



ALL BABIES ARE NOT THE SAME

RSV and your baby What you should know

Why are some babies at greater risk for severe RSV disease?

Preemies are born with lungs that are smaller and less developed.
This makes it harder for preemie lungs to fight RSV.

PREEMIE LUNGS

Babies born at 24 to 35 weeks



HOLD ONLY 50% AS MUCH AIR

93 mL OF AIR

FULL-TERM LUNGS

Babies born after 36 weeks



180 mL OF AIR

Babies with certain heart or lung issues are also at higher risk for severe RSV disease.



AS RSV MOVES LOWER IN THE LUNGS, IT CAN LEAD TO SERIOUS LUNG INFECTION.



THE HIGHEST-RISK BABIES ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL FOR SEVERE RSV DISEASE.

Ask the doctor how to protect your baby.

What is SYNAGIS® (palivizumab)?

SYNAGIS is a prescription medication that is injected (50 mg and 100 mg) in certain children to help prevent serious lung disease caused by respiratory syncytial virus (RSV). You should know that SYNAGIS is used to *prevent* RSV, and *not to treat* children who already have RSV, including children:

- born prematurely (at or before 35 weeks) **and** who are 6 months old or younger at the beginning of RSV season
- diagnosed with a chronic lung condition called bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD) that needed medical treatment within the last 6 months **and** who are 24 months old or younger at the beginning of RSV season
- born with certain types of heart disease **and** who are 24 months old or younger at the beginning of RSV season

You Should Know: It is not known if SYNAGIS is safe and works in children who are over 24 months old when they started taking SYNAGIS.

RSV=respiratory syncytial virus.
All imagery is for illustrative purposes only.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on page 2.
See full [Prescribing Information](#) for SYNAGIS, including Patient Information.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

You Should Know: SYNAGIS may cause severe allergic reactions.

- Signs and symptoms of a severe allergic reaction could include:
 - Severe rash, hives, or itchy skin
 - Swelling of the lips, tongue, face, or throat or difficulty swallowing
 - Difficult, rapid, or irregular breathing
 - Bluish color of skin, lips, or under fingernails
 - Muscle weakness or floppiness
 - Unresponsiveness

SYNAGIS®
PALIVIZUMAB



25+ YEARS OF PROTECTING
THE MOST VULNERABLE BABIES FROM RSV



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SYNAGIS® and your baby What you should know

SYNAGIS has protected nearly 2 million babies since 1998



How well does SYNAGIS work?

SYNAGIS reduced the number of babies who were admitted to the hospital **by half**.*

Is SYNAGIS safe?

Studies have shown that SYNAGIS is safe.

For more than 25 years,
doctors have prescribed SYNAGIS
for the most vulnerable babies.

For more information about RSV and SYNAGIS visit [SYNAGIS.com](https://www.synagis.com)

SYNAGIS was studied in the most vulnerable babies, including preemies and babies with certain heart and lung issues. When premature babies or children with a lung condition called bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD) received SYNAGIS, they were admitted to the hospital because of RSV 55% less often than similar babies who did not receive SYNAGIS. When children with a heart condition called hemodynamically significant congenital heart disease (HS-CHD) received SYNAGIS, they were admitted to the hospital because of RSV 45% less often than similar babies who did not receive SYNAGIS.

*Compared with babies who did not receive SYNAGIS.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

Call the child's healthcare provider or get medical help right away if the child has any of the signs or symptoms of a severe allergic reaction after getting SYNAGIS. They can be life threatening or cause death.

You Should Know: SYNAGIS is given by injection. If the child has a problem with bleeding or bruises easily, an injection could cause a problem.

Before the child takes SYNAGIS, you should tell the child's healthcare provider about all their medical conditions and medicines including vitamins, supplements, and herbal remedies.

What are the possible side effects of SYNAGIS?

The most common side effects are fever and rash.

You Should Know: These are not all the possible side effects for SYNAGIS. For more information, ask the child's healthcare provider or review the accompanying full [Prescribing Information](#) for SYNAGIS, including Patient Information.

If you suspect that a child has experienced a side effect, call the child's healthcare provider. You may also report side effects to Sobi North America at 1-866-773-5274 or the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) at 1-800-FDA-1088.



Learn more about us at [SOBI.com](https://www.sobi.com)



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