## SARS-CoV-2 Management

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Admission	ECG at admission Labs: Ward standards plus differential blood count, CRP, PCT, IL-6, ferritin, D-dimer, NT-proBNP, TropT Blood cultures at fever and prior to initiation of empiric antibiotic Tx <u>Virology</u> : pharyngeal swab / tracheal secretion / bronchoalveolar lavage if appl. → resp. viruses incl. SARS-CoV-2 plus serum SARS-CoV-2 IgA-/IgG-assay <u>Microbiology</u> : tracheal secretion / bronchoalveolar lavage if appl. → Bacteria/ fungi, mycoplasma and legionella PCR, panfungal PCR, galactomannan from TS/ BAL, TBC <u>Study informed consent</u> : ISI, BioMASOTA, FLU 003 Plus	Follow-up	Daily: Ward standards plus differential blood count, CRP, PCT, IL-6, ferritin   Weekly: SARS-CoV-2 IgA-/IgG-assay   Blood cultures at fever and prior to initiation of empiric antibiotic Tx   In case of deterioration: D-dimer, NT-proBNP, TropT, SARS-CoV-2 IgA-/IgG-assay and SARS-CoV-2   PCR from blood, serum galactomannan (aspergillus-antigen) 3x weekly   Elevated ferritin plus fever or acute deterioration   Evaluation: Hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis		
Therapy	Early stage (mild symptoms / regular ward)		Advanced stage (moderate to severe symptoms / intensive care unit)		
	Supportive therapy				
<b>Clinical trials</b>	Remdesivir   Adaptive COVID-19 Treatment Trial (ACTT-EU/UK)   - in preparation: placebo-controlled study <u>Main side effects</u> :   Increased liver enzymes				Inflammation syndrome vs. bacterial superinfection vs. viral persistence? In preparation: clinical trial (Tocilizumab and sarilumab)
Compassionate use	No treatment with protease inhibitors (e.g. Kaletra) beyond clinical trials <sup>1</sup> Remdesivir Compassionate use program - Compassionate use request – permission of district government (Import §79 (5) AMG) - Informed consent for compassionate use and healing attempt, if possible <u>Main side effects</u> : ncreased liver enzymes			Strict indication   (individual decision e.g. with begin of HighFlow, non-invasive ventilation, mandatory ventilation) – <i>in vitro</i> evidence for immunmodulatory effects <sup>2,3,4</sup> , single clinical trial with results subject for debate <sup>5</sup> Hydroxychloroquine sulfate (Quensyl)   CAVE: COVID-19 cardiac involvement / seizure disorders   - Tablet: 400mg 1-0-1 on day 1, followed by 200mg 1-0-1 for 4 days, p.o. (grinding possible for application through feeding tube, substance sensitive to light, work quickly)   Main side effects:   Cardiac arrythmia, QT prolongation	Inflammation syndrome vs. bacterial superinfection vs. viral persistence? Several possible options (e.g. tocilizumab) with currently unknown risk-benefit ratio

Discharge: Discharge without restrictions: free of symtoms for min. 48h related to COVID-19 plus 2 neg. SARS-CoV-2-PCR tests within 24h. Obligation to document within file and to inform local health authorities.

- Discharge in domestic quarantine: inform local health authorities with regard to discarge and latest SARS-CoV-2-PCR-test result.

- All patients living in care facilities need to be tested with regard to SARS-CoV-2- prior to discharge and readmission to the care facility - for daily updates refer to (6)

Referenzen: (1) Cao N Engl J Med 2020 A Trial of Lopinavir-Ritonavir in Adults Hospitalized with Severe Covid-19 (2) Colson Int J Antimicrob Agents 2020 Chloroquine for the 2019 novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 (3) Liu Cell Discov 2020 Hydroxychloroquine, a less toxic derivative of chloroquine, is effective in inhibiting SARS-CoV-2 infection in vitro (4) Wang Cell Res 2020 Remdesivir and chloroquine effectively inhibit the recently emerged novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) in vitro (5) Gautret IJAA 2020 Hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin as a treatment of COVID-19: results of an open-label non-randomized clinical trial (6) https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/InfAZ/N/ Neuartiges\_Coronavirus/Entlassmanagement.html?nn=13490888

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