



Patient Name: _____

Date of Birth: _____

Adult RSV vaccine is available at any CHC/SEK location with an order, Monday-Friday 8am to 5pm.

Adult RSV Vaccine Order

Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) is a common respiratory virus that can cause illness in people of all ages, but may be especially serious in infants less than 12 months or children or adults with chronic medical conditions.

CDC recommends **adults 60 years of age and older** have the option to receive a single dose of RSV vaccine, based on discussions between the patient and their health care provider.

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.

Providers complete all sections below.

Indication for Adult RSV vaccine:

- Adult 60 years of age and older with the following chronic medical condition: *specify***
 - Chronic heart condition: _____
 - Chronic lung Condition: _____
 - Weakened Immune System: _____
 - Lives in Nursing Home/Long-term Care Facility
 - Other medical condition: _____

- Pregnant women at 32 to 36 weeks of pregnancy**

Due Date: _____

Vaccine Order: ICD-10: Z23

- Adult 60 years of age and older**
AREXvy – administer a single dose (0.5mL) intramuscular (IM)

- Pregnant women 32 to 36 weeks of pregnancy**
ABRYsVO – administer a single dose (0.5mL) intramuscular (IM)

The decision to vaccinate a patient is individually based and informed by discussion between the patient and their healthcare provider (shared clinical decision-making). I attest that I have had a discussion with the patient regarding the risks and benefits of the adult RSV vaccine.

Provider Signature

Print Name

Date

Adult RSV Vaccine

Respiratory Syncytial Virus Vaccine

Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) is a common respiratory virus that can cause illness in people of all ages, but may be especially serious in infants less than 12 months or children or adults with chronic medical conditions.

CDC recommends **adults 60 years of age and older** have the option to receive a single dose of RSV vaccine, based on discussions between the patient and their health care provider.

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.

Will insurance cover the cost of the vaccine?

At this time, for insurance to cover the cost of the RSV vaccine for adults 60 years of age and older, a visit or discussion with your healthcare provider is required to determine if you should receive the vaccine. Most insurances and Medicare will cover the cost of the vaccine if ordered by your healthcare provider.

Please contact your insurance carrier to ask about coverage and any out-of-pocket expense. Financial assistance is available through the vaccine company for individuals who qualify, and who do not have insurance coverage for the vaccine.

What do I need to do to be able to receive the vaccine?

1. Discuss with your healthcare provider if you are at an increased risk from RSV, and if you should receive the RSV vaccine.
2. Have your provider complete the **Adult RSV Vaccine Order** form (attached).
3. Come to a CHC/SEK location with the completed order.
4. Let us know if you need more information about financial assistance.

**Currently the Adult RSV vaccine is available at any CHC/SEK location
Monday – Friday, 8am to 5pm.**

Older Adults Are at High Risk for Severe RSV Illness

Respiratory Syncytial Virus, or **RSV**, is a common virus that affects the lungs and breathing passages

- ✓ RSV vaccine is available to adults 60 and over
- ✓ It can **PROTECT** against severe illness
- ✓ Talk to your doctor to see if vaccination is right for you

RSV can be dangerous for older adults

Adults who are 60 years or older are at highest risk, especially:

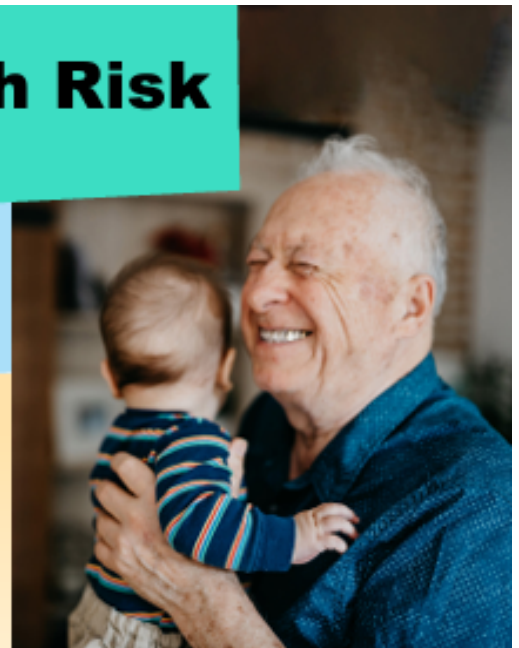
- Adults who have chronic heart or lung disease
- Adults who have weakened immune systems

RSV can lead to serious conditions

- Pneumonia (infection of the lungs)
- Hospitalization
- More severe symptoms for people with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
- More severe symptoms for people with congestive heart failure

Everyday preventive measures help protect against respiratory viruses

- Wash hands often
- Cover coughs and sneezes
- Avoid close contact with sick people
- Clean frequently touched surfaces
- Avoid touching your face with unwashed hands
- Stay home when sick



EACH YEAR RSV

**causes
serious illness
in older adults**

**60,000–160,000
hospitalizations**

**6,000–10,000
deaths**



www.cdc.gov/rsv

CS 541839-A September 2023

11/2023

RSV (Respiratory Syncytial Virus) Vaccine: *What You Need to Know*

Many vaccine information statements are available in Spanish and other languages. See www.immunize.org/vis

Hojas de información sobre vacunas están disponibles en español y en muchos otros idiomas. Visite www.immunize.org/vis

1. Why get vaccinated?

RSV vaccine can prevent lower respiratory tract disease caused by **respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)**. RSV is a common respiratory virus that usually causes mild, cold-like symptoms.

RSV can cause illness in people of all ages but may be especially serious for infants and older adults.

- Infants up to 12 months of age (especially those 6 months and younger) and children who were born prematurely, or who have chronic lung or heart disease or a weakened immune system, are at increased risk of severe RSV disease.
- Adults at highest risk for severe RSV disease include older adults, adults with chronic medical conditions such as heart or lung disease, weakened immune systems, or certain other underlying medical conditions, or who live in nursing homes or long-term care facilities.

RSV spreads through direct contact with the virus, such as droplets from another person's cough or sneeze contacting your eyes, nose, or mouth. It can also be spread by touching a surface that has the virus on it, like a doorknob, and then touching your face before washing your hands.

Symptoms of RSV infection may include runny nose, decrease in appetite, coughing, sneezing, fever, or wheezing. In very young infants, symptoms of RSV may also include irritability (fussiness), decreased activity, or apnea (pauses in breathing for more than 10 seconds).

Most people recover in a week or two, but RSV can be serious, resulting in shortness of breath and low oxygen levels. RSV can cause bronchiolitis (inflammation of the small airways in the lung) and pneumonia (infection of the lungs). RSV can sometimes lead to worsening of other medical conditions such as asthma, chronic obstructive

pulmonary disease (a chronic disease of the lungs that makes it hard to breathe), or congestive heart failure (when the heart can't pump enough blood and oxygen throughout the body).

Older adults and infants who get very sick from RSV may need to be hospitalized. Some may even die.

2. RSV vaccine

CDC recommends **adults 60 years of age and older** have the option to receive a single dose of RSV vaccine, based on discussions between the patient and their 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. However, in some locations (the territories, Hawaii, Alaska, and parts of Florida), the timing of vaccination may vary as RSV circulating in these locations differs from the timing of the RSV season in the rest of the U.S.

RSV vaccine may be given at the same time as other vaccines.



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

3. Talk with your health care provider

Tell your vaccination provider if the person getting the vaccine:

- Has had an **allergic reaction after a previous dose of RSV vaccine**, or has any **severe, life-threatening allergies**

In some cases, your health care provider may decide to postpone RSV vaccination until a future visit.

People with minor illnesses, such as a cold, may be vaccinated. People who are moderately or severely ill should usually wait until they recover before getting RSV vaccine.

Your health care provider can give you more information.

4. Risks of a vaccine reaction

- Pain, redness, and swelling where the shot is given, fatigue (feeling tired), fever, headache, nausea, diarrhea, and muscle or joint pain can happen after RSV vaccination.

Serious neurologic conditions, including Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS), have been reported after RSV vaccination in clinical trials of older adults. It is unclear whether the vaccine caused these events.

Preterm birth and high blood pressure during pregnancy, including pre-eclampsia, have been reported among pregnant people who received RSV vaccine during clinical trials. It is unclear whether these events were caused by the vaccine.

People sometimes faint after medical procedures, including vaccination. Tell your provider if you feel dizzy or have vision changes or ringing in the ears.

As with any medicine, there is a very remote chance of a vaccine causing a severe allergic reaction, other serious injury, or death.

5. What if there is a serious problem?

An allergic reaction could occur after the vaccinated person leaves the clinic. If you see signs of a severe allergic reaction (hives, swelling of the face and throat, difficulty breathing, a fast heartbeat, dizziness, or weakness), call **9-1-1** and get the person to the nearest hospital.

For other signs that concern you, call your health care provider.

Adverse reactions should be reported to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS). Your health care provider will usually file this report, or you can do it yourself. Visit the VAERS website at www.vaers.hhs.gov or call **1-800-822-7967**. *VAERS is only for reporting reactions, and VAERS staff members do not give medical advice.*

6. How can I learn more?

- Ask your health care provider.
- Call your local or state health department.
- Visit the website of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for vaccine package inserts and additional information at www.fda.gov/vaccines-blood-biologics/vaccines
- Contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):
 - Call **1-800-232-4636 (1-800-CDC-INFO)** or
 - Visit CDC's website at www.cdc.gov/vaccines.

