

RSV Vaccines for Older Adults

CDC recommends RSV vaccination for:

- All adults ages 75 years and older
- Adults ages 60–74 who are at increased risk for severe RSV (see list below)

Adults who have already received one RSV vaccine dose (including last year) **should not receive** another dose at this time. RSV vaccine is not currently an annual vaccine.

Factors associated with increased risk* for severe RSV disease include:



Chronic lung disease



Chronic cardiovascular disease



End-stage renal disease or dependence on dialysis



Diabetes mellitus with end-organ damage or requiring insulin or SGLT2 inhibitor



Moderate or severe immunocompromise



Chronic or progressive neurological or neuromuscular conditions

Other factors include:

- » Chronic liver disease
- » Chronic hematologic conditions
- » Severe obesity (BMI ≥ 40 kg/m²)
- » Residence in a nursing home
- » Other conditions or factors that put your patient at increased RSV disease risk

*Self-attestation is sufficient evidence of a risk factor.

What else to know about RSV vaccines for older adults:

Benefits: Vaccination reduces a person's risk of RSV hospitalization by 75%.

Risks: Side effects are usually mild and resolve quickly. GSK and Pfizer RSV vaccines have been linked to a higher risk of Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS), but GBS after RSV vaccine is still rare, with about 10 extra cases per 1 million older adults vaccinated.

Benefits of RSV vaccine outweigh risks. For every 1 million people vaccinated, CDC estimates:

- 4,000-6,000 RSV hospitalizations are prevented
- 300-800 RSV deaths are prevented

For additional information, scan here:



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