



مروری بر آخرین گایدلاین های درمانی کووید 19

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اورژانس، بیمارستان خاتم الانبیا (ص)

دوشنبه ، 25 مرداد 1400

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آنچه مرور خواهیم کرد

- مقدمه و تعاریف
- مرور آخرین نسخه گایدلاین کشوری
- مرور نکات مهم آخرین نسخه گایدلاین CDC
- مرور نکات مهم از آخرین به روزرسانی UPTODATE
- مرور نکات مهم آخرین نسخه گایدلاین WHO

Population

This recommendation applies only to people with these characteristics:



Patients with confirmed covid-19

Disease severity

Non-severe

Absence of signs of severe or critical disease

Severe

SpO₂ < 90% on room air

Respiratory rate > 30 in adults

Raised respiratory rate in children ⁱ

Signs of severe respiratory distress

Critical

Requires life sustaining treatment

Acute respiratory distress syndrome

Sepsis

Septic shock

Graphic co-produced by BMJ and MAGIC; designer Will Stahl-Timmins (see [BMJ Rapid Recommendations](#)).



سیر بیماری کووید-۱۹

سیر بیماری را می توان به مراحل زیر تقسیم کرد:

۱. مرحله صفر: بی علامت/قبل از بروز علائم
۲. مرحله یک: مراحل ابتدایی عفونت (Early infection)
۳. مرحله دو: فاز تنفسی
۴. مرحله سه: فاز التهابی شدید (Hyper inflammation)

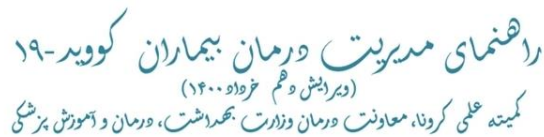
راهنمای مدیریت درمان بیماران کووید-۱۹

کمیتة علمی کرونا، معاونت درمان، وزارت بهداشت، درمان و آموزش پزشکی

(نسخه ۱-۱۰ خرداد ۱۴۰۰)

باسمه تعالی

این مجموعه، چکیده ی اقدامات درمانی در مدیریت بیماران کوید-۱۹ به صورت ویرایش دهم می باشد. این مجموعه به صورت خلاصه اقدامات بیان شده تا به صورت عملی تر در مراکز درمانی قابل دسترس می باشد. ویرایشهای بعدی بر اساس مطالعات داخلی و خارجی قابل تغییر خواهد بود و بروز رسانی می شود. سایر راهنماهای کووید از جمله تشخیص، بارداری، سالمندان، کودکان، سلامت روان و رصدخانه اجتماعی و طب ایرانی و نیز respiratory care به زودی در دسترس خواهد گرفت.



<p>ارزیابی اولیه در موارد غیر شدید</p> <p>زمانی‌های خاص بیمار دارد</p> <p>سواب‌گیری با احتیاط و تست PCR</p> <p>معاینه دقیق آب و معیان</p> <p>اشباع اکسیژن</p>		<p>بررسی های ضروری بیمارانی که بستری بیمارستانی</p> <p>(بیماران Moderate تا Severe) باید بیمارستان</p> <p>گرفاوی و ترجیحا سبب ای های اشکاف</p> <p>توجه به نشانه‌ها</p> <p>BS, CBCdiff, CRP, ASTALT, ALP, Bun/Cr</p> <p>ECG</p>	
<p>بیماران ریسک بالا: باحساسه‌پذیر از تشخیص به موقع درمان ای های اشکاف و بر صورت لزوم بعد امداد شروع گردد و روانه شرایط و راه‌های پیگیری شود</p>			
پهوند اعضا	انمی سکل سل	بیماری مزمن کلیه و ریه‌ی	جراحی BMD-30
دیابت	بیماری قلبی	سبب ای های اشکاف	بیماری مزمن کلیه و ریه‌ی

<p>درمان بستری</p> <p>● درمان بستریافته در تمام گام‌های بالا در بیمارستان بستری به‌وسیله یک MG، درمان معادل mg200 هیدروکورتیزون یا mg200 متیل‌پریدنیول در MG50 متیل‌پریدنیول خوراکی</p>	<p>● توریکیتاسیورید</p> <p>● هش</p>
<p>● درمان بزرگ‌تر از هری و هیدوکسیکوتاز به مصرف این‌ها در اولین فرصت توصیه می‌گردد</p> <p>● Remdesivir</p>	<p>● Remdesivir</p>
<p>● پروپیلکسی VTE</p> <p>● پروپیلکسی</p>	<p>● پروپیلکسی</p>

<p>اقدامات موردی بر اساس شرایط:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • همدیس و تکراری • تکراری/تشدید • فاشیاید • ایتروپیک • ایتروپیک 	<p>درمان فاز سیتوکینی</p> <p>Cytokine Release</p> <p>• درمان با دوز بالاتر از معمولی پیشنهاد می گردد • دوزهای درمانی IL-2 و IL-6 و IL-1 و IL-18 و IL-17 و IL-22 و IL-23 و IL-24 و IL-25 و IL-26 و IL-27 و IL-28 و IL-29 و IL-30 و IL-31 و IL-32 و IL-33 و IL-34 و IL-35 و IL-36 و IL-37 و IL-38 و IL-39 و IL-40 و IL-41 و IL-42 و IL-43 و IL-44 و IL-45 و IL-46 و IL-47 و IL-48 و IL-49 و IL-50 و IL-51 و IL-52 و IL-53 و IL-54 و IL-55 و IL-56 و IL-57 و IL-58 و IL-59 و IL-60 و IL-61 و IL-62 و IL-63 و IL-64 و IL-65 و IL-66 و IL-67 و IL-68 و IL-69 و IL-70 و IL-71 و IL-72 و IL-73 و IL-74 و IL-75 و IL-76 و IL-77 و IL-78 و IL-79 و IL-80 و IL-81 و IL-82 و IL-83 و IL-84 و IL-85 و IL-86 و IL-87 و IL-88 و IL-89 و IL-90 و IL-91 و IL-92 و IL-93 و IL-94 و IL-95 و IL-96 و IL-97 و IL-98 و IL-99 و IL-100 و IL-101 و IL-102 و IL-103 و IL-104 و IL-105 و IL-106 و IL-107 و IL-108 و IL-109 و IL-110 و IL-111 و IL-112 و IL-113 و IL-114 و IL-115 و IL-116 و IL-117 و IL-118 و IL-119 و IL-120 و IL-121 و IL-122 و IL-123 و IL-124 و IL-125 و IL-126 و IL-127 و IL-128 و IL-129 و IL-130 و IL-131 و IL-132 و IL-133 و IL-134 و IL-135 و IL-136 و IL-137 و IL-138 و IL-139 و IL-140 و IL-141 و IL-142 و IL-143 و IL-144 و IL-145 و IL-146 و IL-147 و IL-148 و IL-149 و IL-150 و IL-151 و IL-152 و IL-153 و IL-154 و IL-155 و IL-156 و IL-157 و IL-158 و IL-159 و IL-160 و IL-161 و IL-162 و IL-163 و IL-164 و IL-165 و IL-166 و IL-167 و IL-168 و IL-169 و IL-170 و IL-171 و IL-172 و IL-173 و IL-174 و IL-175 و IL-176 و IL-177 و IL-178 و IL-179 و IL-180 و IL-181 و IL-182 و IL-183 و IL-184 و IL-185 و IL-186 و IL-187 و IL-188 و IL-189 و IL-190 و IL-191 و IL-192 و IL-193 و IL-194 و IL-195 و IL-196 و IL-197 و IL-198 و IL-199 و IL-200 و IL-201 و IL-202 و IL-203 و IL-204 و IL-205 و IL-206 و IL-207 و IL-208 و IL-209 و IL-210 و IL-211 و IL-212 و IL-213 و IL-214 و IL-215 و IL-216 و IL-217 و IL-218 و IL-219 و IL-220 و IL-221 و IL-222 و IL-223 و IL-224 و IL-225 و IL-226 و IL-227 و IL-228 و IL-229 و IL-230 و IL-231 و IL-232 و IL-233 و IL-234 و IL-235 و IL-236 و IL-237 و IL-238 و IL-239 و IL-240 و IL-241 و IL-242 و IL-243 و IL-244 و IL-245 و IL-246 و IL-247 و IL-248 و IL-249 و IL-250 و IL-251 و IL-252 و IL-253 و IL-254 و IL-255 و IL-256 و IL-257 و IL-258 و IL-259 و IL-260 و IL-261 و IL-262 و IL-263 و IL-264 و IL-265 و IL-266 و IL-267 و IL-268 و IL-269 و IL-270 و IL-271 و IL-272 و IL-273 و IL-274 و IL-275 و IL-276 و IL-277 و IL-278 و IL-279 و IL-280 و IL-281 و IL-282 و IL-283 و IL-284 و IL-285 و IL-286 و IL-287 و IL-288 و IL-289 و IL-290 و IL-291 و IL-292 و IL-293 و IL-294 و IL-295 و IL-296 و IL-297 و IL-298 و IL-299 و IL-300 و IL-301 و IL-302 و IL-303 و IL-304 و IL-305 و IL-306 و IL-307 و IL-308 و IL-309 و IL-310 و IL-311 و IL-312 و IL-313 و IL-314 و IL-315 و IL-316 و IL-317 و IL-318 و IL-319 و IL-320 و IL-321 و IL-322 و IL-323 و IL-324 و IL-325 و IL-326 و IL-327 و IL-328 و IL-329 و IL-330 و IL-331 و IL-332 و IL-333 و IL-334 و IL-335 و IL-336 و IL-337 و IL-338 و IL-339 و IL-340 و IL-341 و IL-342 و IL-343 و IL-344 و IL-345 و IL-346 و IL-347 و IL-348</</p>
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درمان دارویی بیماران سرپایی:

- ✓ در فاز غیربیدار درمان ج ح ج درماتن علامتی توصیه نمی شود
- ✓ بوجه و پیگیری و بیمارمان با ریسک بالا
- ✓ لازم مصرف داروهای کنترل دیابت در فرد دبلی، کنترل فشار خون در افراد با فشار خون بالا مصرف سایر داروهای بیمارهای زمینه ای
- ✓ بوجه به اندازه گیری دقیق تب فشارخون و قند خون

NSAIDs جهت تب یا درد
درمان جد سرفه

❶ هیدروکسی کربونین
 ❷ کورنیکو استروئید
 ❸ فایبروز
 ❹ لیپوفون
 ❺ ایموکتین

مواردی که تجویز نشود:

- زردی نوزادین
- داکتیلیکس
- ادری تاخیر
- رتینوپاتی
- لوپولوگنسیس

در صورت بروز هر کدام از عوارض زیر بلافاصله به بیمارستان های منتخب کرونا اهرام یا راجع داده شود.

• شروع علائم پنومونی یا هیپوکسی
• احساس گشگی یا آلت خوشایری
• خستگی حاد

نگاهی دامن به بیمار و نشانه های هشدار:

عصب عذراوم (علاقی ۴ و ۵) و بازگشت عصب
عظیم تنگی نفس تشدید بی اشتباهی، بی قراری شدید (عاطف هیروکسی)

هیدروکسی کلروکین:

هنوز اثری بر مورتالیتی یا بستری بیمارستان یادگیری ریوی ثابت نشده است. در صورت ضرورت به عنوان ضد ویروس/ضد التهاب صرفا در شروع بیماری با لحاظ بیماری زمینه ای و توجه به آریتمی داده شود.

Favipiravir:

- ✓ هنوز اثری بر مورتالیتی یا بستری بیمارستان یادگیری ریوی ثابت نشده است. در صورت ضرورت به عنوان داروی انتی ویرال با لحاظ بیماری زمینه ای داده شود.
- ✓ در بارداری توصیه نمی شود و در خانمهای سنین باروری جهت تراتوژنیسته آگاهی داده شود. مراقب تداخلات دارویی باشیم ترجیحا در روزهای اول بیماری (فاز ویرمی) داده شود.
- ✓ در افراد نارسایی کبد و کلیه واسیداوریک بالا داده نشود

ایورمکتین:

معاون محترم درمان دانشگاه / دانشکده علوم پزشکی و خدمات بهداشتی درمانی ...

موضوع: مصوبات کمیته مشورتی در خصوص مدیریت بیماران مبتلا به کووید-۱۹ در کلینیک های

سرپایی

با سلام و احترام

با عنایت به برگزاری کمیته مشورتی بررسی دستورالعمل های بیماری کووید-۱۹ در تاریخ ۱۴۰۰/۰۵/۱۸ در خصوص مدیریت بیماران مبتلا به کووید-۱۹ در کلینیک های سرپایی موارد زیر مصوب گردید:

- همه بیماران مراجعه کننده به کلینیک های سرپایی نیاز به انجام CT scan ندارند، در صورت وجود علائم تنفسی CT scan درخواست می شود. شایان ذکر است در بیماران سرپایی جهت پیگیری بیماری نیاز به انجام CT scan مجدد نمی باشد.
- شرایط شروع درمان برای بیماران مراجعه کننده به کلینیک های سرپایی بیمار دارای آزمایش PCR (+) به همراه علائم تنفسی و درگیری ریه در CT scan می باشد.
- داروهای توصیه شده در درمان این بیماران عبارتند از:

✓ داروهای anti inflammatory شامل: کورتیکواستروئید (خوراکی ، تزریقی) و NSAID
با دوره درمانی ۵ روزه

✓ داروهای ضد انعقاد با دوز پروفیلاکسی به مدت ۵ روز

✓ داروهای ضد ویروس تزریقی یا خوراکی براساس شواهد در کاهش مورتالیتی این بیماری
تاثیر ثابت شده ندارند، ولی با صلاح دید پزشک معالج (متخصص عفونی، داخلی، ریه، طب اورژانس) در صورت وجود علائم تنفسی پلامانج می باشد.

✓ بر اساس نظر کمیته علمی و شواهد قطعی تجویز فاوی پیراوبر اندیکاسیون ندارد.

دکتر قاسم جان پایایی



معاون درمان

رونوشت:

جناب آقای دکتر مهدی یوسفی مدیرکل محترم دفتر ارزیابی فناوری و تدوین استاندارد و تعرفه سلامت

سرکار خانم مریم احمدی - سرکار خانم علمی دبیرخانه حوزه ریاست دانشگاه ع پ خ ب د تهران

سرکار خانم داداشی - جناب آقای دانه - سرکار خانم کرمی زنده دل دبیرخانه حوزه ریاست دانشگاه ع پ خ ب د شهید بهشتی

سرکار خانم حمیده جعفری - جناب آقای آقابیک - سرکار خانم اعظم شیرمرداده - سرکار خانم سجادی دبیرخانه حوزه ریاست دانشگاه

ع پ خ ب د شیراز

درمان موارد متوسط و شدید (بیمارستانی به صورت بستری موقت و یا بستری دائمی):

بستری موقت:

- ✓ در مواردی که شدت بیماری از نوع متوسط باشد و تمایل به درمان در منزل باشد می توان با تشکیل پرونده بستری موقت با الزامات زیر خدمات درمانی را انجام داد. موارد مهم در هنگام بستری موقت:
- ✓ درحین بستری موقت ویزیت روزانه توسط پزشک الزامی است.
- ✓ اندازه گیری تب و اکسیژن الزامی است.
- ✓ این موارد بیماران با $O_2Sat < 94$ و یا درگیری ریه کمتر از 50%، کاندید تزریق آنتی ویروسی یا کورتیکواستروئید و هیدراتاسیون و بررسی آزمایشگاهی شامل ALT, AST, CRP, BUN/Cr, CBC diff, اشباع اکسیژن روزانه بررسی گردد.
- ✓ دقت بر علایم آزمایشگاهی شروع فاز التهابی شدید (افزایش CRP, تب که با مصرف کورتیکواستروئیدها قطع نمی شود, تشدید لنفوپنی)
- ✓ آزمایشات CBC diff و CRP بنا به شرایط روزانه یا یک در میان چک شود.
- ✓ آزمایشات اولیه BUN/Cr, ALT, AST در ابتدای پذیرش چک شود تا دوز داروها Adjust یا قطع گردد و براساس شرایط بالینی می توان در روز های بعد تکرار کرد.
- ✓ دادن آنتی کوآگولان ها براساس شرایط بالینی بیمار
- ✓ در بیماری که هیپوکسی شدید ندارد و فعالیت روزانه محدود نشده است دادن آنتی کوآگولان توصیه نمی گردد.
- ✓ در صورت بدتر شدن حال عمومی, کاهش هوشیاری و افزایش تنگی نفس و افزایش مارکرهای التهابی بیمار بستری دائم گردد.
- ✓ در هنگام پذیرش داشتن گرافی ریه یا CT اسکن ترجیحا با دوز پایین توصیه می شود.
- ✓ به طور روتین تکرار رادیولوژی یا سی تی اسکن در طی درمان یا پایان آن نیاز نیست.
- ✓ بدیهی است که تمام مراکز ارایه دهنده خدمات بستری موقت, امکان پاسخگویی و پیگیری به صورت تلفنی و یا حضوری را فراهم نمایند.

درمان بستری

کورتیکواستروئیدها:

- ✓ درمان پذیرفته شده در تمام گاید لاین ها در بیماران بستری هیپوکسیک با دوز دگزامتازون-8mg روزانه معادل 200mg هیدروکورتیزون یا 40mg متیل پردنیزولون، 50mg پردنیزولون خوراکی
- ✓ دوره درمان: بنا به دوره بستری، شرایط التهابی و هیپوکسی و مقدار درگیری ریوی متغیر است.
- ✓ در دادن کورتیکواستروئیدها به بیماری زمینه ای، دیابت، فشار خون و بیماری قلبی ریوی توجه شود.
- ✓ قابل ذکر است دادن کورتیکواستروئیدها با دوز بالا در افراد مسن ریسک مرگ و میر و خطر عفونت میکروبیال و قارچی را بالا میبرد، تعدیل دوز در این افراد توصیه میشود.

Remdesivir:

- ✓ در بیماران درگیری ریوی و هیپوکسیک (نیاز به مصرف اکسیژن مکمل) در اولین فرصت توصیه می گردد.
- ✓ قابل ذکر است ریسک برادی کاردی و هیپرگلیسمی و تهوع و استفراغ در رژیم طولانی تر بیشتر دیده می شود.

پروفیلاکسی VTE:

- ✓ دادن آنتی کوآگولان درمانی صرفا براساس سطح D-Dimer تصمیم گیری نمی شود.
- ✓ در زمان بستری آنتی کوآگولان پروفیلاکسی به صورت LMWH یکبار در روز یا هپارین 5000U دو بار تا سه بار در روز توصیه می شود.
- ✓ در هنگام بستری ICU میتوان از dose intermediate^۲ استفاده کرد ولی توصیه روتین به مصرف دوز درمانی نیست .
- ✓ در صورت شک بالینی قوی به DVT و آمبولی ریه ضمن انجام اقداماتی جهت اثبات مورد فوق، دوز درمانی ضد انعقاد توصیه می گردد.

کورتون استنشاقی:

در برخی موارد بیماریهای تنفسی یا سرفه شدید کورتون استنشاقی به صورت نبولایزر توصیه نمیشود.

پلاسمای بیماران بهبود یافته :

با توجه به عدم تاثیر اثبات شده در بهبودی بیمار، صرفا در قالب کارآزمایی بالینی تجویز گردد.

Tocilizumab:

✓ درمان Tocilizumab همراه با دوز پایین کورتیکواستروئیدها پیشنهاد می شود و درمان به تنهایی توصیه نشده است. شرایط بدتر شدن هیپوکسی (نیاز به اکسیژن مکمل) و یا افزایش CRP همراه هیپوکسی تزریق می شود (حداکثر 8mg/kg). تزریق تا حداکثر دو دوز (به فاصله ۱۲ تا ۲۴ ساعت) علیرغم بالابودن فاکتورهای التهابی امکانپذیر است. اند گیری اینترلوکین ۶ الزامی نیست.

✓ برخی مطالعات در صورت عدم کنترل فازسیتوکینی با کورتیکواستروئیدهای دوزبالاین دارو تزریق میگرددد.تزریق دربارداری بلامانع است .

کنتراندیکاسیونهای توسیلوزوماب: plt: زیر ۵۰ هزار —شک به عفونت فعال باکتریال وقارچی ANC زیر ۵۰۰ شک به انسداد یا باره شدن احشا گوارشی

❖ استفاده از دیگر داروهای ضدالتهابی در این فاز تنها در قالب مطالعه بالینی صورت پذیرد.

موارد زیر در طی بستری توصیه نمیشود:

- ۱- Favipiravir
- ۲- هیدروکسی کلروکین
- ۳- آنتی بیوتیک ها بدون شواهدی از عفونت باکتریال
- ۴- تکرار سی تی اسکن ریه بدون شواهدی از بدتر شدن بیمار

مونیتورینگ در طی بستری:

ریاست محترم دانشگاه/دانشکده علوم پزشکی و خدمات بهداشتی درمانی ...

ریاست محترم بیمارستان مسیح دانشوری

جناب آقای دکتر فریدون نوحی

ریاست محترم مرکز آموزشی، تحقیقاتی، درمانی قلب شهید رجایی

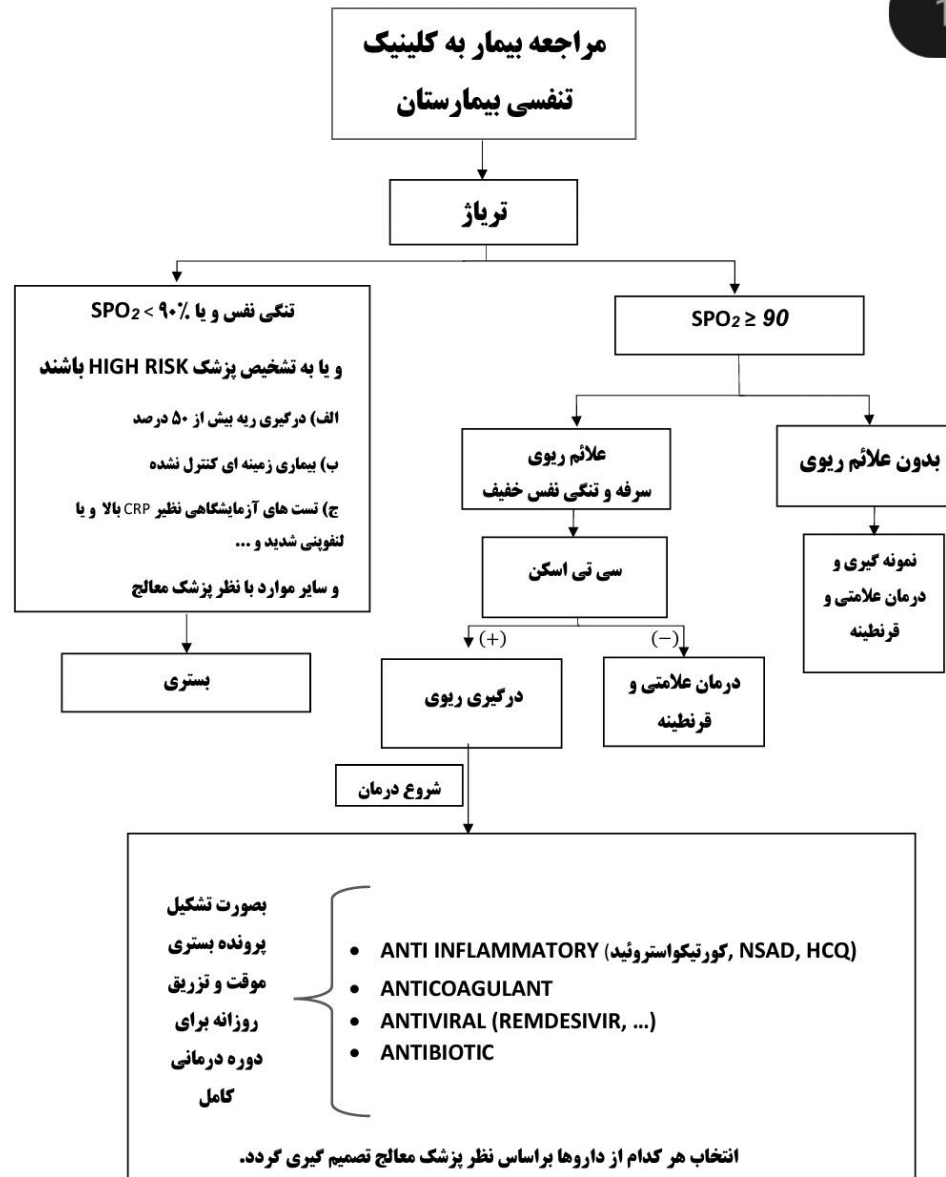
موضوع: الگوریتم و دستورالعمل برخورد با بیمار مشکوک به کرونا در شرایط بحران

سلام علیکم

احتراماً با عنایت به شرایط رخ داده و ازدیاد مراجعه بیماران مشکوک به کووید-۱۹ در سطح کشور به پیوست الگوریتم و دستورالعمل جهت مدیریت برخورد با این بیماران در شرایط بحران ارسال می گردد. خواهشمند است دستورفرمائید ضمن اطلاع رسانی لازم در سطح مراکز درمانی تحت پوشش آن دانشکده/دانشگاه نظارت لازم بر حسن اجرای آن صورت پذیرد.

دکتر قاسم جان بابایی

معاون درمان



بیمار دارای علائم تنفسی خفیف تا متوسط ($SpO_2 \geq 90\%$) بدون دیسترس تنفسی و علائم شدید نظیر $RR \geq 30$ یا درگیری شدید ریوی می‌باشد. میزان درگیری ریوی معمولاً کمتر از ۵۰٪ است. ممکن است علائم آزمایشگاهی بصورت تشدید لنفوپنی و/یا افزایش خفیف PT/PTT, CRP/ESR و یا D-dimer و/یا LDH و/یا فریتین دیده شود. **خاطر نشان می‌شود که در این گروه بیماران نیز در صورت امکان، الویت با بستری در بیمارستان می‌باشد اقدامات و درمانها:**

- دریافت اکسیژن و اصلاح SpO_2
 - بر مبنای تشخیص بالینی پزشک می‌تواند در منزل نیز استفاده شود
- درمان ضد ویروسی
 - اگر این بیماران عموماً پس از گذشت روزهای ابتدایی بیماری (۵-۷ روز اول) مراجعه می‌کند و معمولاً اندیکاسیون درمان خوراکی ضد ویروسی ندارند
 - در صورتی که بنا به تشخیص پزشک اندیکاسیون دریافت ضدویروسی تزریقی (رمدسیویر و...) داشته باشد، باید مراجعات روزانه به مراکز بستری موقت برای تزریق دارو و انجام آزمایشات لازم صورت گیرد
 - در صورت عدم بستری، تا اتمام دوره درمان روز برای دریافت داروی تزریقی باید مراجعه نماید.
 - در این شرایط هر ۳ روز یک بار آزمایشات مرتبط ($SGOT, SGPT, \dots$) باید ارسال و بیمار روزانه توسط پزشک متخصص ویزیت شود
 - در حال حاضر تزریق داروی ضدویروسی (رمدسیویر و ...) در منزل توصیه نمی‌شود
- درمان ضد التهاب (NSAID)
 - برای تسکین درد و میالژی و کنترل تب می‌توان از NSAIDs استفاده نمود
- کورتیکواستروئید
 - عمدتاً با توجه به علائم بیمار بعد از هفته اول شروع می‌شود. شروع کورتون با دوز کم (دگزامتازون $8mg$ تزریقی روزانه یا قرص پردنیزون $0.5mg/kg$ ، بمدت حداکثر ۱۰ روز.
- ضد انعقاد
 - در صورت درگیری ریوی یا افزایش مارکرهای التهابی می‌تواند شروع شود
- آنتی بیوتیک:
 - بصورت روتین توصیه نمی‌شود و در صورت شک به عفونت باکتریال (Cap) و ارزیابی بالینی پزشک تصمیم‌گیری شود
- روند مراجعات/معاینات
- پرونده بستری موقت برای بیمار تشکیل می‌شود

- ثبت اطلاعات بیماری و سیر بیماری باید انجام شود
- چارت تب، تعداد تنفس، تعداد ضربان قلب، فشارخون و تعیین سطح اکسیژن تهیه و به اطلاع پزشک رسانده شود
- ویزیت روزانه توسط پزشک متخصص نیز باید صورت گیرد
- در صورت دریافت داروی تزریقی، حداقل تا ۱ ساعت پس از پایان تزریق، تحت نظر باشد
- در صورت دریافت داروهای خوراکی، هر سه روز می تواند به مراکز بستری موقت مراجعه نماید.
- در صورت تثبیت علائم، می تواند از طریق مجازی اطلاعات را در اختیار پزشک قرار دهد
- در صورت تشدید علائم، ارجاع به بیمارستان صورت می گیرد
- باید یک شماره تلفن از پزشک/مراقب در اختیار بیمار قرار گیرد تا در صورت نیاز و بروز علائم خطر، امکان تماس فوری با درمانگر و دریافت توصیه های مناسب وجود داشته باشد

پایان پیگیری:

- ارزیابی بیمار از نظر علائم بالینی و سیر آزمایشات و روند بیماری، تعیین کننده ترخیص و پایان پیگیری خواهد بود.
- در صورت عدم نیاز به داروی تزریقی و تثبیت بیمار، ادامه درمان. های حمایتی و نگهدارنده و کورتیکواستروئید، می تواند در منزل صورت گیرد

بیمارستان مکلف است یک خط تلفن ثابت با حضور پزشک یا یک کارشناس پرستاری مسلط بر بیماری کووید را در اختیار بیماران قرار دهد که امکان تماس فراهم باشد.



معاونت درمان

دیپارخانه شورای راهبردی تدوین راهنماهای سلامت

راهنمای تجویز داروی

ردیسویر

بهار ۱۴۰۰

فرم تدوین راهنمای تجویز

داروی رمدسیویر

ردیف	نام دارو	کاربرد دارو	افراد صاحب صلاحیت جهت تجویز	شرط تجویز		محل مصرف دارو	دوز و تواتر مصرف دارو
				اندیکاسیون	کنترا اندیکاسیون		
	Remdesivir ویال ۱۰۰ میلی گرم و ۵۰۰ میلی گرم (پودر برای تهیه محلول جهت انفوزیون وریدی به مدت ۳۰ تا ۱۲۰ دقیقه)	۱. بستری ۲. بستری موقت	* متخصص عفونی * متخصص اطفال و فوق تخصص های آن * متخصص داخلی و فوق تخصص های آن * متخصص طب اورژانس * متخصص بیهوشی * فوق تخصص مراقبت های ویژه	بیمار در فاز ریوی (متوسط تا شدید) بیماری باشد	حساسیت به Remdesivir یا هر یک از اجزا فورمولاسیون * بیمار در فاز بحرانی (بیمار نیاز به تهویه مکانیکی داشته باشد)	۱. بیمارستان ۲. مراکز بستری موقت داخل بیمارستان	بزرگسالان: (برای بیماران با وزن ۴۰ کیلوگرم و بیشتر) (۱) روز اول ۲۰۰mg و سپس روزانه ۱۰۰mg به صورت انفوزیون وریدی برای دوره درمانی ۵ روز توصیه می گردد. کودکان: نوزادان و کودکان بین ۳/۵ تا ۴۰ کیلوگرم دوز اول ۵ میلی گرم بر کیلوگرم تک دوز در روز اول و سپس ۲/۵ میلی گرم بر کیلوگرم تک دوز روزانه.

اقدامات مورد نیاز قبل از تجویز دارو	توصیه ها
<p>انجام آزمایشات پایه شامل:</p> <p>* تست هماتولوژی</p> <p>* تست عملکرد کبد</p> <p>* تست عملکرد کلیه</p> <p>* تست بیوشیمیایی</p> <p>سرم</p>	<p>(۱) بیمار در هنگام انفوزیون پایش شود.</p> <p>(۲) این دارو با هیچ داروی تزریقی دیگری نباید همزمان و از یک لاین تزریق شود.</p> <p>(۳) بعد از اتمام انفوزیون Remdesivir ، در لاین تزریق حداقل ۳۰ میلی لیتر نرمال سالین فلاش شود.</p> <p>(۴) دوره درمان ۵ روز بوده و در صورت ترخیص زودتر از موعد نیاز به تکمیل دوره درمان نمی باشد در صورتی که در حین درمان با دارو بیماری پیشرفت نمود و بیمار نیاز به تهویه مکانیکی پیدا کرد دوره درمان رمدسیویر باید تکمیل گردد</p> <p>(۵) توجه به تداخلات دارویی</p>

روش آماده سازی ویال برای تزریق:

مقدار ۱۹ سی سی آب استریل برای تزریق به پودر لیوفلیزه دارو اضافه نموده و بلافاصله برای ۳۰ ثانیه ویال تکان داده شود سپس برای ۲ تا ۳ دقیقه اجازه دهید تا محتویات نشست کرده و محلول شفاف ایجاد شود، اگر محتویات کامل حل نشدند ویال را برای ۳۰ ثانیه دیگر تکان داده و برای ۲ تا ۳ دقیقه ساکن قرار دهید، این پروسه را تا زمانی که همه محتویات ویال کاملاً حل شوند ادامه دهید. غلظت به دست آمده ۱۰۰ میلی گرم در ۲۰ میلی لیتر است. برای رقیق سازی نهایی، داروی رقیق شده اولیه به ۱۰۰ یا ۲۵۰ میلی لیتر ۰/۹ NaCl اضافه شده و به آرامی برای بیست بار وارونه کنید تا مخلوط شوند (تکان ندهید). پودر حل شده قبل رقیق سازی نهایی را تا ۴ ساعت در دمای اتاق و تا ۲۴ ساعت در یخچال می توان نگهداری کرد.

نکته : لازم به ذکر است، کادر درمان می بایست تمامی اشتباهات داروپزشکی و عوارض جانبی جدی که به طور بالقوه ممکن است به دلیل تجویز داروی Remdesivir باشند را ردیابی و در سامانه گزارش دهی آنلاین سازمان غذا و دارو به نشانی [www. Adr.ttac.ir](http://www.Adr.ttac.ir) نمایند.

تعدیل دوز کلیوی:

در شرایط $eGFR \geq 30$ نیاز به تعدیل دوز ندارد. در $eGFR < 30$ توصیه ای برای استفاده وجود ندارد.



بسمه تعالی
فرم تدوین راهنمای تجویز

تعدیل دوز کبدی:

اگر طول درمان با رمدسیویر افزایش آنزیم کبدی به میزان بیش از ۵ برابر نرمال ($ALT > 5 \text{ ULN}$)، بروز علائم بالینی آسیب به همراه $ALT > 3 \text{ UPN}$ ، افزایش همزمان بیلی روبین بیشتر از ۳ میلی گرم بر دسی لیتر، افزایش $INR > 2$ و $P > 3 \text{ ULN}$ ، بعد از بررسی سایر علل و نرمال شدن پارامترهای آزمایشگاهی و رفع علائم می تواند مجددا جهت تکمیل دوره درمان شروع

پایش:

پیش از تجویز داروی Remdesivir و سپس یک روز درمیان، آزمایش های عملکرد کبد (ALT ، AST ، بیلی روبین و کراتینین و کراتینین سرم) و تست ها بیوشیمیایی سرم انجام شود. همچنین بیمار از نظر عوارض مرتبط با انفوزیون دارو پایش

مصرف در بارداری:

اطلاعات دقیقی در رابطه با سلامت مصرف این دارو در زنان باردار در اختیار نیست و برای تجویز، همواره باید مزایا به معایب و درمان کووید در بارداری، برای مادران بستری در بیمارستان با هماهنگی فوکل پویست درمان بیماری کووید در بیمارستان،

مصرف در شیردهی:

اطلاعاتی در مورد وجود دارو در شیر انسان، اثرات دارو بر شیرخوار و اثر دارو بر تولید شیر در دسترس نیست.



Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention



COVID-19 Treatment Guidelines

1

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Treatment Guidelines

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Visit <https://www.covid19treatmentguidelines.nih.gov/> to access the most up-to-date guideline.

Table 1. Recommendation Rating Scheme

Strength of Recommendation	Quality of Evidence for Recommendation
A: Strong recommendation for the statement	I: One or more randomized trials without major limitations
B: Moderate recommendation for the statement	IIa: Other randomized trials or subgroup analyses of randomized trials
C: Optional recommendation for the statement	IIb: Nonrandomized trials or observational cohort studies
	III: Expert opinion

Testing for SARS-CoV-2 Infection

Last Updated: April 21, 2021

Summary Recommendations

- To diagnose acute infection of SARS-CoV-2, the COVID-19 Treatment Guidelines Panel (the Panel) recommends using a nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT) with a sample collected from the upper respiratory tract (i.e., nasopharyngeal, nasal, or oropharyngeal specimen) **(AIII)**.
- For intubated and mechanically ventilated adults who are suspected to have COVID-19 but who do not have a confirmed diagnosis:
 - The Panel recommends obtaining lower respiratory tract samples to establish a diagnosis of COVID-19 if an upper respiratory tract sample is negative **(BII)**.
 - The Panel recommends obtaining endotracheal aspirates over bronchial wash or bronchoalveolar lavage samples when collecting lower respiratory tract samples to establish a diagnosis of COVID-19 **(BII)**.
- A NAAT should not be repeated in an asymptomatic person within 90 days of a previous SARS-CoV-2 infection if the person has had a significant exposure to SARS-CoV-2 **(AIII)**.
- SARS-CoV-2 reinfection has been reported in people who have received an initial diagnosis of infection; therefore, a NAAT should be considered for persons who have recovered from a previous infection and who present with symptoms that are compatible with SARS-CoV-2 infection if there is no alternative diagnosis **(BIII)**.
- The Panel **recommends against** the use of serologic (i.e., antibody) testing as the sole basis for diagnosis of SARS-CoV-2 infection **(AIII)**.
- The Panel **recommends against** the use of serologic (i.e., antibody) testing to determine whether a person is infected with SARS-CoV-2 **(AIII)**.

Rating of Recommendations: A = Strong; B = Moderate; C = Optional

Rating of Evidence: I = One or more randomized trials without major limitations; IIa = Other randomized trials

Prevention and Prophylaxis of SARS-CoV-2 Infection

Last Updated: July 8, 2021

Summary Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The COVID-19 Treatment Guidelines Panel (the Panel) recommends that health care providers follow recommendations from the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices when using SARS-CoV-2 vaccines (A).• The Panel recommends against the use of any drugs for SARS-CoV-2 pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), except in a clinical trial (AIII).• The Panel recommends against the use of hydroxychloroquine for SARS-CoV-2 post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) (AI).• The Panel recommends against the use of other drugs for SARS-CoV-2 PEP, except in a clinical trial (AIII).
Rating of Recommendations: A = Strong; B = Moderate; C = Optional
Rating of Evidence: I = One or more randomized trials without major limitations; IIa = Other randomized trials or subgroup analyses of randomized trials; IIb = Nonrandomized trials or observational cohort studies; III = Expert opinion

Ivermectin

High concentrations of ivermectin have been shown to inhibit SARS-CoV-2 replication in vitro.³³ Population data also indicate that country-wide mass use of prophylactic chemotherapy for parasitic infections, including the use of ivermectin, is associated with a lower incidence of COVID-19.³⁴ At the same time, few clinical trials have evaluated the safety and efficacy of ivermectin for SARS-CoV-2 PrEP or PEP. Although several studies have reported potentially promising results, the findings are limited by the design of the studies, their small sample sizes, and the lack of details regarding the safety and efficacy of ivermectin. The results of these trials are described below.

In a descriptive, uncontrolled interventional study of 33 contacts of patients with laboratory-confirmed COVID-19, no cases of SARS-CoV-2 infection were identified within 21 days of initiating ivermectin for PEP.³⁵ An open-label randomized controlled trial investigated ivermectin prophylaxis (plus personal protective measures [PPMs]) in health care workers (as PrEP) or in household contacts (as PEP) exposed to patients with laboratory-confirmed COVID-19. The incidence of SARS-CoV-2 infection was lower among the participants who received ivermectin than among control participants who used only PPMs. However, the study provided no data on the characteristics of the study participants, types of exposures, or how endpoints were defined.³⁶ Finally, in a small case-control study in SARS-CoV-2-exposed health care workers, 186 participants who became infected were matched with 186 uninfected controls. Of those who received ivermectin after exposure to SARS-CoV-2, 38 were in the infected group and 77 were in the uninfected group, which led the investigators to conclude that ivermectin reduced the incidence of SARS-CoV-2 infection.³⁷

Several clinical trials that are evaluating the use of ivermectin for SARS-CoV-2 PrEP or PEP are currently underway or in development. Please see [ClinicalTrials.gov](https://clinicaltrials.gov) for the latest information.

PATIENT DISPOSITION

PANEL'S RECOMMENDATIONS

Not Requiring Hospitalization or Supplemental Oxygen, As Determined by a Health Care Provider in ED or an In-Person or Telehealth Visit

Anti-SARS-CoV-2 monoclonal antibody products are recommended for outpatients with mild to moderate COVID-19 who are at high risk of disease progression, as defined by the EUA criteria (treatments are listed in alphabetical order):^a

- **Casirivimab plus imdevimab**; or
- **Sotrovimab**

At this time, the Panel **recommends against** the use of **bamlanivimab plus etesevimab** in these patients due to an increase in the proportion of potentially resistant variants (**AIII**).^a See text for details.

The Panel **recommends against** the use of **dexamethasone** or **other systemic glucocorticoids** in the absence of another indication (**AIII**).^b

Discharged From Hospital Inpatient Setting in Stable Condition and Does Not Require Supplemental Oxygen

The Panel **recommends against** continuing the use of **remdesivir (AIIa)**, **dexamethasone (AIIa)**, or **baricitinib (AIIa)** after hospital discharge.

Discharged From Hospital Inpatient Setting and Requires Supplemental Oxygen

For those who are stable enough for discharge but who still require oxygen^c

There is insufficient evidence to recommend either for or against the continued use of remdesivir, dexamethasone, and/or baricitinib. Review the text below when considering the use of any of these agents after hospital discharge.

Discharged From ED Despite New or Increasing Need for Supplemental Oxygen

When hospital resources are limited, inpatient admission is not possible, and close follow-up is ensured^d

The Panel recommends using **dexamethasone** 6 mg PO once daily for the duration of supplemental oxygen (dexamethasone use should not exceed 10 days) with careful monitoring for adverse events (**BIII**).

There is insufficient evidence to recommend either for or against the use of remdesivir. When considering the use of remdesivir, review the text below for further discussion.

The Panel **recommends against** the use of **baricitinib** in this setting, except in a clinical trial (**AIII**).

Rating of Recommendations: A = Strong; B = Moderate; C = Optional

Rating of Evidence: I = One or more randomized trials without major limitations; IIa = Other randomized trials or subgroup analyses of randomized trials; IIb = Nonrandomized trials or observational cohort studies; III = Expert opinion

^a In laboratory studies, some SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern or interest harbor certain mutations that are associated with reduced susceptibility to certain agents. Some regimens may be preferred in certain settings based on the degree of reduced susceptibility and the prevalence of these variants in a given region. See Anti-SARS-CoV-2 Monoclonal Antibodies and the Panel's statement on the EUAs for anti-SARS-CoV-2 monoclonal antibodies for more information. Updates on the distribution of bamlanivimab plus etesevimab are available on the HHS Bamlanivimab/Etesevimab website.

^b There is currently a lack of safety and efficacy data on the use of these agents in outpatients with COVID-19; using systemic glucocorticoids in this setting may cause harm.

^c These individuals should receive oximetry monitoring and close follow-up through telehealth, visiting nurse services, or in-person clinic visits.

^d In cases where resources (e.g., inpatient beds, staff members) are scarce, it may be necessary to discharge an adult patient and provide an advanced level of home care, including supplemental oxygen (whether patients are receiving oxygen at home for the first time or are increasing their baseline oxygen requirements), pulse oximetry, and close follow-up through visiting nurse services, telehealth, or in-person clinic visits.

Key: ED = emergency department; EUA = Emergency Use Authorization; HHS = Department of Health and Human Services; the Panel = the COVID-19 Treatment

Figure 2. Therapeutic Management of Hospitalized Adults With COVID-19 Based on Disease Severity

DISEASE SEVERITY	PANEL'S RECOMMENDATIONS
Hospitalized but Does Not Require Supplemental Oxygen	<p>The Panel recommends against the use of dexamethasone (AIIa) or other corticosteroids (AIII).^a</p> <p>There is insufficient evidence to recommend either for or against the routine use of remdesivir. For patients who are at high risk of disease progression, the use of remdesivir may be appropriate.</p>
Hospitalized and Requires Supplemental Oxygen	<p>Use one of the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remdesivir^{b,c} (e.g., for patients who require minimal supplemental oxygen) (BIIa) • Dexamethasone^d plus remdesivir^{b,c} (e.g., for patients who require increasing amounts of supplemental oxygen) (BIII) • Dexamethasone^d (when combination therapy with remdesivir cannot be used or is not available) (BI)
Hospitalized and Requires Oxygen Delivery Through a High-Flow Device or Noninvasive Ventilation	<p>Use one of the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dexamethasone^d (AI) • Dexamethasone^d plus remdesivir^{b,c} (BIII) <p>For patients who were recently hospitalized* with rapidly increasing oxygen needs and systemic inflammation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add either baricitinib^{f,g} (BIIa) or tocilizumab^h (BIIa) to one of the two options above
Hospitalized and Requires IMV or ECMO	<p>For most patients:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dexamethasone^{d,i} (AI) <p>For patients who are within 24 hours of admission to the ICU:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dexamethasone^{d,i} plus tocilizumab^h (BIIa)
<p>Rating of Recommendations: A = Strong; B = Moderate; C = Optional</p> <p>Rating of Evidence: I = One or more randomized trials without major limitations; IIa = Other randomized trials or subgroup analyses of randomized trials; IIb = Nonrandomized trials or observational cohort studies; III = Expert opinion</p>	

^a Patients who are receiving dexamethasone or another corticosteroid for other indications should continue therapy for their underlying conditions as directed by their health care provider.

^b The dose for remdesivir is 200 mg IV for one dose, followed by remdesivir 100 mg IV once daily for 4 days or until hospital discharge (unless the patient is in a health care setting that can provide acute care that is similar to inpatient hospital care). Treatment duration may be extended to up to 10 days if there is no substantial clinical improvement by Day 5.

^c For patients who are receiving remdesivir but progress to requiring oxygen through a high-flow device, noninvasive ventilation, IMV, or ECMO, remdesivir should be continued until the treatment course is completed.

^d The dose for dexamethasone is 6 mg IV or PO once daily for 10 days or until hospital discharge. If dexamethasone is not available, equivalent doses of other corticosteroids (e.g., prednisone, methylprednisolone, hydrocortisone) may be used. See the Corticosteroids section for more information.

^e For example, within 3 days of hospital admission. See the Interleukin-6 Inhibitors section for more information.

^f As there are no studies that directly compare using baricitinib and tocilizumab as treatments for COVID-19, the Panel has insufficient evidence to recommend one drug over the other. Treatment decisions should be based on local guidance, drug availability, and patient comorbidities.

^g The dose for baricitinib is 4 mg PO once daily for 14 days or until hospital discharge (refer to Table 4c for dose modifications for patients with renal impairment). Baricitinib should be used in combination with steroids (with or without remdesivir). The combination of baricitinib plus tocilizumab has not been studied, and the Panel **recommends against** the use of this combination, except in a clinical trial (**AIII**).

^h The dose for tocilizumab is 8 mg/kg of actual body weight (up to 800 mg) administered as a single IV dose. The combination of tocilizumab plus baricitinib has not been studied, and the use of this combination should be avoided outside of a clinical trial. See the Interleukin-6 Inhibitors section for more information.

ⁱ The combination of **dexamethasone plus remdesivir** may be considered for patients who have recently been intubated (**CIII**). The Panel **recommends against** the use of remdesivir monotherapy in these patients.

Key: ECMO = extracorporeal membrane oxygenation; ICU = intensive care unit; IMV = invasive mechanical ventilation; IV = intravenous; the Panel = the COVID-19 Treatment Guidelines Panel; PO = orally

Care of Critically Ill Adult Patients With COVID-19

Last Updated: July 8, 2021

Summary Recommendations

Infection Control

- For health care workers who are performing aerosol-generating procedures on patients with COVID-19, the COVID-19 Treatment Guidelines Panel (the Panel) recommends using an N95 respirator (or equivalent or higher-level respirator) rather than surgical masks, in addition to other personal protective equipment (PPE) (i.e., gloves, gown, and eye protection such as a face shield or safety goggles) (**AIII**).
- The Panel recommends minimizing the use of aerosol-generating procedures on intensive care unit patients with COVID-19 and carrying out any necessary aerosol-generating procedures in a negative-pressure room, also known as an airborne infection isolation room, when available (**AIII**).
- For health care workers who are providing usual care for nonventilated patients with COVID-19, the Panel recommends using an N95 respirator (or equivalent or higher-level respirator) or a surgical mask in addition to other PPE (i.e., gloves, gown, and eye protection such as a face shield or safety goggles) (**AIIa**).
- For health care workers who are performing non-aerosol-generating procedures on patients with COVID-19 who are on closed-circuit mechanical ventilation, the Panel recommends using an N95 respirator (or equivalent or higher-level respirator) in addition to other PPE (i.e., gloves, gown, and eye protection such as a face shield or safety goggles) because ventilator circuits may become disrupted unexpectedly (**BIII**).
- The Panel recommends that endotracheal intubation in patients with COVID-19 be performed by health care providers with extensive airway management experience, if possible (**AIII**).
- The Panel recommends that intubation be performed using video laryngoscopy, if possible (**CIIa**).

Hemodynamics

- For adults with COVID-19 and shock, the Panel recommends using dynamic parameters, skin temperature, capillary refilling time, and/or lactate levels over static parameters to assess fluid responsiveness (**BIIa**).
- For the acute resuscitation of adults with COVID-19 and shock, the Panel recommends using buffered/balanced crystalloids over unbalanced crystalloids (**BIIa**).
- For the acute resuscitation of adults with COVID-19 and shock, the Panel **recommends against** the initial use of **albumin** for resuscitation (**BI**).
- For adults with COVID-19 and shock, the Panel recommends **norepinephrine** as the first-choice vasopressor (**AI**).
- For adults with COVID-19 and shock, the Panel recommends titrating vasoactive agents to target a mean arterial pressure (MAP) of 60 to 65 mm Hg over higher MAP targets (**BI**).
- The Panel **recommends against** using **hydroxyethyl starches** for intravascular volume replacement in patients with sepsis or septic shock (**AI**).
- When norepinephrine is available, the Panel **recommends against** using **dopamine** for patients with COVID-19 and shock (**AI**).
- As a second line vasopressor, the Panel recommends adding either **vasopressin** (up to 0.03 units/min) (**BIIa**) or **epinephrine** (**BIIb**) to norepinephrine to raise MAP to target or adding **vasopressin** (up to 0.03 units/min) (**BIIa**) to decrease norepinephrine dosage.
- The Panel **recommends against** using **low-dose dopamine** for renal protection (**AI**).
- The Panel recommends using **dobutamine** in patients who show evidence of cardiac dysfunction and persistent hypoperfusion despite adequate fluid loading and the use of vasopressor agents (**BIII**).
- The Panel recommends that all patients who require vasopressors have an arterial catheter placed as soon as practical, if resources are available (**BIII**).
- For adults with refractory septic shock who have completed a course of corticosteroids to treat their COVID-19, the Panel recommends using low-dose corticosteroid therapy ("shock-reversal") over no corticosteroid therapy (**BIIa**).

Oxygenation and Ventilation

- For adults with COVID-19 and acute hypoxemic respiratory failure despite conventional oxygen therapy, the Panel recommends high-flow nasal cannula (HFNC) oxygen over noninvasive positive pressure ventilation (NIPPV) (**BIIa**).
- In the absence of an indication for endotracheal intubation, the Panel recommends a closely monitored trial of NIPPV

<p>for adults with COVID-19 and acute hypoxemic respiratory failure and for whom HFNC is not available (BIIa).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For patients with persistent hypoxemia despite increasing supplemental oxygen requirements in whom endotracheal intubation is not otherwise indicated, the Panel recommends considering a trial of awake prone positioning to improve oxygenation (CIIa). The Panel recommends against using awake prone positioning as a rescue therapy for refractory hypoxemia to avoid intubation in patients who otherwise meet the indications for intubation and mechanical ventilation (AIII). If intubation becomes necessary, the procedure should be performed by an experienced practitioner in a controlled setting due to the enhanced risk of exposing health care practitioners to SARS-CoV-2 during intubation (AIII). For mechanically ventilated adults with COVID-19 and acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Panel recommends using low tidal volume (VT) ventilation (VT 4–8 mL/kg of predicted body weight) over higher VT ventilation (VT >8 mL/kg) (AI). The Panel recommends targeting plateau pressures of <30 cm H₂O (AIIa). The Panel recommends using a conservative fluid strategy over a liberal fluid strategy (BIIa). The Panel recommends against the routine use of inhaled nitric oxide (AIIa). For mechanically ventilated adults with COVID-19 and moderate-to-severe ARDS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Panel recommends using a higher positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP) strategy over a lower PEEP strategy (BIIa). For mechanically ventilated adults with COVID-19 and refractory hypoxemia despite optimized ventilation, the Panel recommends prone ventilation for 12 to 16 hours per day over no prone ventilation (BIIa). The Panel recommends using, as needed, intermittent boluses of neuromuscular blocking agents (NMBA) or continuous NMBA infusion to facilitate protective lung ventilation (BIIa). In the event of persistent patient-ventilator dyssynchrony, or in cases where a patient requires ongoing deep sedation, prone ventilation, or persistently high plateau pressures, the Panel recommends using a continuous NMBA infusion for up to 48 hours as long as patient anxiety and pain can be adequately monitored and controlled (BIII). For mechanically ventilated adults with COVID-19, severe ARDS, and hypoxemia despite optimized ventilation and other rescue strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Panel recommends using recruitment maneuvers rather than not using recruitment maneuvers (CIIa). If recruitment maneuvers are used, the Panel recommends against using staircase (incremental PEEP) recruitment maneuvers (AIIa). The Panel recommends using an inhaled pulmonary vasodilator as a rescue therapy; if no rapid improvement in oxygenation is observed, the treatment should be tapered off (CIII). <p>Acute Kidney Injury and Renal Replacement Therapy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For critically ill patients with COVID-19 who have acute kidney injury and who develop indications for renal replacement therapy, the Panel recommends continuous renal replacement therapy (CRRT), if available (BIII). If CRRT is not available or not possible due to limited resources, the Panel recommends prolonged intermittent renal replacement therapy rather than intermittent hemodialysis (BIII). <p>Pharmacologic Interventions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In patients with COVID-19 and severe or critical illness, there is insufficient evidence for the Panel to recommend either for or against empiric broad-spectrum antimicrobial therapy in the absence of another indication. If antimicrobials are initiated, the Panel recommends that their use should be reassessed daily to minimize the adverse consequences of unnecessary antimicrobial therapy (AIII). <p>Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is insufficient evidence for the Panel to recommend either for or against the use of extracorporeal membrane oxygenation for patients with COVID-19 and refractory hypoxemia. <p>Rating of Recommendations: A = Strong; B = Moderate; C = Optional</p> <p>Rating of Evidence: I = One or more randomized trials without major limitations; IIa = Other randomized trials or subgroup analyses of randomized trials; IIb = Nonrandomized trials or observational cohort studies; III = Expert opinion</p>

Antiviral Drugs That Are Approved or Under Evaluation for the Treatment of COVID-19

Last Updated: July 8, 2021

Summary Recommendations
<p>Remdesivir is the only Food and Drug Administration-approved drug for the treatment of COVID-19. In this section, the COVID-19 Treatment Guidelines Panel (the Panel) provides recommendations for using antiviral drugs to treat COVID-19 based on the available data. As in the management of any disease, treatment decisions ultimately reside with the patient and their health care provider. For more information on these antiviral agents, see Table 2e.</p> <p>Remdesivir</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• See Therapeutic Management of Hospitalized Adults with COVID-19 for recommendations on using remdesivir with or without dexamethasone. <p>Ivermectin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• There is insufficient evidence for the Panel to recommend either for or against the use of ivermectin for the treatment of COVID-19. Results from adequately powered, well-designed, and well-conducted clinical trials are needed to provide more specific, evidence-based guidance on the role of ivermectin in the treatment of COVID-19. <p>Nitazoxanide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Panel recommends against the use of nitazoxanide for the treatment of COVID-19, except in a clinical trial (BIIa). <p>Hydroxychloroquine or Chloroquine and/or Azithromycin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Panel recommends against the use of chloroquine or hydroxychloroquine and/or azithromycin for the treatment of COVID-19 in hospitalized patients (AI) and in nonhospitalized patients (AIIa). <p>Lopinavir/Ritonavir and Other HIV Protease Inhibitors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Panel recommends against the use of lopinavir/ritonavir and other HIV protease inhibitors for the treatment of COVID-19 in hospitalized patients (AI) and in nonhospitalized patients (AIII). <p>Rating of Recommendations: A = Strong; B = Moderate; C = Optional</p> <p>Rating of Evidence: I = One or more randomized trials without major limitations; IIa = Other randomized trials or subgroup analyses of randomized trials; IIb = Nonrandomized trials or observational cohort studies; III = Expert opinion</p>

Dosing Regimens <i>The doses listed here are for approved indications or from reported experiences or clinical trials.</i>	Adverse Events	Monitoring Parameters	Drug-Drug Interaction Potential	Comments and Links to Clinical Trials
Ivermectin				
Adults: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The dose most commonly used in clinical trials is IVM 0.2–0.6 mg/kg PO given as a single dose or as a once-daily dose for up to 5 days. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally well tolerated Dizziness Pruritis GI effects (e.g., nausea, diarrhea) Neurological AEs have been reported when IVM has been used to treat parasitic diseases, but it is not clear whether these AEs were caused by IVM or the underlying conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor for potential AEs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minor CYP3A4 substrate P-gp substrate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally given on an empty stomach with water; however, administering IVM with food increases its bioavailability.² A list of clinical trials is available here: Ivermectin
Nitazoxanide				
Adults: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Doses reported in COVID-19 studies range from NTZ 500 mg PO 3 times daily to 4 times daily.^{3,4} Higher doses are being studied (ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier NCT04746183). Doses used for antiprotozoal indications range from NTZ 500 mg to 1 g PO twice daily. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally well tolerated Abdominal pain Diarrhea Headache Nausea Vomiting Urine discoloration Ocular discoloration (rare) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor for potential AEs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drug-drug interactions may occur if NTZ is administered concurrently with other highly plasma protein-bound drugs due to competition for binding sites.⁵ If NTZ is coadministered with other highly protein-bound drugs with narrow therapeutic indices, monitor the patient for AEs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NTZ should be taken with food. The oral suspension is not bioequivalent to the tablet formulation. A list of clinical trials is available here: Nitazoxanide

^a Infuse over 30–120 minutes.

^b The FDA EUA permits the emergency use of RDV for the treatment of suspected COVID-19 or laboratory-confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection in hospitalized pediatric patients weighing 3.5 kg to <40 kg or aged <12 years and weighing ≥3.5 kg.⁶

Anti-SARS-CoV-2 Antibody Products

Last Updated: August 4, 2021

Summary Recommendations

Anti-SARS-CoV-2 Monoclonal Antibodies for the Treatment of COVID-19

- The COVID-19 Treatment Guidelines Panel (the Panel) recommends using one of the following anti-SARS-CoV-2 monoclonal antibodies, listed in alphabetical order, to treat nonhospitalized patients with mild to moderate COVID-19 who are at high risk of clinical progression, as defined by the Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) criteria:
 - Casirivimab plus imdevimab; or**
 - Sotrovimab**
- When using casirivimab plus imdevimab, the Panel recommends:
 - Casirivimab 600 mg plus imdevimab 600 mg IV infusion (AIIa)**
 - If IV infusions are not feasible or would cause a delay in treatment, **casirivimab 600 mg plus imdevimab 600 mg** administered by four subcutaneous injections (2.5 mL per injection) can be used as an alternative (**BIII**).
- At this time, the Panel **recommends against** the use of **bamnivanvimab plus etesevimab** for the treatment of COVID-19 (**AIII**) because the Gamma (P.1) and Beta (B.1.351) variants of concern, which have reduced susceptibility to both agents, are circulating in the United States. See the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention COVID Data Tracker](#) for the latest information on variant proportions by region in the United States.
- The strength of the evidence for using anti-SARS-CoV-2 monoclonal antibodies for the treatment of COVID-19 varies depending on the factors that place patients at risk for progression to severe COVID-19 and/or hospitalization (see [Anti-SARS-CoV-2 Monoclonal Antibodies](#) for details). The recommendations are based on the following criteria from the Food and Drug Administration EUAs:
 - Patients with high-risk conditions that were represented in clinical trials (**AIIa**), *and*
 - Patients with other medical conditions and factors that had limited representation in clinical trials (**BIII**); however, for patients who have an immunocompromising condition or who are receiving immunosuppressive therapy, the rating is **AIII**.
- Treatment with anti-SARS-CoV-2 monoclonal antibodies should be started as soon as possible after the patient receives a positive result on a SARS-CoV-2 antigen or nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT) and within 10 days of symptom onset.
- The use of anti-SARS-CoV-2 monoclonal antibodies should be considered for patients with mild to moderate COVID-19 who are hospitalized for a reason other than COVID-19 if they otherwise meet EUA criteria for outpatient treatment.
- Anti-SARS-CoV-2 monoclonal antibodies are not currently authorized for use in patients who are hospitalized with severe COVID-19; however, they may be available through expanded access programs for patients who have not developed an antibody response or who are not expected to mount an effective immune response to SARS-CoV-2 infection.

COVID-19 Convalescent Plasma

- The Panel **recommends against** the use of **low-titer COVID-19 convalescent plasma** for the treatment of COVID-19 (**AIIb**). Low-titer COVID-19 convalescent plasma is no longer authorized through the convalescent plasma EUA.
- For hospitalized patients with COVID-19 who do not have impaired immunity:
 - The Panel **recommends against** the use of **COVID-19 convalescent plasma** for the treatment of COVID-19 in mechanically ventilated patients (**AI**).
 - The Panel **recommends against** the use of **high-titer COVID-19 convalescent plasma** for the treatment of COVID-19 in hospitalized patients who do not require mechanical ventilation, except in a clinical trial (**AI**).
- For hospitalized patients with COVID-19 who have impaired immunity:
 - There is insufficient evidence for the Panel to recommend either for or against the use of high-titer COVID-19 convalescent plasma for the treatment of COVID-19.

Summary Recommendations, continued

- For nonhospitalized patients with COVID-19:
 - There is insufficient evidence for the Panel to recommend either for or against the use of high-titer COVID-19 convalescent plasma for the treatment of COVID-19.

Anti-SARS-CoV-2 Specific Immunoglobulin

- There is insufficient evidence for the Panel to recommend either for or against the use of anti-SARS-CoV-2 specific immunoglobulins for the treatment of COVID-19.

Rating of Recommendations: A = Strong; B = Moderate; C = Optional

Rating of Evidence: I = One or more randomized trials without major limitations; IIa = Other randomized trials or subgroup analyses of randomized trials; IIb = Nonrandomized trials or observational cohort studies; III = Expert

Immunomodulators Under Evaluation for the Treatment of COVID-19

Last Updated: August 4, 2021

Summary Recommendations
<p>See Therapeutic Management of Hospitalized Adults with COVID-19 for the COVID-19 Treatment Guidelines Panel's (the Panel) recommendations on the use of the following immunomodulators for patients according to their disease severity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Baricitinib with dexamethasone• Dexamethasone• Tocilizumab with dexamethasone <p>Additional Recommendations</p> <p>There is insufficient evidence for the Panel to recommend either for or against the use of the following immunomodulators for the treatment of COVID-19:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Colchicine for nonhospitalized patients• Fluvoxamine• Granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor inhibitors for hospitalized patients• Inhaled budesonide• Interleukin (IL)-1 inhibitors (e.g., anakinra)• Interferon beta for the treatment of early (i.e., <7 days from symptom onset) mild to moderate COVID-19• Sarilumab for patients who are within 24 hours of admission to the intensive care unit (ICU) and who require invasive mechanical ventilation, noninvasive ventilation, or high-flow oxygen (>0.4 FIO₂/30 L/min of oxygen flow) <p>The Panel recommends against the use of the following immunomodulators for the treatment of COVID-19, except in a clinical trial:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Baricitinib with tocilizumab (AIII)• Interferons (alfa or beta) for the treatment of severely or critically ill patients with COVID-19 (AIII)• Kinase inhibitors:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bruton's tyrosine kinase inhibitors (e.g., acalabrutinib, ibrutinib, zanubrutinib) (AIII)• Janus kinase inhibitors other than baricitinib (e.g., ruxolitinib, tofacitinib) (AIII)• Non-SARS-CoV-2-specific intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIg) (AIII). This recommendation should not preclude the use of IVIg when it is otherwise indicated for the treatment of complications that arise during the course of COVID-19.• Sarilumab for patients who do not require ICU-level care or who are admitted to the ICU for >24 hours but do not require invasive mechanical ventilation, noninvasive ventilation, or high-flow oxygen (BIIa)• The anti-IL-6 monoclonal antibody siltuximab (BIII) <p>The Panel recommends against using colchicine for the treatment of COVID-19 in hospitalized patients (AI).</p> <p>Rating of Recommendations: A = Strong; B = Moderate; C = Optional</p> <p>Rating of Evidence: I = One or more randomized trials without major limitations; IIa = Other randomized trials or subgroup analyses of randomized trials; IIb = Nonrandomized trials or observational cohort studies; III = Expert opinion</p>

Interferons (Alfa, Beta)

Last Updated: August 27, 2020

Interferons are a family of cytokines with antiviral properties. They have been suggested as a potential treatment for COVID-19 because of their *in vitro* and *in vivo* antiviral properties.

Recommendation

The COVID-19 Treatment Guidelines Panel **recommends against** the use of interferons for the treatment of patients with severe or critical COVID-19, except in a clinical trial (**AIII**). There is insufficient evidence to recommend either for or against the use of **interferon beta** for the treatment of early (i.e., <7 days from symptom onset) mild and moderate COVID-19.

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Supplements

Last Updated: February 11, 2021

Summary Recommendations

Vitamin C

- There is insufficient evidence for the COVID-19 Treatment Guidelines Panel (the Panel) to recommend either for or against the use of vitamin C for the treatment of COVID-19.

Vitamin D

- There is insufficient evidence for the Panel to recommend either for or against the use of vitamin D for the treatment of COVID-19.

Zinc

- There is insufficient evidence for the Panel to recommend either for or against the use of zinc for the treatment of COVID-19.
- The Panel **recommends against** using zinc supplementation above the recommended dietary allowance for the prevention of COVID-19, except in a clinical trial (**BIII**).

Rating of Recommendations: A = Strong; B = Moderate; C = Optional

Rating of Evidence: I = One or more randomized trials without major limitations; IIa = Other randomized trials or subgroup analyses of randomized trials; IIb = Nonrandomized trials or observational cohort studies; III = Expert opinion

Considerations for Certain Concomitant Medications in Patients with COVID-19

Last Updated: August 4, 2021

Summary Recommendations

- Patients with COVID-19 who are receiving concomitant medications (e.g., angiotensin-converting enzyme [ACE] inhibitors, angiotensin receptor blockers [ARBs], statins, systemic or inhaled corticosteroids, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, acid-suppressive therapy) for underlying medical conditions **should not discontinue** these medications during acute management of COVID-19 unless discontinuation is otherwise warranted by their clinical condition (**AIIa** for **ACE inhibitors and ARBs**; **AIII** for **other medications**).
- The COVID-19 Treatment Guidelines Panel **recommends against** using medications off-label to treat COVID-19 if they have not demonstrated safety and efficacy in patients with COVID-19, except in a clinical trial (**AIII**).

Rating of Recommendations: A = Strong; B = Moderate; C = Optional

Rating of Evidence: I = One or more randomized trials without major limitations; IIa = Other randomized trials or subgroup analyses of randomized trials; IIb = Nonrandomized trials or observational cohort studies; III = Expert opinion

Special Considerations in Children

Last Updated: April 21, 2021

Summary Recommendations

- SARS-CoV-2 infection is generally milder in children than in adults, and a substantial proportion of children with the disease have asymptomatic infection.
- Most children with SARS-CoV-2 infection will not require any specific therapy.
- Children who have a history of medical complexity (e.g., due to neurologic impairment, developmental delays, or genetic syndromes including trisomy 21), obesity, chronic cardiopulmonary disease, or who are immunocompromised, as well as nonwhite children and older teenagers may be at increased risk for severe disease.
- There are limited data on the pathogenesis and clinical spectrum of COVID-19 disease in children. There are no pediatric data from placebo-controlled randomized clinical trials and limited data from observational studies to inform the development of pediatric-specific recommendations for the treatment of COVID-19.

Specific Therapy for Children

- In the absence of adequate data on the treatment of children with acute COVID-19, recommendations are based on outcome and safety data for adult patients and the child's risk of disease progression.
- Most children with mild or moderate disease can be managed with supportive care alone **(AIII)**.
- **Remdesivir** is recommended for:
 - Hospitalized children aged ≥ 12 years with COVID-19 who have risk factors for severe disease and have an emergent or increasing need for supplemental oxygen **(BIII)**.
 - Hospitalized children aged ≥ 16 years with COVID-19 who have an emergent or increasing need for supplemental oxygen regardless of whether they have risk factors for severe disease **(BIII)**.
- In consultation with a pediatric infectious disease specialist, **remdesivir** can be considered for hospitalized children of all ages with COVID-19 who have an emergent or increasing need for supplemental oxygen **(CIII)**.
- The COVID-19 Treatment Guidelines Panel (the Panel) recommends using **dexamethasone** for hospitalized children with COVID-19 who require high-flow oxygen, noninvasive ventilation, invasive mechanical ventilation, or extracorporeal membrane oxygenation **(BIII)**.
- There is insufficient evidence for the Panel to recommend either for or against the use of anti-SARS-CoV-2 monoclonal antibody products for children with COVID-19 who are not hospitalized but who have risk factors for severe disease. Based on adult studies, bamlanivimab plus etesevimab or casirivimab plus imdevimab may be considered on a case-by-case basis for nonhospitalized children who meet Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) criteria for high-risk of severe disease, especially those who meet more than one criterion or are aged ≥ 16 years. The Panel recommends consulting a pediatric infectious disease specialist in such cases.
- The Panel **recommends against** the use of **convalescent plasma** for hospitalized children with COVID-19 who do not require mechanical ventilation, except in a clinical trial **(AIII)**. The Panel **recommends against** the use of **convalescent plasma** for pediatric patients with COVID-19 who are mechanically ventilated **(AIII)**. In consultation with a pediatric infectious disease specialist, high-titer convalescent plasma may be considered on a case-by-case basis for hospitalized children who meet the EUA criteria for its use.
- There is insufficient evidence for the Panel to recommend either for or against the use of baricitinib in combination with remdesivir for the treatment of COVID-19 in hospitalized children in whom corticosteroids cannot be used.
- There is insufficient evidence for the Panel to recommend either for or against the use of tocilizumab in hospitalized children with COVID-19 or multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children (MIS-C). The Panel **recommends against** the use of **sarilumab** for hospitalized children with COVID-19 or MIS-C, except in a clinical trial **(AIII)**.
- MIS-C is a serious delayed complication of SARS-CoV-2 infection that may develop in a minority of children and young adults.
 - Consultation with a multidisciplinary team is recommended when considering and managing immunomodulating therapy for children with MIS-C **(AIII)**. Intravenous immunoglobulin and/or corticosteroids are generally used as first-line therapy, although interleukin-1 antagonists have been used for refractory cases. The optimal choice and combination of immunomodulating therapies have not been definitively established.



Title:

COVID-19: Management in hospitalized adults

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Recommendation grades

1. Strong recommendation: Benefits clearly outweigh the risks and burdens (or vice versa) for most, if not all, patients
2. Weak recommendation: Benefits and risks closely balanced and/or uncertain

Evidence grades

- A. High-quality evidence: Consistent evidence from randomized trials, or overwhelming evidence of some other form
- B. Moderate-quality evidence: Evidence from randomized trials with important limitations, or very strong evidence of some other form
- C. Low-quality evidence: Evidence from observational studies, unsystematic clinical observations, or from randomized trials with serious flaws

- Favipiravir – Favipiravir is an RNA polymerase inhibitor available in some Asian countries for treatment of influenza and available in India for treatment of mild COVID-19, and it is being evaluated in clinical trials for treatment of COVID-19 in the United States and elsewhere. Early trials in Russia [\[115\]](#) and China [\[116\]](#) suggested some benefit, but since other therapies (eg, immunomodulatory agents) were administered in these studies, the results should be interpreted with caution given potential confounders. Another trial in Iran suggested no benefit with favipiravir for severe COVID-19 [\[117\]](#).

- For hospitalized patients with hypoxia who are not yet on oxygen, we suggest remdesivir, if available (**Grade 2C**). We suggest not using dexamethasone in such patients (**Grade 2C**).

- For hospitalized patients who are receiving low-flow supplemental oxygen, we suggest low-dose [dexamethasone](#) and, if available, [remdesivir](#) (**Grade 2C**). For patients who have significantly elevated inflammatory markers (eg, C-reactive protein [CRP] level ≥ 75 mg/L) and escalating oxygen requirements despite dexamethasone, we suggest adding either [baricitinib](#) or [tocilizumab](#) on a case-by-case basis (**Grade 2C**). If supplies of tocilizumab or baricitinib are limited, we prioritize them for more severely ill patients on higher levels of oxygen support.

- For hospitalized patients who are receiving low-flow supplemental oxygen, we suggest low-dose [dexamethasone](#) and, if available, [remdesivir](#) (**Grade 2C**). For patients who have significantly elevated inflammatory markers (eg, C-reactive protein [CRP] level ≥ 75 mg/L) and escalating oxygen requirements despite dexamethasone, we suggest adding either [baricitinib](#) or [tocilizumab](#) on a case-by-case basis (**Grade 2C**). If supplies of tocilizumab or baricitinib are limited, we prioritize them for more severely ill patients on higher levels of oxygen support.

- For hospitalized patients with severe disease who require mechanical ventilation or extracorporeal membrane oxygenation, we recommend low-dose dexamethasone (**Grade 1B**). For those who are within 24 to 48 hours of admission to an ICU, we suggest adding tocilizumab to dexamethasone (**Grade 2B**). We suggest not routinely using remdesivir in this population (**Grade 2C**). Although it is reasonable to add remdesivir to dexamethasone in individuals who have only been intubated for a short time (eg, 24 to 48 hours), the clinical benefit of this is uncertain.

COVID-19 Clinical management

Living guidance
25 January 2021

Criteria for discharging patients from isolation (i.e. discontinuing transmission-based precautions) without requiring retesting:

- For symptomatic patients: 10 days after symptom onset, plus at least 3 additional days without symptoms (including without fever and without respiratory symptoms)
- For asymptomatic cases: 10 days after positive test for SARS-CoV-2.

For example, if patient had symptoms for 2 days, then the patient could be released from isolation after $10 \text{ days} + 3 = 13 \text{ days}$ from date of symptom onset; for a patient with symptoms for 14 days, then the patient can be discharged $14 \text{ days} + 3 \text{ days} = 17 \text{ days}$ from date of symptom onset; for a patient with symptoms for 30 days, the patient can be discharged $30 \text{ days} + 3 \text{ days} = 33 \text{ days}$ after symptom onset.



SARS-CoV-2 antibody tests are not recommended for diagnosis of current infection with COVID-19.

Remarks:


Use appropriate PPE for specimen collection (droplet and contact precautions for URT specimens)



For COVID-19 patients with severe or critical disease, also collect blood cultures, ideally prior to initiation of antimicrobial therapy (92).

Remark:

blood cultures cannot be taken timely before the administration of antimicrobial therapies, indicate the details of administered antibiotics on the laboratory request.



We recommend patients with mild COVID-19 be given symptomatic treatment such as antipyretics for fever and pain, adequate nutrition and appropriate rehydration.

mark:

present, there is no evidence to indicate that there are severe adverse events in patients with COVID-19 as a result of the use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (109).

We recommend that antibiotic therapy or prophylaxis should not be used in patients with mild COVID-19.

Mark:

spread use of antibiotics should be discouraged, as their use may lead to higher bacterial resistance, which will impact the burden of disease and deaths in a population during the COVID-19 pandemic beyond (111 112 113)



We recommend immediate administration of supplemental oxygen therapy to any patient with emergency signs during resuscitation to target $\text{SpO}_2 \geq 94\%$ and to any patient without emergency signs and hypoxaemia (i.e. stable hypoxaemic patient) to target $\text{SpO}_2 > 90\%$ or $\geq 92\text{--}95\%$ in pregnant women.

conditional recommendation for

We suggest awake prone positioning of severely ill patients hospitalized with COVID-19 requiring supplemental oxygen (includes high-flow nasal oxygen) or non-invasive ventilation (conditional, low certainty evidence).



Use cautious fluid management in patients with COVID-19 without tissue hypoperfusion and fluid responsiveness.

Remark:

Patients with COVID-19 should be treated cautiously with intravenous fluids; aggressive fluid resuscitation may worsen oxygenation, especially in settings where there is limited availability of mechanical ventilation (119). This applies to both children and adults.



We recommend that endotracheal intubation be performed by a trained and experienced provider using airborne precautions.

Remark:

Patients with ARDS, especially young children or those who are obese or pregnant, may desaturate quickly during intubation. Pre-oxygenation with 100% FiO₂ for 5 minutes, and use of a face mask with reservoir bag is preferred. When possible, avoid bag-valve mask ventilation to reduce exposure to aerosols. Rapid-sequence intubation is appropriate after an airway assessment that identifies no signs of difficult intubation (125,126,127).

The following recommendations pertain to mechanically ventilated adult and paediatric patients with ARDS (92, 128).

We recommend implementation of mechanical ventilation using lower tidal volumes (4–8 mL/kg predicted body weight [PBW]) and lower inspiratory pressures (plateau pressure < 30 cmH₂O).



In adult patients with severe ARDS ($\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2 < 150$) prone ventilation for 12–16 hours per day is recommended.

Remarks:

Application of prone ventilation is recommended for adult patients, preferably for 16 hours per day, and may be considered for paediatric patients with severe ARDS but requires sufficient human resources and expertise to be performed safely; protocols (including videos) are available (130,131). There is little evidence on prone positioning in pregnant women with ARDS; this could be considered in early pregnancy. Pregnant women in the third trimester may benefit from being placed in the lateral decubitus position.

Thromboprophylaxis

Conditional recommendation for

For hospitalized patients with COVID-19, without an established indication for higher dose anticoagulation, we suggest administering standard thromboprophylaxis dosing of anticoagulation rather than therapeutic or intermediate dosing (conditional recommendation, very low certainty).


- Strong recommendations against the use of hydroxychloroquine and lopinavir/ritonavir in patients with COVID-19, regardless of disease severity.
 - A strong recommendation for systemic corticosteroids in patients with severe and critical COVID-19.
 - A conditional recommendation against systemic corticosteroids in patients with non-severe COVID-19.
 - A conditional recommendation against remdesivir in hospitalized patients with COVID-19.
-

e coinfections with bacteria


We recommend for patients with suspected or confirmed mild COVID-19, against the use of antibiotic therapy or prophylaxis.

We recommend for patients with suspected or confirmed moderate COVID-19, that antibiotics should not be prescribed unless there is clinical suspicion of a bacterial infection.

We recommend for patients with suspected or confirmed severe COVID-19, the use of empiric antimicrobials to treat all likely pathogens, based on clinical judgment, patient host factors and local epidemiology, and this should be done as soon as possible (within 1 hour of initial assessment if possible), ideally with blood cultures obtained first. Antimicrobial therapy should be assessed daily for de-escalation.



Pregnant and recently pregnant women with suspected, probable or confirmed COVID-19 should have access to woman-centred, respectful skilled care, including midwifery, obstetric, fetal medicine and neonatal care, as well as mental health and psychosocial support, with readiness to care for maternal and neonatal complications.



Mode of birth should be individualized, based on obstetric indications and the woman's preferences. WHO recommends that induction of labour and caesarean section should only be undertaken when medically justified and based on maternal and fetal condition. COVID-19 positive status alone is not an indication for caesarean section. See *WHO recommendations for induction of labour* (228)

marks*

...that outweigh the potential (and likely tiny) harms of COVID-19 transmission to the child.



We recommend that mothers with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 should be encouraged to initiate and continue breastfeeding. From the available evidence, mothers should be counselled that the benefits of breast-feeding substantially outweigh the potential risks of transmission.

Therapeutics and COVID-19

LIVING GUIDELINE
6 JULY 2021



World Health
Organization

Recommended

New

We recommend treatment with IL-6 receptor blockers (tocilizumab or sarilumab) for patients with severe or critical COVID-19 infection.

Corticosteroids have previously been strongly recommended in patients with severe and critical COVID-19 (4), and we recommend patients meeting these severity criteria should now receive both corticosteroids and IL-6 receptor blockers.

