



RSV is the #1 cause of hospitalizations in the U.S. for babies less than 12 months old.

Is your baby at high risk for severe RSV disease?

Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) is a common, easily spread virus that almost all children catch at least once by the time they turn two. It usually causes moderate to severe cold-like symptoms. But for babies born at less than 36 weeks, or born with certain heart or lung problems, RSV can lead to serious breathing problems like bronchiolitis and pneumonia. RSV has also been linked to asthma-like wheezing episodes during childhood.



Learn when RSV season occurs in your area.

RSV season usually starts in the fall and runs into the spring, but can be different in certain parts of the country. Ask your baby's healthcare provider when RSV season occurs in your area.

Watch for these RSV symptoms.

If you see any of these common RSV warning signs, call your baby's healthcare provider right away:

- **Bluish lips or fingertips**
- **Coughing**
- **Wheezing**
- **Trouble breathing**
- **Rapid breathing**
- **Gasping for breath**
- **A fever above 100.4° F (rectal) in infants under 3 months of age**



Talk to your baby's healthcare provider.

- Talk to your baby's healthcare provider to find out if he or she is at high risk for severe RSV disease.
- And if the healthcare provider says your baby is at high risk, ask about ways you can help protect your baby from RSV.

To get more information, call **1-866-441-9863** or visit **www.RSVprotection.com**

Tips to help protect your baby from severe RSV disease.



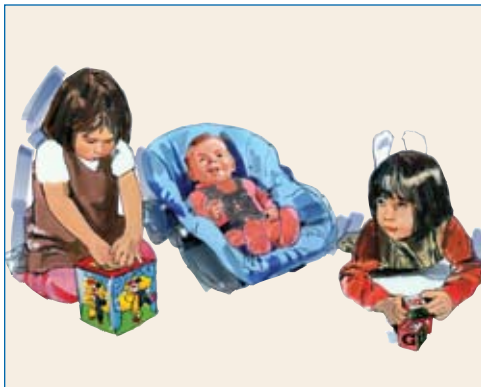
Everybody wants to see your baby. But RSV spreads just like a regular cold virus, so you have to take a few extra precautions around family and friends. Here are some ways to give your baby added protection during RSV season. For more information, call **1-866-441-9863** or visit **www.RSVprotection.com**.



Wash your hands before touching your baby, and make sure others wash their hands, too.



Clean your baby's toys, crib rails and any other surfaces he or she might touch.



Avoid exposing your baby to crowds, like at daycare, family gatherings or public places. Keep your baby away from anyone with a cold or fever.



Don't let anyone smoke near your baby. Tobacco smoke can increase the risk of severe RSV disease.

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