RSV (Respiratory Syncytial Virus) is a common virus that can cause respiratory infections, particularly in young children and older adults. It can cause mild symptoms of cold-like illness or more severe symptoms in young children and older adults.

RSV is spread through respiratory secretions, and infection can occur easily when there is close contact with an infected person. The virus can be transmitted through coughing, sneezing, or by touching surfaces contaminated with the virus and then touching the face.

In young children, RSV can cause severe bronchiolitis and pneumonia. In older adults, it can cause exacerbations of chronic lung diseases like COPD and asthma. RSV can also cause significant morbidity and mortality in pregnant women and newborns.

The symptoms of RSV infection can include fever, cough, runny nose, and wheezing. In young children, it can cause more severe symptoms including wheezing, difficulty breathing, and a fever.

Prevention measures include:
- Good hand hygiene
- Avoiding close contact with sick people
- Avoiding touching the face
- Covering the mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing
- Drinking plenty of fluids
- Resting

Treatment for RSV infection is mainly supportive, with hydration and rest being the most important. Antiviral medications, such as ribavirin, may be used in severe cases.

For more information, please visit [www.cdc.gov/rsv](http://www.cdc.gov/rsv) and [www.asianhealthresponse.org/resources](http://www.asianhealthresponse.org/resources).