Best Practices for the Therapeutic Management of Non-hospitalized Adults with COVID-19

Monoclonal Antibody (MAB) Therapy

If taken early, MABs can <u>reduce the risk</u> of severe disease, hospitalization, and death

Criteria for use for MAB therapy:

- 1) Not requiring supplemental oxygen therapy due to COVID-19 **AND**
- 2) Within 10 days of symptom onset AND

Locate a provider for MAB infusion:



1-877-332-6585



https://protect-public.hhs.gov/pages/therapeutics-distribution

- 3) If ANY of the following criteria are met:
 - Age ≥ 65
 - BMI ≥ 25 (Click for CDC BMI Calculator)
 - Pregnancy
 - Diabetes
 - Hypertension
 - Cardiovascular Disease
 - · Chronic Kidney Disease
 - Chronic Lung Disease (i.e. asthma, COPD, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension)
 - Immunosuppressive disease or immunosuppressive treatment
 - Sickle cell disease
 - Medical-related technological dependence (i.e. tracheostomy or gastrostomy)

Symptom Management - Lifestyle & Daily Routine

Encourage patients to use a Pulse Oximeter

- ► Check oxygen (SpO₂) levels at least 3 times daily
- Warm finger before each check by rubbing fingertip briskly on shirt or pants
- ► Remove fingernail polish
- ► If oxygen levels read consistently below 92%, NOTIFY YOUR DOCTOR

Hydration with Water

- ► 1/2 of body weight in ounces each day (200 lbs = 100 ounces of water/day)

Encourage & describe the PRONE position

- Encourage the patient to rest and sleep on their side or belly if possible
- Cough forcibly, take several deep breaths, and hold them as long as possible throughout the day

Physical Activity

- ► Moderate physical activity as tolerated
- Do not elevate heart rate over 130 beats per minute
- Take deep breaths while walking and cough deeply

Patients with COVID-19 should continue to follow all CDC quarantine, mask, and hand washing recommendations

Symptom Management

The drugs listed in this section <u>DO NOT</u> treat or cure the COVID-19 virus. Currently, the only proven, effective treatment for patients not requiring hospitalization is the monoclonal antibody (MAB) therapy mentioned above. The following medications <u>MAY</u> be considered to reduce symptoms of the COVID-19 virus. These medications should not be taken without discussing the risks and benefits with your doctor or pharmacist first.

- ► MUCINEX: 1200 mg every 12 hours (max of 14 days) for chest congestion
- ► **ZYRTEC:** 10 mg daily antihistamine for runny nose and congestion
- ► ASPIRIN: Optional 81 mg daily, if not already on a blood thinner
- ▶ BUDESONIDE: 0.5 mg/2mL via nebulizer twice daily *may* reduce the time to recovery of COVID-19 and should be stopped after symptom resolution. Nebulizers should be used with *caution* in patients with COVID-19 as they increase the risk of viral transmission. Avoid use around other people; Use near open windows or areas of increased air circulation.
- ► **ZOFRAN:** 8 mg 3 times daily as needed for nausea and vomiting
- ► IMODIUM: 1 tablet as needed for diarrhea (MAX of 4 tablets/day)

Medication Management Considerations & Warnings

- No oral steroids (prednisone, dexamethasone, methylprednisone) during the first six days of infection unless supplemental oxygen is required. Dexamethasone 6 mg once daily for a maximum of 10 days may be considered after physician reevaluation if pulmonary symptoms are still persistent after one week.
 IVERMECTIN is NOT recommended
- ANTIBIOTICS including azithromycin are generally NOT recommended (Bacterial co-infection rates are less than 6.5%)
 HYDROXYCHLOROQUINE is NOT recommended
 - Many VITAMINS and other supplements have been mentioned for the treatment of COVID-19. Taking dietary supplements can enhance immunity and reduce inflammation. However, these products have not been studied in conjunction with COVID-19 and should not be seen as a treatment option for a patient with an active COVID-19 infection.

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