**Original citation:**

**Permanent WRAP URL:**
http://wrap.warwick.ac.uk/90854

**Copyright and reuse:**
The Warwick Research Archive Portal (WRAP) makes this work of researchers of the University of Warwick available open access under the following conditions.

This article is made available under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license (CC BY 4.0) and may be reused according to the conditions of the license. For more details see: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

**A note on versions:**
The version presented in WRAP is the published version, or, version of record, and may be cited as it appears here.

For more information, please contact the WRAP Team at: wrap@warwick.ac.uk
Global, regional, and national disease burden estimates of acute lower respiratory infections due to respiratory syncytial virus in young children in 2015: a systematic review and modelling study


Summary

Background We have previously estimated that respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) was associated with 22% of all episodes of (severe) acute lower respiratory infection (ALRI) resulting in 55 000 to 199 000 deaths in children younger than 5 years in 2005. In the past 5 years, major research activity on RSV has yielded substantial new data from developing countries. With a considerably expanded dataset from a large international collaboration, we aimed to estimate the global incidence, hospital admission rate, and mortality from RSV-ALRI episodes in young children in 2015.

Methods We estimated the incidence and hospital admission rate of RSV-associated ALRI (RSV-ALRI) in children younger than 5 years stratified by age and World Bank income regions from a systematic review of studies published between Jan 1, 1995, and Dec 31, 2016, and unpublished data from 76 high quality population-based studies. We estimated the RSV-ALRI incidence for 132 developing countries using a risk factor-based model and 2015 population estimates. We estimated the in-hospital RSV-ALRI mortality by combining in-hospital case fatality ratios with hospital admission estimates from hospital-based (published and unpublished) studies. We also estimated overall RSV-ALRI mortality by identifying studies reporting monthly data for ALRI mortality in the community and RSV activity.

Findings We estimated that globally in 2015, 33·1 million (uncertainty range [UR] 21·6–50·3) episodes of RSV-ALRI, resulted in about 3·2 million (UR 2·7–3·8) hospital admissions, and 59 600 (48 000–74 500) in-hospital deaths in children younger than 5 years. In children younger than 6 months, 1·4 million (UR 1·2–1·7) hospital admissions, and 27 300 (UR 20 700–36 200) in-hospital deaths were due to RSV-ALRI. We also estimated that the overall RSV-ALRI mortality could be as high as 118 200 (UR 94 600–149 400). Incidence and mortality varied substantially from year to year in any given population.

Interpretation Globally, RSV is a common cause of childhood ALRI and a major cause of hospital admissions in young children, resulting in a substantial burden on health-care services. About 45% of hospital admissions and in-hospital deaths due to RSV-ALRI occur in children younger than 6 months. An effective maternal RSV vaccine or monoclonal antibody could have a substantial effect on disease burden in this age group.

Funding The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

Copyright © The Author(s). Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an Open Access article under the CC BY 4.0 license.
Pathogens Research Unit, School of Pathology, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa (Prof S A Madhi PhD, V L Baillie PhD, M Groome PhD, D P Moore FCPaed), Department of Science and Technology/National Research Foundation: Vaccine Preventable Diseases, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa (S A Madhi, M Groome, D P Moore); Agence de Medicine Preventive, Paris, France (B D Geiser MD, J C Morris PhD); Fundacion INFANT, Buenos Aires, Argentina (Prof P P Polack MD, R Lister MD); Centro de Investigación en Salud de Maniça (CISM), Maputo, Mozambique (S Acacio MD, Prof J Bassat MD); Epidemiology Department, Ministry of Health, Chile (C Aguayo MD, V Sotomayor MPH); Ministry of Health, Togo (I Alarcon MD); Department of Pediatrics and Child Health, Aga Khan University, Pakistan (A Ali MD); Medical Research Council Unit The Gambia, Banse, The Gambia (Prof F P Polack MD, Prof S Awasthi MD, Prof J A G Scott FRCP); International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (E Azziz-Baumgartner MD, W A Brooks MD, D Goswami MBBS, N Homaira PhD, M Rahman PhD); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA, USA (E Azziz-Baumgartner MD, D R Folk MD); Global Disease Detection Center, Thailand Ministry of Public Health—US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Collaboration, Nonthaburi, Thailand (H C Baggett MD, P Sawatwong MSc, S Thamthitiwatt MD); Division of Global Health Protection, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA, USA

Introduction

Globally, acute lower respiratory infection (ALRI) remains one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in children younger than 5 years.1,2 Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) is the most common viral pathogen identified in children with ALRI. We have previously estimated (from few data) that in 2005, about 33·8 million new episodes of RSV-ALRI occurred worldwide in young children, 10% severe enough to necessitate hospital admission.3 We also estimated that 55’000 to 199’000 child deaths could be attributed to RSV. Since then, however, new RSV studies were initiated, collecting new data. Progress in RSV vaccines and therapeutics4 led WHO’s Product Development for Vaccine Advisory Committee (PDVAC) to highlight RSV as “the most likely big new vaccine area with a vaccine likely to be available in the next 5 to 10 years”.5 Therefore, updated RSV disease burden estimates incorporating latest data are of great relevance for vaccine policy formulation and to prioritise research funding. We have now reported RSV-associated disease burden by severity and World Bank income region for narrow non-overlapping age bands particularly in the first year of life. We developed a risk-factor based model to provide the first estimates of RSV-ALRI burden in young children at national level. We estimated that RSV is associated with about 28% of all ALRI episodes and 13–22% of all ALRI mortality in young children. Using historical RSV case fatality data, we show that, in general, there has been a decreasing trend for RSV associated case fatality ratio across all age groups and income regions.

Implications of all the available evidence

There has been substantial reduction in child pneumonia morbidity and mortality in the past 15 years. With the introduction and scale-up of vaccines against leading bacterial pneumonia (Pneumococcus and Haemophilus influenzae type b), the proportional contribution of viral pathogens like RSV is likely to increase. In the past 5 years, there has been an unprecedented activity in RSV vaccine development. There are more than 60 candidate RSV vaccines in clinical development targeting pregnant women, neonates, and young children. WHO’s Strategic Advisory Group of Experts on Immunization have identified absence of age-stratified disease burden estimates, data for RSV mortality in community, and burden data from Africa and South Asia as the key gaps in informing an evidence-based recommendation for the introduction of an RSV vaccine. Our findings should address some of these gaps and assist WHO, donor agencies, regulatory agencies, and policy makers to facilitate the introduction of a novel RSV vaccine in low-income and middle-income countries without delay.

Methods

Systematic review

We did a systematic literature review (appendix pp 3–6), hand searching of online journals, and scanning reference lists of identified citations to update our previous review.1 The search included MEDLINE (Ovid), Embase, CINAHL, Global Health (1973 onwards), Global Health Library, Web of Science, IndMed, and grey literature (OpenGrey) databases and studies published between June 1, 2009, and Dec 31, 2016. Three authors (TS, EB, and SC) searched the literature (with no language or publication restrictions, and including three Chinese language databases [CNKI, Wanfang and ChongqingVIP for period 1/1/95-31/12/2016 (TS)]) and extracted data independently (disagreements arbitrated and abstractions validated by HN).

We included studies reporting community incidence, hospital admissions, and in-hospital case fatality ratios (CFRs) for RSV confirmed ALRI in 0–4-year-old children. Studies with data for 12 or more consecutive months (except for mortality-related data), and those reporting RSV-ALRI incidence or mortality for the first year of life were reviewed. We excluded studies where RSV was not a primary outcome, and the case definition was not clear or inconsistently applied, RSV diagnosis was based on serology alone, or with less than 50 ALRI cases admitted to hospital.
RSV GEN formulated common case definitions and agreed on common approaches to data analysis (including re-analysis of already published data) and invited other investigators with relevant data to join RSV GEN. This resulted in analysis of substantial unpublished data to supplement published data (appendix pp 9–12). This study complies with the Guidelines for Accurate and Transparent Health Estimates Reporting (GATHER) recommendations (appendix p 95).1

Definitions
As previously,2 we adapted WHO Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) pneumonia case definitions to include RSV laboratory confirmation; and elected to replace “clinical pneumonia” and “severe pneumonia” with the terms “ALRI” and “severe ALRI” (appendix pp 2, 85). We recognised that WHO IMCI case definitions were developed for use by first level health workers, and for most hospital-based studies the decision for admission to hospital is based on physician’s overall impression (and not IMCI signs alone). Therefore, we developed separate case definitions for hospital-based studies—admission to hospital for RSV-associated (severe or very severe) ALRI (appendix pp 2, 85). We expanded our definition for influenza seasonality to include RSV.3 Any month in which the virus was detected in more than 5% (at least 4) specimens was considered to be within RSV or influenza season. Industrialised and developing country designations followed UNICEF categories.4 We designated countries as high, upper-middle, lower-middle, and low-income based on the World Bank’s classification. The child population estimates for 2015 are from UNPD World Population Prospects: 2015 revision.

Statistical analysis
For studies not reporting 0–59 month incidence rates, we imputed any missing age group data using median incidence rate ratios (appendix p 7).3,4,5 We did a sensitivity analysis using un-imputed data and noted final estimates did not differ substantially. When the study was longer than 12 months, but not in multiples of 1 year, we calculated annualised incidence by adjusting for population at risk. If clinical specimens were systematically collected in a proportion of eligible cases and data for all eligible cases were available, we scaled results for proportion sampled. Figure 1 summarises and gives the rationale for our approach.

We did a data meta-analysis (by region and narrow age bands, where possible) for RSV and severe RSV-ALRI incidence, hospital admission rate for RSV-ALRI (studies with well-defined catchment population), proportion of hospital admissions for ALRI that were RSV positive (RSV+ve) and in-hospital RSV-ALRI CFR, and report pooled estimates (with 95% CI).6 Because in-study and between study data heterogeneity was anticipated, we used random effects models.6,7 Incidence and hospital admission rate meta-estimates for RSV-ALRI and severe RSV-ALRI were applied to 0–5 year regional populations estimates to yield new episodes of RSV-ALRI and severe RSV-ALRI in 2015.

We validated hospital admissions for RSV-ALRI estimates with independent data by abstracting the proportion of ALRI hospital admissions that were RSV+ve. We then computed (WHO) regional proportion meta-estimates and applied these to regional estimates of hospital admissions for ALRI updated for 2015.8,9

We estimated RSV-ALRI episodes in young children in 132 developing countries using a risk-factor based model similar to that described previously.1 We calculated country level RSV-ALRI incidence using odds or rate ratios for six RSV risk factors [prematurity (<37 weeks), low birthweight (<2500 g), siblings, maternal smoking, HIV and crowding] from meta-analysis of published studies,1 country-level risk factor prevalence (from relevant surveys and UN estimates), and estimates of RSV-ALRI incidence in developing countries. This assumes incidence in children without risk factors (unexposed rate) is similar within a region; that rate ratios can be multiplied when two or more are present; and that risk factors were independently distributed within countries (appendix pp 56–57).

We estimated in-hospital RSV-ALRI deaths by applying regional RSV-associated incidence using odds or rate ratios for six RSV risk factors (appendix p 95).6 We estimated in-hospital death uncertainty ranges (UR) using Monte Carlo Simulation (calculating estimates from 10000 samples from log-normal distributions with 2.5th and 97.5th centiles defining the UR). We previously reported that about 80% of (all-cause) ALRI deaths in children occur outside hospital.10 Therefore, to estimate overall RSV-associated deaths, we used the excess mortality model (as reported previously).3,8 We identified sites with monthly death records (causes of death based on verbal autopsy, mortality surveys, and medical certification of deaths) with at least 100 ALRI community deaths over 3 consecutive years. We calculated the average number of ALRI deaths per month during the RSV season and the total number of deaths (TOTAL) during the year. We assumed that all excess ALRI mortality during RSV season was caused by RSV and that there is no RSV mortality outside RSV season. We defined the RSV season duration in months for every study year (MonRSV). The proportion of yearly deaths due to RSV was then estimated as:

\[
\text{RSV} = \frac{\text{RSV Deaths}}{\text{TOTAL Deaths}}
\]

Because there is often some overlap in RSV and influenza seasonality, we calculated the area under the curve during RSV season and proportionately attributed excess ALRI mortality during RSV season to the two pathogens. Using published national estimates of (H C Baggett MD) Ministry of Health, Nicaragua (A Malama MD) Hospital Materno Infantil Jose Domingo de Obaldia, Ciudad De David, Chiriqui, Panama (A Barehona MD) Center for International Health, University of Bergen, Norway (S Barnett PhD) Prof F A Strand PhD); Department of Child Health, Tribhuvan University Institute of Medicine, Nepal (S Barrant); iGlobal, Barcelona Ctr Int Health Res (CRESIB), Hospital Clinic - Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Q Bassat); J round MD, C. Moraleda MD); ICREA, Pg Lluis Companys 23, 08010 Barcelona, Spain (Q Bassat); Hospital General Pediatr. Virgen de Ávila, Instituto de Salud Pública y Bienestar Social, San Lorenzo, Paraguay (W Basualdo MD); Kenya Medical Research Institute, Centre for Global Health Research, Kinuuru, Kenya (G Bonggo MPH); Wilhelmina Children’s Hospital, University Medical Center Utrecht, The Netherlands (Prof L Bont MD); N Schetsela MD); Emory Global Health Institute, Emory University, AT, USA (Prof R F Breiman MD); All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, India (Prof S Broor MD, Prof A Krishnan MD); Department of Public Health and Policy, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, UK (Prof N Bruco MD, M Dheran PhD); Arctic Investigations Program, National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases (NCEZID), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Anchorage, AK, USA (D Bruen MS, R Singleton MD); Institute Pasteur Cambodia (P Buchy PhD, S Geyet PhD); GSK Vaccines Singapore (P Buchy); Department of Pediatric Infectious Diseases, Children’s Hospital Colorado, Aurora, CO, USA (P Carosone-Link MS); National Institute of Virology, Pune, India (M Chandra MD); University Teaching Hospital, Lusaka, Zambia (J chipsa PhD); Rodolfo Merieux Laboratory, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Health Sciences, Phnom Penh, Cambodia (M Chou PhD); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Central

www.thelancet.com Published online July 6, 2017 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(17)30938-8 3
Regional and global estimates of RSV (severe) ALRI episodes

Systematic review for community-based longitudinal studies with active case ascertainment reporting RSV (severe) ALRI incidence

Imputation of missing data

Meta-estimates of RSV (severe) ALRI incidence by region

Country-specific estimates of RSV-ALRI incidence

Number of global episodes of RSV (severe) ALRI in 2015 by region

Country specific estimates of RSV-ALRI episodes in 2015

Regional estimates of all-cause ALRI admissions to hospital in 2015

Population data (2015)

National estimates of RSV-ALRI episodes for 132 developing countries

Identify risk factors for RSV ALRI and risk ratios from published systematic review

National prevalence rate of RSV ALRI risk factors from DHS and other large-scale nationally representative surveys

Imputation of missing data

Meta-estimates of RSV (severe) ALRI incidence by region

Country-specific estimates of RSV-ALRI incidence

Number of global episodes of RSV (severe) ALRI in 2015 by region

Country specific estimates of RSV-ALRI episodes in 2015

Regional estimates of all-cause ALRI admissions to hospital in 2015

Population data (2015)

Regional and global estimates of RSV-ALRI admissions to hospital

Systematic review for hospital-based studies with passive case ascertainment reporting admission to hospital for RSV-ALRI

Studies reporting proportion of admissions to hospital for ALRI for cases who are positive for RSV

Imputation of missing data

Regional meta-estimates of proportion of ALRI admissions to hospital for RSV

Regional meta-estimates of admissions to hospital due to RSV-ALRI by region

Number of episodes of admissions to hospital due to RSV-ALRI in 2015 by region

Number of episodes of admissions to hospital due to RSV-ALRI in 2015 by region

Regional and global estimates of RSV-ALRI deaths

Systematic review for hospital-based studies reporting RSV-ALRI in-hospital case fatality ratios (hCFR)

Studies reporting admissions to hospital for RSV-ALRI

Meta-estimates of hCFR for RSV-ALRI by region

Imputation of missing data

Regional meta-estimates of proportion of ALRI admissions to hospital for RSV

Regional meta-estimates of admissions to hospital due to RSV-ALRI by region

Number of episodes of admissions to hospital due to RSV-ALRI in 2015 by region

Number of episodes of admissions to hospital due to RSV-ALRI in 2015 by region

Regional and global estimates of RSV-ALRI deaths

Identify sites with VA confirmed ALRI mortality data in community and RSV activity for 3 consecutive years

Apply regional hCFR meta-estimates to regional admissions to hospital for RSV-ALRI episodes

Calculate inflation factor comparing selected national RSV-ALRI deaths in community to those in-hospital; and compute mean inflation factor

Apply mean inflation factor to in-hospital RSV-ALRI mortality in developing countries

Number of global deaths due to RSV-ALRI by region

Number of global overall RSV-ALRI deaths

Figure 1: Approaches for estimation of global RSV associated morbidity and mortality in children aged 0–4 years

In this study, we report four different sets of estimates—number of episodes of (severe) RSV-ALRI at global and national levels, global RSV-ALRI hospital admissions, and global estimates of RSV-ALRI deaths in hospital and overall (in community). This figure summarises our approach for each of these categories and also shows how they relate to (and feed into each other). Global estimates of hospital admissions for RSV-ALRI have been estimated using two independent approaches and datasets (after ensuring all included studies satisfy the common case definition that hospital admission was based on a physician diagnosis of ALRI). Similarly, the in-hospital deaths due to RSV-ALRI are based on studies reporting in-hospital CFR for RSV and RSV-ALRI hospital admissions (again ensuring that all included studies satisfy the common case definition). RSV—respiratory syncytial virus. ALRI—acute lower respiratory infection. hCFR—in-hospital case fatality ratio. VA—verbal autopsy.

DHS—demographic and health survey. *For details description of imputation see appendix p 7. †For detailed description of risk-factor based model see appendix pp 54–57.

0–4 year ALRI mortality,* we estimated RSV attributable ALRI mortality if community based case ascertainment was used. We then calculated the ratio between RSV-ALRI community and in-hospital deaths for each country to yield an “inflation factor”. Because the three inflation factors in these diverse developing country settings were similar, we assumed that these sites, and their inflation factors, are broadly representative of developing countries. We thus applied the mean inflation factor (for developing countries) to the estimated RSV-ALRI inhospital deaths (in developing countries) to estimate the overall RSV-ALRI mortality for this region, and then

American Region, Guatemala City, Guatemala (W Clara MSc); Centre for Respiratory Diseases and Meningitis, National Institute for Communicable Diseases of the National Health Laboratory Service,
calculated the “adjusted overall RSV mortality estimate” after accounting for overlap with influenza activity. We report all global and regional morbidity and mortality estimates to the nearest thousands of cases and hundreds of deaths. Country-specific results are reported without rounding.

Data were analysed with Stata version 11.2 and R version 3.0.2.

Results

We identified 326 articles (329 studies) with data for community incidence, hospital admissions, in-hospital CFR, and proportion of hospital admissions for ALRI that are RSV+ve cases (figure 2). 250 were published (83 in Chinese) and 76 were unpublished (figure 3; appendix pp 9-12, 86). 41 studies were in rural, 250 in urban, and 38 in mixed populations. 30 (54%) of 56 developing country studies were either cohort or demographic surveillance site studies; and 26 (46%) were hospital studies with well-defined catchment populations. Only 40 studies (12 published and 28 unpublished) reported disease incidence or hospital admission rate by age group for the full age range; we imputed data in 51 studies (supplementary material pp 6-10). 63 studies (21%) reported the incidence or hospital admission rate or in-hospital CFR by narrow age bands for the first year of life. Only 37 studies (one published and 36 unpublished) reported data for neonates and only 19 studies by RSV sub-type.

Community-based studies with active case ascertainment reported RSV-ALRI incidence (14 studies), severe RSV-ALRI (eight studies) and very severe RSV-ALRI (four studies) in low-income and middle-income countries (LMICs; appendix pp 13-16); and an additional two studies reported RSV-ALRI (eight studies) and very severe RSV-ALRI (four studies) in high-income countries. All but three studies reported peak RSV-ALRI incidence in children younger than 6 months (table 1; appendix pp 13-14).

We estimated that 30·0 million (95% CI 19·1–47·0) RSV-ALRI episodes occurred in 0–4-year-old children in LMIC in 2015, about a third in the first year of life. An estimated 2·8 million (95% CI 1·3–6·1) RSV-ALRI episodes occurred in high-income countries. Therefore, globally, we estimate 33·1 million (UR 21·6–50·3) RSV-ALRI episodes in young children in 2015; about 45% of these in children aged younger than 6 months (appendix pp 9-12).

Hospital admission rates were also high in the neonatal period—15·9 (95% CI 8·8–28·9) hospital admissions per 1000 neonates per year (appendix p 42). About 20% of community cases in young children had lower chest wall indrawing (severe RSV-ALRI); a third observed in infants (table 1, appendix p 43). We also estimated the incidence and number of RSV-ALRI episodes in young children in 132 LMICs in 2015. Despite a wide range of incidence rates from 65·6 (UR 40·3–105·1) per 1000 children per year in Senegal to 31·0 (18·7–50·8) in China, there was only a limited variation in point estimates with very wide uncertainty ranges for most countries (appendix p 87). Five countries (with about 43% of global under-5 children)—India, China, Nigeria, Pakistan, and Indonesia—contributed about half the global RSV-ALRI burden (appendix pp 58–61).

76 hospital-based studies (five in indigenous populations) with passive case ascertainment reported hospital admission rates for RSV-ALRI for young children (appendix pp 17–22). Across all regions, hospital admission rates were highest in infants younger than 6 months. Hospital admission rates were also high in the neonatal period—15·9 (95% CI 8·8–28·9) hospital admissions per 1000 neonates per year (appendix p 45). There were relatively few studies reporting hospital admissions for RSV-ALRI in low-income countries and their hospital admission (across all age groups) were much lower than the highest rates (in upper-middle-income countries). We estimated 3·2 million (UR 2·7–3·8) hospital admissions for RSV-ALRI occurred globally in young children in 2015; about 45% of these in children aged younger than 6 months (table 1).
Of the 218 hospital-based studies (without clear population denominator) that reported proportion of RSV+ve cases among all hospital admissions for ALRI, only 104 studies reported 0–59 month data (appendix pp 23–32). Using this independent dataset we estimated that about 2·9 million (95% CI 2·6–3·3) hospital admissions for RSV-ALRI occurred in young children in 2015 (appendix pp 46–47). About 85% of all hospital admission cases had chest wall indrawing (data not shown). 28 (61%) of 46 studies recording SpO2 by pulse oximetry used our hypoxaemia case definition and these reported about 20% of all hospital admissions for RSV-ALRI cases aged 0–4 years (all age groups) had hypoxaemia (appendix pp 45, 83–84). This translates to about 1·0 million (UR 0·6–1·6) episodes of hospital admissions for severe RSV-ALRI with hypoxaemia in young children from developing countries, 58% in infants younger than 6 months. We also estimated 0·6 million (UR 0·4–1·1) hospital admissions for very severe RSV-ALRI in young children in developing countries in 2015, 51% in infants younger than 6 months. Because this estimate only includes children admitted to hospital, it is an underestimate due to limited access to care and poor care seeking in LMICs.37

To estimate the overall RSV-ALRI deaths in young children (including those dying outside hospitals), we identified eight LMIC sites that could provide requisite data. However, data from only three sites (multiple villages across rural Bangladesh, urban slums in Buenos Aires, and multiple hamlets in Lombok, Indonesia) met our strict eligibility criteria. Data for both RSV and influenza activity were available from Bangladesh and Buenos Aires. In Bangladesh (after excluding 2010 influenza data which overlapped with second wave of influenza A (H1N1) pdm09 virus pandemic), there was some overlap between RSV and influenza activity during RSV season. We estimated that about 59,600 deaths (UR 48,000–75,500) in children younger than 5 years globally, 46% occurring in infants younger than 6 months. This translates to a substantial in-hospital mortality of about 90% (range 86–93) of excess mortality during RSV season. We estimated that the global RSV-ALRI mortality in young children in developing countries to account for influenza activity during RSV season and estimated that the global RSV-ALRI mortality in young children in developing countries during RSV season was 2·8–9·8
due to limited access to care and poor care seeking in LMICs.37

To estimate the overall RSV-ALRI deaths in young children (including those dying outside hospitals), we identified eight LMIC sites that could provide requisite data. However, data from only three sites (multiple villages across rural Bangladesh, urban slums in Buenos Aires, and multiple hamlets in Lombok, Indonesia) met our strict eligibility criteria. Data for both RSV and influenza activity were available from Bangladesh and Buenos Aires. In Bangladesh (after excluding 2010 influenza data which overlapped with second wave of influenza A (H1N1) pdm09 virus pandemic), there was some overlap between RSV and influenza activity during RSV season. We estimated that about 59,600 deaths (UR 48,000–75,500) in children younger than 5 years globally, 46% occurring in infants younger than 6 months. This translates to a substantial in-hospital mortality of about 90% (range 86–93) of excess mortality during RSV season. We estimated that the global RSV-ALRI mortality in young children in developing countries to account for influenza activity during RSV season and estimated that the global RSV-ALRI mortality in young children in

![Figure 3: Location of studies reporting incidence, hospital admission, and in-hospital case fatality in children with RSV-ALRI.](http://www.thelancet.com)

RSV-ALRI=RSV-associated acute lower respiratory infection.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location of studies reporting incidence, hospital admission, and in-hospital case fatality in children with RSV-ALRI</th>
<th>Published studies</th>
<th>Unpublished data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa region</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region of the Americas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Asia region</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European region</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Mediterranean region</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Pacific region</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data were insufficient to provide global incidence or hospital admissions by RSV subtype. RSV-A was the more common circulating subtype and resulted in more severe disease (with substantially higher hospital admissions and hCFR) across all age groups (appendix p 48). 48 published and 55 unpublished studies reported hCFR data for young children with RSV-ALRI (appendix pp 33–38). We identified 41 studies from developing countries that reported RSV-associated hCFR in children aged 0–5 months, 6–11 months, and 12–59 months (table 2; appendix pp 39–41, 63). Overall, the highest hCFR was observed in neonates [5.3% (95% CI 2.8–9.8)] and in children from low-income countries. This translates to a substantial in-hospital mortality of about 59,600 deaths (UR 48,000–75,500) in children younger than 5 years globally, 46% occurring in infants younger than 6 months. Because this estimate only includes children admitted to hospital, it is an underestimate due to limited access to care and poor care seeking in LMICs.37
## RSV-ALRI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Low income</th>
<th>Lower-middle income</th>
<th>Upper-middle income</th>
<th>High income*</th>
<th>Developing countries</th>
<th>Industrialised countries</th>
<th>Global†</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0–5 months</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Studies</td>
<td>1 (1)</td>
<td>10 (2)</td>
<td>3 (1)</td>
<td>2 (2)</td>
<td>14 (4)</td>
<td>2 (2)</td>
<td>16 (6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Incidence‡ (uncertainty range) | 117·2 (108·4–126·6) | 63·3 (38·5–104) | 168·9 (47·9–596·1) | 66·1 (33·5–130·4) | 82·5 (50·4–135·2) | 6·0 (3·3–10·9) | ...
| Number of episodes (thousands) | 1247 (1553–1347) | 2034 (1238–3344) | 2991 (848–10555) | 517 (262–1020) | 5077 (3999–8318) | 448 (227–884) | 5560 (3570–8765) |
| 6–11 months  |            |                     |                     |              |                     |                          |         |
| Studies      | 0          | 8                   | 2                   | 0            | 10                  | 0                         | 0       |
| Incidence‡ (uncertainty range) |              | 80·7 (48–135·6) | 223 (95–221·1) |              | 98·8 (58·8–166·1) |              |         |
| Number of episodes (thousands) |              | 2595 (1544–4361) | 3948 (243–906) |              | 6082 (3619–10223) |              |         |
| 0–59 months  |            |                     |                     |              |                     |                          |         |
| Studies      | 1          | 10 (6)              | 3 (2)               | 2 (1)        | 14 (8)              | 2 (1)                     | 16 (9) |
| Incidence‡ (uncertainty range) | 94 (89·1–99·1) | 40·8 (25·7–65) | 85·5 (33·8–216·7) | 35·6 (16·6–76·2) | 50·8 (32·4–79·7) | 36·6 (19·0–72·6) | ...
| Number of episodes (thousands) | 9541 (9044–10059) | 12864 (8081–20478) | 14887 (576–37711) | 2841 (1326–6090) | 30516 (19463–47833) | 2482 (1158–5220) | 33009 (21583–50312) |

## RSV-associated severe ALRI**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Low income</th>
<th>Lower-middle income</th>
<th>Upper-middle income</th>
<th>High income*</th>
<th>Developing countries</th>
<th>Industrialised countries</th>
<th>Global†</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0–5 months</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Studies</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7 (2)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 (1)</td>
<td>8 (2)</td>
<td>1 (3)</td>
<td>9 (3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Incidence‡ (uncertainty range) |              | 25·1 (10·7–59·3) | 406·7 (316·4–522·7) | 3·2 (1·8–5·8) | 36·1 (10·1–129·1) | 3·2 (1·8–5·8) | ...
| Number of episodes (thousands) |              | 808 (743–1906) | 701 (5503–9255) | 25 (14–45) | 2222 (622–7945) | 22 (12–39) | 2174 (639–7470) |
| 6–11 months  |            |                     |                     |              |                     |                          |         |
| Studies      | 0          | 6                   | 1                   | 0            | 7                   | 0                         | 0       |
| Incidence‡ (uncertainty range) |              | 19·5 (8·3–45·8) | 82·1 (45·5–148·2) |              | 24·7 (11·5–52·2) |              |         |
| Number of episodes (thousands) |              | 628 (268–1473) | 1454 (805–2652) |              | 1521 (707–3272) |              |         |
| 0–59 months  |            |                     |                     |              |                     |                          |         |
| Studies      | 0          | 7 (4)               | 1 (1)               | 1            | 8 (5)               | 1                         | 9 (5)   |
| Incidence‡ (uncertainty range) |              | 7·5 (3·1–18) | 86·2 (68·4–108·6) | 3·2 (1·7–5·5) | 10·2 (3·5–29·9) | 3·2 (1·7–5·5) | ...
| Number of episodes (thousands) |              | 2357 (980–5655) | 15003 (11909–18902) | 243 (133–439) | 6145 (2103–79433) | 212 (117–383) | 6303 (2317–18196) |

## Hospital admission for RSV-associated ALRI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Low income</th>
<th>Lower-middle income</th>
<th>Upper-middle income</th>
<th>High income*</th>
<th>Developing countries</th>
<th>Industrialised countries</th>
<th>Global†</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0–5 months</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Studies</td>
<td>5 (2)</td>
<td>17 (8)</td>
<td>15 (9)</td>
<td>34 (25)</td>
<td>43 (22)</td>
<td>28 (22)</td>
<td>71 (44)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Hospital admission rate | 7·4 (2·4–22·6) | 22·9 (17·7–29·7) | 23·0 (16·1–32·9) | 26·3 (22·8–30·2) | 20·2 (16·7–24·5) | 27·1 (23·3–31·6) | ...
| Number of episodes (thousands) | 79 (26–240) | 737 (569–955) | 407 (284–582) | 205 (178–237) | 1243 (1025–1508) | 184 (158–214) | 1447 (1204–1744) |
| 6–11 months  |            |                     |                     |              |                     |                          |         |
| Studies      | 4          | 9                   | 5                   | 9            | 20                  | 7                         | 27      |
| Hospital admission rate | 3·4 (0·6–13·5) | 11·3 (6·1–21·0) | 18·5 (9·8–34·7) | 11·3 (6·1–20·9) | 11·0 (7·7–15·7) | 9·8 (4·8–19·6) | ...
| 12–59 months |            |                     |                     |              |                     |                          |         |
| Studies      | 3          | 9                   | 7                   | 7            | 21                  | 5                         | 26      |
| Hospital admission rate | 0·4 (0·1–3·7) | 1·8 (1·2–2·8) | 2·2 (1·3–3·9) | 1·4 (0·9–2·0) | 1·5 (1·0–2·1) | 1·6 (1·0–2·5) | ...

(Table 1 continues on next page)
**Table 1:** Estimates of the incidence, hospital admission rate, and number of episodes of RSV-ALRI in children younger than 5 years in 2015; by World Bank income regions and development status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Low income</th>
<th>Lower-middle income</th>
<th>Upper-middle income</th>
<th>High income*</th>
<th>Developing countries</th>
<th>Industrialised countries</th>
<th>Global†</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of episodes (thousands)</td>
<td>30 (7-122)</td>
<td>451 (288-702)</td>
<td>305 (173-538)</td>
<td>87 (60-128)</td>
<td>693 (482-1003)</td>
<td>90 (59-140)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-59 months</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of episodes (thousands)†</td>
<td>168 (73-410)</td>
<td>1575 (1252-1998)</td>
<td>1065 (787-1450)</td>
<td>383 (222-467)</td>
<td>2629 (2238-3102)</td>
<td>344 (285-427)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSV-associated hospital admission ALRI with hypoxaemia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-5 months</td>
<td>Studies</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hospital admission rate</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of episodes (thousands)</td>
<td>65 (32-134)</td>
<td>227 (88-581)</td>
<td>210 (75-589)</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-11 months</td>
<td>Studies</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hospital admission rate</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of episodes (thousands)</td>
<td>23 (6-93)</td>
<td>186 (98-355)</td>
<td>81 (23-285)</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-59 months</td>
<td>Studies</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hospital admission rate</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of episodes (thousands)</td>
<td>11 (5-27)</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-5 months</td>
<td>Number of episodes (thousands)†</td>
<td>105 (59-196)</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>383 (187-810)</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Studies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RSV=respiratory syncytial virus. ALRI=acute lower respiratory infection. Incidence and hospital admission rate are presented as per 1000 children per year. Incidence, hospital admission rate, and number of episodes are presented with 95% CI. *Excludes studies in aboriginal populations in high-income countries. †Although the overall number of cases was obtained by summing the age and region-specific numbers for each of the 10,000 samples in the Monte Carlo simulation, the point estimates and uncertainty interval limits for the overall cases are not equal to the sum of the age and region-specific results. This reflects the fact that the overall estimates are determined by the full uncertainty distributions for each age and region-specific estimates, and not simply the point estimates. ‡Data in parentheses indicate number of samples in the Monte Carlo simulation, the point estimates and uncertainty interval limits for the overall cases are not equal to the sum of the age and region-specific results. This reflects the fact that the overall estimates are determined by the full uncertainty distributions for each age and region-specific estimates, and not simply the point estimates. Data in parentheses indicate number of studies with imputed data. Incidence estimates (in any age group) are per 1000 children (in that age group) per year. **This is a subset of RSV-ALRI (see appendix p 85).

**Discussion**

Our revised RSV burden estimates are based on 329 studies (291 of which were not included in our 2005 estimates). We estimate that globally in 2015 there were about 33.1 million (UR 21.6-59.3) RSV-ALRI episodes resulting in about 3.2 (UR 2.7-3.8) million hospital admissions, and 59.600 (48.000-74.500) in-hospital deaths in (670.5 million) children younger than 5 years. A plausibility check using an independent approach with non-overlapping data from 218 different studies was in good agreement and supports the validity of the hospital admission estimates. The proportion of eligible cases that were tested for RSV varied substantially (appendix pp 49-53). Because the most common reasons for not collecting specimens for testing were death, discharge, absence of parental consent or the child being too ill, studies might have underestimated in-hospital mortality estimates. Consistent with this, hCFR among those not tested was substantially higher than those tested for RSV (appendix pp 67-69). We did several sensitivity analyses considering various scenarios (if RSV positivity in the untested were the same as that in those tested; and if none or all of the deaths in untested cases are RSV positive), suggesting that the overall in-hospital RSV-ALRI mortality estimates could increase by 7-40% (appendix pp 70-79). If the in-hospital mortality estimates are based on a subset of 22 studies that reported RSV data by narrower age bands (including the neonatal period), then the in-hospital mortality estimates would increase by 36% (appendix p 80). Our in-hospital RSV-ALRI mortality estimates is based on the maximum number of eligible datapoints. Consistent with this, our hCFR estimates...
for RSV-ALRI are substantially lower than those estimated for all-cause hospital admissions for ALRI as would be expected since the hCFR for RSV-associated ALRI is much lower than that for bacterial ALRI. However, the above sensitivity analyses suggest that the RSV-ALRI in-hospital mortality estimates might represent an underestimate of the true value.

We estimate that in the first 6 months of life where there were 1–4 million (UR 1·2–1·7) RSV-ALRI hospital admissions, and 27 300 (20 700–36 200) in-hospital deaths, a substantial number of these being in the neonatal period when RSV often presents as apnoea or sepsis. Thus, an effective RSV vaccine for maternal immunisation (with a candidate in phase 3) or extended half-life monoclonal antibody (candidate to begin phase 3) could have a substantial impact in this age group. For example, if a future successful maternal immunisation or newborn antibody immunisation strategy could confer 80% protection to infants up to 6 months of age, then this would have the potential to directly prevent up to 1·1 million hospital admissions and 22 000 in-hospital deaths globally due to RSV if these immunisations could be achieved with near complete coverage. WHO and key donor agencies have successfully maternal immunisation or newborn antibody immunisation strategy could confer 80% protection to infants up to 6 months of age, then this would have the potential to directly prevent up to 1·1 million hospital admissions and 22 000 in-hospital deaths globally due to RSV if these immunisations could be achieved with near complete coverage. WHO and key donor agencies have

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Studies</th>
<th>Low income</th>
<th>Lower-middle income</th>
<th>Upper-middle income</th>
<th>High income</th>
<th>Developing countries</th>
<th>Industrialised countries</th>
<th>Global†‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0–5 months</td>
<td>hCFR (%)</td>
<td>Number of deaths§</td>
<td>hCFR (%)</td>
<td>Number of deaths§</td>
<td>hCFR (%)</td>
<td>Number of deaths§</td>
<td>hCFR (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7 (0.4–6.8)</td>
<td>1200 (200–7900)</td>
<td>2.7 (0.2–3.6)</td>
<td>7200 (4200–12 300)</td>
<td>2.2 (1.8–2.7)</td>
<td>27 100 (20 700–35 500)</td>
<td>2.0 (0.0–0.1)</td>
<td>27 300 (20 700–36 200)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1 (0.0–0.1)</td>
<td>300 (200–12 300)</td>
<td>0.2 (0.0–2.8)</td>
<td>400 (1–128 200)</td>
<td>0.6 (0.0–0.1)</td>
<td>&lt;50 (0–2000)</td>
<td>&lt;50 (0–2000)</td>
<td>&lt;50 (0–2000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–11 months</td>
<td>2.9 (3.0–28.7)</td>
<td>10 300 (4800–21 600)</td>
<td>2.8 (1.8–4.4)</td>
<td>8000 (2800–22 100)</td>
<td>0.9 (0.2–4.0)</td>
<td>900 (200–4600)</td>
<td>6500 (16 100–25 800)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12–59 months</td>
<td>6.2 (0.7–33.7)</td>
<td>8000 (2800–22 100)</td>
<td>2.7 (1.7–4.3)</td>
<td>1500 (200–11 700)</td>
<td>0.5 (0.0–3.5)</td>
<td>700 (100–5600)</td>
<td>15 300 (9500–25 000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0–59 months</td>
<td>8200 (2200–36 900)</td>
<td>17 900 (10 300–34 500)</td>
<td>43 600 (31 400–60 400)</td>
<td>3300 (700–23 100)</td>
<td>59 600 (47 800–74 300)</td>
<td>200 (100–2200)</td>
<td>59 600 (48 000–74 500)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RSV = respiratory syncytial virus. ALRI = acute lower respiratory infection. hCFR = in-hospital CFR. hCFR and number of deaths are presented with 95% CI. *Global total for a given age band is sum of the deaths in developing and industrialised countries. We have taken this more conservative approach because there are only a small number of studies contributing to deaths by World Bank income region in narrow age bands leading to large uncertainties in some of these estimates. Although the overall number of deaths was obtained by summing the age and region-specific numbers for each of the 10 000 samples in the Monte Carlo simulation, the point estimates and uncertainty interval limits for the overall deaths are not equal to the sum of the age and region-specific results. This reflects the fact that the overall estimates are determined by the full uncertainty distributions for each age and region-specific estimates, and not simply the point estimates. †Data in parentheses are 95% CI. ‡The number of deaths has been rounded to the nearest hundred.

Table 2: CFR meta-estimates and number of in-hospital deaths in children with RSV-ALRI in children younger than 5 years in 2015, by World Bank Income regions

University Graduate School of Medicine, Department of Virology, Miyagi Prefecture, Japan (H Ohashi MD); Emerging Pathogens Laboratory, Fondation Mérieux, Centre International de Recherche en Infectiologie (CIRI), Inserm U1111, CNRS UMR5308, ENS de Lyon, UCBiL, Lyon, France (G Paranhos-Bacallà PhD, V Sanchez Picot DVM); Emory University, Rollins School of Public Health, AT, USA (A Robinson MD); Centre d’Infectiologie Charles Mérieux (CICM), Antananarivo, Madagascar (M Rakoto-Andrianarivo MD); Fogarty International Center Division of International Epidemiology and Population Studies, NIH, Bethesda, MD, USA (Z A Rasmussen MD, L D Thomas MPH); Department of Pediatrics, Charité University Medical Center, Berlin, Germany (Prof B A Rath PhD); Hôpital Femme-Mère-Enfant, Antananarivo, Madagascar (Prof A Robinson MD); United States Naval Medical Research Unit No. 6, Callao, Peru (C Romero MD); Departamento de Biología Molecular y Genética, Instituto de Investigaciones en Ciencias de la Salud, Universidad Nacional de Asunción, Paraguay.
Hypoxaemia is an important indicator of severity and key predictor of ALRI mortality. About 20% of all children admitted to hospital with RSV-ALRI have hypoxaemia. Our estimates of RSV-ALRI hospital admissions suggest that about half of the severe RSV-ALRI episodes are being admitted to hospital globally and a similar proportion of all RSV deaths occur in hospitals (figure 4). The high proportion of children with severe ALRI who are not admitted to hospital probably reflects limited access to hospital care and conditions that restrict the ability of caregivers to seek hospital care for their children (these studies occurred when WHO recommended hospital admission for all ALRI cases with lower chest wall indrawing). In Kilifi, Kenya the incidence of RSV-ALRI hospital admission rates show a decreasing trend for RSV-ALRI across all age groups and regions (appendix p 94).

A notable difference to our previous estimates is the two-fold increase in the number of severe RSV-ALRI episodes. The current estimate is improved because it is based on many more datapoints and only data from community-based studies employing active case ascertainment (unlike previous estimates based partly on passive case ascertainment studies). However, despite this expanded evidence base, there are still wide uncertainty ranges (appendix p 88). The variation in estimates within countries or regions, and between regions is due to study methodological differences, annual variations in RSV activity (6–75% variation in RSV-ALRI hospital admission rates by year across sites) and variation in RSV epidemiology between study populations. The true uncertainty is wider than that expressed in a standard 95% CI. Data were insufficient to provide regional incidence or hospital admissions rate estimates by RSV subtype.

Several factors affect our estimates, including exact case definitions for (severe) ALRI, case ascertainment method, health-care seeking behaviour of the population, proportion of eligible patients tested for RSV (appendix pp 49–53), geographical location of and environmental conditions at study sites, sample sizes of included studies and differences in sensitivity and specificity of RSV diagnostic assays. Although we used non-specific case definitions in our analyses, several studies used a more restrictive case definition (eg, including wheeze, fever, crepitations, chest wall indrawing, or chest x-ray confirmation). RSV-ALRI hospital admission rates show a clear gradient across World Bank income regions with lower access to care (including longer distance to hospital) and poorer care seeking behaviour in low-income countries. We have also been unable to account for wide

---

**Figure 4:** Global burden of RSV-associated severe ALRI including burden on hospital services

RSV=respiratory syncytial virus. ALRI=acute lower respiratory infection.

- **Estimated number of episodes of RSV-severe ALRI in LMIC children in 2015:** 6.0 million (UR 2.1–12.6)
- **47% of cases reach hospital:** 2.8 million (UR 2.1–3.9)
- **53% of cases do not reach hospital:** 3.2 million
- **CFR in hospital admitted cases:** 2.1% (1.9–2.3)
- **51% of deaths were in hospital:** 59,600 (UR 47,800–74,300)
- **49% of deaths occur outside hospital:** 59,600 (UR 46,700–72,900)
- **Estimated (severe) RSV-ALRI deaths in children in developing countries:** 118,000 (UR 94,500–147,200)

---

**Table 1:** Global burden of RSV-associated severe ALRI including burden on hospital services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Estimated cases</th>
<th>CFR in hospital</th>
<th>Deaths in hospital</th>
<th>Deaths outside hospital</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LMICs</td>
<td>33.1 million</td>
<td>2.1% (1.9–2.3)</td>
<td>3.2 million</td>
<td>2.8 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LMICs</td>
<td>3.2 million</td>
<td>2.1% (1.9–2.3)</td>
<td>59,600 (UR 47,800–74,300)</td>
<td>59,600 (UR 46,700–72,900)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LMICs</td>
<td>118,000 (UR 94,500–147,200)</td>
<td>2.1% (1.9–2.3)</td>
<td>3.2 million</td>
<td>2.8 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Figure 2:** Global burden of RSV-associated severe ALRI including burden on hospital services

- **RSV-ALRI hospital admission rates show a decreasing trend for RSV-ALRI across all age groups and regions (appendix p 94).**
- **Several factors affect our estimates, including exact case definitions for (severe) ALRI, case ascertainment method, health-care seeking behaviour of the population, proportion of eligible patients tested for RSV (appendix pp 49–53), geographical location of and environmental conditions at study sites, sample sizes of included studies and differences in sensitivity and specificity of RSV diagnostic assays.** Although we used non-specific case definitions in our analyses, several studies used a more restrictive case definition (eg, including wheeze, fever, crepitations, chest wall indrawing, or chest x-ray confirmation). RSV-ALRI hospital admission rates show a clear gradient across World Bank income regions with lower access to care (including longer distance to hospital) and poorer care seeking behaviour in low-income countries. We have also been unable to account for wide
(intracountry) variations in socioeconomic conditions and associated risk factor prevalence in populations residing in middle-income countries.

RSV PCR-based assays were used in 127 of 329 studies; immunofluorescence assay in 30 studies, direct immunofluorescence antibody test in 74 studies, indirect immunofluorescent antibody test in 18 studies, ELISA in 12 studies, a mixture in 48 studies, and no details were given in 20 studies. Immunofluorescence assays have variable and lower sensitivity (69.4%) compared with PCR. A sensitivity analysis, including only PCR studies, gave similar hospital admission rate in developing countries (4.6 [95% CI 3.6 - 5.7] vs 4.9 [4.1 - 5.8]). We observed a slightly higher incidence rate for community-based studies in developing countries using PCR (59.3 [28.5 - 123.7] vs 50.8 [32.4 - 79.6]). Causal attribution of pathogens in childhood ALRI is complex due to healthy respiratory carriage of potential pathogens and common presence of multiple agents and is best assessed in case-control studies. Our recent meta-analysis suggests that in about 90% of cases RSV in a nasopharyngeal specimen can be causally attributed to ALRI.

Our revised estimates are based on a substantially larger number of data points from low-income and middle-income countries. However, no data are available from several high burden populations (eg, in the WHO Eastern Mediterranean region and parts of sub-Saharan Africa). Additionally, most studies do not report RSV hospital admission and in-hospital mortality data by narrow age strata in the first year of life, which leads to substantial uncertainty and possible under-estimation of RSV burden in very young children. Unlike in our previous estimate, we have now been able to provide a point estimate with uncertainty ranges for overall RSV-ALRI mortality. However, these are based on very little data and cannot at present support regional mortality estimates. National and regional estimates of burden on health-care systems, long-term sequelae and mortality are required to inform policy for introduction of RSV vaccines and also to assess the effect of these vaccines on morbidity and mortality in young children. Therefore, further research investment to identify RSV-ALRI mortality (in community and in hospitals) in low-income and middle-income countries is warranted.

Contributors
HN and HC conceptualised the study. TS led the literature review with contributions from EB and SC. TS and DAM led the data analysis. HN, HC, KLOB, EAFS, SAM, BDG, and FPP led data interpretation. HN wrote the first draft of the report with inputs from DAM and HC. KLOB, EAFS, SAM, BDG, and FPP critically reviewed and revised the initial draft. All other named authors contributed to development of analysis plan, collection and analysis of primary data, data interpretation, and critically reviewed the revised initial report. All other members of the RSV Global Epidemiology Network contributed to data collection, data analysis, and critically reviewed the report. All authors read and approved the final draft of the report.

RSV Global Epidemiology Network
Harish Nair, Harry Campbell, Ting Shi, Evelyn Balsells, Stuart Campbell (University of Edinburgh, Scotland, UK); David A McAllister (University of Glasgow, Scotland, UK); Asad Ali (Aga Khan University, Pakistan); Bradford D Gessner, Berthie-Marie Njanpop-Lobourde, Jennifer C Mossi (Agence de Médecine Préventive, Paris, France); Anand Krishnan, Shohiba Broor (All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, India); Dana Bruden, Rosalyn Singleton (Artic Programs Investigation, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Anchorage, AK, USA); Angela Gentile, Florence Iacun (Austral University and Ricardo Güiterrez Children Hospital, Argentina); Budragchaagiin Dash-yandag (Bayanzurkh District General Hospital, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia); Kunjing Shen (Beijing Pediatric Research Institute, Beijing, China); Donald M Thea (Boston University School of Public Health, Boston, MA, USA); Hongjie Yu, Hui Jiang, Jaandong Zheng, Luzhao Feng (Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Beijing, China); Marietjie Venter (Centre for Viral Zoonoses, Department of Medical Virology, University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa); Kim A Lindblad, Daniel R Feikin, Maurice O Ope, Deron C Burton (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA, USA); Wilfrido Clara (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Central America Region, Guatemala City, Guatemala); Joel M Montgomery (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Nairobi, Kenya); Mala Rakoto-Andrianarivelo (Centre d’Investigation Charles Mériaux (CICIM), Antananarivo, Madagascar); Chafiq Mahraoui (Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Ibn Sinan Babar, Morocco); Mamadou Sylla, Samba O Sow (Centre pour le Développement des Vaccins (CVD-Mali), Bamako, Mali); Muriel Chero (Centre de Santé de Maternité et de Protection Maternelle et Infantile de Sainte-Anne, Dakar, Senegal); Maryam Sylla (CHU Gabriel Toré, Bamako, Mali); Rafael Takara, Thomas Brüese (Columbia University, New York, USA); Robert F Breiman (Emory Global Health Institute, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, USA); Lia N Phillips (Emory University, Rollins School of Public Health, Atlanta, GA, USA); Elizabeth D Thomas, Zeba A Rasmussen ( Fogarty International Center Division of International Epidemiology and Population Studies, NIH, Bethesda, MD, USA); Fernando P Polack, Romina Libster (Fundacion INFANTE, Buenos Aires, Argentina); Gláucia Paranhas-Baccalá, Florence Kannipur-Pradel, Mélina Messaoudi, Valentina Sanchez Picot (GABRIEL network and Emerging Pathogens Laboratory, Fondation Mériaux, Lyon, France); Carla Cecilia de Freitas Lázaro Emeduto, Maria Tereza da Gota Oliveira (Health Secretariat of the City of Belo Horizonte, Belo Horizonte, Brazil); Annick Robinson (Hôpital Femmes-Mères-Enfants, Antananarivo, Madagascar); Cinta Moraleda, Imane Jroundi, Rachid Bennessaoud, Lola Madrid, Miguel Lanasa, Quwque Bassa (ISGlobal, Barcelona Ctr Int Health Res (CRESIB), Hospital Clinic—Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain); Claudia Aguayo, Ivan Rodriguez (Hospital Dr Guillermo Grant Benavente, Concepción, Chile); David Ortiz, Olga López (Hospital Dr Ernesto Torres Galdames, Iquique, Chile); Alfredo Barahona (Hospital Materno Infantil José Domingo de Oñaldía, Chiriquí, Panama); Philippe Buchy, Sophie Goyet, Yvonne Duong (Institut Pasteur Cambodia, Phnom Penh, Cambodia); Koya Ariyoshi, Lay-Mynit Yohida (Institute of Tropical Medicine, Nagasaki University, Nagasaki, Japan); Graciela Riusomando, Emilio E Espinola (Instituto de Investigaciones en Ciencias de la Salud, Universidad Nacional de Asuncion, San Lorenzo, Paraguay); Eduardo Arzúa-Baumgartner, Katharine Stirm-Ramirez, Stephén P Lyby, Md Ziaur Rahman, W Abdillah Brooks, Doli Gowami, Mustafizur Rahman (International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Dhaka, Bangladesh); Katherine L O’Brien, Maria Deloria-Knoll, (PERCH Study Group, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, USA); Siddhivinayak Hirve (KEM Hospital Research Center, Pune, India); Geoffrey Bigogo (Kenya Medical Research Institute, Kisumu, Kenya); D James Nokes, Mwanajuma Ngama, Patrick Munywoki, J Anthony G Scott, Juliet O Awori, Susan Morpheth (Kenya Medical Research Institute-Wellcome Trust Research Programme, Kilifi, Kenya); Nitin Pandey, Shally Awasthi (King George’s Medical University, Lucknow [UP], India); Claudia Turner, Paul Turner, Waurida Wauharaworwit (Mahidol University, Mae Sot, Thailand); Grant MacKenzie, Stephen R C Howie, Bernard E Ebruke, Louis Peter Githua, Martin Antonio, Michel Dione (Medical Research Council Unit The Gambia, Basse, The Gambia); Cristiane Campos Monteiro (Minas Gerais Federal University, Belo Horizonte, Brazil); Wilma Basualdo (Ministerio de Salud, Red Cross War Memorial Children’s Hospital and MRC Unit on Child & Adolescent Health, University of Cape Town, South Africa (Prof H J Zar PhD); and Public Health Foundation of India, New Delhi, (H Nair)

Correspondence to:
Prof Harish Nair, Centre for Global Health Research, Usher Place, Edinburgh EH8 9AG, UK harish.nair@ed.ac.uk

For the UNDP Population Prospects see http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Population/

See Online for appendix

For the Child Health and Mortality Prevention Surveillance see https://champshealth.org/
Declaration of interests

PB reports that he is currently an employee of GSK, Novartis, and personal fees from Sanofi-Pasteur, grants from MedImmune, AbbVie, Janssen, MeMed, and BMGF during the conduct of the study; grants and personal fees from Novavax and WHO during the conduct of the study; and grants and personal fees from Sanofi-Pasteur, grants from WHO, and personal fees from MedImmune outside of the submitted work. All other authors declare no competing interests.

Acknowledgments

This study was funded by The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (OPP1088499: principal investigator: HN). The funder of the study had no role in the study design, data collection, data analysis, data interpretation, or writing of the report. HN and TS had full access to all the data in the study and HN had final responsibility for the decision to submit for publication. TS is supported by a scholarship from China Scholarship Council. DAM is funded via a Wellcome Trust Intermediate Clinical Fellowship (201492/Z/16/Z). HJZ, HC, and LB are members of the Respiratory Syncytial Virus Consortium in Europe (RESCEU). RESCEU has received funding from the Innovative Medicines Initiative 2 Joint Undertaking under grant agreement Nº 116019. This Joint Undertaking receives support from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme and EFPIA. Studies from Klithi, Kenya received Wellcome Trust core funding (OXF-CORR80). DJN and JAGS are supported by personal awards from the Wellcome Trust (102975, 108853). Data from Cape Town, South Africa, are funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (OPP 1017641) and the MRC South Africa. The study from Vietnam by Nagasaki University is supported by the Japan Initiative for Global Research Network on Infectious Diseases (j-GRID) from Ministry of Education, Culture, Sport, Science, & Technology in Japan, and Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development (AMED). The funding agency does not have any role in writing the report. PB is an employee of GSK Vaccines. We acknowledge Leilei Huang and Huayu Zhang for preparing the maps of location of studies.

References