### Ontario COVID-19 Drugs and Biologics Clinical Practice Guidelines Working Group

### **Therapeutic Management of Adult Patients with COVID-19**

Recommendations apply to patients >18 years of age. Recommendations are based on the best available data and may change as additional data becomes available. Science Briefs can be found on the Ontario COVID-19 Science Advisory Table website.



#### **SEVERITY OF ILLNESS**

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **Critically III Patients**

Patients requiring ventilatory and/or circulatory support, including high-flow nasal oxygen, non-invasive ventilation, invasive mechanical ventilation, or ECMO.

These patients are usually managed in an intensive care setting.

- <u>Dexamethasone</u> 6 mg PO/IV daily for 10 days (or until discharge if sooner) is recommended for critically ill patients with suspected or confirmed COVID-19.
- Tocilizumab (dosed according to body weight) is recommended for critically ill patients with suspected or confirmed COVID-19, who are on recommended doses of dexamethasone therapy (or a dose-equivalent corticosteroid) AND are within 14 days of hospital admission (or within 14 days of a new COVID-19 diagnosis if the infection was nosocomially acquired).
  - A second dose of tocilizumab may be considered after 24 hours if the patient is not improving.
  - The dose of intravenous tocilizumab may be determined by a weight-based dose strategy (8 mg/kg, maximum dose 800 mg) OR by a weight-based dose banding strategy (800 mg if weight >90 kg; 600 mg if weight >65 and ≤90 kg; 400 mg if weight >40 and ≤65 kg; and 8 mg/kg if weight ≤40 kg).

- Prophylactic dose low molecular weight or unfractionated heparin is recommended in critically ill patients hospitalized with COVID-19.
- These patients **should not receive therapeutic dose anticoagulation** unless they have a separate indication for this treatment.
- **Remdesivir** is **not recommended** for critically ill patients with COVID-19 receiving mechanical ventilation.
- In critically ill patients requiring high-flow oxygen (i.e., oxygen by mask, oxygen by high-flow nasal cannula, or non-invasive mechanical ventilation), **remdesivir** 200 mg IV on day 1, then 100 mg IV daily for 4 days **may be considered** for suspected or confirmed COVID-19.
- Bacterial co-infection is uncommon in COVID-19 pneumonia at presentation.
  Do not add empiric antibiotics for bacterial pneumonia unless bacterial infection is strongly suspected. Continue empiric antibiotics for no more than 5 days and de-escalate on the basis of microbiology results and clinical judgment.

#### **Moderately III Patients**

Patients newly requiring low-flow supplemental oxygen.

These patients are usually managed in hospital wards.

- <u>Dexamethasone</u> 6 mg PO/IV daily for 10 days (or until discharge if sooner) is recommended for moderately ill patients with suspected or confirmed COVID-19.
- If patients are discharged with home-based oxygen therapy, **dexamethasone** 6 mg PO daily until oxygen is no longer required (for a maximum of 10 days) **may be considered**.
- <u>Remdesivir</u> 200 mg IV on day 1, then 100 mg IV daily for 4 days is recommended for moderately ill patients with suspected or confirmed COVID-19.
- ▲ Therapeutic dose anticoagulation may be considered over prophylactic dose anticoagulation in moderately ill patients who are felt to be at low risk of bleeding.
- All other patients should receive prophylactic dose anticoagulation.

- Tocilizumab (dosed according to body weight) is recommended for moderately ill patients with suspected or confirmed COVID-19, who have evidence of systemic inflammation, defined as a serum CRP of 75 mg/L or higher, AND have evidence of disease progression (i.e., increasing oxygen or ventilatory requirements) despite 24-48 hours of recommended doses of dexamethasone therapy (or a dose-equivalent corticosteroid), AND are within 14 days of hospital admission (or within 14 days of a new COVID-19 diagnosis if the infection was nosocomially acquired).
  - A second dose of tocilizumab may be considered after 24 hours if the patient is not improving, with dosing strategies being the same as for critically ill patients.

#### **Mildly III Patients**

Patients who do not require new or additional supplemental oxygen from their baseline status, intravenous fluids, or other physiological support.

These patients are usually managed in an ambulatory/ outpatient setting.

- **Dexamethasone** is **not recommended** for mildly ill patients with suspected or confirmed COVID-19.
- **Remdesivir** is **not recommended** for mildly ill patients with suspected or confirmed COVID-19.
- **Tocilizumab** is **not recommended outside of clinical trials** for mildly ill patients with suspected or confirmed COVID-19.
- There is currently insufficient evidence to make a recommendation around anticoagulation for mildly ill patients.
- The panel was **unable to reach a consensus** on the use of **inhaled budesonide** based on the available evidence. At this time, a recommendation cannot be made for its use to change disease course or serious disease outcomes. In selected patients with increased risk of adverse COVID-19 outcomes (≥65 years, or ≥50 years with one or more of: immunosuppression; heart disease; hypertension; asthma; lung disease; diabetes; liver disease; stroke; neurologic disease; or obesity, inhaled budesonide 800 mcg twice daily for 14 days may reduce patient-reported symptoms and time to recovery.

## CURRENTLY NOT RECOMMENDED

There is insufficient evidence to support the use of the following therapies in the treatment of COVID-19 outside of clinical trials or where other indications would justify its use:

- Anti-SARS-CoV-2 monoclonal antibodies
- Colchicine
- Interferon (with or without lopinavir-ritonavir and ribavirin)
- Vitamin D

# RECOMMENDED AGAINST

The following therapies are not recommended for the treatment of COVID-19 due to lack of benefit, potential harm, and system implications of overuse:

- Antibiotics (azithromycin)
- Hydroxychloroquine or chloroquine
- | Ivermectin
- Lopinavir/ritonavir

Click here for dosing and pharmacologic considerations for medications approved or under investigation for COVID-19