



Key points

- The National Immunisation Program (NIP) provides free maternal RSV vaccines to eligible women at 28 to 36 weeks of pregnancy.
- States and territories are offering infant RSV monoclonal antibody products. These products will be covered through state and territory RSV infant protection programs. Questions about access should be directed to state and territory health departments.
- People aged 60 years and over, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 60 years and over, and people with medical risk conditions may consider purchasing RSV vaccines through the private market. However, these cannot be reimbursed through the NIP or state and territory programs.
- RSV vaccines and immunisation products can be safely administered with other recommended vaccines, including COVID-19 vaccines.

About Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)

Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) is a common virus that causes upper and lower respiratory tract infection.

While it may be a mild disease for some, it can cause serious illness and hospitalisation in otherwise healthy children and adults. Effects can range from colds to severe conditions such as bronchiolitis in children and pneumonia.

RSV is spread through droplets from an infected person's cough or sneeze. The droplets can be inhaled by others or land on surfaces where the virus can live for several hours.

Maternal vaccination is the safest means of protecting infants and children against RSV.

Who should receive an RSV vaccine or immunisation product

Pregnant women

A single dose of Abrysvo[®] is recommended and funded through the NIP for eligible women at 28 to 36 weeks of pregnancy. Abrysvo[®] can be administered at any time of year provided it is at an appropriate point in the pregnancy.

Arexvy[®] should **not** be administered to pregnant women. Abrysvo[®] is the only RSV vaccine approved for use in pregnant women.

Abrysvo[®] can be safely co-administered with other recommended maternal vaccines and COVID-19 vaccines.

The maternal RSV vaccine given during pregnancy is primarily to protect infants. Women who are breastfeeding but not pregnant are not recommended to receive RSV vaccination. While there are no safety concerns, there is no evidence that protection is passed to the infant through breastfeeding.

Advice on repeat vaccination during subsequent pregnancies will be provided in future as more data becomes available.

Infants and children

Infants up to 8 months and children up to 2 years are recommended to receive a single dose of Beyfortus[™] (nirsevimab) monoclonal antibody if:

- the mother did not receive an RSV vaccine during pregnancy, or
- they were born within 2 weeks after the mother receiving an RSV vaccine, or
- they or their mother have a condition or circumstance that increases their risk of severe RSV disease.

Administration of nirsevimab is likely to be most effective when given shortly after birth for infants born just before or during the RSV season.

At this time, nirsevimab is not recommended for infants during the first 6 months of life if:

- the infant's mother received an RSV vaccine at an appropriate time during pregnancy, and

- the infant does not have a risk condition for severe RSV disease.

Questions about available RSV immunisation products and RSV infant protection program eligibility should be directed to state and territory health departments.

Infants and children can safely receive nirsevimab on its own or at the same appointment as other routine childhood vaccinations.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, older people, and medically at risk people

No RSV vaccines for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults, older people, or those with medical risk factors are funded through the NIP or state or territory vaccination programs at this time.

RSV vaccines can be purchased through the private market, but cannot be claimed or reimbursed through the NIP.

RSV vaccine and immunisation product safety

Clinical trials of RSV vaccines and immunisation products have found them to be both safe and effective.

Common side effects include mild pain, redness or swelling where the injection was given, fatigue and headaches. These side effects usually last for a few days and go away without any treatment. Serious side effects, such as a severe allergic reaction, are rare.

Contraindications

The only contraindications to RSV vaccines and immunisation products are anaphylaxis after:

- a previous dose of the same vaccine or monoclonal antibody
- any component of an RSV vaccine or monoclonal antibody.

Adverse events or administration errors

You must notify all adverse events and vaccine or immunisation product administration errors through the reporting mechanisms in your state or territory.

RSV vaccines and products by cohort

Cohort	Vaccines and monoclonal antibodies		
	Abrysvo® 0.5mL (Pfizer)	Arexvy® 0.5mL (GSK)	Beyfortus™ (nirsevimab) 50/100mg (Sanofi)
Women at 28 to 36 wks pregnancy	NIP	DO NOT USE	DO NOT USE
Infants & children ≤2 years	DO NOT USE	DO NOT USE	State & Territory
People aged 60 to 74 years	Not funded	Not funded	DO NOT USE
People aged 75≥ years	Not funded	Not funded	DO NOT USE
First Nations 60≥ years	Not funded	Not funded	DO NOT USE
Medically at risk 60≥ years	Not funded	Not funded	DO NOT USE

Ensure you are administering the correct vaccine or immunisation product for your patient. Private stock incorrectly given instead of NIP or state or territory stock cannot be claimed or reimbursed. Consider storing vaccines for different cohorts on separate shelves to prevent errors.

Australian Immunisation Register

Check the Australian Immunisation Register (AIR) before administering an RSV vaccine or immunisation product. You should report all RSV maternal vaccinations to the AIR to ensure complete and accurate records. For more information, go to servicesaustralia.gov.au/hpair.

Keep up to date

Read the advice in this factsheet in conjunction with the Australian Immunisation Handbook at immunisationhandbook.health.gov.au

Subscribe to the NIP update email update service. Search 'NIP updates' on health.gov.au.

State and territory health department contact numbers:

ACT	02 5124 9800	SA	1300 232 272
NSW	1300 066 055	TAS	1800 671 738
NT	08 8922 8044	VIC	immunisation@health.vic.gov.au
WA	08 9321 1312	QLD	Contact your local Public Health Unit