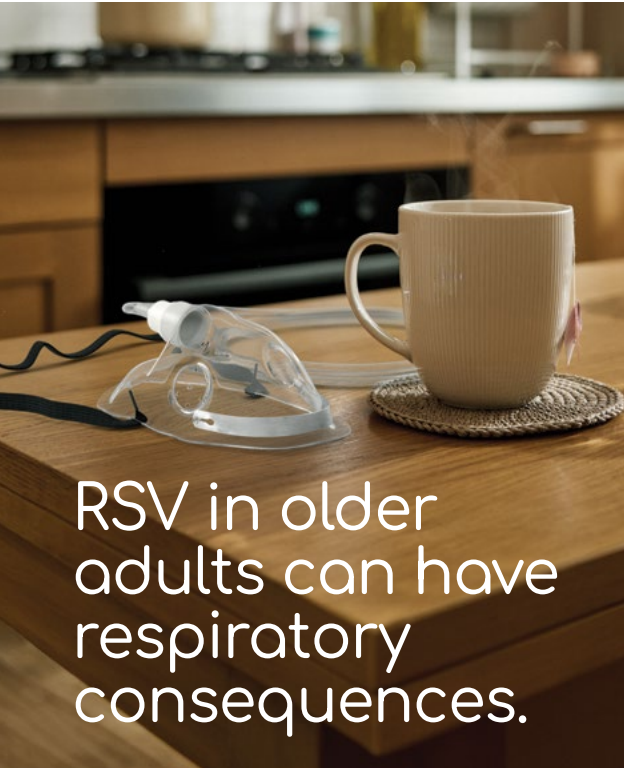


Now available

A photograph of a kitchen counter. On the left, a clear plastic nebulizer mask with a white mouthpiece and a black strap is lying on the surface. To its right, a white ceramic mug with a textured surface sits on a light-colored, circular woven placemat. The background shows a blurred kitchen with wooden cabinets and a white countertop.

RSV in older adults can have respiratory consequences.

Help protect yourself with ABRYSVO.

ABRYSVO is a vaccine to help prevent disease of the lower respiratory tract (lungs) caused by RSV (respiratory syncytial virus). ABRYSVO is given to:

- individuals 60 years of age and older.
- pregnant individuals (32–36 weeks gestation) to protect their infants from birth through 6 months of age.

As with any vaccine, ABRYSVO will not protect 100% of those who receive it.

Understanding RSV in adults

RSV CAN BE SERIOUS FOR ADULTS OVER AGE 60

RSV (respiratory syncytial virus) is highly contagious and can cause **severe illness in adults over age 60**. As we age, our immune system naturally weakens, which puts older adults at increased risk of severe RSV infection and related lung disease.

For adults with pre-existing conditions, such as COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease), congestive heart failure, or even asthma, the risk of severe illness increases.

RSV infection tends to follow a seasonal pattern, which usually lasts from the fall to the early spring.

Being infected with RSV does not offer long-term immunity from the virus—people can get reinfected every RSV season.

COMMON SYMPTOMS OF RSV

RSV may seem like just a cold, with symptoms such as:

- Runny nose
- Cough
- Low appetite
- Low-grade fever
- Sneezing

But if **RSV progresses and becomes a severe infection**, it can cause:

- **Pneumonia**
(an infection in one or both of your lungs)
- **Bronchiolitis**
(swelling of the respiratory tract)

If your RSV infection is becoming **more serious**, you may see symptoms such as:

- **Really bad cough**
- **Breathing more quickly than usual**
- **Wheezing, or a whistling sound when you breathe**
- **High fever**
- **Skin that appears white, grey, bluish, or purplish** because you aren't getting enough oxygen

Understanding RSV in adults (cont.)

RSV CAN LEAD TO OTHER COMPLICATIONS

RSV can spread to the lower respiratory tract and cause infections in the lungs, which can be serious for older adults, as well as for people who are immunocompromised or have a chronic heart or lung condition.

In adults, a **severe RSV infection can cause complications**, including:

- **Pneumonia**
- **Congestive heart failure**
- **Bronchiolitis**
- **Worsening asthma or COPD**

In severe cases, RSV can lead to hospitalization and even death.

Note: ABRYSV0 is not indicated for the prevention of congestive heart failure or other complications of RSV that may lead to hospitalization or death.

5 things to know about RSV

1. RSV is common.
2. RSV is highly contagious.
3. Every year, thousands of Canadians are hospitalized due to RSV.
4. Adults 65+ have 10x higher risk of being hospitalized due to RSV than adults aged 45–64.
5. You can get RSV multiple times.



RSV: respiratory syncytial virus

Get to know ABRYSVO

ABRYSVO is a vaccine developed by Pfizer that can help prevent disease of the lower respiratory tract (lungs) caused by RSV. It is given to individuals 60 years of age and older.

ABRYSVO is a bivalent vaccine.

As with any vaccine, ABRYSVO will not protect 100% of those who receive it.

Talk to your doctor about booking your ABRYSVO shot.

HOW ABRYSVO WORKS

You will receive one dose of the ABRYSVO vaccine in your arm.

The vaccine works by helping your body to make the antibodies (the substances your body uses to fight an infection) that help protect against RSV.

GET TO KNOW ABRYSVO'S SAFETY PROFILE



ABRYSVO was given to
17,215
older adults during
the Phase 3 trial.

The most common side effects reported by adults over age 60 were pain, redness, or swelling where the injection was given.

Be sure to tell your healthcare professional if you have known allergies to any of the following substances: mannitol, polysorbate 80, sodium chloride, sucrose, tromethamine, trometamol hydrochloride.

5 things to know about ABRYSVO

1. ABRYSVO is the only available vaccine indicated to help prevent lower respiratory tract (lung) disease caused by RSV in adults aged 60+ *and* in infants (via maternal vaccination, from 32 through 36 weeks gestation) from birth through 6 months.
2. ABRYSVO is a bivalent vaccine.
3. ABRYSVO is a single-dose vaccine.
4. The most common side effects were pain, redness, and swelling where the injection was given.
5. ABRYSVO was given to 17,215 older adults during the Phase 3 trial.

FAQs

QUESTIONS ABOUT RSV

Q. What is RSV?

A. RSV stands for respiratory syncytial virus. It is a common and highly contagious virus that follows a seasonal pattern, which usually lasts from the fall to the early spring.

Q. Why should I worry about RSV?

A. Most adults who get RSV recover completely, with symptoms lasting between two and eight days. But, in some cases, **RSV can lead to other serious conditions resulting in hospitalization and even death.**

RSV infection can lead to an increased risk for certain health conditions, including pneumonia and bronchiolitis. In people already living with asthma or COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease), for example, RSV can cause the condition to become worse.

For some adults, severe RSV can become complicated by heart issues, such as worsening congestive heart failure, acute coronary syndrome (such as heart attack or unstable angina), and arrhythmias (a heartbeat that is too fast, too slow, or irregular).

Note: ABRYSVO is not indicated for the prevention of congestive heart failure, acute coronary syndrome, arrhythmias, or other complications of RSV that may lead to hospitalization or death.

Q. Why does being 60+ put me at higher risk for RSV?

A. Even if you feel healthy, almost everyone's immune system becomes weaker with age, which can put older adults at greater risk for infection.

Your healthcare professional can help you assess your personal risk factors.



RSV: respiratory syncytial virus

FAQs

QUESTIONS ABOUT ABRYSVO

Q. What are the possible side effects of ABRYSVO?

A. Fainting, feeling faint, or other stress-related reactions can occur as a response to any needle injection.

Like all vaccines, ABRYSVO can cause side effects, although not everyone experiences them.

The most common side effects experienced by older adults after receiving ABRYSVO were:

- Pain where the injection was given
- Redness where the injection was given
- Swelling where the injection was given

Although very rare, allergic reactions can also occur.

These are not all the possible side effects. If you experience any other side effect, please tell your healthcare professional.

Q. What should I tell my doctor before getting ABRYSVO?

A. Before you receive ABRYSVO, talk to your doctor about any health conditions or problems you may have, including if you:

- have ever had a severe allergic reaction or breathing problems after any other vaccine injection or after you were given ABRYSVO in the past.
- have a bleeding problem or bruise easily.

- have an infection with a high fever. If this is the case, then vaccination will be postponed. There is no need to delay vaccination for a minor infection, such as a cold, but talk to your doctor first.
- are feeling nervous about the vaccination process or have ever fainted following any needle injection.
- have a weakened immune system, which may prevent you from getting the full benefit from ABRYSVO.

Q. How many shots of ABRYSVO do I need?

A. The recommended dose of ABRYSVO is one shot, in your arm.

Q. Is ABRYSVO covered by my insurance?

A. Each insurance plan is different. To verify your coverage, you will need to contact your insurance provider. Make sure to have the ABRYSVO Drug Identification Number (DIN) handy.

ABRYSVO DIN: 02544040

SAFETY INFORMATION

ABRYSVO is a vaccine to help prevent disease of the lower respiratory tract (lungs) caused by RSV (respiratory syncytial virus). ABRYSVO is given to:

- pregnant individuals (32–36 weeks gestation) to protect their infants from birth through 6 months of age.
- individuals 60 years of age and older.

As with any vaccine, ABRYSVO will not protect 100% of those who receive it.

To help avoid side effects and ensure proper use, talk to your doctor before you receive ABRYSVO. Talk about any health conditions or problems you may have, including if you:

- have ever had a severe allergic reaction or breathing problems after any other vaccine injection or after you were given ABRYSVO in the past.
- have a bleeding problem or bruise easily.
- have an infection with a high fever. If this is the case, then vaccination will be postponed. There is no need to delay vaccination for a minor infection, such as a cold, but talk to your doctor first.
- are feeling nervous about the vaccination process or have ever fainted following any needle injection.
- have a weakened immune system, which may prevent you from getting the full benefit from ABRYSVO.
- are less than 32 weeks pregnant. Pregnant individuals can be given this vaccine in the third trimester (from 32 through 36 weeks gestation). ABRYSVO is not recommended in children and adolescents below 18 years, except in pregnancy.

Like all vaccines, ABRYSVO can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. Side effects after receiving ABRYSVO include pain where the injection was given, headache, muscle pain, redness where the injection was given, and swelling where the injection was given. Allergic reactions could also occur. No side effects were reported in infants born to vaccinated mothers. This is not a complete list of side effects. If you experience any side effects not listed here, tell your doctor.

For more information, please consult the Product Monograph at <https://www.pfi.sr/abrysv0-info> or call 1-800-463-6001.




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Kirkland, Quebec H9J 2M5

PP-A1G-CAN-0026-EN



Now available

A photograph of a baby's mobile hanging above a crib. The mobile features various colorful items: a dark brown bear, a yellow ball, a green ball, a dark green leaf, a white rabbit, and several dark brown and yellow spheres. The background is a soft-focus green wall.

RSV in babies
can have severe
respiratory
consequences.

Help protect your baby
with ABRYSVO.

ABRYSVO is a vaccine to help prevent disease of the lower respiratory tract (lungs) caused by RSV (respiratory syncytial virus). ABRYSVO is given to:

- pregnant individuals (32–36 weeks gestation) to protect their infants from birth through 6 months of age.
- individuals 60 years of age and older.

As with any vaccine, ABRYSVO will not protect 100% of those who receive it.

Understanding RSV in infants

RSV IS MOST SERIOUS IN BABIES UNDER 6 MONTHS

RSV (respiratory syncytial virus) is highly contagious: Almost all children will get RSV at least once before they turn 2.

However, when very young babies—especially preemies who are born before their lungs have fully developed—catch RSV, the risk of needing to be cared for in the hospital is much higher.

WHAT IT MIGHT LOOK LIKE IF YOUR BABY HAS RSV

In young babies, RSV can have a severe impact and might look like:

- **Short, shallow, or rapid breathing**
- **Difficulty breathing**—you may notice their chest muscles and skin pull inward with each breath
- **Decreased activity or unusual tiredness**
- **Irritability**
- **Wheezing**
- **Decreased appetite or feeding**

RSV CAN BECOME SERIOUS

Someone with severe RSV may need to be cared for in the hospital.

RSV can spread to the lower respiratory tract and cause infections in the lungs, which can be serious, particularly for young babies.

In babies, **RSV can result in difficulty breathing** and is the most common cause of:

- **Viral pneumonia** (inflammation of the lungs)
- **Bronchiolitis** (inflammation and congestion of the airways)

If a baby's breathing becomes too difficult, they may need oxygen or the help of a ventilator to breathe.

There may also be a link between a severe RSV infection in infancy and the chance of developing asthma later in life.

Note: ABRYSVO is not indicated for the prevention of asthma or RSV-associated hospitalization.

5 things to know about RSV

1. RSV is common.
2. RSV is highly contagious.
3. Every year, thousands of Canadians are hospitalized due to RSV.
4. More than 75% of all babies hospitalized for RSV are 6 months old or younger.
5. RSV is the most common cause of pneumonia and bronchiolitis in babies.

Get to know ABRYSVO

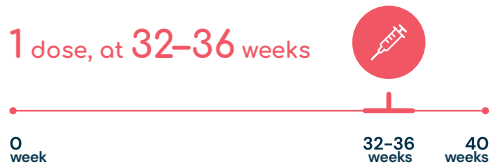
ABRYSVO is a vaccine developed by Pfizer that can help prevent disease of the respiratory tract (lungs) caused by RSV. It is given to pregnant individuals to protect their babies from birth through 6 months of age.

As with any vaccine, ABRYSVO will not protect 100% of those who receive it.

HOW ABRYSVO WORKS

You will receive one dose of the ABRYSVO vaccine in your arm in your third trimester (when you are 32–36 weeks pregnant).

1 dose, at 32–36 weeks



The vaccine works by helping your body to make the antibodies (the substances your body uses to fight an infection) that help protect against RSV. These antibodies are then passed to your baby through your placenta before birth (a process called passive immunization). This helps protect your baby when they are the most vulnerable to RSV.

GET TO KNOW ABRYSVO'S SAFETY PROFILE



ABRYSVO was given to **3,682** pregnant participants in its Phase 3 trial.

Among the pregnant participants, the most common side effects were pain where the injection was given, headache, muscle pain, redness where the injection was given, and swelling where the injection was given.

No side effects were reported in babies born to vaccinated mothers.

Be sure to tell your healthcare professional if you have known allergies to any of the following substances: mannitol, polysorbate 80, sodium chloride, sucrose, tromethamine, trometamol hydrochloride.

Talk to your doctor about helping to protect your baby with ABRYSVO.



RSV: respiratory syncytial virus

Get to know ABRYSSVO (cont.)

5 things to know about ABRYSSVO

1. ABRYSSVO is a bivalent vaccine.
2. In pregnant individuals, the most common side effects were pain at the injection site, headache, muscle pain, redness where the injection was given, and swelling where the injection was given.
3. No side effects have been reported in babies born to vaccinated mothers.
4. To help protect your baby after they are born, you will receive one dose of ABRYSSVO in your third trimester.
5. ABRYSSVO is the only available RSV vaccine indicated to help protect infants from birth through 6 months by immunizing pregnant individuals (from 32 through 36 weeks gestation).



FAQs

QUESTIONS ABOUT RSV

Q. What is RSV?

A. RSV stands for respiratory syncytial virus. It is a common and highly contagious virus that follows a seasonal pattern, which usually lasts from the fall to the early spring.

Q. Why should I worry about RSV?

A. RSV is a highly contagious respiratory virus. It is spread through the droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes.

RSV spreads through contact with these respiratory droplets—either by being close to someone who is sick and coughs or sneezes or by touching a surface that has been exposed to an infected person.

In very young babies, RSV can become serious and may lead to hospitalization: more than 75% of all babies hospitalized for RSV are 6 months old or younger.

Q. Am I at risk of getting sick from RSV?

A. Everyone is at risk of getting RSV; however, young babies, adults over age 60, and people with weakened immune systems or chronic medical conditions are at the highest risk to potentially develop a more severe RSV infection.

Most adults will experience RSV as a mild illness, with symptoms similar to the common cold.

Talk to your doctor about your personal risk factors for RSV and the potential for severe RSV infection.

QUESTIONS ABOUT ABRYSVO

Q. Was ABRYSVO tested during pregnancy?

A. Yes; 7,392 pregnant participants were included in the Phase 3 clinical trial for ABRYSVO, with 3,682 pregnant participants receiving the ABRYSVO vaccine.

Q. Is ABRYSVO covered by my insurance?

A. Each insurance plan is different. To verify your coverage, you will need to contact your insurance provider. Make sure to have the ABRYSVO Drug Identification Number (DIN) handy.
ABRYSVO DIN: 02544040

FAQs

QUESTIONS ABOUT ABRYSVO (CONT.)

Q. What are the possible side effects of ABRYSVO?

A. Fainting, feeling faint, or other stress-related reactions can occur as a response to any needle injection.

Like all vaccines, ABRYSVO can cause side effects, although not everyone experiences them.

In people who received ABRYSVO while pregnant, the most common side effects were:

- Pain where the injection was given
- Headache
- Muscle pain

Pregnant individuals also commonly experienced:

- Redness where the injection was given
- Swelling where the injection was given

Although very rare, allergic reactions can also occur.

No side effects have been reported in babies born to mothers vaccinated with ABRYSVO.

These are not all the possible side effects. If you experience any other side effect, please tell your healthcare professional.

Q. What should I tell my doctor before getting ABRYSVO?

A. Before you receive ABRYSVO, talk to your doctor about any health conditions or problems you may have, including if you:

- have ever had a severe allergic reaction or breathing problems after any other vaccine injection or after you were given ABRYSVO in the past.
- have a bleeding problem or bruise easily.
- have an infection with a high fever. If this is the case, then vaccination will be postponed. There is no need to delay vaccination for a minor infection, such as a cold, but talk to your doctor first.
- are feeling nervous about the vaccination process or have ever fainted following any needle injection.
- have a weakened immune system, which may prevent you from getting the full benefit from ABRYSVO.
- are less than 32 weeks pregnant (ABRYSVO should be given between 32 and 36 weeks gestation).

Q. How many shots of ABRYSVO do I need?

A. The recommended dose of ABRYSVO is one shot, in your arm, per pregnancy. ABRYSVO should be given in your third trimester, between Weeks 32 and 36.