**RSV 90 SECOND VIDEO SAMPLE SCRIPT**

Hello, I’m (insert name and title).

We are seeing an early surge in respiratory syncytial [sin-sish-al] virus, commonly called RSV. This surge, in combination with higher flu cases, has placed an incredible strain on our hospitals. Our emergency rooms are experiencing high wait times and wait room volumes. Due to the increased in children’s cases, our pediatric hospitals are also experiencing record high volumes.

Because of this surge, I want to answer some questions on RSV to help families determine if they need to seek medical attention or visit the Emergency Room.

RSV is a common respiratory virus that causes cold-like symptoms, such as a runny nose, coughing, sneezing, and fever. It may cause serious symptoms in infants, young children, and older adults; however, most people recover from RSV in a week or two.

RSV can be spread through airborne droplets or from touching surfaces with the virus on them. People should wash their hands and clean and disinfect commonly touched surfaces. People should regularly cover their coughs and sneezes. If you have symptoms, consider wearing a mask around others.

People with mild RSV or cold-like symptoms, should stay home and avoid close contact with others. Take steps to relieve symptoms, such as fever reducers (acetaminophen), pain relievers (ibuprofen), and drinking plenty of fluids. Please talk to a healthcare provider before giving nonprescription medicines to infants and children.

If you or your family have trouble breathing or signs of dehydration, you should seek medical care. Please avoid a trip to the Emergency Room unless you have those serious symptoms.

Thank you.