

# Symptom Management for Adult Patients with COVID-19 Receiving End-of-Life Supportive Care Outside of ICU

**BEFORE enacting these recommendations** PLEASE check the patient's **Goals of Care** designation order. These recommendations are consistent with M1, M2, C1 or C2 (where death is anticipated), and symptom support is needed, alongside any medical management that might be continuing (No CPR/No ventilation/No ICU transfer will be used).

## OPIOIDS (for dyspnea or pain)

All opioids relieve dyspnea & can be helpful for cough – codeine is not recommended. Please remember to order laxatives and anti-emetics.

### Patient NOT already taking opioids (“opioid-naïve”)

Begin at low end of range for frail elderly

Start with PRN but low threshold to advance to q4h (or q6h for eGFR <30) scheduled dosing

#### Morphine (avoid in renal failure)

2.5 or 5mg PO OR 1.25 or 2.5mg subcut/IV q1h prn OR

#### Hydromorphone

0.5 or 1mg PO OR 0.25 or 0.5mg subcut/IV q1h prn

Titrate up as needed:

If >4 prn doses in 24h, consider scheduled dosing at q4h (or q6h for frail elderly or eGFR <30)

### Patient already taking opioids

Continue with previous opioid

Consider increasing by 25% OR

Calculate the new dose

(Add up total dose of opioid given in previous 24 hours by adding up all regular doses and all breakthrough doses dividing that total into equal q4h or q6h doses)

Remember to calculate new breakthrough dose = 10% of total daily  
Give prn: q1h for PO

### Severe Dyspnea\* (In addition to opioids above)

Midazolam 2 up to 5mg subcut/IV q30min prn

AND consider palliative sedation (see Palliative Sedation Quick Tips)

\*Consider palliative care consultation

While palliative sedation may be considered for refractory dyspnea, pall med consultation is highly recommended.

### Respiratory Secretions / Congestion Near End-Of-Life

Advise family & bedside staff: not usually uncomfortable, just noisy, due to patient weakness and inability to clear secretions

Consider: Glycopyrrolate 0.4mg subcut q4h prn

OR: Scopolamine 0.4mg subcut q4h prn

If pulmonary edema, consider:

Furosemide 20 – 80mg subcut/IV q2h prn and monitor response

### Other Considerations for End of Life Care:

Vitals signs monitoring only if required for symptom management (e.g., fever)

- Acetaminophen 650 mg PO or PR q4h prn for fever causing discomfort
- Secaris nasal gel QID and PRN
- Methocellulose 0.5% 2 gtt per eye QID and PRN
- Oral balance QID and PRN

### Suggested tools to assist with conversation:

**Planning Ahead:** <https://www.ahs.ca/assets/info/ppih/if-ppih-covid-planning-with-vulnerable-patients.pdf>

#### Streamline GCD algorithm:

<https://www.ahs.ca/assets/info/ppih/if-ppih-covid-19-vitaltalk-phrases.pdf>

**Vital Talk Tips:** <https://www.ahs.ca/assets/info/ppih/if-ppih-covid-19-gcd-algorithm.pdf>

### Nausea and Vomiting Control

(initiate when using opioid)

Metoclopramide 5 or 10mg PO/subcut/IV q2h prn

or

Haloperidol 0.5 or 1mg PO/subcut/IV q2h prn

or

Ondansetron 4 or 8mg PO/subcut/IV q4h prn

### Agitation / Confusion / Delirium Control

(consider pall care consult if below not effective)

While possible causes are being investigated and/or treated, start symptom control as follows:

- a) Haloperidol 0.5 up to 2.5mg PO/subcut/IV q8h & 0.5 up to 2.5mg q1h prn (start low)
- b) If not effective after three consecutive doses, use methotrimeprazine 12.5mg subcut q8h & 12.5mg q1h subcut prn (more sedating).  
May need to increase to 25mg doses.

### How to Access Palliative Care Consultation

<https://www.albertahealthservices.ca/info/Page14778.aspx>

### Other Resources:

**End-of-life care in the ED for the patient at EOL with COVID-19**

<https://caep.ca/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/EOL-in-COVID19-v5.pdf>

**AHS PEOLC** <https://www.ahs.ca/info/Page14559.aspx>

**AHS Conversation Matters**

<https://www.ahs.ca/info/Page12585.aspx>

**Engage with your team** to ensure comfort is the priority as patients approach end-of-life. Please ensure written orders reflect this. Unmanaged symptoms at time of death will add to distress of patients, family members & bedside staff.

These recommendations are for reference and do not supersede clinical judgment. We have attempted to decrease complexity to facilitate use in multiple settings.