



Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)

Additional Information:

RSV usually occurs in yearly outbreaks during winter and early spring.

Spread among household and child care contacts is common.

Initial infection occurs most commonly during the first year of life. The majority of RSV infections are not serious; however, infants and young children may develop life-threatening illness requiring hospitalization for anti-viral treatment.

Other medical conditions such as asthma and chronic allergies may contribute to an individual's

Resources

- [ADHS RSV Fact Sheet](#)
- [ADHS RSV Weekly Reports](#)
- [CDC RSV](#)

RSV is a respiratory illness that is caused by Respiratory Syncytial virus.

Symptoms can include:

- Runny nose
- Low appetite
- Coughing
- Sneezing
- Fever

Incubation Period	2-8 days
Contagious Period	3-8 days Infants may continue shedding for as long as 3-4 weeks.

Recommended Actions

Refer to a health care provider for diagnosis and treatment.

Cases:

None

Contacts:

None

If you have questions please call public health for assistance and recommendations.

Transmission

Transmission occurs by contact with secretions from the nose, mouth, and throat of an infected person. The secretions may be on surfaces or in infected droplets in the air.

Prevention

Cover coughs and sneezes

Properly [wash hands](#) with soap and water

Avoid sharing cups and eating utensils with others

[Clean](#) contaminated surfaces