DRUG TREATMENTS FOR PREGNANT OR BREASTFEEDING WOMEN WITH COVID-19





COVID-19

VERSION 9.2

Not requiring oxygen WITHOUT lower respiratory tract disease

Mild

An individual with no clinical features suggestive of moderate or more severe disease:

 no OR mild symptoms and signs (fever, cough, sore throat, malaise, headache, muscle pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, loss of taste and smell)

DISEASE SEVERITY

OF

DEFINITION

RECOMMENDED

- no new shortness of breath or difficulty breathing on exertion
- no evidence of lower respiratory tract disease during clinical assessment or on imaging (if performed)

Not requiring oxygen WITH lower respiratory tract disease

Moderate

A stable patient with evidence of lower respiratory tract disease:

- during clinical assessment, such as
 oxygen saturation 92-94% on
 - room air at rest
 desaturation or breathlessness
 with mild exertion
- or on imaging

Requiring oxygen WITHOUT mechanical ventilation

Severe

A patient with signs of moderate disease who is deteriorating OR

A patient meeting any of the following criteria:

- respiratory rate ≥30 breaths/min
- oxygen saturation <92% on room air at rest or requiring oxygen
- lung infiltrates >50%

Requiring invasive mechanical ventilation

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Critical

A patient meeting any of the following criteria:

- respiratory failure (defined as any of)
- severe respiratory failure (PaO₂/ FiO₂ < 200)
- respiratory distress or acute respiratory distress syndrome
- deteriorating despite noninvasive forms of respiratory support (i.e. non-invasive ventilation (NIV), or high-flow nasal oxygen (HFNO))
- requiring mechanical ventilation
- hypotension or shock
- impairment of consciousness
- other organ failure

(ARDS)

Use <u>dexamethasone</u> intravenously or orally for up to 10 days in pregnant or breastfeeding women with COVID-19 who *require oxygen* (including mechanically ventilated patients).

If steroids are indicated for fetal lung maturity in women at risk of preterm birth, a standard antenatal corticosteroid regimen should be used.

If steroids are not indicated for fetal lung maturity, use dexamethasone daily intravenously or orally for up to 10 days.

Consider using <u>remdesivir</u> in pregnant or breastfeeding women with COVID-19 who <u>require</u> oxygen but do not require non-invasive or invasive ventilation.

evidence of systemic inflammation.

Consider using <u>tocilizumab</u> for the treatment of COVID-19 in pregnant or breastfeeding women who *require supplemental oxygen*, particularly where there is

Consider using inhaled <u>corticosteroids (budesonide or ciclesonide)</u> within **14** days of symptom onset in adults with COVID-19 who do not require oxygen and have one or more *risk factors*^ for disease progression.

Consider using <u>remdesivir</u> within 7 days of symptom onset in pregnant women with COVID-19 who do not require oxygen and who have one or more additional risk factors[^] for disease progression.

Do not routinely use <u>dexamethasone</u> (or other systemic corticosteroid) to treat COVID-19 in pregnant or breastfeeding women who *do not require oxygen*.

DO NOT use the following for the treatment of COVID-19:

aspirin

OMMENDED

REC

- azithromycin
- colchicine
- favipiravir

- hydroxychloroquine
- hydroxychloroquine plus azithromycin
- interferon β-1a
- interferon β-1a plus lopinavir-ritonavir

ivermectin

lopinavir-ritonavir

DO NOT start <u>remdesivir</u> in pregnant or breastfeeding women hospitalised with COVID-19 who *require non-invasive or invasive ventilation*.

DO NOT use <u>convalescent plasma</u> for the treatment of COVID-19 in patients who *require supplemental oxygen*.

Note 1: This flowchart does not apply to people on home oxygen due to pre-existing conditions. Use clinical judgement in these cases.

Note 2: Sotrovimab or Ronapreve (casirivimab plus imdevimab) can be used in the target population but have been omitted due to reduced effectiveness against the circulating Omicron variant.

Do not use <u>convalescent plasma</u> for the treatment of COVID-19 in patients who **do not require oxygen** outside of randomised trials with appropriate ethical approval.

Do not use the following for the treatment of COVID-19 outside of randomised trials with appropriate ethical approval:

- almitrine
- anakinra
- angiotensin 2 receptor agonist C21
- aprepitant
- baloxavir marboxil
- bamlanivimab
- bamlanivimab plus etesevimab
- baricitinib
- bebtelovimab
- bromhexine hydrochloride
- camostat mesilate
- CD24Fc
- chloroquine
- combined metabolic activators (CMA)
- darunavir-cobicistat
- doxycycline
- dutasteride
- enisamium

- ensovibep
- fluvoxamine
- human umbilical cord mesenchymal stem cells
- immunoglobulin
- immunoglobulin plus methylprednisone
- inhaled interferon β-1a
- interferon β-1b
- interferon gamma
- interferon kappa plus trefoil factor 2 (IFN-к plus TFF2)
- ivermectin plus doxycycline
- lenzilumab
- metformin
- molnupiravir (Lagevrio)
- N-acetylcysteine
- nirmatrelvir plus ritonavir (Paxlovid)
- nitazoxanide
- opaganib

- peginterferon lambda
- recombinant human granulocyte colonystimulating factor (rhG-CSF)
- regdanvimab
- ruxolitinib
- sabizabulin
- sarilumab
- sofosbuvir-daclatasvir
- sulodexide
- telmisartan
- tixagevimab plus cilgavimab (Evusheld)
- tofacitinib
- triazavirin
- umifenovir
- vitamin C
- vitamin D analogues (calcifediol / cholecalciferol)
- zinc
- other disease-modifying treatments

Risk factors for disease progression

- Pre-gestational diabetes requiring medication
- Obesity (BMI >30 kg/m²)
- Renal failure
- Cardiovascular disease, including hypertension
- Respiratory compromise, including COPD, asthma requiring steroids, or bronchiectasis
- Immunocompromising condition

Note: This list has been simplified based on the individual risk factors for each therapy option from clinical trial evidence. Refer to the <u>Australian guidelines</u> for the clinical care of people with <u>COVID-19</u> for further information.

Refer to the **Risk Classification Tool** when making decisions about which individuals are most likely to benefit from treatment.

Immunocompromising conditions include:

- Primary or acquired immunodeficiency
 - Haematologic neoplasms: leukaemias, lymphomas, myelodysplastic syndromes
 - Post-transplant: solid organ (on immunosuppressive therapy), haematopoietic stem cell transplant (within 24 months)
 - Immunocompromised due to primary or acquired (AIDS) immunodeficiency
 - Other significantly immunocompromising conditions
- Immunosuppressive therapy (current or recent)
 - Chemotherapy, whole body radiotherapy or total lymphoid irradiation
 - High-dose corticosteroids (≥20 mg of prednisone per day, or equivalent) for ≥14 days
 - Selected other potent immunosuppressive therapies (refer to ATAGI advice)

The Taskforce recognises that individuals have diverse gender identities. When we use the terms *woman*, *mother* or *maternity*, it is not meant to exclude those who are pregnant or breastfeeding and do not identify as women.

Source

National Clinical Evidence Taskforce – Australian guidelines for the clinical care of people with COVID-19.