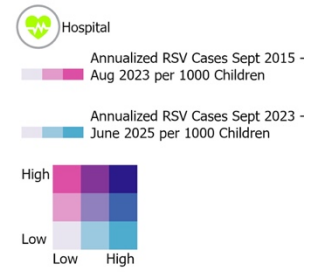
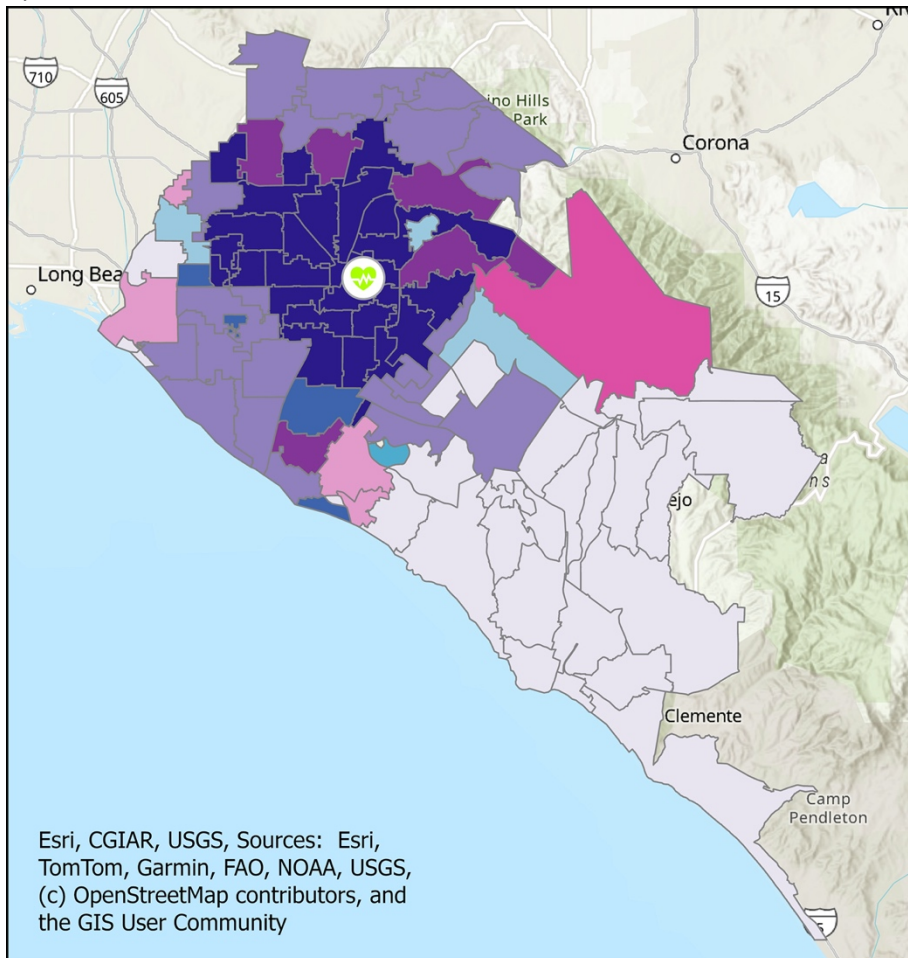


A)



B)

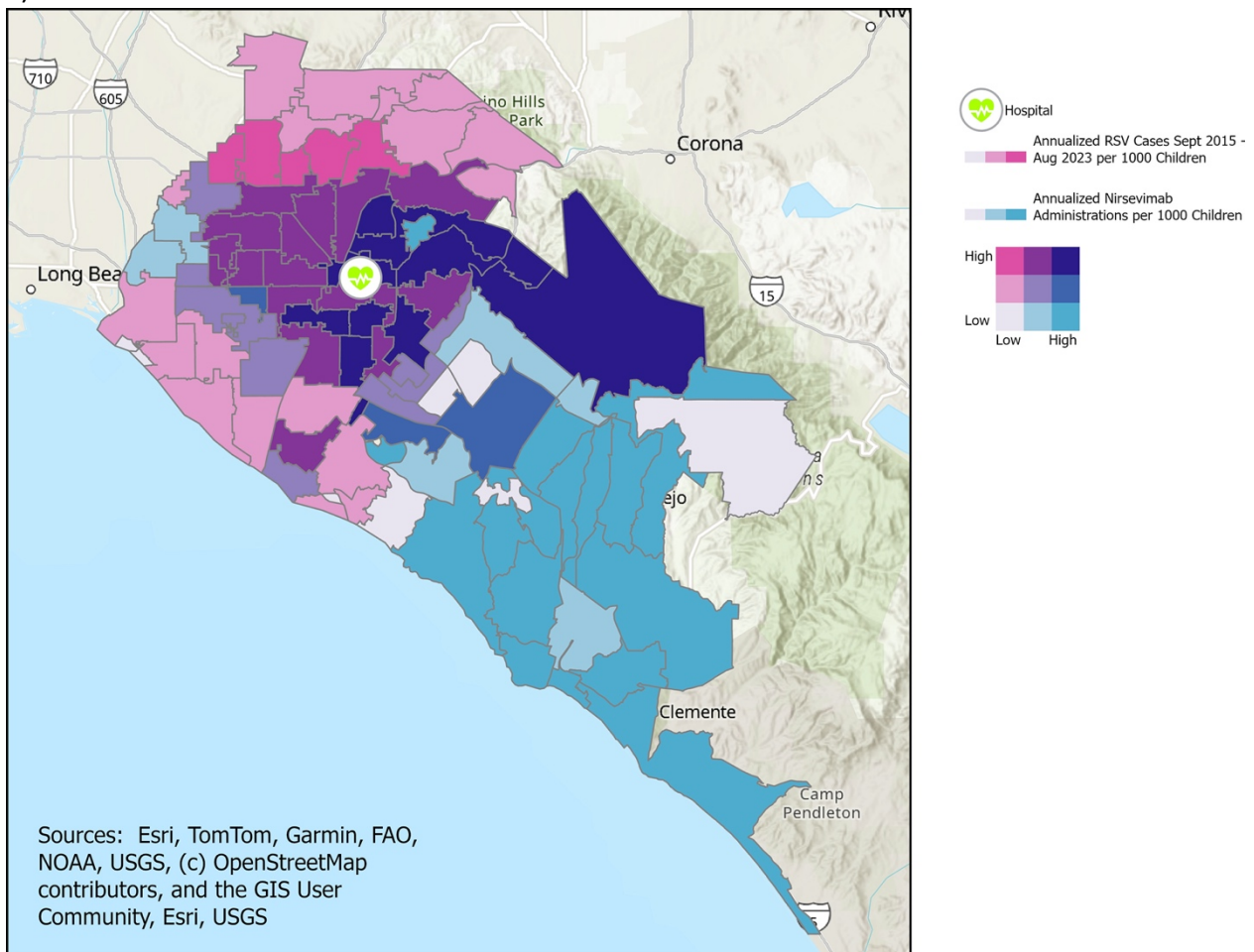


Figure 1. RSV Rates Prior to Nirsevimab Administration. Institutional and county-wide RSV Rates showed similar distributions (not pictured). The following figures include only institutional RSV cases. A) RSV Rate Pre-Nirsevimab compared to RSV Rate Post-Nirsevimab. Dark purple (in the central northern part of the county around the hospital) indicates concordance between high RSV rates pre- and post-nirsevimab. Light purple (in the southern part of the county) indicates concordance between low RSV rates pre- and post-nirsevimab. Only a few zip codes showed a change from high prevalence pre-nirsevimab to low prevalence post-nirsevimab (dark and light pink). B) RSV Rate Pre-Nirsevimab compared to Nirsevimab Administration Rate. Dark and medium purple indicate high or medium RSV rate pre-nirsevimab and high or medium nirsevimab administration rate (central northern region). Dark blue indicates high nirsevimab administration and low RSV rate pre-nirsevimab (southern region). These maps indicate a possible mismatch in incidence rates of RSV and administration of nirsevimab in multiple locations in the county.

All rates were normalized per 1000 children and annualized to ensure appropriate comparison. The institutional RSV rates were similarly distributed in comparison to the reported rates to the public health department which included all ages (not pictured).