

COVID-19 Treatment & Management

Pre-/postexposure prophylaxis, ambulatory and hospitalized treatment by severity tier — antivirals, corticosteroids, immunomodulators, antibody therapies, and agents not recommended.

GRADE

SF · Strong, For

CF · Conditional, For

CA · Conditional, Against

SA · Strong, Against

KG · Knowledge Gap

Living guideline — variant susceptibility affects antibody-therapy recs; verify current status before use.

1 Severity Definitions

TIER	DEFINITION
Mild-mod.	SpO ₂ ≥95% on room air, no hypoxemia requiring supplemental O ₂
Severe	SpO ₂ ≤94% on room air, including patients on supplemental O ₂
Critical	Mechanical ventilation and/or ECMO; includes end-organ dysfunction (eg. ARDS) as in sepsis/septic shock

2 Corticosteroids by Severity

SF Moderate	Critical illness: dexamethasone recommended over none.
CF Moderate	Severe, noncritical: dexamethasone suggested over none — 6 mg IV/PO ×10 d or until discharge (methylprednisolone 32 mg or prednisone 40 mg equivalent).
CA Low	Mild-moderate, no hypoxemia: against glucocorticoids.
CA Moderate	Ambulatory mild-moderate: against inhaled corticosteroids outside a clinical trial.

3 Antivirals

CF Low	Ambulatory/hospitalized, mild-mod., high-risk: remdesivir within 7 d of symptom onset over none.
CF Low	On supplemental O ₂ (not ventilated): 5-day remdesivir course preferred over 10-day course.
CF Moderate	Severe, hospitalized: remdesivir over no antiviral.
CA Very Low	Invasive ventilation/ECMO: against routine remdesivir initiation.
CF Low	Ambulatory, high-risk: nirmatrelvir/ritonavir (Paxlovid) within 5 d of onset over none.
CF Low	Ambulatory ≥18 y, high-risk, no other options: molnupiravir within 5 d of onset over none.

4 Immunomodulators

CF Low	Progressive severe/critical + elevated inflammatory markers: tocilizumab + steroids over steroids alone.
CF Very Low	Tocilizumab unavailable, otherwise qualifies: sarilumab + steroids over steroids alone.
CF Moderate	Severe, hospitalized: baricitinib + corticosteroids over no baricitinib — 4 mg/d (renal-adjusted) up to 14 d; most benefit on high-flow O ₂ /NIV, some mortality benefit even on mechanical ventilation.
CF Low	Severe, not on NIV/invasive ventilation: tofacitinib over none — most benefit on supplemental/high-flow O ₂ ; use with ≥prophylactic anticoagulation; do NOT combine with tocilizumab/IL-6 inhibitor.

5 Antibody-Based Therapies

CF —	Immunocompromised, inadequate vaccine response/contraindicated: tixagevimab/cilgavimab pre-exposure prophylaxis suggested — variant susceptibility dependent.
CF Low	Postexposure, high-risk: casirivimab/imdevimab only if regional variants susceptible — check current variant data.
CF Moderate	Ambulatory, mild-mod., high-risk: anti-SARS-CoV-2 mAb active against predominant variant within 7 d of onset over none — agent choice must track circulating variants.
SA Moderate	Hospitalized: against COVID-19 convalescent plasma.
CF Low	Ambulatory, high-risk, no other options: FDA-qualified high-titer convalescent plasma within 8 d of onset may be suggested.

6 Agents NOT Recommended / Insufficient Evidence

SA —	Hospitalized: against hydroxychloroquine ± azithromycin (chloroquine class-equivalent).
SA Moderate	Postexposure: against hydroxychloroquine prophylaxis.
SA Moderate	Postexposure & treatment (ambulatory/hospitalized): against lopinavir/ritonavir.
CA Low	Ambulatory & hospitalized: against famotidine for COVID-19 treatment.
CA Very Low	Hospitalized: against ivermectin.
SA Moderate	Ambulatory: against ivermectin.
KG —	Ambulatory: fluvoxamine only in the context of a clinical trial (knowledge gap).
SA Moderate	Hospitalized: against colchicine.
CA Moderate	Ambulatory: against colchicine.