



RSV in Older Adults: Why It Matters and How You Can Prevent It

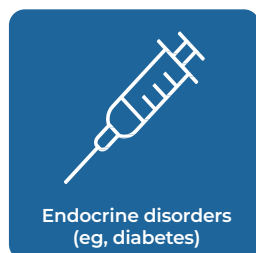
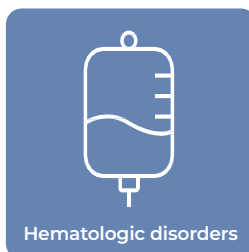
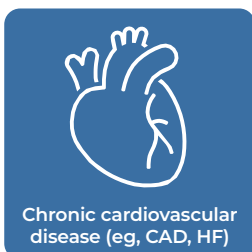
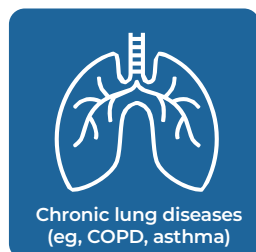
Burdens of RSV on adults ≥60 years of age

- Annual RSV infection rates:
 - Community: 2% to 10%
 - Congregate settings (eg, long-term care homes, nursing homes, assisted living facilities): 5% to 10%
- In older adults, RSV infection is associated with a higher risk of:
 - Hospitalization
 - Pneumonia
 - Death (Up to 80% of RSV-related deaths occur in adults ≥65 years of age)

Clinical manifestations

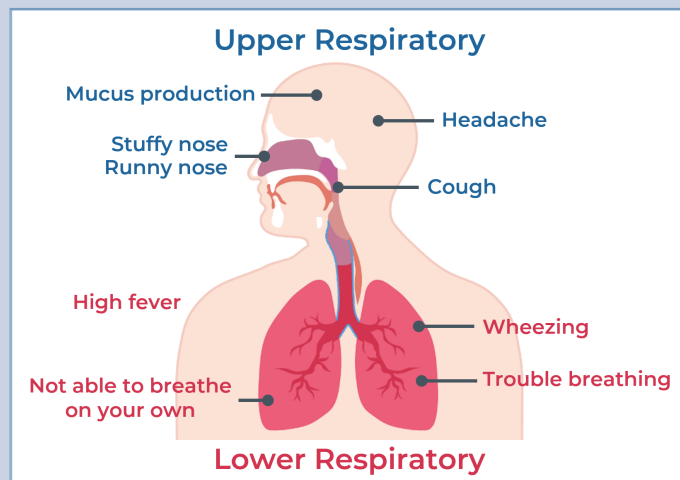
- Gradual onset of upper respiratory symptoms: stuffy or runny nose, sore throat
- Can progress to lower respiratory symptoms: shortness of breath, wheezing

Risk factors for infection and severe outcomes



RSV symptoms

- Preexisting medical conditions like asthma, COPD, coronary artery disease (CAD), and heart failure (HF) may be exacerbated by RSV infection



Newly approved RSV vaccinations for adults



RSVpreF

- Bivalent F proteins
- Single dose (0.5 mL) IM

RSVPreF3

- Adjuvanted AS01_E
- Single dose (0.5 mL) IM



- CDC Recommendation: Persons aged **60 years or older** may receive a single dose of RSV vaccine, **using shared clinical decision-making**
- Decision to vaccinate a patient should be based on a **discussion between the healthcare professional and the patient**, guided by:
 - Best available evidence of who may benefit
 - An individual's characteristics, values, and preferences
 - Clinical discretion
 - Characteristics of the vaccine being considered

