

RSV (*Respiratory Syncytial Virus*) Immunization

General Information About RSV

- It is very contagious.
- Some people may only have cold-like symptoms, but others may end up with pneumonia or other severe disease.
- It is riskier for infants and older adults with other medical concerns.
- Typically higher infections from Fall through Spring.
- Immunizations are available for pregnant women, infants, and older adults to help prevent severe cases.
- RSV vaccines are not needed annually.

Specific Information for At-Risk Populations

PREGNANT WOMEN

- Receive **ONE** dose of ABRYSVO given **SEPT. through JAN.** during 32-36 week of pregnancy to protect the infant from RSV.

INFANTS

- Receive **ONE** dose of BEYFORTUS (*nirsevimab*) monoclonal antibody given **OCT. through MARCH, ONLY IF**
 - Infant is younger than 8 months and were born during or entering their first RSV season **AND**
 - Mom did not receive RSV vaccine during pregnancy
 - Mom's RSV vaccination is unknown
 - Infant was born within 14 days of maternal RSV vaccination
- Infants with mothers who received the RSV vaccine don't usually need it.
- Infants/children 8-19 months of age at high risk for severe RSV and entering their 2nd RSV season should receive **ONE** dose of BEYFORTUS (*nirsevimab*).

SENIORS (*anyone 75+*)

- Receive **ONE** dose of AREXVY or ABRYSVO (**ANYTIME** during the year through Medicare Part D in the pharmacy).

HIGH RISK ADULTS (*age 60-74*)

- Receive **ONE** dose of AREXVY or ABRYSVO **ANYTIME** during the year through Medicare Part D in the pharmacy or in the clinic if covered by their insurance.
 - Chronic cardiovascular disease (*heart failure, coronary artery disease, congenital heart disease*)
 - Chronic lung or respiratory disease (*COPD, emphysema, asthma, cystic fibrosis, interstitial lung disease*)
 - End-stage renal disease or dependence on hemodialysis or other renal replacement therapy
 - Diabetes complicated by chronic kidney disease, neuropathy, retinopathy, other end-organ damage, or requiring treating with insulin or SGLT2-I
 - Chronic liver disease (*cirrhosis*)
 - Severe obesity (*BMI > 40 kg/m²*)
 - Nursing home residents



St. Croix VALLEY

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