



Communicable Disease Prevention and Control
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EXPOSURE NOTICE: RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (RSV)

Date Issued: _____

Dear Parent, Legal Guardian, or Staff,

Students and staff may have been recently exposed to **respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)**. We are providing the information below so you know what steps you can take to protect yourself and others. This information does not replace talking with your doctor if you become sick. ***If you or your child have symptoms, please seek diagnosis and treatment from a healthcare provider as soon as possible.***

RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (RSV): A common virus that usually causes mild, cold-like symptoms. However, RSV can cause serious infections, especially in infants and older adults. RSV is the most common cause of bronchitis (inflammation of the small airways in the lung) and pneumonia (lung infection) in children under 1 year of age in the United States.

What are the symptoms? Reduced appetite and runny nose. Then, coughing, sneezing, and fever typically develop 1 to 3 days later. Wheezing may also occur.

How is it spread? By breathing in droplets spread through the air when an infected person talks, coughs, or sneezes. The virus can also be spread through direct contact with saliva or mucus of an infected person or by touching surfaces that have the virus on them.

When do symptoms start? Symptoms usually begin 4 to 6 days after being exposed to the virus.

Do staff or children need to stay home if symptoms develop? Yes.

When can staff or children return to work, school, or childcare? The child or staff member can return once they have been fever-free for at least 24 hours without the use of fever-reducing medication and other symptoms are improving.

For additional information, visit [cdc.gov/rsv](https://www.cdc.gov/rsv).