

Understanding Your COVID-19 Treatment Options

Did you receive a positive test result for COVID-19?
Are you at risk of becoming very sick from the disease?
If so, you may be eligible to receive medicine for treatment.

A TREATMENT GUIDE FOR PATIENTS

1

Know Your Treatment Options.

Ask your healthcare provider if you are eligible to receive a monoclonal antibody treatment for COVID-19. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration recently authorized emergency use of two treatments. These treatments are for people who are experiencing mild to moderate symptoms of COVID-19 and are at high risk of developing severe disease and at risk of being hospitalized.

2

Who Is Considered to be at High Risk of Severe Disease?

Only high risk groups have been authorized for treatment at this time. Examples are people who:

- Are ≥ 65 years old, OR
- Have chronic kidney disease, OR
- Have diabetes, OR
- Have a BMI ≥ 35 , OR
- Have immunosuppressive disease, OR
- Are currently receiving immunosuppressive treatment, OR
- Are ≥ 55 years old AND have:
 - Cardiovascular disease, OR
 - Hypertension, OR
 - COPD or other chronic respiratory disease, OR
- Are 12-17 years old AND have:
 - BMI ≥ 85 th Percentile for their age and gender based on CDC growth charts, OR
 - Sickle cell disease, OR
 - Congenital or acquired heart disease, OR
 - Neurodevelopmental disorders, for example, cerebral palsy, OR
 - A medical-related technological dependence, for example, tracheostomy, gastrostomy, or positive pressure ventilation (not related to COVID-19), OR
 - Asthma, reactive airway or other chronic respiratory disease that requires daily medication for control

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What is Monoclonal Antibody Treatment?

These antibodies could help the immune system recognize and respond more effectively to the virus. Monoclonal antibodies may neutralize a virus. Monoclonal antibodies are laboratory-produced molecules that act as substitute antibodies that can restore, enhance or mimic the immune system's attack on cells. Monoclonal antibodies may block the virus that causes COVID-19 from attaching to human cells thereby making it more difficult for the virus to reproduce and cause harm.



For more information visit:
[PHE.gov](https://www.phe.gov)



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I Think I Qualify for Monoclonal Antibody Treatment.

What Should I Do Next?

Patients who have a positive COVID-19 test should ask their healthcare provider if they are eligible for monoclonal antibody treatment and where they can go to receive the infusion.

5

If I Am Told to Isolate From Others, What Does That Mean?

Home isolation means separating yourself not only from those outside your home, but also from others who live with you. It is important to stay at home and isolate from other members of your household until you are no longer contagious. Wear a mask whenever you are around other people in your household. Even if your symptoms are gone, you may still be able to spread the virus.

Always wear a mask and remember to wash your hands and use sanitizer.

Follow your healthcare provider's instructions about when it is safe to leave your home.

6

Seek Medical Care if Your Condition Worsens.

If you exhibit any of the following symptoms, go to the hospital immediately:

- Labored breathing
- Blue lips or face
- Confusion
- Seizures
- Persistent chest pain or pressure
- Inability to talk or stay awake

Are There Additional Treatment Options I Should Know About?

Additional treatment options can be found on the FDA website: <https://www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/mcm-legal-regulatory-and-policy-framework/emergency-use-authorization#coviddrugs>.

BE SMART. STAY SAFE.

Always follow the advice of your healthcare provider and the local health department.

For more information visit: <https://www.combatcovid.hhs.gov>

