

RSV

**RSV IS THE #1 CAUSE OF HOSPITALIZATION
IN BABIES LESS THAN ONE YEAR OF AGE.**



Is your baby at risk for RSV?

Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) is a common, easily spread virus that almost all children catch as least once by the time they turn two. It usually causes moderate to severe cold-like symptoms. But for babies born at 35 weeks or less, or born with heart or lung problems, RSV can lead to serious lung infection, hospitalization, breathing problems and, in some cases, death. RSV has also been linked to asthma-like wheezing episodes during childhood.



RSV season usually starts in the fall and runs into the spring, but can be different in certain parts of the country. **Ask your baby's doctor about RSV season in your area.**

Watch for these RSV symptoms.

If you see any of these common RSV warning signs, call your baby's doctor right away:

- A fever above 100.4 °F
- Bluish lips or fingertips
- Coughing
- Wheezing
- Trouble breathing
- Rapid breathing
- Gasping for breath



Talk to your baby's doctor.

- Talk to your child's healthcare provider to find out if your child is at risk for severe RSV infection.
- And if the doctor says your child is at high risk, ask about ways you can help protect your baby from RSV.

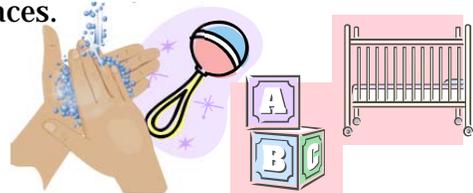
Tips to help keep your baby safe.

Everyone wants to see your baby, but RSV spreads just like a regular cold, so you have to take a few extra precautions around family and friends. Here are some ways to give your baby added protection during RSV season:

Wash your hands before touching your child, and make sure others wash their hands too.



Clean your baby's toys, crib rails, and any other surfaces he or she might touch. RSV can remain active for hours on surfaces.



Avoid exposing your baby to crowds, like at daycare, family gatherings, or public places. Keep your baby away from anyone with a cold or fever. RSV spreads rapidly.



Don't let anyone smoke near your baby. Tobacco smoke can increase the risk of severe RSV.

