

BE RSV WINTER WISE

There are some important facts to know about RSV this winter season.

Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) is one of several respiratory viruses that can be serious.

RSV, influenza (flu), COVID-19 –
can affect anyone, anywhere, anytime.¹

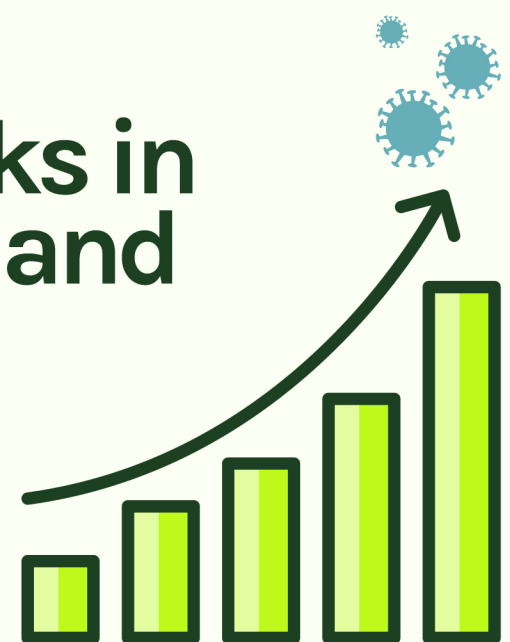
Older adults

with any of these
may end up
in hospital
with severe
illness²⁻⁶



**RSV peaks in
autumn and
winter**

but infections
can occur
all year
round^{1,7,8}



2024 reported cases
in older Australians
(60 years and over):¹

RSV

32,156

FLU

56,561

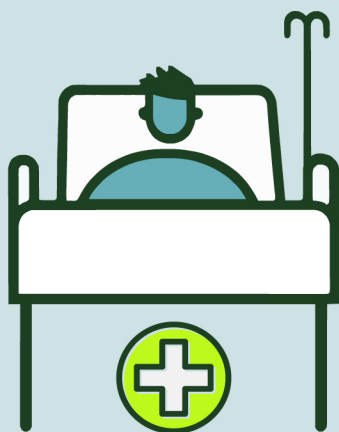
Australia

started to officially record
RSV infections in 2021⁹

Estimating the real
numbers and impact is
only just beginning.^{3,10}

RSV can be as bad as flu:

For older adults, RSV and flu carry a similar risk of ending up in hospital^{*11}



Although often mild,^{12,13} RSV can lead to pneumonia in older adults^{4,12}



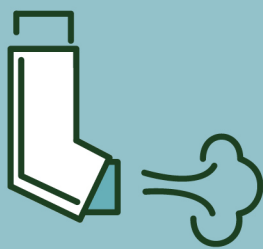
Older adults with existing illness have a higher risk of going to hospital with RSV compared with those without;^{†14}

COPD



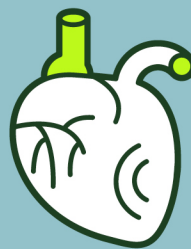
9.7x
higher

Asthma



8.2x
higher

Congestive heart failure



4.6x
higher

Diabetes



1.7x
higher

Older adults with RSV:



Can spend on average

6 days
in hospital^{‡3}

After being in hospital with RSV:



Older adults may have long-term health complications, need increased care and feel a loss of independence^{15,16}

^{*} Systematic review with meta-analysis of 16 observational studies: no significant difference between RSV and influenza in hospitalisation and mortality risks in older adults.¹¹
[†] Retrospective analysis of an acute respiratory infection surveillance project conducted from 2012–15 in two public hospitals in Auckland, New Zealand in adults 18–80 years with selected chronic medical conditions (n=281).¹⁴
[‡] Retrospective review of National Hospital Morbidity Database data for all RSV-associated hospitalisations in Australia over a ten-year period from 2006–2015. Median hospital length of stay, RSV code as principal diagnosis, adults ≥65 years (n=1742) 6 days (IQR 4–9 days).³

RSV can be serious for adults, not just young children:

Compared with children under 5 years, older adults can experience:



2x longer
hospital stays^{*3}

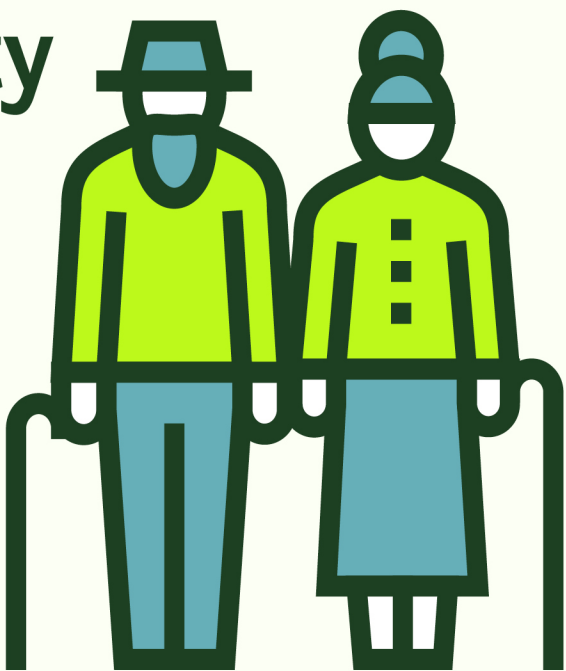


~4x number
of lives lost^{*3}

For older adults:

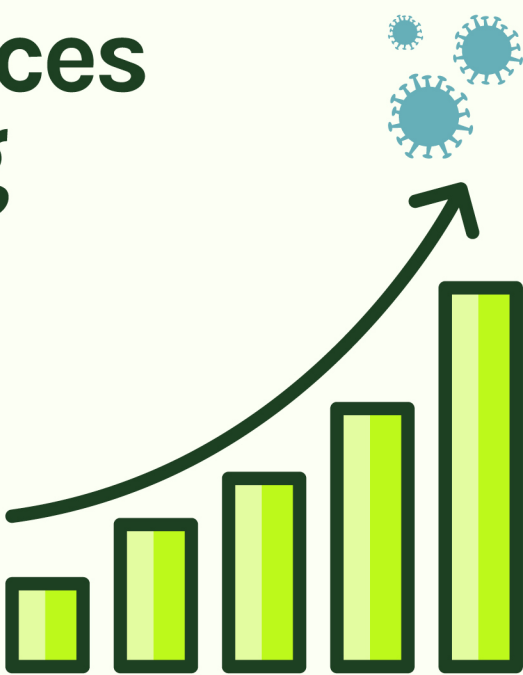
Immunity tends to weaken with age

making it harder to fight off RSV^{12,17,18}



The chances of ending up in hospital with RSV

increase with age^{2,3,19}



* Retrospective review of National Hospital Morbidity Database data for all RSV-associated hospitalisations in Australia over a ten-year period from 2006–2015. Median hospital length of stay, RSV code as principal diagnosis: ≥65 years (n=1742) 6 days (IQR 4–9 days); <5 years (n=60,551) 3 days (IQR 1–4 days). RSV code as principal diagnosis: ≥65 years 59% deaths (82/138) and 4.71% of RSV admissions (82/1742); <5 years 15% deaths (21/138) and 0.03% of RSV admissions (21/60,551); p values not reported.³

IQR, interquartile range; RSV, respiratory syncytial virus.

Don't wait – Be RSV Winter Wise.

Market research* shows nearly

1 in 2
Australians
are unaware
of RSV²⁰



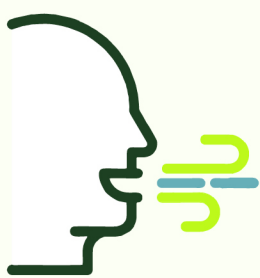
*Market research by IQVIA for GSK²⁰

RSV survives
on hard
surfaces for
up to 6 hours¹²

and is easily spread
between people, including
family members of
all ages^{12,21,22}



Common mild symptoms are similar to other respiratory viruses:^{12,23,24}



Cough



Headache



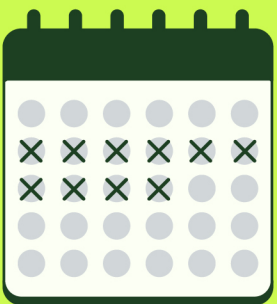
Tiredness



Runny nose



Congestion



Most people are contagious for up to 10 days
but some people with ongoing symptoms or
serious illness may be contagious for longer^{25,26}



Australians need to know about their RSV
risk ahead of autumn and winter.

Speak to your doctor or pharmacist
for more information today.

References:

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