



**ARE ALL INFANTS
AT RISK OF A SEVERE
RSV INFECTION?¹⁻³**



**VOICES OF
ALL INFANTS**

**IT'S TIME TO
RETHINKRSV.CA**

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RSV=respiratory syncytial virus.

79% OF INFANTS HOSPITALIZED FOR RSV WERE BORN AT TERM WITH NO UNDERLYING CONDITIONS^{4*}

Several factors contribute to the development of RSV disease in infants, including:⁵⁻⁷



IMMUNE SYSTEM MATURITY⁵

An infant's maturing immune system may contribute to their risk of developing severe RSV disease in their first year of life, as infants may have a reduced ability to address pathogens.



LUNG DEVELOPMENT⁶

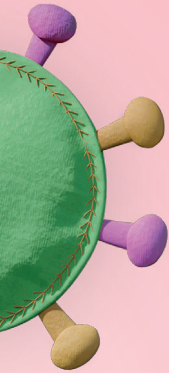
Infants have small airways (≤ 1 mm in diameter) that can be easily obstructed, and a limited number of alveoli (17–71 million vs. 200–600 million in adults), making them vulnerable to bronchiolitis in their first year of life.



LENGTH OF THEIR FIRST RSV SEASON⁷

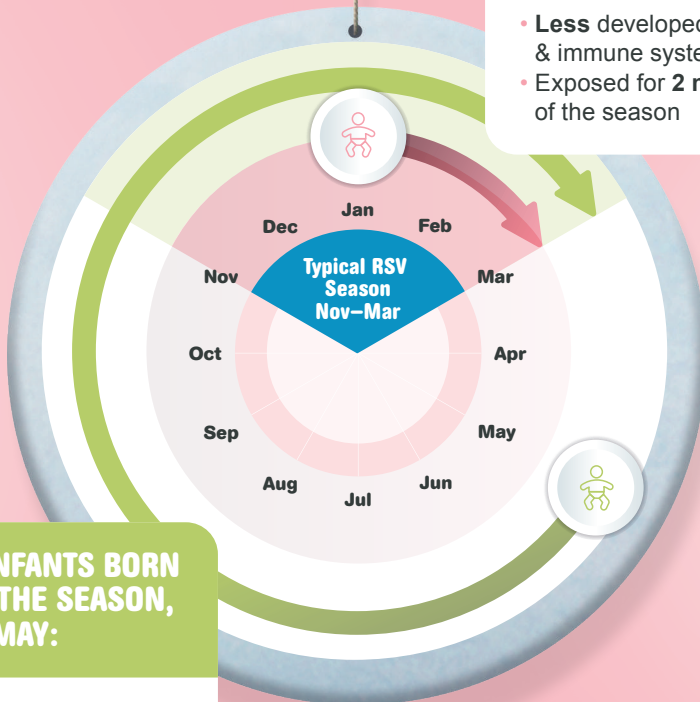


OLDER INFANTS BORN BEFORE THE SEASON ARE EXPOSED TO THE FULL LENGTH OF RSV SEASON, WHICH MAY INCREASE THEIR RISK OF INFECTION^{7†}



YOUNGER INFANT BORN DURING THE SEASON, e.g., IN JANUARY:

- **Less** developed lungs & immune system
- Exposed for **2 months** of the season



OLDER INFANTS BORN BEFORE THE SEASON, e.g., IN MAY:

- **More** developed lungs & immune system
- Exposed for **4 months** of the season

A SEVERE RSV INFECTION HAS THE POTENTIAL TO HOSPITALIZE ANY INFANT IN THEIR FIRST SEASON¹⁻³

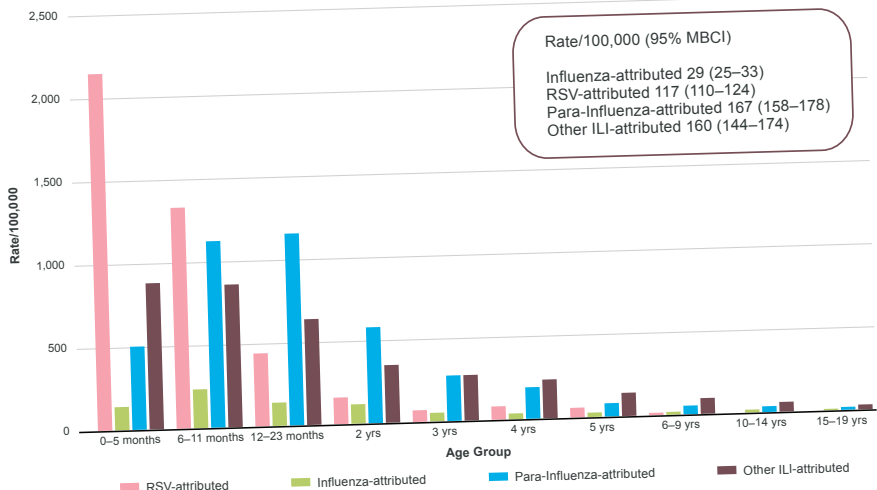
* Data from a 5-year, prospective, population-based surveillance of children hospitalized with RSV between October 2000 and March 2005. Among 559 RSV-hospitalized infants aged <24 months, 79% were previously healthy.

† Based on a prospective active-surveillance study of hospitalized RSV-positive infants under 1 year, from 2014 to 2018 in Valencia Region, Spain. RSV season was defined as November to March/April every year, except in 2017/2018 season (from September to June). Of 631 RSV-positive hospitalized infants, RSV-associated hospitalization was highest in those below 3 months of age and in those born before or at the beginning of the RSV season, with 54% of infants (340) hospitalized with laboratory confirmed RSV found to be born outside the season (April to October).

RSV IS A LEADING CAUSE OF HOSPITALIZATION IN INFANTS UNDER 12 MONTHS^{4,8}

A severe RSV infection has the potential to hospitalize ANY infant in their first season³⁻⁵

Average Annual Attribution Hospitalization Rates (Canada, 0-19 years, 1996/1997-1999/2000)



Adapted from Schanzer DL, et al.

VOICES OF ALL INFANTS

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References: 1. Arriola CS, et al. *J Pediatric Infect Dis Soc* 2020;9(5):587-95. 2. Pisesky A, et al. *PLoS One* 2016;11(3):e0150416. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0150416. 3. Buchan SA, et al. *Pediatr Infect Dis* 2019;38(4):362-69. 4. Hall CB, et al. *Pediatrics* 2013;132(2):e34a-38. 5. Simon AK, et al. *Proc Biol Sci* 2015;282(1821):20143085. 6. Di Cicco M, et al. *Pediatr Pulmonol* 2021;56(1):240-51. 7. Mira-Iglesias A, et al. *Influenza Other Respir Viruses* 2022;16(2):328-39. 8. Schanzer DL, et al. *Influenza Other Respir Viruses* 2018;12:113-21. doi: 10.1111/irv.12497.

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