Antimicrobial and Immunomodulatory Therapy in Adult Patients with COVID-19

Created and Maintained by the AHS COVID-19 Therapeutics Working Group Recommendations in this document apply to patients ≥ 18 years of age

Recommendations are based on the best available data, are current only to the date of this document and will be updated as relevant new information becomes available

SEVERITY OF ILLNESS	ANTIVIRAL	IMMUNOMODULATORY	ANTIBACTERIAL
Critically III Patients Hospitalized, in Intensive Care Unit (ICU) Patients requiring respiratory (high-flow oxygen, noninvasive ventilation, mechanical ventilation) and/or circulatory (vasopressor/inotropes) support	Remdesivir is not recommended for patients on ECMO, high-flow oxygen, or mechanical ventilation.	Dexamethasone is strongly recommended Tocilizumab* is recommended for patients experiencing significant progressive respiratory failure, if they were admitted to hospital for COVID-19 pneumonia 7 or fewer days ago or they developed symptoms due to hospital-acquired COVID-19 7 or fewer days ago, and no more than 24 hours has elapsed since initiation of mechanical ventilation (or as soon as possible if not mechanically ventilated). Bamlanivimab is not recommended in this patient population.	Bacterial co-infection in patients with early COVID-19 is uncommon. In critically ill patients, empiric antibiotics are reasonable, as long as there is a focus on de-escalation as soon as appropriate on the basis of clinical review, microbiology results, and laboratory and imaging findings.
Severely III Patients Hospitalized, ward- based Patients requiring supplemental oxygen	Remdesivir is not recommended for routine use in patients on low-flow oxygen. Exceptional access requests may be considered. See the AHS formulary for details.	Dexamethasone is strongly recommended. Tocilizumab* is recommended in this patient population if they require supplemental oxygen to achieve a minimum SpO2 of 90% in the form of heated high-flow oxygen with FiO2 > 0.5, nasal prong-delivered oxygen at a rate of > 6 L/minute, or mask-delivered oxygen with FiO2 > 0.5, or they require non-invasive ventilation. They must also meet the time criteria outlined in the "Critically III" tocilizumab criteria above. Bamlanivimab is not recommended outside of approved clinical trials. It can be considered for patients with early onset hospital acquired COVID-19 via the CATCO-NOS trial. See recruitment website: https://is.gd/CATCO_NOS	Bacterial co-infection in patients with early COVID-19 is uncommon. Do not routinely add antibacterials unless bacterial infection is strongly suspected. If empiric antibacterials are indicated, de-escalate on the basis of clinical review, microbiology results, and laboratory and imaging findings. Continue empiric antibiotics for no more than 5 days.
Mildly III Patients Ambulatory, outpatient Patients who do not require supplemental oxygen, intravenous fluids, or other physiological support Agents NOT	Remdesivir is not recommended for mildly ill patients.	Oral corticosteroids are not recommended unless otherwise indicated. Inhaled budesonide via dry powder inhaler may be considered for mildly ill outpatients. Bamlanivimab is not recommended for this patient population outside of approved clinical trials. Tocilizumab is not recommended in this patient population due to a lack of evidence for benefit. Baricitinib	Bacterial co-infection in patients with early COVID-19 is uncommon. Do not routinely add antibacterials unless bacterial infection is strongly suspected. If empiric antibacterials are indicated, de-escalate on the basis of clinical review, microbiology results, and laboratory and imaging findings. Continue empiric antibiotics for no more than 5 days.
recommended except within the context of approved clinical trials	Lopinavir/Ritonavir	Colchicine Convalescent plasma	
Agents <u>NOT</u> recommended		Chloroquine or hydroxychloroquine (with or without azithromycin) Interferon	

^{*}Tocilizumab - due to a limited supply and significant demand, supply may not be available. Please check with your local Pharmacy department to determine current supply status.



