

# Therapeutic Management of Adult Patients with COVID-19

SEVERITY OF ILLNESS	ANTIVIRAL	IMMUNOMODULATORY	NEUTRALIZING ANTIBODIES
<b>Critically Ill Patients Hospitalized/Intensive Care Unit (ICU)</b> Patients requiring respiratory (high-flow oxygen, noninvasive ventilation, mechanical ventilation) and/or circulatory (vasopressor/inotropes) support	<b>Remdesivir</b> is <u>recommended</u> for patients acutely ill with COVID-19 or immunocompromised, who are <u>not mechanically ventilated</u> . See <a href="#">formulary</a> for details.	<b>Dexamethasone</b> is <u>strongly recommended</u> .  <b>Tocilizumab or baricitinib or sarilumab</b> are <u>recommended</u> for patients experiencing significant progressive respiratory failure. See <a href="#">formulary</a> for details. If available, preferred over casirivimab-imdevimab in critically ill patients.	<b>Casirivimab-imdevimab (4 g/4 g)</b> <u>may be considered</u> for patients who test seronegative for COVID-19 antibodies or who are severely immunocompromised. It should NOT be used in patients with the Omicron variant, as it is ineffective. See <a href="#">formulary</a> for details.
<b>Severely Ill Patients Hospitalized, ward-based</b> Patients requiring supplemental oxygen	<b>Remdesivir</b> is <u>recommended</u> for patients acutely ill with COVID-19 or immunocompromised COVID-19 patients. See <a href="#">formulary</a> for details.	<b>Dexamethasone</b> is <u>strongly recommended</u> .  <b>Tocilizumab or baricitinib or sarilumab</b> are recommended in this patient population if they require supplemental oxygen > 6 L/min to achieve a minimum SpO <sub>2</sub> of 90% or they require non-invasive ventilation. See <a href="#">formulary</a> for details.	<b>Casirivimab-imdevimab (4 g/4 g)</b> is <u>recommended</u> for patients who test seronegative for COVID-19 antibodies or who are severely immunocompromised. It should NOT be used in patients with the Omicron variant, as it is ineffective. See <a href="#">formulary</a> for details.  <b>Sotrovimab</b> is <u>recommended</u> in certain high-risk patients ADMITTED FOR NON-COVID REASONS. It is <u>not recommended</u> for patients hospitalized due to COVID-19. See <a href="#">formulary</a> for details.
<b>Mildly Ill Patients Ambulatory, outpatient</b> Patients who do not require supplemental oxygen, intravenous fluids, or other physiological support	<b>Remdesivir</b> is <u>not recommended</u> for mildly ill patients.	<b>Oral corticosteroids</b> are <u>not recommended</u> unless otherwise indicated. <b>Inhaled budesonide</b> via dry powder inhaler <u>may be recommended</u> for mildly ill outpatients.  <b>Tocilizumab and baricitinib and sarilumab</b> are <u>not recommended</u> in this patient population due to a lack of evidence for benefit.	<b>Casirivimab-imdevimab</b> is <u>not currently recommended</u> .  <b>Sotrovimab</b> is <u>recommended</u> for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unvaccinated and one of the following:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Age 55+, regardless of comorbidities,</li> <li>-Age 18+ with at least one qualifying comorbidity,</li> <li>-Pregnant</li> </ul> </li> <li>Immunocompromised, regardless of vaccination status</li> </ol> See <a href="#">formulary</a> for list of qualifying comorbidities and definition of immunocompromised status
<b>Agents NOT recommended</b> except in approved clinical trials	Ivermectin Lopinavir/ritonavir	Colchicine Fluvoxamine	
<b>Agents NOT recommended</b>		Chloroquine or hydroxychloroquine (with or without azithromycin) Interferon Convalescent plasma	

**ANTICOAGULATION:** In moderately sick hospitalized COVID-19 patients (requiring oxygen up to 15 L/min via nasal cannula) with no contraindications to anticoagulation and low bleeding risk, therapeutic dose tinzaparin (175 u/kg) is recommended for 14 days or until discharge, to increase the probability of survival until hospital discharge and reduce the need for ICU-level organ support. In critically ill hospitalized COVID-19 patients with no contraindications to anticoagulation, prophylactic dose tinzaparin (75 u/kg) is recommended.

**ANTIBACTERIALS:** Bacterial co-infection in patients with early COVID-19 is uncommon. In patients who are not critically ill, do not routinely add antibacterials unless bacterial infection is strongly suspected. In critically ill patients, empiric antibiotics are reasonable, as long as there is a focus on de-escalation as soon as appropriate on the basis of clinical review, microbiology results, and laboratory and imaging findings. Continue empiric antibiotics for no more than 5 days.