

COVID-19 Hot Topics

Gregory Wu, MD, FAAEM

Assistant Professor of Emergency Medicine & Medicine Divisions of Critical Care and Pulmonary Critical Care Medicine Albany Medical Center Albany, New York

Disclosures

"This program is supported by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) as part of an award totaling \$3,845,677 with zero percent financed with nongovernmental sources. The contents are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official views of, nor an endorsement, by HRSA, HHS or the U.S. Government."



Disclosures

I have no disclosures.



Learning Objectives

By the end of the presentation, listeners will be able to:

- Describe SARS-CoV-2 and its role in causing COVID-19, including pathogenesis, therapeutic targets, current circulating variants.
- Discuss the management and prevention of COVID-19, including vaccines, monoclonal antibodies, and antiviral medications, and an approach to selecting therapies.
- Discuss the new and evolving landscape of COVID-19 treatments.























AETC ADS Education & Trainling Center Program Northeast/Caribbean





















Vaccine: 66% prevention of symptomatic disease in Omicron

99% reduction in serious illness or death



Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis	Treatment, currently used	Treatment, not currently used
Tixagevimab + Cligavimab	Sotrovimab	Bamlanivimab + Etesevimab
	Bebtelovimab*	Casirivimab + Imdevimab
		Sotrovimab



Indications for Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis with tixagevimab + cligavimab (EvuSheld, Astra Zeneca)

- Age > 12 and more than 40kg, <u>AND</u>
- Not currently infected with COVID-19, AND EITHER
 - Moderate to severe immune compromise due to a medical condition or receipt of immunosuppressive medications or treatments and may not mount an adequate immune response to COVID-19 vaccination, <u>or</u>
 - Vaccines are not recommended due to a history of severe adverse reaction (e.g., severe allergic reaction) to a COVID-19 vaccine(s) and/or COVID19 vaccine component(s).



Tixagevimab + cligavimab is not a substitute for vaccination!





Indications for Treatment with bebtelovimab (Eli Lilly)

- Age > 12 and more than 40kg, <u>AND</u>
- Is currently infected with COVID-19 within 7days of onset, <u>AND:</u>
- Has at least 1 high risk factor for severe disease, which can include:
 - Age > 65
 Obesity
 Hypertension
 Diabetes
 Chronic kidney disease
 Cardiovascular disease, including congenital
 Pregnant
 Sickle cell disease
 Immunocompromised/immunosuppressed
 Chronic lung disease such as COPD or moderate to severe asthma
 Dependence on a medical device
 Congenital metabolic or genetic syndromes
 Race



Monoclonal antibodies of unclear benefit

- Bamlanivimab + etesevimab (no brand name, Eli Lily)
- Casirivimab + imdevimab (Ronapreve, Regeneron)
- Sotrovimab (Xevudy, GSK)



Pros and Cons of MABs

Pro:

- + Very effective at reducing hospitalization or death
- Slightly reduces symptom duration
- Duration of protection is about 90 days (180 days with tix/clig)

Con:

- Very expensive (>\$2000/dose
 + infusion costs)
- Requires infusion infrastructure
- Very limited supplies
- May interfere with long-term immunity after infection
- No data to support benefit in BA.2









Nirmatrelvir/ritonavir (Paxlovid, Pfizer) Nirmatrelvir 150mg BID Ritonavir 100mg BID





Indications for Treatment with nirmatrelvir + ritonavir (Paxlovid, Pfizer)

- Age > 12 and more than 40kg, <u>AND</u>
- Is currently infected with COVID-19 within 5 days of onset, <u>AND:</u>
- Has at least 1 high risk factor for severe disease (not specified in the EUA)



Pros and Cons of nirmatrelvir + ritonavir

Pro:

- + Very effective at reducing hospitalization or death
- More accessible than
 MABs as an oral drug
- + Relatively cheap (\$500 for 5 days)

Con:

- Must be started within 5 days of symptom onset
- Ritonavir has substantial and sometimes serious drug-drug interactions
- MABs + nirmatrelvir do not seem to work
- Can be hard to find at times
- Needs renal adjustment:
 - GFR 30-59: 150mg nirmatrelvir BID + 100mg ritonavir BID
 - GFR <30: not recommended













The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

Early Remdesivir to Prevent Progression to Severe Covid-19





Remdesivir resulted in an 87% lower risk of Covid-related hospitalizations or death than placebo and had an acceptable safety profile.

R.L. Gottlieb et al. 10.1056/NEJMoa2116846

Copyright © 2022 Massachusetts Medical Society



Indications for Treatment with outpatient remdesevir (Veklury, Gilead)

- Age > 12 and more than 40kg*, <u>AND</u>
- Is currently infected with COVID-19 within 7 days of onset, <u>AND:</u>
- Has at least 1 high risk factor for severe disease

* Patients under 12 were not studied, however observational data exists for pediatric inpatients at 5mg/kg load and 2.5mg/kg daily maintenance



Pros and Cons of Outpatient remdesevir

Pro:

- + Very effective at reducing hospitalization or death
- Better supply than EUA drugs
- + Good safety profile
- Only treatment available
 for patients under 12
 years old or <40kg
- + Appears safe with MABs

Con:

- Must be started within 7 days of symptom onset
- Repeated IV only formulation is logistically difficult
- Relatively expensive (about \$2000 for four 100mg vials)

? Unclear if effective with MABs



Molnupiravir (Legavio, Merck) 800mg BID







Indications for Treatment with molnupiravir (Legavio, Merck)

- Age > 18 and more than 40kg*, <u>AND</u>
- Is currently infected with COVID-19 within 5 days of onset, <u>AND:</u>
- Has at least 1 high risk factor for severe disease



Pros and Cons of molnupiravir

Pro:

- Hoderately effective at reducing hospitalization or death
- + Relatively good supply
- + Good safety profile
- + Relatively cheap (\$500 for 5 days)

Con:

- Must be started within 5 days of symptom onset
- May be terratogenic
- May be unsafe in pediatrics
- ? Unclear if effective with MABs



- Not high risk
 - Vaccinate!





- Not high risk
 - Vaccinate!
- High risk, Pre-exposure, not symptomatic
 - Vaccinate!
 - Tixagevimab/cligavimab (Evusheld) injections every 6 months





- Not high risk
 - Vaccinate!
- High risk, Pre-exposure, not symptomatic
 - Vaccinate!
 - Tixagevimab/cligavimab (Evusheld) injections every 6 months
- High risk, COVID-19 +, Symptoms ≤ 5 days, adults
 - No CI to ritonavir: Nirmatrelvir/ritonavir
 - CI to ritonavir: MAB referral
 - Consider molnupiravir is other drugs are not available





- Not high risk
 - Vaccinate!
- High risk, Pre-exposure, not symptomatic
 - Vaccinate!
 - Tixagevimab/cligavimab (Evusheld) injections every 6 months
- High risk, COVID-19 +, Symptoms ≤ 5 days, adults
 - No CI to ritonavir: Nirmatrelvir/ritonavir
 - CI to ritonavir: MAB referral
 - Consider molnupiravir is other drugs are not available
- High risk, COVID-19 +, Symptoms ≤ 7 days, pediatrics
 - Consider remdesevir



- Not high risk
 - Vaccinate!
- High risk, Pre-exposure, not symptomatic
 - Vaccinate!
 - Tixagevimab/cligavimab (Evusheld) injections every 6 months
- High risk, COVID-19 +, Symptoms ≤ 5 days, adults
 - No CI to ritonavir: Nirmatrelvir/ritonavir
 - CI to ritonavir: MAB referral
 - Consider molnupiravir is other drugs are not available
- High risk, COVID-19 +, Symptoms ≤ 5 days, pediatrics
 - Consider remdesevir
- High risk, COVID-19 +, Symptoms 5-7 days, adults
 - Consider MAB



- Not high risk
 - Vaccinate!
- High risk, Pre-exposure, not symptomatic
 - Vaccinate!
 - Tixagevimab/cligavimab (Evusheld) injections every 6 months
- High risk, COVID-19 +, Symptoms ≤ 5 days, adults
 - No CI to ritonavir: Nirmatrelvir/ritonavir
 - CI to ritonavir: MAB referral
 - Consider molnupiravir is other drugs are not available
- High risk, COVID-19 +, Symptoms ≤ 5 days, pediatrics.
 - Consider remdesevir
- High risk, COVID-19 +, Symptoms 5-10 days, adults
 - Consider MAB
- More than 10 days of symptoms
 - Supportive care only



Drug Availability

https://covid-19-therapeutics-locatordhhs.hub.arcgis.com/



Q Sign In





Evolving Landscape of Therapies

- Outpatient steroids?
- What is the role of antibiotics?





Should I give outpatients systemic



PMID: 32678530



steroids?

Should I give outpatients inhaled steroids?





Should I give outpatients steroids?

- Probably no role for oral steroids
- Maybe for inhaled steroids... but better treatments exist





What is the role of antibiotics?

 ...put another way, "what is the incidence of bacterial pneumonia in COVID-19?"





What is the role of antibiotics?

4% Bacterial co-infection at time of admission





What is the role of antibiotics?

 Probably none, unless there is a change in sputum production, or the patient has had prolonged hospitalization





Take Home Points

- Nirmatrelvir and molnupiravir are beneficial at preventing serious disease in high risk patients
- Consider bebtelovimab when other drugs are not available
- There is little role for antibiotics in outpatient COVID-19 management





Questions?



