

# SO YOU HAVE COVID-19: HAVE YOU CONSIDERED MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY TREATMENT?



## WHAT ARE MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES?

Antibodies are proteins that people's bodies make to fight viruses, such as the virus that causes COVID-19. Antibodies made in a laboratory, called **monoclonal antibodies (mAb)**, act a lot like natural antibodies to limit the amount of virus in your body.

Monoclonal antibody treatment with [bamlanivimab](#) or with [casirivimab and imdevimab](#) are for people who have tested positive for COVID-19 and have mild to moderate symptoms. Casirivimab and imdevimab must be given together. Bamlanivimab is given alone. These treatments are allowed by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) under an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) while clinical studies continue to look at their usefulness and safety.

## WHERE CAN I GET ANTIBODY TREATMENT?

**A healthcare provider must prescribe mAb treatment.** Talk to your doctor or healthcare provider about whether antibody treatment is right for you and where you can get it. If you do not have a doctor or healthcare provider, contact your local hospital or check here: <https://protect-public.hhs.gov/pages/therapeutics-distribution#distribution-locations> (note that receiving a shipment does not mean a location is open to the public). **There will be more demand than supply, so your patience is appreciated.**

## WHO MAY RECEIVE ANTIBODY TREATMENT?

Monoclonal antibodies may be used for the treatment of mild to moderate COVID-19 in adults and pediatric patients who meet **all of the following**:

- Have a positive test for SARS-CoV-2 (RT-PCR or antigen),
- Are within 10 days of the start of their symptoms (but ideally sooner and the medicine is more effective the sooner it is given after the development of symptoms),
- Are at least 12 years of age or older and weigh at least 88 pounds (40 kilograms), and
- Are at high risk for progressing to severe COVID-19 and/or hospitalization.

## WHO IS CONSIDERED AT RISK?

High risk for progressing to severe COVID-19 and/or hospitalization is defined as patients who meet **at least one of the following criteria**:

- Have a body mass index (BMI) greater than 35
- Have chronic kidney disease
- Have diabetes
- Have immunosuppressive disease
- Are currently receiving immunosuppressive treatment
- Are 65 years of age or older
- Are 55 years of age or older **AND** have one or more of the following:
  - Cardiovascular disease
  - Hypertension
  - Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease/other chronic respiratory disease
- Are 12-17 years of age **AND** have one or more of the following:
  - BMI greater than 85th percentile for their age and gender, based on CDC: Clinical Growth Charts
  - Sickle cell disease
  - Congenital or acquired heart disease
  - Neurodevelopmental disorders such as cerebral palsy
  - A medical-related technological dependence such as tracheostomy, gastrostomy or positive pressure ventilation (not related to COVID-19)
  - Asthma, reactive airway or other chronic respiratory disease that requires daily medication for control