



Monoclonal Antibody Treatment for COVID-19 Positive Patients

July 30, 2021

Understanding Your Risks of COVID-19

Surveillance data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has found that individuals over 50 years of age represent only 35% of COVID-19 patients, but unfortunately represent 95% of the COVID-19 deaths.

Understanding the Risk of COVID-19 and the FDA EUA

In consideration of these elevated risks, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) granted an emergency use authorization (EUA) for the use of monoclonal antibody treatment in “high-risk” COVID-19 patients. Other medical conditions or factors (for example, race or ethnicity) may also place individual patients at high risk for progression to severe COVID-19.

High risk is defined as having any of the following:

- 65 years of age or older
- Body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 35
- Chronic kidney disease
- Diabetes
- Immunosuppressive disease
- Currently receiving immunosuppressive treatment

Are 55 years of age or older AND have:

- Cardiovascular disease OR
- High blood pressure OR
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), emphysema, or another lung disease

Are 12-17 years of age AND have:

- BMI equal to or greater than the 85th percentile for their age and gender OR
- Sickle cell disease OR
- Heart disease OR
- Neurodevelopment disorders OR
- Asthma



Understanding Monoclonal Antibody Treatment

Monoclonal antibody treatment directly neutralizes the virus.

In clinical trials, those who received this treatment soon after a COVID-19 diagnosis experienced fewer symptoms and hospitalizations.

It is important to receive the treatment as soon as possible following a positive COVID-19 test result and within 10 days of symptom onset.

Treatment is Intravenous (IV) or subcutaneous (SubQ) therapy administered in an outpatient setting at a clinic, infusion center, or hospital.

It takes about one hour to administer, followed by one hour of observation. After you are sent home, isolation should continue for at least 10 days since symptoms first appeared **AND** at least 24 hours with no fever without fever-reducing medication **AND** other symptoms of COVID-19 are improving. Loss of taste and smell may persist for weeks or months after recovery and need not delay the end of isolation.

Ask Your Health Care Professional

Your health care provider can give you more information about treatment options and isolation requirements.

Most importantly, wear a face mask and stay home and isolate after treatment.

To find a monoclonal antibody treatment location visit the National Infusion Center Association at <https://infusioncenter.org> or the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) at <https://protect-public.hhs.gov/pages/61a58e0084174b849a93d0ad0e6fa2ca>.

For more information about COVID-19 monoclonal antibody treatments, visit the Illinois Department of Public Health website at <https://dph.illinois.gov/covid19/community-guidance/monoclonal-antibody-treatment> or HHS at <https://CombatCOVID.HHS.gov>

Related Resources About COVID-19 Treatments

- [Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response \(ASPR\) Portfolio of Medical Countermeasures](#)
- [Home | COMBATCOVID.HHS.GOV: How to join the fight against COVID-19](#)