





STAY HOME AND AWAY FROM OTHERS UNTIL...

- Symptoms are improving AND you're fever free for 24 hrs without the use of fever reducing medications.
- Once both of these criteria are met, you can return to normal activities with <u>added precautions</u> for the next 5 days to prevent spreading the virus.

SERIOUS COMPLICATIONS

- Pneumonia
- Hospitalization
- More severe symptoms for people with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- More severe symptoms for people with congestive heart failure



RSV IMMUNIZATION RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HIGH RISK POPULATIONS

OLDER ADULTS 60+ YEARS OLD

Adults **60 years old and older** are at high risk for serious illness from RSV, especially those with:

- a history of chronic heart and/or lung disease
- a weakened immune system



PREGNANT MOTHERS, INFANTS, & TODDLERS

- Pregnant women can receive an RSV vaccine at 32-36 weeks during RSV season (September-January) to provide protection to the baby.
- If unable to be vaccinated during pregnancy, babies younger than 8 months old should be given 1 dose of RSV antibody during October-March
- The following young children between 8-19 months old should receive an additional dose of RSV antibody when entering their second RSV season:
 - Chronic lung disease from premature birth
 - Severely immunocompromised
 - Cystic fibrosis
 - American Indian and Alaskan Native

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