

Preventing RSV in infants:



Know your product options



Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) is a contagious respiratory virus. While it usually causes mild, cold-like symptoms, RSV can be a very serious illness in infants. Infants younger than six months of age are one of the groups most likely to experience severe RSV infection, and severe RSV infection in infants can result in hospitalization or intensive care unit (ICU) admission.

What products are there to help protect infants against RSV?

There are **three products** currently approved for use in Canada that can help protect infants against RSV infection.

Two of these products are medications: **palivizumab** and **nirsevimab**. Please keep in mind that these medications are **not used to treat RSV in children already infected**. Rather, they are used to **prevent** severe RSV infection in infants and young children who may become infected with the virus in the future. They are **not** vaccines.

The other product is a **vaccine** – the RSVpreF vaccine – that is approved for use in people **32 to 36 weeks pregnant**.



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Overview of products approved for use in Canada to help prevent RSV infection in infants

Product	Product type	Administration method and doses needed	Approved for use in
Nirsevimab	Monoclonal antibody medication (please see note #1)	Injection 1 dose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newborns and infants who were born during, or who will be experiencing their first, RSV season (fall and winter in Canada) Children up to 2 years of age who are at risk of severe RSV infection during their second RSV season (such as those who are immunocompromised or who have a chronic lung disease)
Palivizumab	Monoclonal antibody medication (please see note #1)	Injection Up to 5 doses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newborns, infants, and children up to 2 years of age who are at risk for severe RSV infection (such as those born prematurely or who have a chronic lung disease)
RSVpreF	Vaccine	Injection 1 dose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People who are 32 to 36 weeks pregnant <p>(please see note #2)</p>

Note #1: Monoclonal antibodies are proteins that are developed to act like the **antibodies** your body produces. **Antibodies** are proteins your body makes that help get rid of germs/harmful substances that enter your body, such as bacteria and viruses. The monoclonal antibodies used in palivizumab and nirsevimab specifically recognize and target RSV to help prevent severe RSV infection. They provide temporary protection. **Nirsevimab** provides protection to infants for at least the first **5 months of life** if the medication is given **at birth**.

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Note #2: Getting the RSV vaccine allows your body to produce protective proteins called **antibodies** that **specifically protect against RSV infection**. When you get immunized against RSV while pregnant, you **pass on** some of these antibodies **to your baby** in the womb (*in utero*). These antibodies give your baby **protection for up to 6 months** against the severe effects of RSV after they have been born.

Note #3: Please keep in mind that product availability, and the eligibility criteria regarding who can receive palivizumab, nirsevimab, and the RSV vaccine, vary by province and territory.

Nirsevimab or the RSV vaccine: A choice during pregnancy

In provinces and territories where both nirsevimab and the RSV vaccine are available, people who are pregnant will be asked to **decide whether they would prefer to receive** the RSV vaccine in pregnancy, or have nirsevimab administered to their newborn (please see our factsheets *RSV vaccines in pregnancy: What you need to know* and *Preventing RSV in infants: What you need to know* for more information). Talk to your doctor, nurse, pharmacist, midwife, or local public health office about which option will be best for you and your newborn.

References

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