

NYSMPEP Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) Bronchiolitis Module

Key Message 1:

Palivizumab is a humanized murine monoclonal antibody indicated to prevent lower respiratory tract disease associated with respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) in certain high risk patients.¹ In July 2014, the American Academy of Pediatrics released updated guidance regarding the eligibility of infants and children for such prophylaxis.² This guidance focused on the following populations and included criteria for each:

- Pre-term infants with no other risk factors born prior to 29 weeks gestation
- Pre-term infants and children with chronic lung disease
- Infants with congenital heart disease
- Infants with pulmonary or neuromuscular abnormalities
- Immunocompromised infants and children

Updated guidance and previous recommendations on RSV prophylaxis.²⁻⁴

Updated Guidance Recommendations			Previous Guideline Recommendations
Group at Risk	Age Limits/Criteria	Dose Limits	
Eligible for RSV prophylaxis			
Pre-term infants, no other risk factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GA <29 weeks • Chronologic age <12 months at season onset^a 	5 doses per season	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-term infants with no other risk factors and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ GA <29 weeks + chronological age <12 months at season onset ○ GA ≥29 weeks and <32 weeks + chronological age <6 months at season onset • Pre-term infants (GA ≥32 weeks and <36 weeks + chronologic age <6 months at season onset) and ≥1 of following risk factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Attends childcare/daycare ○ Lives in household with ≥1 child aged <5 years
Pre-term infants and children with chronic lung disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GA <32 weeks • Requires >21% oxygen for ≥28 days post-birth • Chronologic age <12 months at season onset or • Chronologic age <24 months and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Meets above criteria for chronic lung disease of prematurity and ○ Requires medical support (chronic corticosteroids, diuretics, or supplemental oxygen) during 6 months prior to second season onset 	5 doses per season	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronologic age <24 months at season onset with chronic lung disease of prematurity (ill-defined) and requires medical support during 6 months prior to season onset

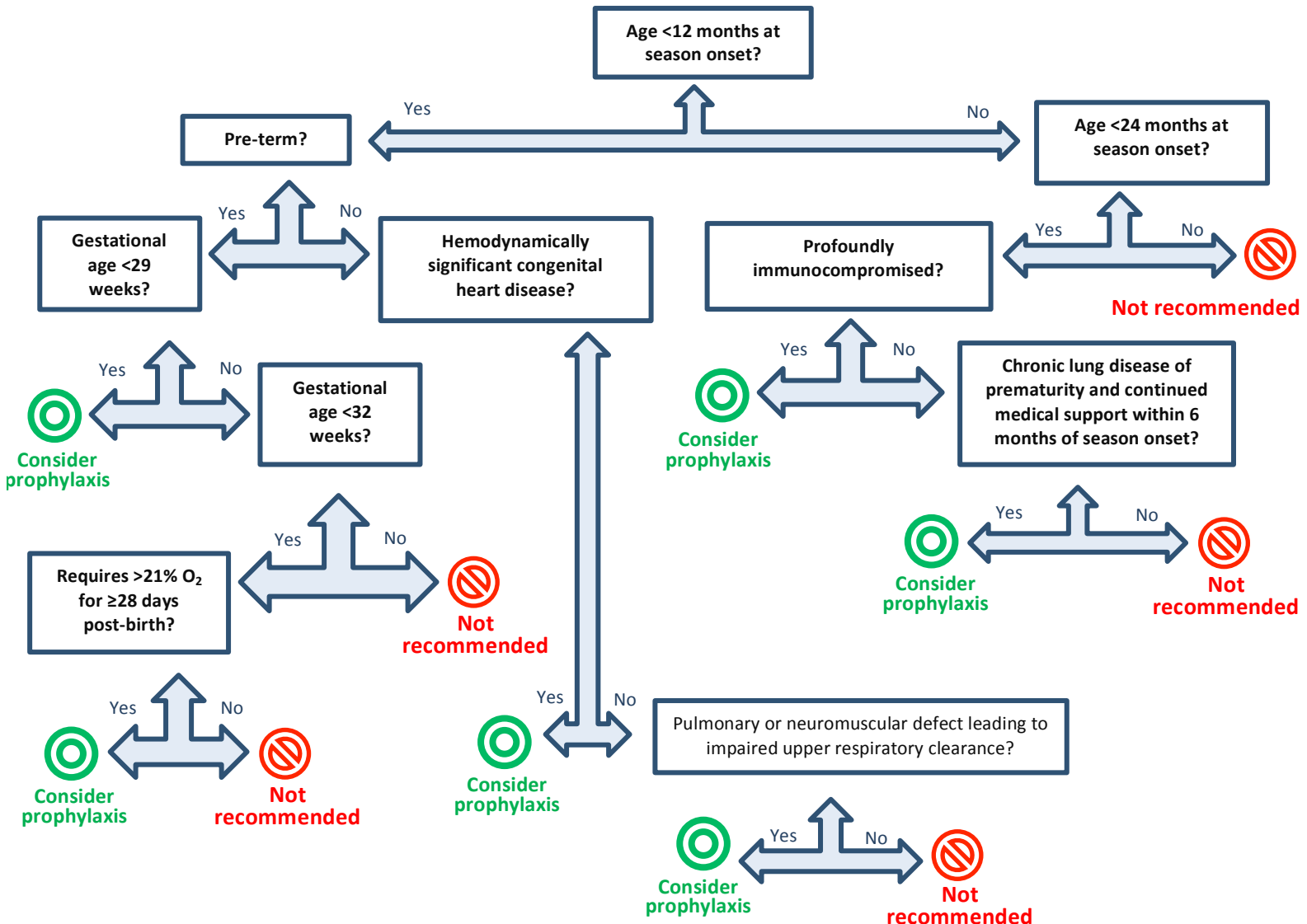
References: 1. Synagis [package insert]. Gaithersburg, MD: MedImmune, LLC; 2014. 2. Updated guidance for palivizumab prophylaxis among infants and young children at increased risk of hospitalization for respiratory syncytial virus infection. *Pediatrics*. 2014;134:415. 3. Webinar – Updated AAP Guidance for Palivizumab Prophylaxis among Infants and Young Children at Increased Risk of RSV Hospitalization. www.aapredbook.org/site/resources/webinars.xhtml. 4. Modified recommendations for use of palivizumab for prevention of respiratory syncytial virus infection. *Pediatrics*. 2009;124:1694.

Eligible for RSV prophylaxis (continued)			
Infants with hemodynamically significant congenital heart disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chronologic age <12 months at season onset Most likely to benefit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acyanotic heart disease, receiving medication to control congestive heart failure and requiring cardiac surgery Moderate-to-severe pulmonary hypertension Cyanotic heart disease – may consult with cardiologist 	5 doses per season	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chronologic age <24 months at season onset and hemodynamically significant cyanotic or acyanotic congenital heart disease
Possibly eligible for RSV prophylaxis			
Infants with anatomic pulmonary abnormalities or neuromuscular disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chronologic age <12 months at season onset Abnormality or disease impairs clearance of secretions from upper respiratory tract 	5 doses per season	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GA <35 weeks and chronologic age <12 months at season onset Otherwise consistent
Immunocompromised infants and children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chronologic age <24 months at season onset Profoundly immunocompromised 	5 doses per season	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consistent

GA=gestational age; RSV=respiratory syncytial virus

^aNew York State Department of Health designates RSV season as October 16 – March 31

Who should receive palivizumab for RSV prophylaxis?^{2,3}



References: 1. Synagis [package insert]. Gaithersburg, MD: MedImmune, LLC; 2014. 2. Updated guidance for palivizumab prophylaxis among infants and young children at increased risk of hospitalization for respiratory syncytial virus infection. *Pediatrics*. 2014;134:415. 3. Webinar – Updated AAP Guidance for Palivizumab Prophylaxis among Infants and Young Children at Increased Risk of RSV Hospitalization. www.aapredbook.org/site/resources/webinars.xhtml. 4. Modified recommendations for use of palivizumab for prevention of respiratory syncytial virus infection. *Pediatrics*. 2009;124:1694.