Globally, respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) is the second leading cause of death during a child's first year of life. Recent work has highlighted the substantial unmeasured burden of RSV mortality, with one in every 28 deaths in children aged 28 days–6 months attributable to RSV. IgA is the mucosal antibody serving to prevent attachment of pathogens to epithelial surfaces. The seminar will present current knowledge on the role of IgA in the immune response to RSV in the infant.