



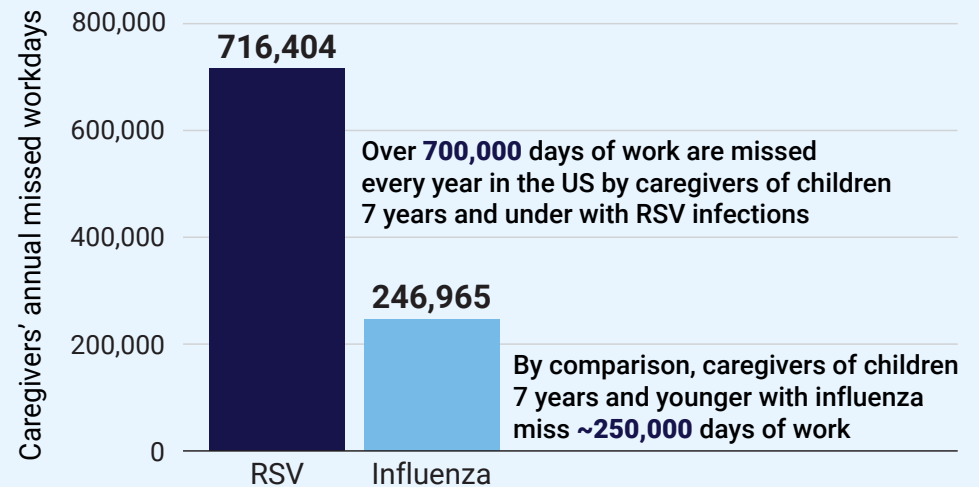
Hospitalizations

- RSV is the **leading cause of hospitalization** in infants¹
- Hospitalization rates peak between 1 and 2 months of age²
- In a retrospective, observational cohort study of infants born between 2009 and 2015, a hospitalization for RSV in full-term infants with no major health problems at birth (mean age ~3.5 months) cost **\$6324** to **\$16,753** in 2024 dollars^{3,4*}

*Cost was dependent on insurance coverage type.



Caregivers' Lost Productivity (Children 7 Years of Age and Under)^{5,6}



The above data includes children 7 years of age and under.⁶

Take action to support RSV vaccination in your workplace



RSV in Adults 60 Years of Age and Older



Hospitalizations

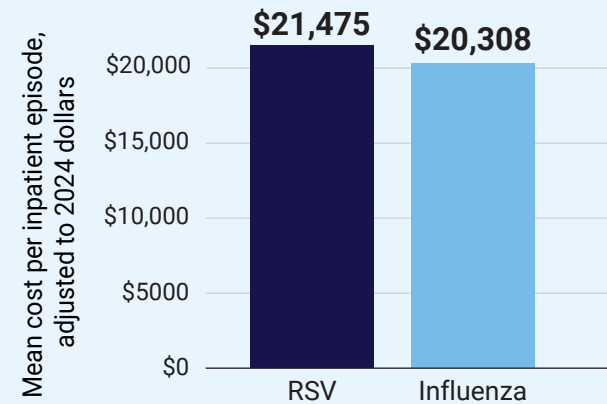
- Like influenza, RSV can lead to hospitalization in older adults^{7,8}
- **~60,000-160,000** older adults are hospitalized for RSV every year^{7*}
 - RSV disease burden is likely underestimated^{9,10}
- Adults 60 years of age and older hospitalized for RSV spend an average of **5.6 days** in the hospital^{11†}

*RSV hospitalization data are from a period when no vaccine was available.

†Based on historical data from the National Inpatient Sample (1997-2012, N=16,316) of hospitalized adults aged 60 and older with ICD-9 codes 079.6 (RSV), 466.11 (bronchiolitis due to RSV), and 480.1 (pneumonia due to RSV).¹¹



Direct Costs^{4,12‡}



Hospitalization Costs Are Similar for RSV and Flu in Adults 60+¹²

‡National Inpatient Sample daily average hospitalization cost per DRG in 2013 for patients aged ≥60. RSV cost data are from a period when no vaccine was available.¹²



Ask your Pfizer representative for a Respiratory Health Toolkit for Employers, which includes tips to communicate with your employees

DRG = diagnosis-related group; ICD-9 = International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision; RSV = respiratory syncytial virus.

1. McLaughlin JM, et al. *J Infect Dis.* 2022;225:1100-1111. 2. Hall CB, et al. *Pediatrics.* 2013;132(2):e341-e348. 3. Ledbetter J, et al. *J Med Econ.* 2020;23(2):139-147. Supplemental data at <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/suppl/10.1080/13696998.2019.1658592?scroll=top> 4. US Bureau of Labor Statistics. Accessed May 30, 2024. https://www.bls.gov/data/inflation_calculator.htm 5. Munro APS, et al. *Curr Opin Infect Dis.* 2023;36:379-384. 6. Bourgeois FT, et al. *Pediatrics.* 2009;124(6):e1072-e1080. 7. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Accessed May 30, 2024. <https://www.cdc.gov/rsv/research/index.html> 8. CDC. Accessed June 7, 2023. <https://www.cdc.gov/flu/about/burden/past-seasons.html> 9. Tin Tin Htar M, et al. *Epidemiol Infect.* 2020;148:e48:1-16. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0950268820000400> 10. Rozenbaum MH, et al. *Infect Dis Ther.* 2023;12:1487-1504. 11. Pastula ST, et al. *Open Forum Infect Dis.* 2017;4(1):ofw270. 12. Ackerson B, et al. *J Infect Dis.* 2020;222:962-966.