Critical Care COVID-19 Management Protocol

Please refer to the full protocol for optional treatments and explanations. (updated 10-29-2020)

Prophylaxis

- Vitamin C 500 mg BID and Quercetin 250 mg daily
- **B** complex vitamins
- Zinc 30-50 mg/day
- Melatonin (slow release): Begin with 0.3mg and increase as tolerated to 2 mg at night
- Vitamin D3 1000-3000 u/day
- Ivermectin for postexposure prophylaxis and weekly prophylaxis in high risk groups (150-200 ug/kg)

Mildly Symptomatic patients (at home):

- Ivermectin 150-200 ug/kg daily for two doses
- Vitamin C 500mg BID and Quercetin 250-500 mg BID
- Vitamin D3 2000 4000 u/day
- **B** Complex vitamins
- Zinc 75-100 mg/day
- Melatonin 6-10 mg at night (the optimal dose is unknown)
- ASA aspirin 81-325 mg/day (unless contraindicated)

In symptomatic patients, monitoring with home pulse oximetry is recommended. Ambulatory desaturation below 94% should prompt hospital admission

Mildly Symptomatic patients (on floor):

- Ivermectin 150-200 ug/kg daily for two doses
- Vitamin C 500 mg PO g 6 hourly and Quercetin 250-500 mg BID (if available)
- Vitamin D3 20 000 60 000 iu single oral dose. Calcifediol 200 -500 µg is an alternative. Then 20 000 iu D3 (or 200 µg calcifediol) weekly until discharged from hospital.
- B complex vitamins .
- Zinc 75-100 mg/day
- Melatonin 10 mg at night (the optimal dose is unknown)
- Enoxaparin 60 mg daily

General schema for respiratory support in patients with COVID-19

TRY TO AVOID INTUBATION IF POSSIBLE

Low-Flow Nasal Cannula

Typically set at 1-6 Liters/Min

High Flow Nasal Cannula

- Accept permissive hypoxemia (O₂ Saturation > 86%)
- Titrate FiO₂ based on patient's saturation
- Accept flow rates of 60 to 80 L/min
- Trial of inhaled Flolan (epoprostenol)
- Attempt proning (cooperative proning)

Invasive Mechanical Ventilation

- Target tidal volumes of ~6 cc/kg
- Lowest driving pressure and PEEP
- Sedation to avoid self-extubation
- Trial of inhaled Flolan

Prone Positioning

- Exact indication for prone ventilation is unclear
- Consider in patients with PaO2/FiO2 ratio < 150

SALVAGE THERAPIES

- High dose corticosteroids; 120 -250 mg methylprednisolone q 6-8 hourly
- Plasma exchange
- "Half-dose" rTPA
- Methylprednisolone 40 mg q 12 hourly; increase to 80 mg q 12 if poor response
- T/f EARLY to the ICU for increasing respiratory signs/symptoms and arterial desaturations.



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Critical Care COVID-19 Management Protocol

(updated 10-29-2020)

Respiratory symptoms (SOB; hypoxia- requiring N/C \ge 4 L min: admit to ICU):

Essential Treatment (dampening the STORM)

- 1. Methylprednisolone 80 mg loading dose then 40 mg q 12 hourly for at least 7 days and until transferred out of ICU. In patients with poor response, increase to 80-125 mg q 12 hourly.
- 2. Ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) 3g IV q 6 hourly for at least 7 days and/or until transferred out of ICU. Note caution with POC glucose testing.
- Full anticoagulation: Unless contraindicated we suggest FULL anticoagulation (on admission to the ICU) with enoxaparin, i.e 1 mg kg s/c q 12 hourly (dose adjust with Cr Cl < 30mls/min). Heparin is suggested with CrCl < 15 ml/min.

Note: Early termination of ascorbic acid and corticosteroids will likely result in a rebound effect.

Additional Treatment Components (the Full Monty)

- 4. Ivermectin 150-200 ug/kg daily for two doses
- 5. Vitamin D3 20 000 60 000 iu single oral dose. Calcifediol 200 -500 μ g is an alternative. Then 20 000 iu D3 (or 200 μ g calcifediol) weekly until discharged from hospital.
- 6. Thiamine 200 mg IV q 12 hourly
- 7. B complex vitamins
- 8. Zinc 75-100 mg/day
- 9. Melatonin 10 mg at night (the optimal dose is unknown).
- 10. Atorvastatin 80mg/day
- 11. Escalation of respiratory support; See General Schema for Respiratory Support in Patients with COVID-19.

Salvage Treatments

- Plasma exchange. Should be considered in patients with progressive oxygenation failure despite corticosteroid therapy. Patients may require up to 5 exchanges.
- High dose corticosteroids; Bolus 250- 500mg/ day methylprednisolone
- Half-dose rTPA
- ECMO

Monitoring:

- On admission: PCT, CRP, BNP, Troponins, Ferritin, Neutrophil-Lymphocyte ratio, D-dimer and Mg.
- Daily: CRP, Ferritin, D-Dimer and PCT. CRP and Ferritin track disease severity closely (although ferritin tends to lag behind CRP).
- In patients receiving IV vitamin C, the Accu-Chek[™] POC glucose monitor will result in spuriously high blood glucose values. Therefore, a laboratory glucose is recommended to confirm the blood glucose levels

Post ICU management

- Enoxaparin 40-60 mg s/c daily
- Methylprednisone 40 mg day, then wean slowly
- Vitamin C 500 mg PO BID
- Melatonin 3-6 mg at night

Post hospital discharge

- 1. Consider extended DVT prophylaxis in high risk patients.
- 2. Consider tapering course of corticosteroids (guided by CRP)
- 3. Omega-3 fatty acids
- 4. Atorvastatin 40mg daily
- 5. Melatonin
- 6. Multivitamins including B complex and Vitamin D

