

# Are you or your loved ones at risk of Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)?

RSV is a contagious respiratory virus that can cause severe infection<sup>1</sup>. In adults  $\geq 50$  living with certain underlying conditions, RSV can increase the risk of hospitalisation, compared to those without<sup>2</sup>.

Symptoms of RSV can range from mild to severe, and last up to 2 weeks<sup>3-5</sup>. RSV can cause severe lower respiratory complications, such as pneumonia in older adults<sup>4,5</sup>.

## RSV symptoms may include<sup>3-7</sup>:

- Fever
- Cough
- Sore throat
- Runny nose
- Congestion
- Headache
- Tiredness
- Sneezing
- Wheezing<sup>†</sup>
- Rapid/difficulty breathing<sup>†</sup>
- Cyanosis<sup>†</sup> (bluish colouring of the skin due to lack of oxygen)

## Those $\geq 50$ years old with underlying conditions are more likely to be hospitalised compared to those without<sup>2\*\*</sup>



**Diabetes:**  
Approximately  
**2.4x and 6.4x\***



**CAD:**  
Approximately  
**3.8x and 6.5x\***



**COPD:**  
Approximately  
**3.5x and 13.4x\***



**Asthma<sup>†</sup>:**  
Approximately  
**2.3x and 2.5x\***




**CHF:**  
Approximately  
**4x and 7.6x\***

## The Actual Burden of RSV In Older Adults Is Underestimated<sup>8</sup>.

### Impact of RSV in Singapore<sup>9,10</sup>

 **~9 in 10** Singaporean Adults hospitalized for RSV were  $\geq 50$  years old<sup>10a</sup>.

 **~1 in 10** Singaporean Adults hospitalized for RSV experienced cardiovascular events<sup>10b</sup>.

 **~1 in 25** Singaporean Adults hospitalized for RSV required ICU care<sup>10c</sup>.



Scan here to learn more about RSV

There is currently no specific treatment for RSV infection in adults<sup>4</sup>.

**Speak to your healthcare professional for more information on RSV**



Not an actual patient

a. From 2021-2023, N=1332. b. Cardiovascular (CV) events includes composite of cardiac event, cerebrovascular event and thrombotic event, N =248; 2017-2024 c. From 2021-2023, N(ICU Admission/Hospitalizations)=51/1332

RSV: Respiratory Syncytial Virus; CAD: Chronic Airway Diseases; COPD: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease; CHF: Congenitive Heart Failure

\*A prospective, population-based, surveillance study was conducted to estimate the incidence of RSV hospitalization among adults  $\geq 18$  years overall and those with specific comorbidities. Active and passive surveillance identified 1099 adults hospitalized with RSV in 2 geographical areas in the United States (Rochester and New York City) over 3 RSV seasons. The incidence rate ratios presented above are not a range, but rather observations from 2 different locations comprised of the surveillance area. Estimated incidence rates for all comorbid conditions increased with age.

<sup>†</sup>Incidence rate ratio in Rochester for hospitalizations related to asthma was not considered to be statistically significant; <sup>†</sup>In severe cases; \*\*Based on US data; §(95% CI, 3.5, 7.8), N(RSV Detected/Samples Tested)=23/435, P<0.05

Diabetes IRR: 2.4 (CI 1.82–3.04)–6.4 (CI 2.06–20.17) N=1039; Coronary artery disease IRR: 3.7 (CI 1.19–11.78)–6.5 (CI 2.06–20.09) N=1039; COPD IRR: 3.5 (CI 2.63–4.69)–13.4 (CI 4.29–41.9) N=1039; Asthma IRR: 2.3 (CI 1.67–3.09)–3.6 (CI 2.24–5.79) N=1039; Congestive heart failure IRR: 4.0 (CI 1.29–12.63)–7.6 (CI 2.43–23.93) N=1039

References: 1. CDC; 2025:2; About RSV 2. Branche AR; Clin Infect Dis; 2022;74:1004-1011. 3. CDC; 2024:1-2; Symptoms of RSV 4. Kaler J; Cureus; 2023;15:1-7. 5. Tseng HF; The Journal of Infectious Diseases; 2020;222:1298-1310. 6. Curran D; Influenza Other Respir Viruses; 2022;16:462-473. 7. hopkinsmedicine; 2024:1-4; Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) 8. nfd; 2023:1-2; NFD Urges Action to Reduce Burden of Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV). 9. Wee LE; Lancet Reg Health West Pac; 2025;55:1-12. 10. Wee LE; JAMA Network Open; 2025;8:1-15

This health message is intended for audiences in Singapore only and brought to you by GSK. If you require any medical information, please consult your healthcare provider. GSK is not responsible for third party website content. All images used in this material are for illustration purposes only. © 2025 GSK group of companies or its licensor. For reporting of adverse events, please write to sg.drugsafety@gsk.com. NP-SG-RVU-PINF-250010 October 2025



# 您或您的亲人是否面临 呼吸道合胞病毒 (RSV) 感染的风险?

某些情况下，呼吸道合胞病毒感染可能造成严重影响<sup>1</sup>。  
年龄 $\geq 50$ 岁且患有某些基础疾病的人比没有基础疾病的人更容易需要住院<sup>2</sup>。

呼吸道合胞病毒症状可能从轻微到严重不等，并可能持续长达2周<sup>3,5</sup>。  
RSV 可能会导致严重的下呼吸道并发症，比如年长者中引起肺炎<sup>4,5</sup>。

## 成年人的呼吸道合胞病毒症状可能包括<sup>3-7</sup>

- 发烧
- 流鼻涕
- 疲劳
- 呼吸急促或困难
- 咳嗽
- 鼻塞
- 打喷嚏
- 紫绀<sup>†</sup>  
(因缺氧导致皮肤呈蓝色)
- 喉咙痛
- 头痛
- 喘息

## 年龄 $\geq 50$ 岁且患有基础疾病的人比没有基础疾病的人更容易需要住院<sup>2\*\*</sup>。



### 糖尿病:

约

2.4倍及3.8倍\*



### 冠状动脉疾病 (CAD):

约

3.7倍及6.5倍\*



### 慢性阻塞性肺病 (COPD):

约

3.5倍及13.4倍\*



### 哮喘:

约

2.3倍及2.5倍\*



### 充血性心力衰竭 (CHF):

约


4倍及7.6倍\*

老年人中呼吸道合胞病毒 (RSV) 的实际负担被低估<sup>8</sup>。

## RSV 在新加坡产生的影响<sup>9,10</sup>

 每10位因RSV而住院的新加坡成年人中，就有~9位的年龄 $\geq 50$ 岁<sup>10a</sup>。

 每10位因RSV而住院的新加坡成年人中，就有~1位经历心血管事件<sup>10b</sup>。

 每25位因RSV而住院的新加坡成年人中，就有~1位需要在加护病房 ICU) 接受治疗<sup>10c</sup>。



扫描此处了解更多关于 RSV 的信息

目前尚无针对成年人 RSV 感染的特定治疗方法<sup>4</sup>。

请咨询医疗专业人员，  
了解更多关于RSV的信息



Not an actual patient

a. From 2021-2023, N=1332. b. Cardiovascular (CV) events includes composite of cardiac event, cerebrovascular event and thrombotic event, N =248; 2017-2024 c. From 2021-2023, N(ICU Admission/Hospitalizations)=51/1332

RSV: Respiratory Syncytial Virus; CAD: Chronic Airway Diseases; COPD: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease; CHF: Congenitive Heart Failure

\*A prospective, population-based, surveillance study was conducted to estimate the incidence of RSV hospitalization among adults  $\geq 18$  years overall and those with specific comorbidities. Active and passive surveillance identified 1099 adults hospitalized with RSV in 2 geographical areas in the United States (Rochester and New York City) over 3 RSV seasons. The incidence rate ratios presented above are not a range, but rather observations from 2 different locations comprised of the surveillance area. Estimated incidence rates for all comorbid conditions increased with age.

<sup>1</sup>Incidence rate ratio in Rochester for hospitalizations related to asthma was not considered to be statistically significant; <sup>†</sup>In severe cases; <sup>\*\*</sup>Based on US data; §(95% CI, 3.5, 7.8), N(RSV Detected/Samples Tested)=23/435, P<0.05

Diabetes IRR: 2.4 (CI 1.82–3.04)–6.4 (CI 2.06–20.17) N=1039; Coronary artery disease IRR: 3.7 (CI 1.19–11.78)–6.5 (CI 2.06–20.09) N=1039; COPD IRR: 3.5 (CI 2.63–4.69)–13.4 (CI 4.29–41.9) N=1039; Asthma IRR: 2.3 (CI 1.67–3.09)–3.6 (CI 2.24–5.79) N=1039; Congestive heart failure IRR: 4.0 (CI 1.29–12.63)–7.6 (CI 2.43–23.93) N=1039

References: 1. CDC; 2023:2. About RSV. 2. Branche AR. Clin Infect Dis; 2022;74(10):4-10. 3. CDC; 2024:1-2. Symptoms of RSV. 4. Kaler J. Cureus; 2023;15(1):17. 5. Tseng HF. The Journal of Infectious Diseases; 2020;222(12):198-201. 6. Curran D. Influenza Other Respir Viruses; 2022;16(4):62-473. 7. hopkinsmedicine; 2024:1-4. Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV). 8. nfd; 2023:1-2. NFD Urges Action to Reduce Burden of Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV). 9. Wee LE. Lancet Reg Health West Pac; 2025;55:112-10. Wee LE. JAMA Network Open; 2025;8:1-15

This health message is intended for audiences in Singapore only and brought to you by GSK. If you require any medical information, please consult your healthcare provider. GSK is not responsible for third party website content. All images used in this material are for illustration purposes only. © 2025 GSK group of companies or its licensor. For reporting of adverse events, please write to sg.drugsafety@gsk.com. NP-SG-RVU-PIN-F-250010 October 2025

