What is Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)?

RSV is a very contagious RNA virus that is usually mild but can also lung inflammation.



RSV is also called croup or bronciolitis in children.



The most high risk people for severe infection are:

- infants
- the elderly
- people with chronic heart and lung disease
- people with weakened immune systems



Symptoms of RSV can last 2 weeks and include: increased mucous • cough runny nose congestion sinus and ear involvement





RSV infections were low in 2019 with the increase in COVID-19 infections.

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There is now an increased incidence in adult RSV infections which began climbing in the summer of 2022.



RSV is spread by droplets from coughing and sneezing and people are usually contagious for 3-8 days.

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The FLCCC has treatment protocols for both prevention and treatment of RSV.



Sector Sector

Always check with a healthcare provider before starting a new treatment.

Things you can do at home:

- povidone iodine nasal spray
- mouthwash
- elderberry supplements or syrup
- vitamin C
- zinc
- NAC supplements

I A

Treatments that are kid friendly:

- echinacea supplements
- elderberry supplements
- garlic
- oregano oil
- vitamin A
- vitamin D
- zinc supplements





Get out in the sunlight and fresh air for 30 min/day or in regions with less sunlight you can use photobiomodulation with light therapy for 30 min/day.



Medicines available from your healthcare provider or through a telemedicine provider if your symptoms progress: • Nitazoxanide • Ivermectin



Have your vitamin D levels checked prior to becoming ill and supplement with vitamin D3/K2 if needed.



Take control of your health.

For more information: FLCCC.NET/PROTOCOLS