

# SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 50

Senator Hertel offered the following resolution:

1           A resolution to urge the Centers for Disease Control and  
2 Prevention to include new respiratory syncytial virus immunization  
3 technologies (including vaccines and monoclonal antibodies) within  
4 the federal Vaccines for Children Program.

5           Whereas, Respiratory syncytial virus, commonly referred to as  
6 RSV, is a highly transmissible, seasonal virus that may have severe  
7 and unpredictable outcomes for infants, including hospitalization.  
8 RSV is the leading cause of hospitalization among infants in the  
9 United States and is the most common cause of bronchiolitis  
10 (inflammation of the small airways in the lung) and pneumonia  
11 (infection of the lungs) in children younger than one year of age  
12 in the United States. Nearly all children will be infected with RSV  
13 by age two, and most infants requiring hospitalization do not have

1 underlying conditions or risk factors. RSV affects Native American,  
2 Alaskan Native, and low-income communities at higher rates than  
3 other communities; and

4       Whereas, In the United States, RSV infections typically occur  
5 during the late fall, winter, and early spring; therefore, urgent  
6 action is needed. The current RSV season has resulted in  
7 significant morbidity and hospitalizations. In fall 2022,  
8 Michigan's positivity rate for RSV tests surpassed twenty-three  
9 percent at times, which was an increase from the seventeen-point  
10 three percent rate in 2021; and

11       Whereas, Monoclonal antibodies for RSV have shown promise in  
12 providing preventative protections against the disease; and

13       Whereas, The Vaccines for Children Program is a federally  
14 funded program that provides vaccines at no cost to children who  
15 might not otherwise be vaccinated because of inability to pay. The  
16 Vaccines for Children Program coverage is critical to ensure equity  
17 and access for all infants in order to have the greatest impact on  
18 disease prevention; now, therefore, be it

19       Resolved by the Senate, That we urge the Centers for Disease  
20 Control and Prevention to include new respiratory syncytial virus  
21 immunization technologies (including vaccines and monoclonal  
22 antibodies) within the federal Vaccines for Children Program; and  
23 be it further

24       Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the  
25 Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the  
26 Administrator of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services,  
27 and the Secretary of the United States Department of Health and  
28 Human Services.