

Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) Vaccination

Clinical Decision-Making Tool

Shared Clinical Decision-Making for Adults Aged ≥ 60 years. For RSV vaccination, the decision to vaccinate a patient should be based on a discussion between the healthcare provider and the patient, which might be guided by the patient’s risk for RSV-associated disease and their characteristics, values, and preferences; the provider’s clinical discretion; and the characteristics of the vaccine.

As part of this discussion, providers and patients should consider the patient’s risk for severe RSV-associated disease. Epidemiologic evidence indicates that persons aged ≥ 60 years who are at highest risk for severe RSV disease and who might be most likely to benefit from vaccination include those with chronic medical conditions such as lung diseases, including chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and asthma; cardiovascular diseases such as congestive heart failure and coronary artery disease; moderate or severe immune compromise (either attributable to a medical condition or receipt of immunosuppressive medications or treatment); diabetes mellitus; neurologic or neuromuscular conditions; kidney disorders, liver disorders, and hematologic disorders; persons who are frail; persons of advanced age; and persons with other underlying conditions or factors that the provider determines might increase the risk for severe RSV-associated respiratory disease. Adults aged ≥ 60 years who are residents of nursing homes and other long-term care facilities are also at risk for severe RSV disease. (MMWR, July 21, 2023)

Using the clinical decision-making tool below, indicate whether your patient does or does not meet each defined criterion. Tally the sum of the positive responses to evaluate the patient’s risk for severe RSV disease.

Criteria	Yes	No
1. ≥ 60 years old		
2. Lung disease (COPD or asthma)		
3. Cardiovascular disease (HF and/or CAD)		
4. Moderate or severe immunocompromise		
5. Diabetes mellitus		
6. Neurologic or neuromuscular conditions		
7. Kidney disorders		
8. Liver disorders		
9. Hematologic disorders		
10. Other underlying conditions that a health care provider determines might increase the risk for severe respiratory disease		
11. Frailty		
12. Advanced age		
13. Resident in a nursing home or long-term care facility		
Total		