisations partnering with NT Centre for Disease Control		
Health Professionals authorised by this SSTP	Nurses, Midwives, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Practitioners		
Scheduled Substance(s)	Nirsevimab		
Indication	Prevention of severe Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) disease in infants in accordance with the Nirsevimab for Prevention of Severe Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) Disease in Infants guideline published by NT Health. The following children are eligible • All First Nations infants under 6 months of age. • All infants aged less than 6 months (chronological, uncorrected for prematurity) with at least one identified risk factors.		
Contraindications and/or Exclusions*	 This protocol cannot be used for: Persons older than 6 months Newborns with a gestation of less than 37 weeks Infants with an increased risk for excessive bleeding such as thrombocytopenia Nirsevimab is contraindicated in individuals with a history of severe allergic reactions (e.g. anaphylaxis) to the active substance or to any of the excipients of the product 		



	Nirsevimab is recommended to be given by intramuscular injection as a sing dose according to weight as below:		
	• 50 mg in 0.5 mL if weight is <5 kg (prefilled syringe, purple plunger rod)		
	• 100 mg in 1 mL if weight is ≥5 kg (prefilled syringe, light blue plunger rod)		
Administration	As per product information		
	Nirsevimab can be co-administered on the same day as other routine childhood vaccines.		
	Only the supplied syringe may be used and <u>not mixed with any other product.</u>		
Dose Frequency	Single dose		
	 All First Nations neonates born with gestation equal or greater than 37 weeks, nirsevimab may be given as soon as possible after birth (or before discharge from maternity or hospital)- ALL YEAR ROUND 		
	 For neonates born outside of hospital service, nirsevimab may be given as soon as possible when attending hospital maternity/ postnatal health facilities. Ideally within 1 week of age with other newborn care (e.g. vitamin K, or birth doses of hepatitis B vaccine) 		
Drug Interactions	Nil known		
Minimi	Infants should be monitored by the provider for 15 minutes after administration of nirsevimab.		
	Appropriate equipment (as per the <u>Australian Immunisation Handbook –</u>		
	<u>Preparing an anaphylaxis response kit</u>) – must be available to initiate treatment for adverse events if required.		
	Report any adverse event during or post administration via Adverse event following immunisation (AEFI) online		
	If consent to be monitored is withdrawn, ensure withdrawn consent is documented in the person's clinical record.		
Accreditation	Health professionals using this guideline must meet the requirements outlined by the NT Chief Health Officer:		
Requirements	Nurses and Midwives:		
	 Be registered with the Nursing and Midwifery Board of Australia with no conditions, undertakings or notations which may limit delivery of clinical services directly to patients 		
	Aboriginal Health Practitioners:		

Be registered with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Practice Board of Australia with no conditions or undertakings which may limit delivery of clinical services directly to patients All health professionals following this protocol must: Maintain continuing professional development related to skills and

competencies required for the delivery of medicines and vaccines including management of anaphylaxis

Hold a current Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) certificate

All health professionals administering vaccines from this protocol must have completed and hold a current qualification in:

- A program of study accredited by Health Education Services Australia (HESA) or the Australian Pharmacy Council or;
- A program of study approved by the Chief Health Officer or:
- Completed the assessment of an immuniser program of study that meets the curriculum content requirements of the National Immunisation **Education Framework for Health Professionals**

Documentation (including necessary information to the patient)

Patient consent (written or verbal) for vaccination must be recorded. Records of this should be maintained by the clinical service.

The health professional must:

- Complete all clinical documentation requirements as outlined by the Health Service.
- Documented Nirsevimab and strength have been administered as per Nirsevimab for prevention of RSV SSTP. Enter the mandatory fields in the Australian Immunisation Register within 24 hours and no later than 10 days after administration. For many vaccine providers this involves entry into routine clinical information systems for automatic upload

Related Documents

- Immunisation program | NT Health
- The Australian Immunisation Handbook (health.gov.au)
- **Nirsevimab Product Information**
- National vaccine storage guidelines Strive for 5, 3rd edition (health.gov.au)
- ASCIA_HP_Guidelines_Acute_Management_Anaphylaxis_2023.pdf (allergy.org.au)
- Nirsevimab for Prevention of Severe Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) Disease in Infants NT Health guideline

	Nirsevimab for Prevention of Severe RSV Disease in Infants Guideline.docx		
Chief Health Officer	Signature	Name	Date
	EDOC2024/309828	Adj Prof Christine Connors	30/10/2024
Period of effect	This SSTP is inforce until 30/10/2026 unless revoked earlier		

References:

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