Shared Clinical Decision-Making (SCDM)

RSV Vaccination for Adults 60 Years and Older

- Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) is a cause of severe respiratory illness across the lifespan. Each year in the United States, RSV leads to approximately 60,000-160,000 hospitalizations and 6,000-10,000 deaths among adults 65 years and older.
- Adults 60 years of age and older now have the option to receive one dose of RSV vaccine based on a SCDM process between a patient and their health care provider.
- Consider multiple factors when discussing RSV vaccination with your patients. SCDM recommendations are optional and are informed by whether the patient has any risk factors for severe RSV disease; a patient's risk of exposure to RSV; a patient's preferences for RSV vaccination; and the clinical discretion of the health care provider.

Underlying medical conditions associated with increased risk for severe RSV disease include:



Chronic lung disease (e.g., COPD and asthma)



Chronic kidney disease



Moderate or severe immunocompromise



Chronic cardiovascular disease (e.g., CHF and CAD)



Chronic liver disease



Chronic hematologic disorders



Chronic or progressive neurologic or neuromuscular conditions



Diabetes Mellitus



Any underlying condition that a provider determines might increase the risk of severe RSV disease

Other factors associated with increased risk for severe RSV disease include:



Frailty or advanced age, as determined by the healthcare provider



Residence in a nursing home or other long-term care



Any underlying *factor* a provider determines might increase the risk of severe RSV disease

Other points to consider:

- Serious neurologic conditions, including Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS), have been reported after RSV vaccination in clinical trials. However, it is unclear whether the vaccine caused these events.
- Persons with history of severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to any component of RSV vaccine should not receive the vaccine.