

Tufts Medical Center Offers Outpatient Monoclonal Antibody Treatment for Mild to Moderate COVID-19 with High Risk for Progression to Severe Disease

Tufts Medical Center is offering monoclonal antibody therapy for treatment of early mild-to-moderate COVID-19 in outpatients who are at high risk for progressing for severe COVID-19 and/or hospitalization, under Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) and as supplied through the Massachusetts Department of Public Health. Administration will be through the Respiratory Infection Clinic (RIC) at Tufts Medical Center.

Supply of these medicines is limited. Monoclonal antibodies may be offered to patients who meet EUA criteria for being at high risk for severe disease (briefly described below) and who present as soon as possible after positive viral test for SARS-CoV2 and within 10 days of symptom onset. If there are more candidates than drug availability, a lottery will be implemented.

To refer potential candidates, please call 617 636 3164 Monday – Friday between 8:30 AM and 5PM. Physicians in the RIC will determine eligibility and will schedule as indicated.

Limitations and indications for use of Monoclonal antibodies under EUA:

EXCLUSION CRITERIA:

1. Hospitalized due to COVID-19
2. Requires oxygen therapy due to COVID-19
3. On chronic oxygen therapy and requires an increase in baseline oxygen flow rate due to COVID-19

INCLUSION CRITERIA:

Presentation within 10 days of symptom onset and ASAP after positive viral test
AND
High risk for progressing for severe COVID-19 and/or hospitalization

Patient must have at least one of the following criteria:

- Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 35
- Chronic kidney disease
- Diabetes
- Immunocompromised [Due either to immunosuppressive disease or treatments, e.g. cancer chemotherapy, organ transplant]
- Age ≥ 65 years
- Age ≥ 55 years AND at least one of the following:
 - Cardiovascular disease
 - Hypertension
 - COPD or other chronic respiratory disease
- Age 12-17 years AND at least one of the following:
 - BMI $\geq 85^{\text{th}}$ percentile for age and gender based on CDC growth charts
 - Sickle cell disease
 - Congenital or acquired heart disease
 - Neurodevelopmental disorders
 - Medical technology dependence (e.g. tracheostomy)
 - Asthma, reactive airway or other chronic respiratory disease that requires daily medication for control