



RSV (Respiratory Syncytial Virus) Immunization Facts

Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)

- RSV is a **very contagious** respiratory virus that can cause cold-like symptoms in some but can cause pneumonia and severe disease in others.
- RSV can be more serious for **infants and older adults with other medical conditions**.
- RSV season is typically Fall through Spring.
- Immunizations help protect you and are safe to use. The RSV vaccine is not currently an annual vaccine, meaning people do not need to get a dose every RSV season.



Protecting Infants & Young Children from RSV

RSV Vaccine for Pregnant People to Protect Infants

- CDC recommends maternal vaccine (Abrysvo, Pfizer) for pregnant people to protect their infants from severe RSV illness.
- The vaccine is **given September until the end of January** during 32 through 36 weeks of pregnancy to protect infants from RSV disease.
- If a pregnant person has already received the RSV vaccine during a previous pregnancy, they do not need to get another RSV vaccine during a current pregnancy. However, their newborn should receive a single RSV immunization (nirsevimab or clesrovimab) within one week of birth.

RSV Immunization for Infants (Preventive Monoclonal Antibodies)*

- Both nirsevimab and clesrovimab are recommended for infants younger than 8 months of age who were born during or are entering their first RSV season if:
 - The mother did not receive an RSV vaccine during pregnancy.
 - The mother's RSV vaccination status is unknown.
 - The infant was born within 14 days of maternal RSV vaccination.
 - Most infants whose mothers got the RSV vaccine don't need to get RSV immunization too.
- **Infants born between October to March** should get a **single RSV immunization** (nirsevimab or clesrovimab) within one week of birth.
- **Infants 8 months of age and younger** should receive a **single dose** of nirsevimab (Beyfortus) or clesrovimab (ENFLONSIA) before or during the RSV season to protect them from severe illness.
- **Infants and children 8-19 months of age** who are at high risk for severe RSV disease and entering their second RSV season should receive a **single dose** of nirsevimab (Beyfortus).
- These products provides an important **layer of protection** against RSV disease.

*Recommendations from the [CDC](#) and the [American Academy of Pediatrics \(AAP\)](#)



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Adults 60 Years of Age and Older

- CDC recommends that all **adults 75 years and older** who have not already received an RSV vaccine receive a single dose of RSV vaccine.
- CDC recommends **that adults ages 50-74** who have not already received an RSV vaccine may receive a **single dose** of RSV vaccine if they are at increased risk of severe RSV, including those who have certain chronic medical conditions, such as lung or heart disease, or those who live in nursing homes or other long-term care facilities.
- The best time to get vaccinated is in late summer or early fall, before RSV usually starts to spread in the community. However, eligible adults can get an RSV vaccine at any time.
- The RSV vaccine can be given at the same time as other vaccines.
- RSV vaccines that can be administered this year include GSK's Arexvy, Moderna's mRESVIA and Pfizer's Abrysvo.
- Older adults, especially those with [certain medical conditions](#) like COPD, asthma, and congestive heart failure, are at higher risk for severe RSV disease.

**Recommendations from the [CDC](#) and the [Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices \(ACIP\)](#)*

How to get an Immunization

Speak with your healthcare provider about getting an RSV immunization.

For more information on RSV, visit cdc.gov/rsv/index.html.

