1. RSV (Respiratory Syncytial Virus)

RSV (Respiratory Syncytial Virus) is a common virus that can cause respiratory infections. RSV can affect people of all ages, but young children, especially those under 2 years old, are at higher risk of severe illness. RSV infections are most common in the fall and winter months.

RSV can cause a wide range of symptoms, including:

- Cough
- Fever
- Runny nose
- wheezing

RSV can lead to more serious complications in some cases, especially in young children. These can include:

- Bronchiolitis
- Pneumonia
- Congenital heart defects

RSV can be spread through coughing, sneezing, or direct contact with someone who has the virus. It is important to take steps to prevent its spread, such as:

- Washing hands frequently
- Covering the mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing
- Avoiding close contact with sick people

2. RSV Prevention:

CDC recommends the following to prevent RSV:

- Hand hygiene
- Respiratory hygiene
- Avoiding close contact with sick people
- Disinfecting frequently touched surfaces

3. When to Report:

If you suspect RSV, contact your healthcare provider or local public health department for guidance on reporting.

This translation is out of date. Use it along with the current VIS in English. Visit www.immunize.org/vis for details.
4. Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS) 

4.1. Ms. Smith, a 58-year-old woman with a history of asthma, was admitted to the hospital with fever, cough, and chest pain. She was diagnosed with RSV pneumonia and admitted to the ICU with respiratory failure.

4.2. Ms. Smith was treated with antibiotics and respiratory support. She made a full recovery after 10 days in the hospital.

5. Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS)

5.1. VAERS is a system for the voluntary reporting of adverse events following vaccination. It is used by health care providers, vaccine manufacturers, and the general public to report potential vaccine adverse events.

5.2. The VAERS database contains information on adverse events reported from the USA and its territories. The data is used to monitor the safety of vaccines and to identify any potential vaccine-related safety concerns.

6. Information Sources

6.1. CDC

6.2. FDA

6.3. VAERS

Burmese translation provided by Immunize.org