

RISK CLASSIFICATION TOOL FOR ADULTS WITH MILD COVID-19

Within the [eligibility criteria](#) for oral antivirals provided by the PBS, the Taskforce has developed this guidance to help clinicians determine which people are most likely to benefit from these drugs. In the absence of definitive evidence, this guidance is based on the consensus clinical expertise of the Taskforce.

- Comorbidities include:**
- Respiratory compromise, including COPD, asthma and bronchiectasis
 - Cardiovascular disease, including hypertension
 - Obesity (BMI >30 kg/m²)
 - Diabetes
 - Renal failure
 - Significant or complex disability

Pregnancy is also a risk factor for development of severe disease however these drugs are not recommended for this population

Immunocompromising conditions

Primary or acquired immunodeficiency:

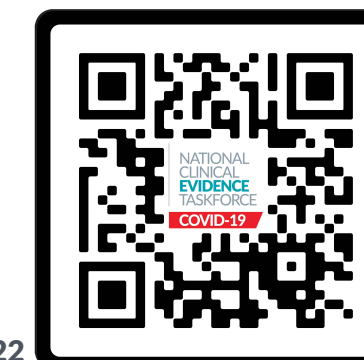
- Haematologic neoplasms: leukaemias, lymphomas, myelodysplastic syndromes
- Post-transplant: solid organ (on immunosuppressive therapy), haematopoietic stem cell transplant (within 24 months)
- Immunocompromised due to primary or acquired (AIDS) immunodeficiency or Down syndrome

Immunosuppressive therapy (current or recent):

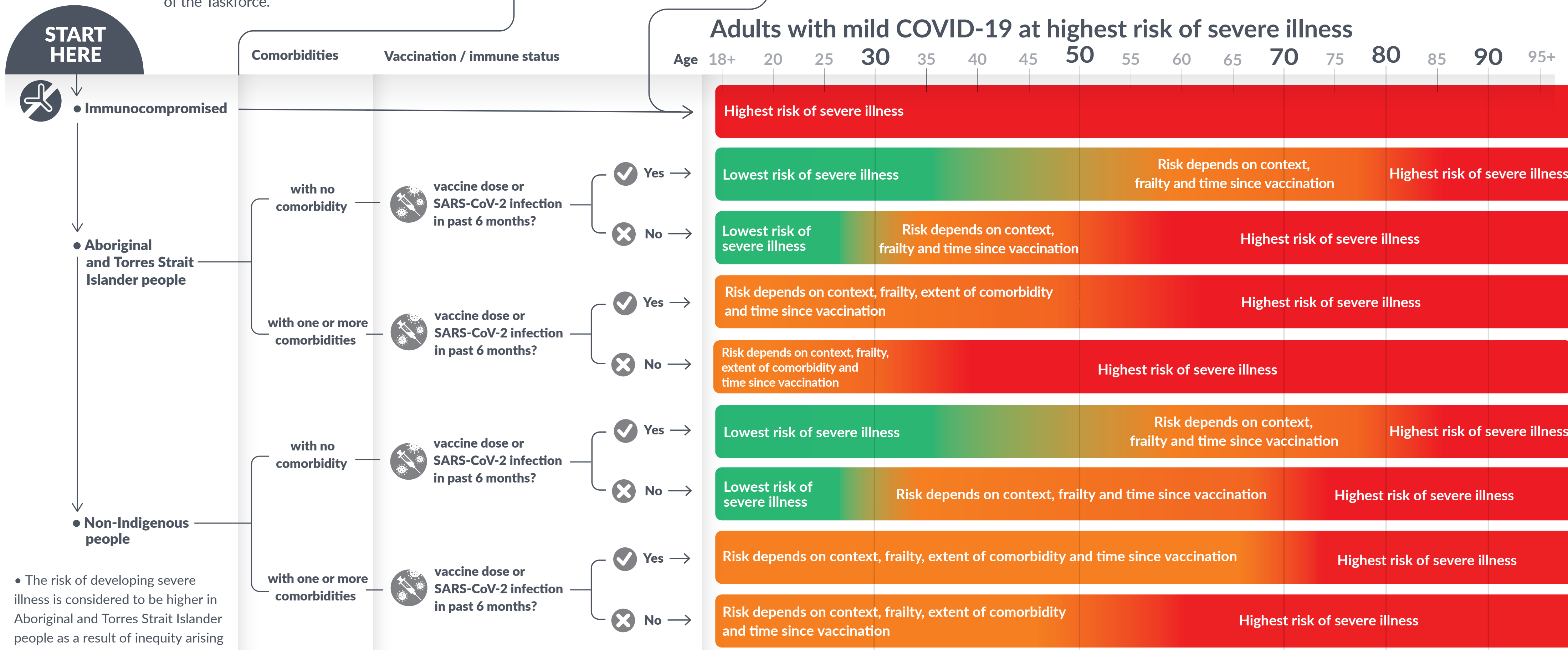
- Chemotherapy, whole body radiotherapy or total lymphoid irradiation
- High-dose corticosteroids (≥20 mg of prednisone per day, or equivalent) for ≥14 days
- Selected other potent immunosuppressive therapies (refer to [ATAGI advice](#))

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Context: Also consider whether people are unlikely to be able to access higher level care due to geographical remoteness or other factors



• The risk of developing severe illness is considered to be higher in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people as a result of inequity arising from social determinants of health