The Numbers Every Year
RSV is the leading cause of infant hospitalization in the US, and accounts for 58-80,000 hospitalizations for children under 5.

Protection for Babies/Toddlers
- The pregnant parent can get the RSV vaccine (recommended during 32-36 weeks of pregnancy) to pass on protection in the womb
  - usually September-January
- The baby can receive the RSV antibody directly; recommended when younger than 8 months old
  - usually October-March

Special Considerations
For children 8-19 months old entering their 2nd RSV season, a dose of the RSV antibody (injection) is recommended if they are:
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Severely immunocompromised
- Prone to chronic lung disease due to being born premature
- Have severe cystic fibrosis

Everyday Preventive Measures
- Stay home when sick
- Cover your coughs and sneezes with tissue or shirt sleeve - NOT your hands
- Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds
- Avoid touching your face with unwashed hands
- Avoid close contact with others (for example: kissing, shaking hands, sharing cups and eating utensils)
- Clean frequently touched surfaces like doorknobs or mobile devices

The Numbers Every Year
RSV causes severe illness in older adults, resulting in 60-160,000 hospitalizations and 6-10,000 deaths annually.

Protection for Older Adults
- Adults 60 years and older can receive the RSV vaccine
  - Cases of RSV increased as early as July in parts of the United States
  - It is recommended to get your vaccine as soon as it is available in your community

Special Considerations
RSV can lead to:
- Pneumonia (lung infection)
- Hospitalization
- More severe symptoms for people with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) or congestive heart failure