Respiratory virus infections and cardiovascular disease (CVD)

Burden of disease in EU



1/5

Europeans infected with seasonal influenza each year.¹





160.000

adult hospitalisations due to RSV infection each year.²

COVID-19

1.1 mln



number of deaths in the EU due to COVID-19 as of 2022.³



CVD



60 million people living with CVD.⁴



13 mln

new cases diagnosed each year.⁵



1.8 mlr

deaths per year attributed to CVD.⁶

Respiratory virus infections can increase the risk of CVDs among all people



Risk of experiencing a **heart attack** for CVD patients diagnosed with flu.⁷ 36%

Increased risk among patients with heart failure of **being hospitalised** with RSV.8 31%

Patients hospitalised with RSV that experience **CVD** complications.⁹



3_x

Risk of experiencing a **stroke** after systemic respiratory infections.¹⁰

Vaccination against respiratory viruses can reduce the risk of complications associated with CVDs



Data on the benefits of RSV vaccination in relation to CVD, while in early stages, is expected to follow the positive outcomes seen with flu vaccination.



Reduced risk of major cardiovascular events



Reduction in CVD related deaths when vaccinated against flu¹²



Reduced risk of mortality

in people vaccinated against flu with **CVD**¹³



Reduced risk of mortality in people with **CVD** & COVID-19 when vaccinated against COVID-19¹⁴



Reduction in worsening of CVD following flu vaccination¹⁵



Reduction in stroke

when flu vaccination given in the same season¹⁶



Include mention of the value of vaccination in reducing CVD complications in the Hungarian Presidency Council

Harmonise recommendations for vaccination against respiratory viruses among patients with CVDs. Support the education of health workers on the value of vaccination for patients with CVDs to boost vaccination uptake.

European Heart Network
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8. Branche et al. 2022, Prasad et al. 2021, Kujawski et al. 2022 9. Falsey AR et al. 2021, Chuaychoo et al. 2019, Volling et al. 2014, DeMartino et al. 2023

Conclusions.

10. Smeeth at al. 2004 12. Omidi et al. 2023 11, 13. Yedlapati et al. 2021 14. Dashtban et al. 2023 15 & 16. Rademacher et al. 202

