



mResvia (Moderna)

What is mResvia? Who should get it?

mResvia (abbreviation: mRNA-1345) is a vaccine given to prevent [severe RSV disease](#). CDC recommends RSV vaccines for:

- Previously unvaccinated people 75 years of age and over
- Previously unvaccinated people 50–74 years of age who are [at increased risk](#) of severe RSV disease

mResvia should not be given to:

- Pregnant women
- Infants or children

When is mResvia given?

- As a single, one-time 0.5 mL dose—patients should not get a dose every year, like for flu vaccine.
- At any time, but the best time is late summer or early fall, before RSV season begins where the patient lives. In most U.S. regions, that season is generally August–October.

mResvia can be given during the same visit as other vaccines or on its own.

What are [contraindications and precautions to mResvia](#)? What should I screen for before I give it?

Use a comprehensive screening tool to make sure your patient doesn't have a history of a [severe allergic reaction](#) such as anaphylaxis to any component of mResvia. Refer to the [mResvia Package Insert](#) for a list of vaccine components.

How is mResvia stored and supplied?

The manufacturer supplies mResvia as a manufacturer-filled syringe.

- The syringe contains a sterile, frozen liquid that must be thawed before you give the vaccine.
- Syringes are supplied in blister packs, either individually or as a pack of 2, or in cartons of 10.
- Store syringes frozen and protected from light between -40°C to -15°C (-40°F to 5°F).

How should I prepare mResvia?



Thaw one syringe in a single blister pack or a carton of 2 syringes in a blister pack either:

- In the refrigerator between 2°C to 8°C (36°F to 46°F) for 100 minutes.
 - » Before you give the vaccine, let the syringe stand at room temperature for between 10 and 20 minutes.
- At room temperature between 15°C to 25°C (59°F to 77°F) for 40 minutes.
 - » If you thawed the vaccine at room temperature, you can give it right away.

Thaw a carton of 10 syringes in blister packs either:

- In the refrigerator between 2°C to 8°C (36°F to 46°F) for 160 minutes.
 - » Before you give the vaccine, let the syringe stand at room temperature for between 10 and 20 minutes.
- At room temperature between 15°C to 25°C (59°F to 77°F) for 80 minutes.
 - » If you thawed the vaccine at room temperature, you can give it right away.

After you thaw a syringe:

- Store it **at room temperature** at 8°C to 25°C (46°F to 77°F) for no more than 24 hours after you take it out of the refrigerator.
 - » Do not put a syringe that has come to room temperature back into the refrigerator or freezer for storage.
 - » Once it has come to room temperature, use it within 24 hours or **discard it appropriately**.
- If necessary, a manufacturer-filled syringe that has thawed in the refrigerator but has not been removed yet can be stored in the refrigerator (between 2°C to 8°C [36°F to 46°F]) for up to 90 days.
 - » If you don't use it within this time, **discard it appropriately**.
- After it's thawed, the vaccine is white to off-white. It may have small white or translucent particles floating in it.
- If it is discolored or has anything else floating in it, **discard it appropriately**.
- Don't shake the syringe.
- Don't put a syringe back into the refrigerator after it's been standing at room temperature.
- Don't refreeze the syringe after you've thawed it.

How should I give mResvia?



Scan the QR code for for CDC clinical vaccine administration resources.

Give it by intramuscular injection (IM) in the deltoid muscle of the patient's upper arm.¹

- If you're giving the patient other vaccines at the same visit, give them at a different spot on their body—another limb, or at least 1 inch from where you gave mResvia.

What else should I remember when I give mResvia?

- The most commonly reported adverse reactions to mResvia have been soreness and redness at the injection site, fatigue, headache, and muscle and joint pain.
- To receive an RSV vaccine, [eligible patients can self-report factors that put them at increased risk of severe RSV disease](#). They do not need to provide medical documentation of a risk factor.
- People who are immune compromised or are receiving drugs or treatments that suppress their immune system could have less of a response to vaccination.
- Give the patient the [RSV Vaccine Information Statement](#) before administering the vaccine.

¹You can also use the vastus lateralis muscle in the anterolateral thigh.