



Alameda County Health Advisory Monoclonal Antibody (MAB) Therapy Infusion Resources in Alameda County

March 8, 2021 (Revised June 30, 2021)

Revisions in Red

The purpose of this Health Advisory is to inform clinicians in Alameda County about the availability of monoclonal antibody (MAB) therapy for high-risk patients with mild to moderate SARS-CoV-2 infections who are not yet hospitalized due to COVID. MAB therapy is recommended in the [NIH COVID-19 Treatment Guidelines](#).

Casirivimab + imdevimab (e.g. [REGEN-COV](#)) and [sotrovimab](#) are investigational MAB products available under Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) from the FDA. MAB products have been engineered to bind to and neutralize SARS-CoV-2 and prevent progression to severe illness. There are data suggesting that early treatment with MAB therapy may shorten the duration of symptoms; decrease the viral load; and prevent some ED visits, hospitalizations, and deaths in high-risk individuals. REGEN-COV is approved for subcutaneous injection as an alternative when intravenous infusion is not feasible and would lead to delay in treatment. The use of bamlanivimab + etesevimab is [no longer recommended in California](#).

Actions Requested of Clinicians

ACPHD recommends that clinicians with patients who meet the inclusion criteria for the use of MAB therapy, as described below, contact the following entities for information on treatment availability.

Outpatients:

- Stanford Health Care - ValleyCare, Pleasanton: DL-SHC-VC-COVID@stanfordhealthcare.org
- **Total Infusion - Eastmont Town Center, Oakland: (510) 878-9528**

LTCF Residents:

- Specialty Pharmacy associated with the LTCF

If timely appointments in Alameda County are not available for your patients, you can contact the hospitals below:

- **UCSF:** [UCSF Monoclonal Antibody Use Process](#) (complete/fax [referral document](#), including for 12 to 17 year-olds). Questions? Contact COVIDOutpatientTreatment@ucsf.edu
- **Stanford Medical Center, Palo Alto:** Contact DL-SHC-PHARMACY-COVID@stanfordhealthcare.org or (650) 391-8503.
 - Stanford's website has information for [patients](#) and [health care providers](#) on MAB.

Inclusion criteria for the use of outpatient monoclonal antibody therapy are as follows:

- Positive SARS-CoV-2 PCR or antigen test
- Mild to moderate COVID-19 symptoms for 10 days or less. Ideally, antibody therapy would begin within 3 days of a positive test.



- Weight is ≥ 40 kg.
- Patient is at high risk for progressing to severe COVID-19 and/or hospitalization due to any of the following:
 - Obesity or being overweight (for example, body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25 , or if age 12-17, have BMI ≥ 85 th percentile for age and gender based on CDC [growth charts](#))
 - Older age (e.g. ≥ 65 years of age)
 - Pregnancy
 - Diabetes, chronic kidney disease, immunosuppressive disease or current receipt of immunosuppressive treatment
 - Cardiovascular disease (including congenital heart disease) or hypertension
 - Chronic lung diseases (e.g. chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, moderate-to-severe asthma, interstitial lung disease, cystic fibrosis and pulmonary hypertension)
 - Sickle cell disease
 - Neurodevelopmental disorders (e.g. cerebral palsy) or other conditions that confer medical complexity (e.g. genetic or metabolic syndromes and severe congenital anomalies)
 - Medically-related technological dependence (e.g. tracheostomy, gastrostomy, or positive pressure ventilation unrelated to COVID-19)
- Other medical conditions or factors (e.g. race or ethnicity) may also place individual patients at high risk for progression to severe COVID-19. Authorization under the EUAs is not limited to the list above.

Monoclonal antibodies are NOT authorized for use in patients who are hospitalized due to COVID-19 or who require supplemental O₂ therapy or an increase flow rate from baseline home O₂ therapy. Monoclonal antibodies may be associated with worse clinical outcomes when administered to hospitalized patients with COVID-19 requiring high flow oxygen or mechanical ventilation.

NOTES

- See [REGEN-COV](#) for updated dosing and preparation instructions.
- Circulating SARS-CoV-2 viral variants may be associated with resistance to MAB therapy.
- Currently, [there are no data on the safety and efficacy of COVID-19 vaccines in people who received monoclonal antibodies](#). **Vaccination should be deferred for at least 90 days.**
- **Prior receipt of a COVID-19 vaccine should not affect COVID-19 treatment decisions, [including use of monoclonal antibodies](#).**

For questions regarding the distribution of monoclonal antibody supplies within AC, please contact Cynthia Frankel, RN, Alameda County Monoclonal Antibody Distribution Lead at cynthia.frankel@acgov.org

For general questions about treatment with monoclonal antibodies, please contact Arnie Spanjers, MD, Alameda County Public Health Department at arnie.spanjers@acgov.org