RSV Facts Protect Your Infant

Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) infection is a common respiratory illness caused by a virus. It typically occurs during the fall and winter.

Anyone can be infected. Infants are at higher risk for serious illness, especially if they:

- Are younger than 12 weeks.
- Are premature.
- Have certain heart conditions or chronic lung disease.

RSV can look like a cold and may include:

- Fever temperature of 100.4 or higher.
- Congestion.
- Cough.
- Sneezing or runny nose.
- Fussiness or unable to soothe.
- Poor feeding.

Call Your Health Care Provider Right Away if Your Baby is:

- Having trouble breathing:
 - Grunting with each breath.
 - Widening nostrils with each breath.
 - · Wheezing.
 - · Belly breathing or chest looks caved in.
- Not drinking enough fluids fewer than 1 wet diaper every 8 hours.
- Showing skin color changes the skin may look blue or grey or have color changes to lips, tongue, gums, or around the eyes.
- Showing less activity or alertness.

How Can You Protect your Baby from RSV?

- Wash your hands! Use soap and water and scrub for at least 20 seconds.
- Avoid crowds. Avoid being around others with colds.
- Wear a face mask if you leave home and will be indoors with others.

Other Ways to Help Prevent RSV

- Vaccinate. All family members should be up to date with vaccinations for influenza, COVID, and Tdap (to protect against whooping cough).
- Disinfect objects and surfaces in your home regularly.
- Avoid exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Feed your baby breast milk.

More RSV Information:

New York State Department of Health Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infection (RSV) (ny.gov)



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Symptoms and Care of RSV (Respiratory Syncytial Virus) | CDC



American Academy of Pediatrics: RSV: When It's More Than Just a Cold – HealthyChildren.org



