



## THINGS YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS

**RSV is the most common cause of lower respiratory tract infection, such as bronchiolitis and pneumonia, in infants and young children<sup>1,2</sup>**



**RSV is also a leading cause of hospitalizations in all infants<sup>3,4</sup>**

**RSV disease is unpredictable.** It is difficult to know which infants will develop severe disease requiring medical care<sup>5-7</sup>



**Most hospitalizations for RSV occur in otherwise healthy infants born at term<sup>8,9</sup>**



**Currently there is no available preventative option to help protect all infants from RSV.<sup>10-12</sup>**



**All infants need protection from RSV**



### REFERENCES:

1. R K. Respiratory Syncytial Virus Vaccines. Plotkin SA, Orenstein WA, Offitt PA, Edwards KM, eds Plotkin's Vaccines 7th ed Philadelphia. 2018;7th ed. Philadelphia:943-9.
2. Shi T, McAllister DA, O'Brien KL, et al; RSV Global Epidemiology Network. Global, regional, and national disease burden estimates of acute lower respiratory infections due to respiratory syncytial virus in young children in 2015: a systematic review and modelling study. *Lancet*. 2017;390(10098):946-958
3. McLaurin KK, Farr AM, Wade SW, Diakun DR, Stewart DL. Respiratory syncytial virus hospitalization outcomes and costs of full-term and preterm infants. *Journal of perinatology : official journal of the California Perinatal Association*. 2016;36(11):990-6
4. Leader S., et al. Recent trends in severe respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) among US infants, 1997 to 2000. *J Pediatrics* 2003; vol 143:S127-S132.
5. Arriola CS et al. Estimated Burden of Community-Onset Respiratory Syncytial Virus-Associated Hospitalizations Among Children Aged <2 Years in the United States, 2014-15. *J Pediatric Infect Dis Soc*. 2019;DOI: 10.1093/jpids/piz087 *J Pediatric Infect Dis Soc*. 2019. DOI: 10.1093/jpids/piz087
6. Hall CB, et al. Respiratory syncytial virus-associated hospitalizations among children less than 24 months of age. *Pediatrics*. 2013;132(2):e341-e348
7. Bianchini, S.; Silvestri, E.; Argentiero, A.; Fainardi, V.; Pisi, G.; Esposito, S. Role of Respiratory Syncytial Virus in Pediatric Pneumonia. *Microorganisms* 2020, 8, 2048. <https://doi.org/10.3390/microorganisms8122048>.
8. Arriola CS, Kim L, Langley G, Anderson EJ, Openo K, Martin AM, et al. Estimated Burden of Community-Onset Respiratory Syncytial Virus-Associated Hospitalizations Among Children Aged <2 Years in the United States, 2014-15. *Journal of the Pediatric Infectious Diseases Society*. 2020;9(5):587-95.
9. Rha B, Curns AT, Lively JY, Campbell AP, Englund JA, Boom JA, et al. Respiratory Syncytial Virus-Associated Hospitalizations Among Young Children: 2015-2016. *Pediatrics*. 2020;146(1).
10. Villafana T, et al. Passive and active immunization against respiratory syncytial virus for the young and old. *Expert Rev Vaccines*. 2017;16:1-39.
11. World Health Organization. Preferred product Characteristics for Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) Vaccines. 2017. Accessed June 2021.
12. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV): Symptoms and Care. <https://www.cdc.gov/rsv/about/symptoms.html>. Accessed June 2021.