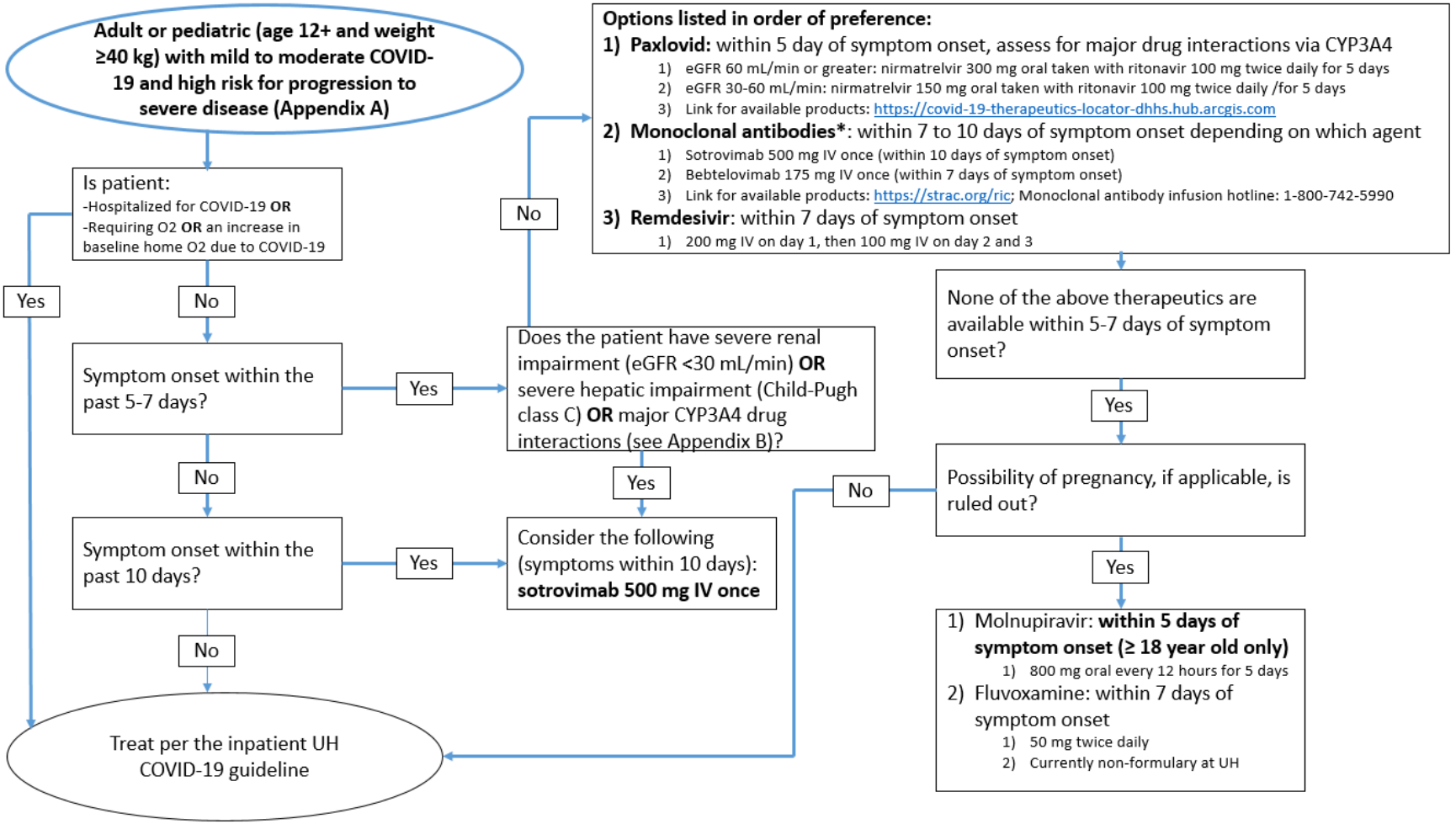
COVID-19 Treatment Recommendations for Outpatients



During times of limited supply, please refer to patient prioritization in NIH guidelines: Statement on Patient Prioritization for Outpatient Therapies | COVID-19 Treatment Guidelines (nih.gov) *Monoclonal antibody product preference is determined by efficacy against predominant variant(s) and availability based upon government allocation.

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Appendix A: Risk Factors for Progressing to Severe COVID-19 and/or Hospitalization:

*Not listed in order of degree of risk conferred

- Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25 (age 12-17 you BMI ≥85th percentile)
- Pregnancy
- Chronic kidney disease
- Diabetes
- Immunosuppressive disease
- Currently receiving immunosuppressive treatment
- ≥ 65 years of age
- Cardiovascular disease (including congenital heart disease)
- Hypertension
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease/other chronic respiratory disease (including asthma, interstitial lung disease, cystic fibrosis and pulmonary hypertension)
- Sickle cell disease
- Neurodevelopmental disorders, for example, cerebral palsy or Down's Syndrome, OR
- A medical-related technological dependence, for example, tracheostomy, gastrostomy, or positive pressure ventilation (not related to COVID-19)
- Other risk factors for severe COVID as identified by CDC
- Or most recent criteria in FDAs most recent EUA update

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Appendix B: Significant Drug Interactions with Paxlovid[a]

Paxlovid Co-administration CONTRAINDICATED:		Use CAUTION when prescribing Paxlovid. Withhold medication or reduce dose if clinically appropriate and monitor closely. If withholding medication is not clinically appropriate, use alternative COVID-19 therapy	
• Alfuzosin • Amiodarone • Apalutamide • Bosentan • Carbamazepine • Cisapride • Clopidogrel • Clozapine • Colchicine in patients with renal and/or hepatic impairment • Disopyramide • Dofetilide • Dronedarone • Eplerenone • Ergot derivatives • Flecainide • Flibanserin • Glecaprevir/pibrentasvir • Ivabradine • Lovastatin	• Lumateperone • Lurasidone • Mexiletine • Phenobarbital • Phenytoin • Pimozide • Piroxicam • Propafenone • Quinidine • Ranolazine • Rifampin • Rifapentine • Rivaroxaban • Sildenafil for pulmonary hypertension • Simvastatin • St. John's Wort • Tadalafil for pulmonary hypertension • Ticagrelor • Vorapaxar	• Alprazolam • Amlodipine • Atorvastatin • Avanafil • Bupropion • Clonazepam • Codeine • Corticosteroids, systemic • Cyclosporine[b] • Diazepam • Digoxin • Diltiazem • Everolimus[b] • Ethinyl estradiol • Fentanyl • Hydrocodone • Lomitapide • Meperidine (pethidine) • Methadone • Midazolam (oral) • Nicardipine	• Nifedipine • Oxycodone • Propoxyphene • Quetiapine • Rosuvastatin • Salmeterol • Sildenafil for erectile dysfunction • Silodosin • Sirolimus[b] • Suvorexant • Tacrolimus[b] • Tadalafil for erectile dysfunction • Tamsulosin • Tramadol • Trazodone • Triazolam • Vardenafil • Warfarin

[a:] Please refer to Paxlovid® EUA at PAXLOVID™ | Pfizer or University of Liverpool website (https://www.covid-19-druginteractions.org/) for a complete list of drug interactions.

[b]: Requires expert recommendations prior to adjusting medication

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COVID-19 Treatment Recommendations for Outpatients

Citations:

1) Paxlovid EUA as of 1/2/22
2) Molnupiravir EUA as of 1/2/22
3) Sotrovimab EUA as of 1/2/22
4) Bebtelovimab EUA as of 2/15/22
5) Lenze EJ, Mattar C, Zorumski CF, et al. Fluvoxamine vs Placebo and Clinical Deterioration in Outpatients With Symptomatic COVID-19: A Randomized Clinical Trial. JAMA. 2020;324(22):2292–2300. doi:10.1001/jama.2020.22760
6) Reis G, Dos Santos Moreira-Silva EA, Silva DCM, et al. Effect of early treatment with fluvoxamine on risk of emergency care and hospitalization among patients with COVID-19: the TOGETHER randomized, platform clinical trial. Lancet Glob Health. 2022 Jan;10(1):e42-e51. doi: 10.1016/S2214-109X(21)00448-4. Epub 2021 Oct 28. PMID: 34717820; PMCID: PMC8550952.
7) Gottlieb RL, Vaca CE, Paredes R, et al. Early remdesivir to prevent progression to severe Covid-19 in outpatients. N Engl J Med. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2116846.

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