

### Staff Huddle: What is Respiratory Syncytial Virus and who is at risk. - Week #1

- A common respiratory virus that usually causes mild, cold-like symptoms.
- Most people who get an RSV infection will have mild illness and will recover in a week or two. Some people, however, are more likely to develop severe RSV infection and may need to be hospitalized.
- Who is at risk?
  - Infants and some young children.
  - Persons with compromised immune systems.
  - Pregnant women.
  - Adults age 60 and older.



---

### Staff Huddle: How RSV Transmits. - Week #2

- An infected person coughs or sneezes.
  - You get virus droplets from a cough or sneeze in your eyes, nose, or mouth.
  - You have direct contact with the virus, like kissing the face of a child with RSV.
  - You touch a surface that has the virus on it, like a doorknob, and then touch your face before cleaning your hands.
- ❖ RSV can survive for many hours on hard surfaces such as tables and crib rails. It typically lives on soft surfaces such as tissues and hands for shorter amounts of time.



---

### Staff Huddle: RSV Vaccine. - Week #3

- CDC recommends adults 60 years of age and older have the option to receive a single dose of RSV vaccine, discuss best practice with health care provider.
- There are two options for protection of infants against RSV: maternal vaccine for the pregnant person and preventive antibodies given to the baby.
  - Only one of these options is needed for most babies to be protected. CDC recommends a single dose of RSV vaccine for pregnant people from week 32 through week 36 of pregnancy for the prevention of RSV disease in infants under 6 months of age.
  - This vaccine is recommended to be given from September through January for most of the United States.
  - Can be given with other vaccinations.



---

### Staff Huddle: Steps we can take to prevent RSV- Week #4

- Stay home when sick.
- Clean frequently touched surfaces.
- Placement of the resident in a single-person room and private room.
  - If patient/resident must leave their room, they should practice physical distancing and wear a facemask for source control.
- Use of a facemask for source control.
- Physical distancing.
- Consider modifying visitation policy if an indoor visit.
  - Visitors should be counseled on risk of potential respiratory infection within the facility.
  - If indoor visitation occurs, visits should ideally occur in the resident's room, and visitors should not linger in other areas of the facility or engage with other residents.

