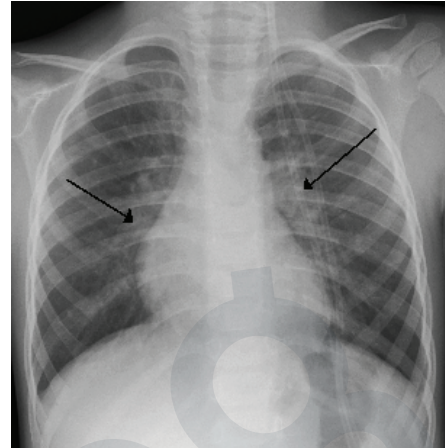


RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS PATHOCHART

PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) is a common respiratory virus that causes cold-like symptoms in children and is the most common cause of bronchiolitis in infants. Premature babies and children with a compromised immune system can experience severe infection from RSV. It is spread via droplets and contact with infected mucus.



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ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

- Cough, sore throat, runny nose
- Wheezing
- Labored breathing, retractions, nasal flaring
- Tachypnea
- Decreased appetite or poor feeding
- Headache

DIAGNOSTICS

- Chest x-ray
- Blood or sputum culture

NURSING PRIORITIES

- Promote efficient gas exchange
- Prevent spread of infection
- Ensure adequate oxygenation

THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT

- Contact and Droplet Isolation
- Position upright for easier breathing
- Monitor pulse oximetry and ABGs
- Supplemental oxygen or ventilatory support
- Assess and monitor respiratory status
- Avoid daycare or school with active infection

MEDICATION THERAPY

- Antipyretics
- Monoclonal Antibodies
- Antivirals
- NOT Antibiotics or Bronchodilators or Corticosteroids