

VOICES OF

ALL INFANTS

Let's spread the word, not the virus

Practice good hygiene to help prevent infants from catching respiratory syncytial virus (RSV).¹

While most cases of RSV cause mild cold-like symptoms,² there is no way to predict which child may be impacted by severe disease.³ RSV may progress to lung infections, like bronchiolitis and pneumonia.² The good news by practicing good hygiene we can help limit infants from coming into contact with the virus in the first place.¹

Did you know? Most cases of bronchiolitis are caused by RSV.³

Read on for healthcare body recommendations regarding hygiene measures to help prevent RSV transmission and disease, and how to recognize symptoms of RSV disease, including manifestations such as wheezing.⁴

INFORM ABOUT RSV AND RSV DISEASE:



An infant's first RSV season (typically November to March) poses a potential threat to their health^{5,6}

Help parents to recognize early symptoms of RSV, including runny nose, decrease in appetite, sneezing, fever and wheezing.⁴



Infants can catch RSV from contaminated surfaces and close contact with infected people^{7,8}



RSV often spreads to infants via contact with infected older siblings or other children⁷



VOICES OF ALL INFANTS

FURTHER DETAILS ABOUT HYGIENE MEASURES AND HOW TO HELP REDUCE THE SPREAD OF THE VIRUS:



Try to avoid close contact between the infant and siblings, friends and relatives with cold symptoms^{1,5}



Wash hands often with soap for 20 seconds to prevent transmission^{1,5}



Cover coughs and sneezes with a tissue or upper arm sleeve – not with hands¹



Regularly clean and disinfect surfaces that infants touch or share with siblings, such as toys and blankets¹

References:

1. Centers for Disease Control. Available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/rsv/about/prevention.html>. Accessed June 8, 2022.
2. Centers for Disease Control. Available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/rsv/clinical/index.html>. Accessed June 8, 2022.
3. Bianchini S, et al. *Microorganisms*. 2020;8:2048; doi:10.3390/microorganisms8122048.
4. Centers for Disease Control. Available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/rsv/about/symptoms.html>.
5. Robinson JL, et al. Canadian Paediatric Society. *Paediatric Child Health*. 2015;20(6):321–326.
6. Reeves RM, et al. *J Infect*. 2019;78(6):468–475.
7. Yamin D, et al. *PNAS*. 2016;113:1339–13244.
8. National Collaborating Centre for Infectious Diseases. Available at: <https://nccid.ca/debrief/respiratory-syncytial-virus-rsv/>. Accessed June 8, 2022.