to parents about nirsevimab

Start the conversation

Nirsevimab is an immunisation to protect from Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV). It is available for all infants born between September 2024 and February 2025.

Give a recommendation

The National Immunisation Advisory Committee (NIAC) and the HSE recommend Nirsevimab for all infants who are born during the 2024 RSV season in Ireland.

Give information about RSV

RSV is a common and highly contagio us respiratory illness. 50 of every 100 infants get RSV in the first year of life.

Many infants with RSV will need to be seen by GP or emergency department. 4 of every 100 infants will be hospitalised

Ask about and address their concerns

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Nirsevimab does not contain RSV and cannot cause RSV or related illnesses.

Nirsevimab is not a vaccine, it is a monoclonal antibody. It can be given at the same time as vaccines and other medicines.

Nirsevimab has been rigorously tested. It has been deemed to be safe and effective by the European Medicines Agency (EMA).

Provide resources to support an informed decision and some need treatment in intensive care units (ICU).

Explain that nirsevimab is

and

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Safe

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Nirsevimab is safe for newborn infants

Side effects are uncommon. Most infants (99 out of 100) will not have any side effects.

If they do occur, side effects are mild. A mild skin rash, temperature and redness/swelling at the injection site can occur, but are uncommon.

Severe allergic reactions are very rare.

We will closely monitor your infant after

the injection.

Nirsevimab is a monoclonal antibody which binds to and neutralizes the virus before it can cause infection or illness.

Effective

Nirsevimab is very effective. It is the best way to protect your baby from RSV.

Nirsevimab provides immediate protection against RSV and provides protection for the entire RSV season.

A single dose reduces the risk of your



Respect the parent's

decision

If you still choose not to give nirsevimab, you can reduce the risk of your baby getting RSV if you:

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- 1. Follow good hand hygiene practices
- 2. Avoid crowded places
- 3. Limit contact with people who have cold-like symptoms or other infections.







infant being admitted to hospital or ICU due to RSV by 80%.

This document has been created by the Irish Medicines in Pregnancy Service, Rotunda Hospital and endorsed by the National Women and Infants Health Programme (NWIHP). V1.1 04/09/24