

Discussing ABRYSVO[®] vaccination with older adults



**ABRYSVO (Respiratory Syncytial Virus Vaccine)
is a vaccine indicated for active immunization for the
prevention of LRTD caused by RSV in individuals
60 years of age and older¹**

**Pharmacists can play an essential role in helping to ensure eligible adults
receive recommended vaccinations²**

- Proactively assess immunization eligibility and provide a strong recommendation for appropriate vaccinations³
- Review the importance of staying up to date on recommended vaccines⁴
- Listen to concerns and address them with pertinent information, such as vaccine safety and efficacy information⁴

LRTD = lower respiratory tract disease; RSV = respiratory syncytial virus.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

- Do not administer ABRYSVO to individuals with a history of a severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to any component of ABRYSVO
- Appropriate medical treatment must be available in case of an anaphylactic reaction

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Please see additional Important Safety Information on the following pages and full [Prescribing Information](#) for ABRYSVO[®] (Respiratory Syncytial Virus Vaccine).

Leverage these facts to discuss the importance of RSV vaccination

Getting started with patients:

You may be at risk for RSV. Let's talk about whether RSV vaccination is right for you.

Facts to know:	Ways to communicate:
RSV is highly contagious and can be very serious. ⁵	RSV can spread through coughs or sneezes from an infected person or by touching a surface with the virus on it. Virus droplets can enter through the eyes, nose, or mouth. ⁵
Adults 60+ with RSV are in the hospital for 5.6 days on average. ⁶	RSV symptoms can escalate and possibly send you to the hospital. ⁷
Every year, 6000 to 10,000 older adults die from RSV. ⁸	Like the flu, RSV can be potentially serious. ^{8,9} However, unlike flu, there is no treatment for RSV. ⁷
In 1 study, 26% of older adults hospitalized with RSV died within 1 year. ^{10*}	The negative impact of RSV may have serious consequences for your health over time. ^{5,10}
RSV can have a greater impact on people who are 60 years or older with certain conditions. ⁸	Having certain medical conditions such as asthma, COPD, diabetes, or heart disease can put you at increased risk for severe RSV. ¹⁰

COPD = chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; RSV = respiratory syncytial virus.

*Study of 645 RSV-infected and 1878 influenza-infected hospitalized adults aged ≥60 years who tested positive for RSV or influenza after 1 year.¹⁰

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

- Syncope (fainting) may occur in association with administration of injectable vaccines, including ABRYSV0. Procedures should be in place to avoid injury from fainting
- Immunocompromised individuals, including those receiving immunosuppressive therapy, may have a diminished immune response to ABRYSV0
- Vaccination with ABRYSV0 may not protect all vaccine recipients

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Please see additional Important Safety Information on the following pages and full [Prescribing Information](#) for ABRYSV0® (Respiratory Syncytial Virus Vaccine).

Use these responses to answer questions from your patients

Potential questions:	How to respond:
Why am I at greater risk of getting severe RSV?	<i>As we age our immune system ages too, and certain conditions like diabetes, asthma, and chronic heart or lung disease make it harder for our bodies to fight infections, such as RSV.¹¹</i>
Do I need to worry about other people in my family?	<i>RSV is a highly contagious virus that can make both older adults and newborns very sick by affecting the lungs and airways.⁵</i>
When is it a good time of year for me to get the RSV vaccine?	<i>If you are not vaccinated, the CDC encourages maximizing the benefits by getting the RSV vaccine in the late summer or early fall.¹² However, it can be given at any time of the year. Let's talk about what's right for you.</i>
How well does ABRYSVO® work?	<i>In a clinical study of 34,000 adults where half received ABRYSVO and half placebo, ABRYSVO was shown to be effective in helping to protect against RSV.¹</i>
Does ABRYSVO have side effects?	<i>The most commonly reported side effects were fatigue, headache, pain at the injection site and muscle pain. In the clinical trial, 9 out of 10 adults who received ABRYSVO reported no injection-site side effects.¹</i>

CDC = Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; RSV = respiratory syncytial virus.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

- In clinical trials, the most commonly reported ($\geq 10\%$) adverse reactions were fatigue (15.5%), headache (12.8%), pain at the injection site (10.5%), and muscle pain (10.1%)

Patients should always ask their healthcare providers for medical advice about adverse events. You are encouraged to report negative side effects of vaccines to the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Visit <http://www.vaers.hhs.gov> or call 1-800-822-7967.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on the previous pages and full Prescribing Information for ABRYSVO® (Respiratory Syncytial Virus Vaccine).

Pharmacists' recommendations can help protect patients against RSV



"You have an increased risk for RSV. The good news is that vaccination can help reduce your risk. Let's take care of that before you leave today."

"Based on your needs, I highly recommend you receive an RSV vaccine today."

"We had a great discussion about RSV and your health today. I can give your RSV vaccination before you leave. Do you have any questions?"



Please see full Prescribing Information for ABRYSSVO® (Respiratory Syncytial Virus Vaccine).

1. ABRYSSVO® Prescribing Information. Pfizer Inc., 2024. **2.** IQVIA. Trends in vaccine administration in the United States. Updated January 2023. Accessed April 25, 2024. <https://www.iqvia.com/insights/the-iqvia-institute/reports/trends-in-vaccine-administration-in-the-united-states>. **3.** Bach AT, Goad JA. Using community pharmacy immunization screening forms to identify potential immunization opportunities. *Pharmacy* (Basel). 2019;7(4):160. doi: 10.3390/pharmacy7040160. **4.** Terrie YC. The role of the pharmacist in overcoming vaccine hesitancy. *US Pharm*. 2021;45(4):28-31. **5.** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) Vaccine VIS. Accessed March 31, 2024. [https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/vis/vis-statements/rsv.html#:~:text=CDC%20recommends%20adults%2060%20years,and%20their%20health%20care%20provider](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/vis/vis-statements/rsv.html#:~:text=CDC%20recommends%20adults%2060%20years,and%20their%20health%20care%20provider.). **6.** Pastula ST, Hackett J, Coalson J, et al. Hospitalizations for Respiratory Syncytial Virus Among Adults in the United States, 1997–2012. *Open Forum Infect Dis*. 2017;4(1):ofw270. **7.** CDC. Symptoms and Care. Accessed March 31, 2024. <https://www.cdc.gov/rsv/about/symptoms.html>. **8.** CDC. RSV in Older Adults and Adults with Chronic Medical Conditions. Accessed April 24, 2024. <https://www.cdc.gov/rsv/high-risk/older-adults.html>. **9.** CDC. 2023-2024 U.S. Flu Season: Preliminary In-Season Burden Estimates. Accessed April 25, 2024. <https://www.cdc.gov/flu/about/burden/preliminary-in-season-estimates.htm>. **10.** Ackerson B, Tseng HF, Sy LS, et al. Severe morbidity and mortality associated with respiratory syncytial virus versus influenza infection in hospitalized older adults. *Clin Infect Dis*. 2019;69(2):197-203. **11.** Melgar M, Britton A, Roper LE, et al. Use of Respiratory Syncytial Virus Vaccines in Older Adults: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices – United States, 2023. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*. 2023;72:793–801. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm7229a4>. **12.** CDC. RSV Immunizations. Accessed April 25, 2024. <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/rsv/index.html>.