

## Cén chaoi ar féidir liom mo naíonán a chosaint ar RSV?

Tá imdhíonadh ar a dtugtar nirsevimab á mholadh do gach leanbh a bheirtear idir Meán Fómhair 2024 agus Feabhra 2025. Cosnóidh sé seo do naíonán ar ionfhabhtú RSV le linn míonna an gheimhridh.

Is instealladh aonair é nirsevimab a thugtar isteach i matán leise an naíonán. Tá sé saor in aisce. Tairgfear an t-imdhíonadh do do naíonán sula rachaidh sibh abhaile ón ospidéal máithreachais.

## Céard is nirsevimab ann agus cén chaoi a n-oibríonn sé?

Is antasubstaint é Nirsevimab ar féidir leis cosaint a thabhairt i gcoinne RSV. Ní hionann é agus vacsaín, a spreagann an córas imdhíonachta le hantastubstaintí a tháirgeadh. Ina áit sin, tugann nirsevimab na hantastubstaintí féin go díreach do do naíonán. Ní chuireann nirsevimab isteach ar vacsaín ná ar chógais eile a thugtar do naíonán agus is féidir é a thabhairt ag an am céanna le hinstealltaí eile.

## Céard iad na buntáistí a bhaineann le mo naíonán a chosaint ar RSV?

Tá nirsevimab an-éifeachtach agus cuireann sé cosc ar níos mó ná 80% d'ionfhabhtuithe RSV. Laghdaíonn sé freisin an baol go mbeidh ar do leanbh dul chuig an ospidéal chun cóir leighis a fháil nó go dtiocfaidh aimhréidheanna eile air nó uirthi de dheasca ionfhabhtú RSV.

Oibríonn sé láithreach bonn, rud a fhágann go mbeidh do naíonán cosanta agus sibh ag fágáil an ospidéal agus ag dul isteach i dtimpeallachtaí a bhféadfadh RSV a bheith ag scaipeadh iontu, amhail an baile nó an pobal.

Cosnóidh nirsevimab do naíonán ar RSV go ceann cúig mhí ar a laghad thar thréimhse an gheimhridh, tráth a mbíonn ardleibhéal RSV ag dul thart.

Tá an Roinn Sláinte, Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte (FSS) agus an Coiste Comhairleach Náisiúnta um Imdhíonadh ag moladh nirsevimab in Éirinn. Tá imdhíonadh RSV á mholadh i dtíortha eile san Eoraip, sna Stáit Aontaithe agus san Astráil freisin.

## An bhfuil nirsevimab slán sábháilte do mo naíonán?

Mar thoradh ar thrialacha cliniciúla mionsonraithe, staidéir mhóra eolaíoch agus taithí ó chlár eile imdhíonta nirsevimab san Eoraip, is eol dúinn go bhfuil nirsevimab idir shlán sábháilte agus éifeachtach. Rinne an Ghníomhaireacht Leigheasra Eorpach (EMA) nirsevimab a cheadúnú in 2022.

## Céard iad na fo-iarmhairtí?

Níl fo-iarmhairtí coitianta. Ní thuairiscítear iarmhairtí éadroma ná mion-iarmhairtí ach i níos lú ná 1% de na naíonán a fhaigheann nirsevimab. Ina measc siúd tá:

- deirge sa chraiceann san áit a bhfuair an naíonán an t-instealladh
- teocht éadrom,
- gríos éadrom.

Is annamh a thuairiscítear frithghníomhuithe ailléirgeacha

nó hipiríogaireacht. Déanfar dlúthmhonatóireacht ar do naíonán tar éis dó nó di an t-instealladh a fháil.

Níl aon RSV in imdhíonadh nirsevimab agus ní féidir leis a bheith ina chúis le haon bhreiteacht a bhaineann le RSV.

Beidh do dhochtúir nó do chnámhseach in ann aon cheist atá agat a fhreagairt.

## Céard iad na roghanna eile?

Má dhéanann tú an cinneadh gan nirsevimab a thabhairt do do naíonán, ní bheidh sé nó sí cosanta ar RSV.

Beidh RSV ag scaipeadh i measc leanaí agus daoine fásta mar sin féin agus beidh an seans ann go dtolgfaidh do naíonán é agus go n-éireoidh sé nó sí breoite dá bharr.

Má dhéanann tú an cinneadh gan do naíonán a imdhíonadh in aghaidh RSV, d'fhéadfadh sé go mbeadh ort an baol go dtolgfaidh do naíonán RSV a laghdú ar bhealaí eile:

- lámha a ní i gceart
- fanacht glan ar áiteanna plódaithe
- teorainn a chur le teagmháil le daoine a bhfuil comharthaí slaghdáin nó ionfhabhtuithe eile orthu.

## Cé na daoine nár cheart dóibh nirsevimab a fháil?

Is féidir leis na cnámhseacha nó leis na dochtúirí comhairle a thabhairt duit má bhraitheann siad nár cheart do do naíonán nirsevimab a fháil. Caithfidh an tsláinte a bheith go maith ag do naíonán nuair a thugtar nirsevimab dó nó di. I gcás go bhfuil monatóireacht á déanamh ar do naíonán le haghaidh

aon riocht, amhail fadhbanna leis an bhfuil, ionfhabhtú, deacrachtaí anáilaithe nó leibhéal íseal siúcra san fhuil, d'fhéadfadh sé go gcuirfí siar nirsevimab go dtí go dtiocfaidh biseach ar do naíonán.

## Cén áit ar féidir liom teacht ar a thuilleadh eolais?

Labhróidh na cnámhseacha nó na dochtúirí leat faoin imdhíonadh nirsevimab agus freagróidh aon cheisteanna atá agat. Má dhéanann tú an cinneadh do naíonán a chosaint ar RSV, iarrfar ort toiliú ó bhéal a thabhairt go dtabharfaí an t-instealladh dó nó di.



Le tuilleadh eolais a fháil ó HSE [www.hse.ie/RSV](http://www.hse.ie/RSV)



Chun féachaint ar fhaisnéis othar ó Ghníomhaireacht Leigheasra na hEorpa tabhair cuairt ar: [www.ema.europa.eu/en/medicines/human/EPAR/beyfortus](http://www.ema.europa.eu/en/medicines/human/EPAR/beyfortus)



# Protect your new born baby against Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)

## Protect your baby against RSV

You can now protect your new born baby against Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV).

### What is RSV and why should I protect my baby against it?

RSV is a common virus that causes respiratory infections in young babies. Babies under three months old get sicker with RSV than older children.

Each winter in Ireland one in two new born babies will get RSV and many will need medical care from their GP or the emergency department of a children's hospital. Four out of a hundred new born babies are hospitalised due to RSV, with some babies needing special treatment in intensive care units.

Nirsevimab is the best way to protect your baby from RSV.



## How can I protect my baby from RSV?

An immunisation called nirsevimab is being recommended for your baby. This will protect your baby from severe RSV infection over the coming months.

Nirsevimab is a single injection into the baby's thigh muscle. It is free of charge. You will be offered the immunisation for your baby before you go home from the maternity hospital.

## What is nirsevimab and how does it work?

Nirsevimab is an antibody that can protect against RSV. It is different from a vaccine, which stimulates the immune system to produce antibodies. Instead, nirsevimab provides antibodies directly to protect your infant. Nirsevimab does not interfere with other infant vaccines or medicines and can be given at the same time as other injections.

## What are the benefits of protecting my baby from RSV?

Nirsevimab is very effective and prevents more than 80% of RSV hospitalisations. It also reduces the risk of your baby needing ICU treatment and other complications due to RSV infection.

It works straight away so your baby is protected when they leave hospital and enter environments where RSV could be spreading such as the home or in the community.

Nirsevimab will protect your baby against RSV for at least five months over the winter period when RSV levels are highest.

In Ireland, nirsevimab is recommended by the Department of Health, HSE and the National Immunisation Advisory Committee (NIAC). RSV immunisation is also recommended in other countries in Europe, the USA and Australia.

## Is nirsevimab safe for my baby?

Detailed clinical trials, large scientific studies and experiences from other nirsevimab immunisation programmes in Europe, have found nirsevimab to be safe and effective. Nirsevimab was licensed by the European Medicines Agency (EMA) in 2022.

## What are the side effects?

Side effects are uncommon. Mild and minor effects are reported in fewer than 1% of babies who receive nirsevimab. These include:

- redness of the skin where the baby got the injection
- mild temperature,
- a mild rash.

Allergic reactions or hypersensitivity are rarely reported. Your baby will be monitored closely after the injection.

The nirsevimab immunisation does not contain RSV and cannot cause RSV related illness.

Your doctor or midwife will answer any queries you have.

## What are the alternatives?

If you choose not to give nirsevimab to your baby, they won't be protected against RSV.

RSV will still be circulating in children and adults and your baby may get infected and become unwell.

If you choose not to immunise your baby against RSV you may need to reduce the risk of your baby getting RSV by:

- cleaning hands properly
- avoiding crowded places
- and limiting contact with people who have cold-like symptoms or other infections.

## Who should not get nirsevimab?

Your team of midwives or your doctor can advise if they feel that your baby should not get nirsevimab. Your baby must be well when nirsevimab is given. If your baby is being monitored for any condition such as problems with their blood, infection, breathing difficulties or low blood sugar, nirsevimab might be delayed until your baby is well.

## Where can I learn more?

Your team of midwives or your doctor will talk to you about the nirsevimab immunisation and they will answer any questions that you may have. If you decide to protect your baby from RSV, you will be asked to give verbal consent for your baby to get the injection.



For more information from the HSE  
[www.hse.ie/RSV](http://www.hse.ie/RSV)



To view patient information from the Europe Medicine Agency visit:  
[www.ema.europa.eu/en/medicines/human/EPAR/beyfortus](http://www.ema.europa.eu/en/medicines/human/EPAR/beyfortus)

Date:  
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# Cosain do naíonán nuabheirthe ar an Víreas Sincítiach Riospráide (RSV)

## Cosain do naíonán ar RSV

Is féidir leat do naíonán nuabheirthe a chosaint ar an Víreas Sincítiach Riospráide (RSV) anois.

## Céard is RSV ann agus cén fáth ar chóir dom mo naíonán a chosaint air?

Is víreas coitianta é RSV is cúis le hionfhabhtuithe riospráide i naíonáin óga. Is breoite a bhíonn naíonáin faoi bhun trí mhí d'aois nuair a tholgann siad RSV ná leanáí atá níos sine.

Gach geimhreadh in Éirinn, cuirtear ceathrar as gach 100 naíonán nuabheirthe san ospidéal de dheasca RSV, agus teastaíonn cóireáil speisialta in aonad dianchúraim i roinnt cásanna. Ina theannta sin, tolgann duine amháin as gach beirt naíonán nuabheirthe in Éirinn RSV sa gheimhreadh agus caithfidh an-chuid acu cúram leighis a fháil ó dhochtúir teaghlaigh nó sa rannóg éigeandála in ospidéal leanáí.

Is é nirsevimab an bealach is fearr le do naíonán a chosaint ar RSV.

