



PROTECT YOUR BABY

from **bronchiolitis** and other
respiratory infections

Respiratory Syncytial Virus
Immunisation Campaign



Comunidad
de Madrid

Dirección General de Salud Pública
VICECONSEJERÍA DE SANIDAD



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de Madrid

Respiratory Syncytial Virus Immunisation Campaign

Starting in October 2024, the Community of Madrid will be rolling out its second Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) immunisation campaign for newborns and infants, as RSV is the primary cause of bronchiolitis.

Where is it administered?

Babies that are residents of the Community of Madrid and born between 1st October 2024 and 31st March 2025 can be immunised at the **maternity ward** before being discharged.

As of October 2024, babies born between 1st April and 30th September 2024 that are residents of the Community of Madrid can be immunised by means of a self-booking appointment (“AUTOCITA”) in **nine public hospitals of the Community of Madrid**.

What is Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)?

RSV is a seasonal virus circulating mostly **between October and March**.

It causes **respiratory infections, particularly in infants under the age of 2**. RSV is the main cause of bronchiolitis, a respiratory infection affecting the small airways, which can cause mucus, difficulty breathing and sibilant wheezes. These infections account for numerous consultations in Primary Healthcare centres and visits to the emergency care services.

Premature infants and children with chronic pulmonary or cardiological diseases or with some type of immune deficiency are at a higher risk of **complications**.

How to prevent RSV infection

RSV infection can be prevented by receiving nirsevimab (Beyfortus®). This means injecting anti-RSV antibodies in order to block the virus.

The immunisation is a single-dose injection that will protect the infant for at least 5 months, long enough to cover the period when RSV infection is most prevalent. Dosage will vary depending on the infant's weight.

Are there any side effects?

This medicine has a very good safety profile. The most common side effects are rash, which may occur up to 2 weeks after the administration; fever and soreness in the area of the injection may also occur.

More information:

<https://www.comunidad.madrid/servicios/salud/virus-respiratorio-sincitial-vrs>

You can consult your paediatrician about any health issue that may show up after the immunisation.

If you wish to, you can also report any side effects you consider to be associated with this medication directly at <https://www.notificaram.es>