COVID-19 Monoclonal Antibody Therapeutics Information

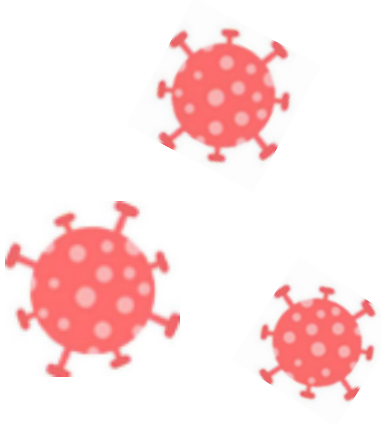
What are Monoclonal Antibodies (mAbs)?

Monoclonal antibodies, also called mAbs, are like your body's own antibodies and can help your immune system block viruses from growing in your body and prevent severe disease and hospitalization. Currently, one COVID-19 mAb has received Emergency Use Authorization from the Federal Drug Administration (FDA) for treatment of the Omicron variant.

Monoclonal antibodies are NOT a substitute for COVID-19 vaccines, but are a treatment for someone already infected to prevent severe COVID-19 disease. COVID-19 vaccines offer the best protection against getting sick and spreading the disease.

When are COVID-19 mAbs prescribed?

Monoclonal antibodies can be prescribed to people who are 12 years and older, weigh more than 88 pounds, have had mild to moderate symptoms of COVID-19 in the last IO days, have tested positive for COVID-19, and have one or more of the following high-risk factors:[1]



- Age 65 years of age or older
- Obesity or being overweight
- Pregnancy
- Chronic kidney disease
- Diabetes
- immunosuppressive disease or immunosuppressive treatment
- Cardiovascular disease or hypertension
- Chronic lung diseases such as asthma, reactive airway, or other chronic respiratory diseases
- Sickle cell disease
- Neurodevelopmental disorders
- Having a medical-related technological dependence (for example: tracheostomy, gastrostomy, or positive pressure ventilation not related to COVID-19)
- Any other conditions or factors, including race, ethnicity, or income that might put you at higher risk of severe COVID-19 disease. **AI/AN ARE AT INCREASED RISK**[2]

MAbs are most effective in the first ten days of symptoms, so, if you have symptoms of COVID-19 or had a prolonged exposure, it is important you get tested right away. Speak to your medical provider to determine if COVID-19 mAbs treatment is right for you. Early evidence has shown these treatments are effective in the AI/AN population.[3]

[1]https://www.phe.gov/emergency/events/COVIDI9/investigation-MCM/Documents/COVID-1 9-Patients-50 8.pdf
[2] https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/70/wr/mm70l4a2.htm
[3]https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamanetworkopen/fullarticle/2784401

What do COVID-19 mAbs do?

COVID-19 mAb treatments recognize and attack the virus that causes COVID-19 infection. These antibodies block the virus from entering your cells. By blocking entry into your cells, the COVID-19 mAb treatments prevent the virus from making you severely ill and needing hospitalization.[4]

Are COVID-19 mAbs safe?

YES! Monoclonal antibodies were first discovered in the 1970's and many treatments using mAbs have been approved by the FDA since then. They have been successfully used for illnesses like multiple sclerosis, cancer, and HIV.[5,6]

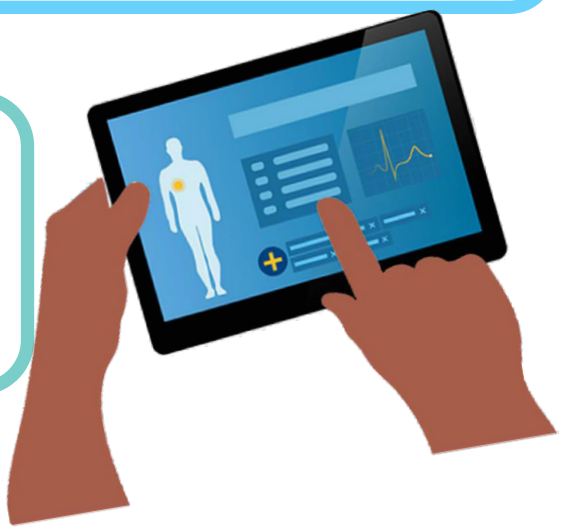
How are COVID-19 mAbs administered?

If you have been prescribed COVID-19 mAbs, your treatment may be either by intravenous infusion OR now via subcutaneous injection. After either treatment, a person will be monitored for up to one-hour post-treatment[7]. Please check with your primary health care provider or your Tribal or Urban clinic to see if they are offering this service.

Other resources to find a local facility which offers treatments are: the HHS Protect Infusion Site Locator: https://protect-public.hhs.gov/pages/therapeutics-distribution, the National Infusion Center Association Locator: https://infusioncenter.org/infusion_resources/nica-monoclonal-antibody-therapies/ or by calling: 1-877-332-6585.

What happens after my treatment?

After receiving a COVID-19 mAb treatment you should still follow all isolation or quarantine guidelines[8] and consult your doctor about getting vaccinated or boosted as soon as possible.



4 https://www.uihi.org/projects/covid-19-treatment/
5 https://www.nature.com/articles/d42859-018-00024-6
6 https://jbiomedsci.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12929-019-0592-z
7 https://www.regeneron.com/downloads/treatment-covid 19-eua-fact-sheet-for-hcp.pdf
8 https://combatcovid.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/Talking-with-Outpatients-072021.pdf