



RSV UNCOVERED

Learn more about the symptoms, risk factors, and possible outcomes of respiratory syncytial virus (RSV).

DISCOVER MORE AT

[RSVUNCOVERED.COM.HK](https://www.rsvuncovered.com.hk)



ALL PEOPLE—YOUNG, OLD, AND EVERYONE IN BETWEEN—ARE SUSCEPTIBLE TO RSV¹

Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) is a highly contagious pathogen that affects the lungs and breathing passages of infants, children, and adults.^{2,3}

CERTAIN INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND ADULTS ARE AT A HIGHER RISK FOR SEVERE RSV^{3,4}:



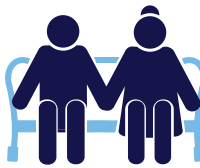
Premature infants, and those 6 months and younger



Children younger than 2 years with chronic medical conditions



Children with weakened immune systems



Older adults



Adults with certain chronic medical conditions e.g. chronic heart or lung disease



Adults with compromised immune systems

RSV SEVERITY: FROM COLD-LIKE SYMPTOMS TO HOSPITALIZATION^{3,4}



For some, RSV can manifest as cold-like symptoms (eg, runny nose, sore throat, cough, headache, and decreased appetite). For others, a severe RSV infection may result in hospitalization.

RSV CAN LEAD TO SERIOUS PULMONARY COMPLICATIONS IN THOSE WITH CHRONIC CONDITIONS⁵

Some adults with confirmed RSV, who also had CPD or COPD, experienced the following pulmonary complications^{5*}:



Pneumonia



Tachypnea



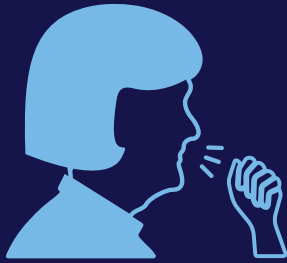
Hypoxia



Greater need for oxygen supplementation

COPD=chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CPD=cardiopulmonary disease.

*From a US-based observational study that examined data from 645 adults ≥60 years hospitalized with RSV over 5 seasons.

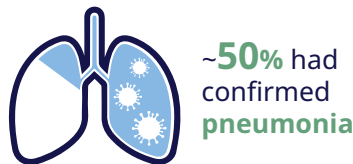


RSV: OLDER ADULTS AND SEVERE CONSEQUENCES

RSV infection typically begins with common signs of upper respiratory tract infection and symptoms can escalate quickly to lower respiratory tract infection.^{6,7}

IN ONE STUDY OF OLDER ADULTS HOSPITALIZED WITH RSV, **SERIOUS COMPLICATIONS OCCURRED**^{8†}

In the same US-based observational study of adults ≥ 60 years hospitalized with RSV, approximately two-thirds were ≥ 75 years and $>30\%$ had ischemic heart disease, CHF, diabetes, or COPD/chronic bronchitis/emphysema. In this study[†]:



CHF=congestive heart failure; COPD=chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

[†]In a US study of 664 hospitalized adults 60 years and older who tested positive for RSV between January 1, 2011 and June 30, 2015, identified from Kaiser Permanente Southern California.

LIKE INFLUENZA, RSV CAN RESULT IN **SERIOUS OUTCOMES** IN CERTAIN PATIENTS^{3,9,10}

Estimated annual hospitalizations and deaths as reported by the CDC in adults 65 years and older

	RSV	Influenza
Hospitalizations [‡]	60,000-120,000	~128,000-467,000
Deaths [‡]	6,000-10,000	~12,000-43,000

CDC=Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

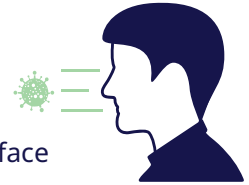
[‡]Data estimated from 2015 through 2020. Some of the data used to calculate burden estimates are incomplete or not yet available to the CDC. These estimates will change as those data become available and the estimates are updated.



TALK TO YOUR DOCTOR ABOUT YOUR **RISK OF RSV**

HOW RSV IS TRANSMITTED^{1,11,12}

- Infected infants and school-aged children may inadvertently transmit the virus to family members
- People may touch surfaces and objects that the virus is on and then touch their face
- Asymptomatic healthy adults exposed to the virus can unknowingly transmit the virus to coworkers, their young children, or elderly loved ones



HELP STOP THE TRANSMISSION OF RSV

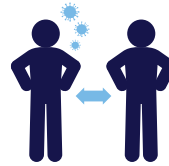
REMEMBER TO³:



**Cover coughs
and sneezes**



**Frequently wash
their hands with
soap and water**



**Avoid close contact
with sick people**



**Clean and disinfect
surfaces**

References:

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The information available on this website is solely intended for educational purpose only and is not intended to replace consultation with a healthcare provider(s) in any manner. Please consult your healthcare provider(s) for any diagnosis and/or treatment. All decisions regarding any diagnosis and/or treatment are to be made by the healthcare provider(s) in consultation with the patient, taking into consideration the unique characteristics of the patient.

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