

| COVID-19 Admission ICU - Adult Order S |
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Select orders by placing a (\checkmark) in the associated box

| Last Name (Legal) | | First Name (Legal) | | |
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| Preferred Name □ L | .ast 🗆 First | | DOB(dd-Mon-yyyy) | |
| PHN | ULI □ Same as PHN | | s PHN | MRN |
| Administrative Geno | | | se (X) | □ Female□ Unknown |

Goals of Care

Conversations leading to the ordering of a Goals of Care Designation (GCD) Order, should take place as early as possible in a patient's course of care. The Goals of Care Designation Order is written, or the previous GCD Order is affirmed or changed resulting from this conversation with the patient or, where appropriate, the Alternate Decision-Maker.

Screening

Respiratory Viral Pathogen Testing (Includes COVID-19)

Endotracheal aspirate preferred over NP swab if possible.

Must complete laboratory requisition; COVID-19 and Other Respiratory Viruses (Form #21701) with required clinical history and criteria to ensure timely processing of test

http://ahsweb.ca/HEE/COVID19_and_Other_Respiratory_Viruses_Requisition_Provincial

For ID NOW COVID-19 testing, follow local processes if available at your site

Isolation

Initiate Contact and Droplet Isolation for suspected or positive COVID-19 (acute respiratory illness)

Wear fit tested N95 respirator ONLY when performing Aerosol-generating medical procedures (AGMP)

Diet and Nutrition

□ NPO

- □ Adult diet, (specify):
- □ Enteral Feeding Safe Start Adult, *(specify)*:
- □ Total Fluid Intake, (specify): _
- □ Inpatient Consult to Nutrition Services/Dietitian
- □ Inpatient Consult to Speech Language Pathology

Patient Care

- □ Adjust Head of Bed to 30 degrees
- □ Prone Positioning
- □ Activity as tolerated, following unit mobility protocol
- □ Complete bedrest
- □ Weigh Patient on admission and every _____ day(s)
- □ Measure Height Once on admission

Monitoring

Vital Signs

- □ Vital Signs every _____ hours
- □ Neurovascular checks every 4 hours
- □ Neurological vital signs every hour (Neurological vital signs include: Glasgow Coma Scale, gross motor power x 4 and pupillary assessment)
- ☑ Continuous Pulse Oximetry
- ☑ Record RASS every 4 hours
- ☑ Record ICDSC every 12 hours
- ☑ Record CPOT every 4 hours PLUS prior to dosing analgesics
- □ Follow night protocol for vital signs. (Follow night protocol as per unit protocol to encourage sleep and minimize interruptions to the patient during the hours of 2200-0600)

Prescriber Signature

Date (dd-Mon-yyyy)



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| Monitoring continued | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------|---|--|--------------|--|--|
| | | | | | | | |
| Monitors ☑ Continuous cardiac monitoring □ Monitor Intra Arterial Blood Pressure every hour □ Continuous central venous pressure monitoring, record every hour □ Continuous carbon dioxide monitoring (ETCO2) □ Continuous PA catheter monitoring, measure Cardiac output every 4 hours. □ Measure Bladder Pressure; Intra-abdominal pressure, every 4 hours, Continuous. <i>Notify Physician if Pressure greater than (mmHg): 20</i> □ Monitor temperature every hour, via (foley thermistor, esophageal thermistor or rectal) □ Monitor train of four every hour for patients on neuromuscular blockade | | | | | | | |
| Intake an □ Intake | d Output and Output every I | nour(s) | | | | | |
| POCT QIE QIE O20 Fas One | POCT Glucose □ POCT Glucose Meter □ QID before meals and hs □ 0200 hours □ Fasting and 2 hours post meals □ Once □ Every 1 hour, per protocol, decrease to every 4 | | | | | | |
| | igic Goals | | | | | | |
| Goal To D Physic Goal V Goal N | Physiologic Goals - Temperature Goal Temperature: °C Physiologic Goals - Respiration Goal Vt (mL per Kg) from: Goal Minute Ventilation (L/min) from: Goal PIP (cm H2O) less than: | | | Physiologic Goals - Hematology/Coagulation Goal WBC Range (x10(9)/L): Goal Hemoglobin Level (gm/dL) greater than: Goal Platelets (x10(9)/L) greater than: Goal Fibrinogen (gm/L) greater than: Physiologic Goals - Neurologic | | | |
| Goal P Goal S Goal P Goal P Goal S | Goal Plateau Pressure (cmH2O) less than: Goal SpO2 (%) between: Goal PaO2 (mmHg) between: Goal PaCO2 (mmHg) between: Goal SaO2 (%) greater than: Goal pH between: Physiologic Goals – GI Goal Intra-Abdominal Pressure (mmHg) less than: Goal Glucose (mmol) between: | | Goal RASS: 0 Goal ICP (mmHg) less than: Goal CPP (mmHg) between: Goal delirium screen: D Physiologic Goals - Cardiac Goal MAP (mmHg) between: | | | | |
| □ Physic Goal Ir than: _ | | | Goal Diastolic BP (mmHg) between: Goal Systolic BP (mmHg) between: Goal ScvO2 (%) greater than: Goal SmvO2 (%) greater than: | | | | |
| Goal U | logic Goals – Gl rine Output (mL) greater th uid Balance (mL) in 24 ho | | | | | | |
| Prescribe | r Name | Prescriber Signat | ure | Date (dd-Mon-yyyy) | Time (hh:mm) | | |



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Patient Care Interventions

Gastric Tube

□ Insert OG tube, connect to low intermittent wall suction

- □ Insert NG tube, connect to low intermittent wall suction
- GR Chest 1 projection to confirm placement
- Confirm position with x-ray prior to administration of medications via OG/NG tube

Small Bore Feeding Tube

- □ Insert NG small bore feeding tube
- □ Enteral nutrition is to be initiated only after feeding tube placement is verified as per site/zone policy, procedure or guideline, and placement should be confirmed per protocol before each use
- □ Adjust Head of Bed to 30 45 degrees
- GR Chest 1 Projection to confirm placement, once

Urinary Catheter

- □ Insert indwelling urinary catheter
- □ In and Out catheter, as needed for urinary retention
- □ Insert indwelling urinary catheter with thermistor

Respiratory Assessments & Interventions

- □ Weaning parameters
- □ Spontaneous breathing trial, every shift
- EVAC suction tube to continuous suction at 30 mmHg
- ☑ Invasive ventilation management:
 - ☑ Daily weaning assessment
 - ☑ Ventilation goals: pH 7.25 7.45
 - ☑ Titrate to maintain minimum target saturation: 90%
 - Settings at Respiratory Therapist's discretion (RT to adjust/wean ventilation as appropriate per unit protocol)
- □ Oxygen therapy for Acute Stroke maintain SpO2 goal of 92-96%
- □ Oxygen Therapy for Pregnancy maintain SpO2 goal of 95%

Notify

□ Notify MRHP

Specify parameters:

Laboratory Investigations STAT

| CBC and Differential | □ Albumin | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|--|
| Electrolyte Panel (Na, K, Cl, CO2, A | Anion Gap) | □ INR | | | |
| □ Creatinine | | Partial Thromboplastin Time (PTT) | | | |
| □ Magnesium | | □ Fibrinogen | | | |
| □ Phosphate | | D-Dimer | | | |
| □ Glucose, Random | | □ Blood Culture Panel - Adult x 2 | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 🗆 Urea | | | | | |
| □ Lactate | | | | | |
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| COVID-19 Admission ICU - Ad | dult Order Set | PHN | ULI 🗆 Sar | me as PHN | MRN |
| Select orders by placing a (\checkmark) in the | associated box | Administrative Gen □Non-binary/Prefe | | | □ Female □ Unknown |
| Laboratory Investigations STA | F continued | | | | |
| □ Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT) | C | HIV Serology (If | risk factors | present) | |
| D Bilirubin, Total | [| Blood Gas Arter | ial | | |
| □ Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP) | [| Blood Gas Vend | ous | | |
| □ Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST | .) | | | | |
| □ Lactate Dehydrogenase (LD) | | | | | |
| □ Lipase | | | | | |
| □ C-Reactive Protein (CRP) | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| □ Cortisol, Random | | | | | |
| □ Beta hCG, Quantitative | | | | | |
| □ Ferritin | | | | | |
| B-Type Natriuretic Peptide (BNP) | or NT-ProBNP) | | | | |
| Urine Culture | , | | | | |
| □ Urinalysis | | | | | |
| □ Sputum Culture | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Laboratory Investigations Repo | eating | | | | |
| □ CBC and Differential, Daily mornin □ CBC, No Differential, Daily afterno □ Vancomycin Level, pre first dose | oon for 72 hours | doses | | | |
| □ Blood Gas Venous every | | eded | | | |
| Electrolyte Panel (Na, K, Cl, CO2 Creatinine Urea Glucose, Random C-Reactive Protein (CRP) Calcium Magnesium Phosphate Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT) Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP) | , Anion Gap) | Every 12 hours | s for 72 ho | ours | |
| Bilirubin, Total Total Protein Lipase Lactate Dehydrogenase (LD) B-Type Natriuretic Peptide (BNP of Albumin Coagulation Partial Thromboplastin Time (PTT) | | | | | |
| Prescriber Name | Prescriber Signatur | e | Date (dd-N | /lon-yyyy) | Time (hh:mm) |



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Diagnostics

GR Chest, 1 Projection

□ Electrocardiogram 12 lead

Fluids/Electrolytes

Oral Electrolyte Replacement

Not for use in dialysis patients, if Creatinine greater than 150 umol/L, urine output is less than 250 mL/24 hours Notify physician of actions at next bedside rounds. Where different administration routes are available, critical care nurses may select the most appropriate route.

Routine Potassium Management

□ potassium chloride long acting 600 mg PO twice daily, for 2 doses

(Reassess daily. Do not give if serum potassium is greater than 5.0 mmol/L)

OR

□ potassium chloride oral liquid 20 mmol PO every 4 hours for 2 doses (Every 4 hours if potassium below target range. Recheck serum potassium level 24 hours after last dose complete)

If potassium 3.5 to 3.9 mmol/L

□ potassium chloride long acting 1200 mg PO daily as needed if potassium 3.5 – 3.9 mmol/L

OR

□ potassium chloride oral liquid 20 mmol daily as needed if potassium 3.5 – 3.9 mmol/L

If potassium 3 to 3.4 mmol/L

 \Box potassium chloride long acting 3000 mg PO daily as needed if potassium 3 – 3.4 mmol/L

OR

□ potassium chloride Oral liquid 40 mmol daily as needed if potassium 3 – 3.4 mmol/L

□ Repeat electrolytes in 4 to 6 hours

If potassium less than 3 mmol/L automatically check IV potassium and oral potassium for level less than 3 mmol/L potassium chloride 10 mmol in 100 mL sterile water IV daily as needed, if serum potassium less than 3

mmol/L

Oral Potassium for level less than 3 mmol/L:

potassium chloride long acting Tablet 1500 mg PO daily as needed, for serum potassium less than 3 mmol/L

OR

potassium chloride oral liquid 100 mg/mL 40 mmol PO daily as needed, if serum potassium less than 3 mmol/L

Draw a serum potassium level 4 hours after treating a serum potassium less than 3 mmol/L

□ sodium phosphate effervescent 500 mg PO every 12 hours as needed, for serum phosphate below 0.8 mmol/L

Follow-up Labs

□ Potassium, as needed, starting tomorrow at 0400

□ Phosphate, as needed, starting tomorrow at 0400

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Fluids/Electrolytes continued

IV Electrolyte Replacement

Not for use in dialysis patients, if creatinine greater than 150 umol/L, urine output is less than 250 mL/24 hours □ potassium chloride 10 mmol in 100 mL sterile water IV, administer over 1 Hour, every hour, as needed if serum potassium below 3.3 mmol/L *Draw serum potassium 2 hours following infusion*

- □ potassium chloride 20 mmol in 100 mL sterile water IV, administer over 1 Hour via central line, every hour, as needed if serum potassium below 3.3 mmol/L *Draw serum potassium 2 hours following infusion.*
- potassium phosphates 15 mmol IV administer over 4 Hours, daily as needed if serum phosphate below 0.8 mmol/L Do not give if serum phosphate is greater than 1.5 mmol/L or if serum potassium is greater than 5.0 mmol/L Draw serum potassium 2 hours following infusion.
- □ sodium phosphates 15 mmol in 250 mL NaCl 0.9% (0.06 mmol/mL) IV, administer over 4 Hours, once, as needed if for serum phosphate below 0.8 mmol/L *Do not give if serum phosphate is greater than 5.0 mmol/L.*
- □ magnesium sulfate 2g in 100 mL NaCl 0.9% IV administer over 2 Hours, once
- magnesium sulfate 4g in 100 mL NaCl 0.9% IV administer over 5 Hours, once, Hold for serum magnesium over 1.5

□ Follow-up Labs:

Potassium as needed

□ Phosphate as needed

IV Fluid Boluses

| Conservative intravenous fluid | strategies in keeping with lung preservation strategies recommend | ded |
|--------------------------------|---|-----|
| □ lactated Ringer's bolus _ | mL once | |
| | | |

OR

 \Box sodium chloride 0.9% bolus _____ mL once

OR

□ electrolyte solution (PLASMA-LYTE A) injection _____ mL once

IV Infusions

Conservative intravenous fluid strategies in keeping with lung preservation strategies recommended

□ lactated Ringer's at 30 mL/hr IV. Stop when drinking well (when patient tolerates 800 mL oral intake)

OR

□ sodium chloride 0.9% at 30 mL/hr IV. Stop when drinking well (when patient tolerates 800 mL oral intake)

OR

electrolyte solution (PLASMA-LYTE A) at 30 mL/hr IV. Stop when drinking well (when patient tolerates 800 mL oral intake)

Line Patency

□ Maintain arterial line, CVP and/or PA catheter with:

□ sodium chloride 0.9% at 3 mL/hr (pressurized at 300 mmHg)

heparin 250 units in NaCl 0.9% 250 mL bag at 3 mL/hr (pressurized at 300 mmHg)

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| COVID-19 Admissior | ICU - | Adult | Order | Set |
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| | Administrative Gender □ Male □Non-binary/Prefer not to disclose (X) | | | □ Female□ Unknown | |
| aht k | - | | | | |
| g ht h dtime | neparin preferred) i | n adults | witl | hout c | contraindication |

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Use pharmacological prophylaxis (low molecular-weight heparin preferred) in adults without contraindid Weight of 40 to 80 kg: tinzaparin 4,500 units SUBCUTANEOUSLY daily at bedtime

Weight of 80.1 to 90 kg:

VTE Prophylaxis

L tinzaparin 6,000 units SUBCUTANEOUSLY daily at bedtime

Weight of 90.1 to 100 kg:

□ tinzaparin 7,000 units SUBCUTANEOUSLY daily at bedtime

Weight less than 40 kg OR greater than 100 kg:

□ tinzaparin (75 units/kg) _____ units SUBCUTANEOUSLY daily at bedtime

If prior heparin induced thrombocytopenia (HIT):

□ fondaparinux 2.5 mg SUBCUTANEOUSLY daily at bedtime

If contraindications to pharmacological prophylaxis (such as bleeding or high bleeding risk):

□ Sequential Compression Device- apply every _____. Length (calf or thigh) _____.

Discontinue when ambulating well

□ Other

Medications

Co-infection with a bacterial pathogen at initial presentation with COVID-19 occurs rarely and the vast majority of patients do not require antibacterials. When required, antibacterials can be ordered independently of the current order set Please open the link and find the current recommendations. This link is being updated regularly. Recommendations for Antimicrobial management of Adult Hospitalized Patients with COVID-19 http://ahsweb.ca/HEE/Recommendations_for_Antimicrobial_management_of_Adult_Hospitalized_Patients_with_ COVID-19 Antimicrobial and Immunomodulatory Therapy in Adult Patients with COVID-19 https://ahsweb.ca/HEE/Antimicrobial Immunomodulatory Therapy Adult Patients COVID 19 Management of Possible Secondary Bacterial Infection/Ventilator Associated Pneumonia in Adult COVID-19 patients Worsening pneumonia may also be due to inflammation so prolonged antibiotic therapy beyond 5 to 7 days in the absence of positive cultures is not currently recommended. Culture directed therapy is preferred. Empiric therapy pending sputum/bronch culture results: □ meropenem 500 mg IV every 6 hours for 3 days OR □ piperacillin-tazobactam 4.5 g IV every 6 hours for 3 days **ADD** if patient not documented as MRSA negative: □ Vancomycin IV Refer to Bugs and Drugs (http://ahsweb.ca/HEE/Bugs and Drugs) for frequency adjustments based on creatinine clearance. Discontinue vancomycin or linezolid if MRSA carriage swab and bacterial respiratory cultures are negative for MRSA Recommended loading dose 25 to 30 mg/kg/dose, maximum 3000 mg/dose. vancomycin mg IV once STAT FOLLOWED BY Recommended maintenance dose 15 mg/kg/dose mg IV every 12 hours for 3 days. Starting 12 hours after initial 25 mg/kg/dose. vancomycin Target trough 10 – 20 mg/L. Reassess in 48 to 72 hours.

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Medications continued

OR

Linezolid

All patients with functional GI tract should use oral formulation, use IV formulation only if non-functional GI tract. Alternate if renal dysfunction or known prior MRSA pneumonia

□ linezolid 600 mg IV every 12 hours for 6 doses STAT (*Reassess in 48 to 72 hours*. Discontinue vancomycin or linezolid if MRSA carriage swab and bacterial respiratory cultures are negative for MRSA. Use IV formulation only if non-functional GI tract.)

OR

□ linezolid 600 mg PO every 12 hours for 6 doses STAT (*Reassess in 48 to 72 hours. Discontinue vancomycin or linezolid if MRSA carriage swab and bacterial respiratory cultures are negative for MRSA. Encouraged for all patients with functional GI tract. Encouraged for all patients with functional GI tract.*

Antivirals

*Refer to AHS Provincial Drug Formulary (*https://ahsweb.ca/HEE/ahs_formulary_remdesivir) *for new updates to the formulary.*

Remdesivir is restricted to a 5-day course of treatment for hospitalized adult patients with COVID-19 pneumonia, who are not mechanically ventilated **AND** meet the following criteria:

1. Admitted to hospital with acute illness due to COVID-19 **OR** developed acute illness due to hospital-acquired COVID-19, while in hospital for other reasons

OR

- 2. Are immunocompromised, defined as follows:
 - Congenital and acquired immunodeficiency including severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID) and profound hypogammaglobulinemia
 - HIV infection with CD4 T lymphocyte count less that 200 (or less than 15%) and unsuppressed viral load *In patients 5 years or older- use CD4 count less than 200
 - Any hematological malignancy
 - Within 24 months of stem cell transplant
 - Solid organ transplant
 - Current receipt of prednisone greater than 20 mg/day (or equivalent) for more than 14 days
 * For pediatric patients on prednisone use: greater than 2mg/kg body weight for more than 14 days
 - Chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T- cell therapy
 - Anti-B cell therapy (current or within last 6 months) e.g. oreclizumab, ofatumumab, rituximab

□ remdesivir 200 mg IV once

FOLLOWED BY

□ remdesivir 100 mg IV daily for 4 days

Analgesics and Antipyretics

Avoid non-steroidal anti-inflammatories (NSAIDs) until further evidence regarding safety is available. Consider non-opioid analgesia or appropriate opioid-sparing multimodal analgesia. If needed, short acting opioids are recommended. Long acting opioids should be avoided. Consider dose reduction if patient is elderly.

acetaminophen 975 mg PO every 6 hours x 48 hours, and then every 6 hours as needed for mild pain.

Acetaminophen for hepatic insufficiency:

acetaminophen 650 mg PO every 6 hours x 48 hours, and then every 6 hours as needed for mild pain

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Medications continued

Analgesics and Antipyretics continued

Opioids Oral

□ HYDROmorphone short acting tablet 1-2 mg PO every 4 hours as needed for moderate pain

Opioids IV

For pain not controlled by oral opioids, or oral analgesia is contraindicated. Consider dose reduction if patient is elderly or opiate-naïve. Choose same oral and parenteral opioid agent.

□ morphine 2.5 – 5 mg IV subcutaneously every 4 hours as needed for moderate pain

□ HYDROmorphone 0.5 mg – 2 mg IV subcutaneously every 4 hours as needed for severe pain

Continuous Infusion for sedation

| □ morphine | mg/hr IV |
|-------------|-----------|
| 🗖 midazalam | ma/br IV/ |

□ midazolam _____ mg/hr IV

Antiemetics

Consider dose reduction if patient is elderly or has reduced renal function.

Starting dose of 4 mg is recommended for ondansetron

□ ondansetron 4 mg PO/IV every 8 hours as needed for nausea and vomiting.

Give intravenous if oral dose not tolerated. If nausea and vomiting persist after first prn dose, notify prescriber

 \Box metoclopramide 10 mg PO/IV every 6 hours as needed for nausea & vomiting.

Give intravenous if oral dose not tolerated

Gastrointestinal Agents

□ polyethylene glycol 3350 17 g PO daily

□ bisaCODyl Tablet 5 mg PO daily, as needed for constipation

□ bisaCODyl 10 mg rectal suppository daily as needed for constipation

□ magnesium hydroxide (80 mg/mL) liquid 10 mL PO daily as needed for constipation

□ glycerin 1 suppository rectally daily as needed for constipation, if no bowel movement in past 48 hours

Antiulcer Agents and Acid Suppressants

□ pantoprazole 40mg IV daily

□ famotidine 20mg IV every 12 hours

□ Stop GI prophylaxis once patient is eating or tolerating tube feeds

Neuromuscular Blockade

Ensure sedation is optimized before using paralytic

□ rocuronium _____ mg IV every hour for train of four less than ____

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Medications continued

Glucocorticoids

Glucocorticoids are strongly recommended in patients who have hypoxemia requiring supplemental oxygen. For use outside of this, expert consultation advised.

□ dexAMETHasone 6 mg IV/PO daily for 10 days

Immunomodulatory

baricitinib OR sarilumab OR tocilizumab

Consider if admission is less than 7 days AND significant progressive respiratory failure requiring ventilation (invasive or non-invasive) or supplemental oxygen.

Guidance: Therapeutic Management of Adult Patients with COVID-19: https://ahsweb.ca/HEE/Antimicrobial_ Immunomodulatory_Therapy_Adult_Patients_COVID_19

Manual: COVID-19 Immunomodulator Orders: https://ahsweb.ca/HEE/GUIDANCETOCILIZUMABCOVID19

AHS formulary- Baricitinib: https://ahsweb.ca/HEE/ahs_formulary_baricitinib

AHS formulary- Sarilumab: https://ahsweb.ca/HEE/AHS_Formulary_Sarilumab

AHS formulary- tocilizumab: https://ahsweb.ca/HEE/ahs_formulary_tocilizumab

Choose One:

□ baricitinib tablet 4 mg, oral, daily for 14 days

□ baricitinib tablet 2 mg, oral, daily for 14 days for GFR 30-60

□ baricitinib tablet 2 mg, oral, every 2 days for 14 days for GFR 15 to less than 30

□ sarilumab 400 mg IV once

□ tocilizumab (IV (8 mg/Kg/dose) _____mg Once for weight less than 40 kg

□ tocilizumab 400 mg IV Once for weight 40 kg or greater

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| Medications continued | | | |
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| Vasoactives | | | |
| DOBUTamine infusion 0 - 10 mcg/ł | kg/min IV | | |
| □ milrinone infusion mcg/k | g/min IV | | |
| □ isoproterenol infusion 0.01 - 0.2 mo | cg/kg/min IV | | |
| □ DOPamine infusion 1 - 20 mcg/kg/i | min IV | | |
| □ norepinephrine infusion 0 - 0.3 mcg | g/kg/min IV | | |
| EPINEPHrine infusion | ncg/kg/min IV | | |
| □ vasopressin infusion 0.01 - 0.04 un | ••• | | |
| □ PHENYLephrine infusion 0.1 - 5 m | | | |
| □ nitroglycerin infusion 0 - 200 mcg/n | | | |
| □ labetalol infusion 0.5 - 2 mg/min IV | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| VAP Prophylaxis | | | |
| □ chlorhexidine gluconate mouthwas | h 0.12% 15 mL swish and spit 2 | 2 times per day | |
| (Rinse in Mouth for 30 seconds, then e | expectorate) | | |
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Consults/Referrals

Inpatient Consult to Infectious Diseases

□ Inpatient Consult to Geriatric Medicine

□ Inpatient Consult to Palliative Medicine

□ Inpatient Consult to Obstetrics

□ Inpatient Consult to Pharmacy

□ Inpatient Consult to Social Worker

□ Inpatient Consult to Adult Acute Pain Services

□ Inpatient Consult to Physical Therapy

□ Inpatient Consult to Occupational Therapy

□ Inpatient Consult to Speech Language Pathology

□ Inpatient Consult to Spiritual Care

□_____

Tools/References

Patients currently stabilized on ACEs/ARBs are recommended to be continued on that therapy unless a contraindication is present (e.g., acute kidney injury).

Bacterial co-infection in patients with early COVID-19 is uncommon.

Do not routinely add antibacterials unless bacterial infection is strongly suspected.

The role of antiviral therapy such as lopinavir/ ritonavir is an important unanswered question; there are multiple trials currently investigating this question.

Glucocorticoids are strongly recommended in patients who have hypoxemia requiring supplemental oxygen. For use outside of this, expert consultation advised.

Care of the Adult Critically III COVID-19 Patient Annex D http://ahsweb.ca/HEE/Care_of_the_Adult_Critically_III_COVID-19_Patient_Annex_D

Sequential Organ Failure Assessment (SOFA) http://ahsweb.ca/HEE/Sequential_Organ_Failure_Assessment

Clinical Frailty Scale http://ahsweb.ca/HEE/Clinical_Frailty_Scale_COVID-19

Acute Care Guidelines for Patient Admission/Discharge/Transfer in Unit/Facility on COVID-19 Outbreak or on Watch https://ahsweb.ca/HEE/Covid_19_acute_care_admission_discharge_transfer_outbreak_watch

Evidence for screening and preventing venous thromboembolic events in patients with COVID-19 https://ahsweb.ca/HEE/Evidence_screening_preventing_venous_thromboembolic _events_patients_COVID_19

| Prescriber Name | Prescriber Signature | Date (dd-Mon-yyyy) | Time (hh:mm) | |
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