NON-ICU COVID19 CARE PATHWAY **Quick Reference Guide**

Supplemental to COVID19 PowerPlan Utilization

Hospital Medicine

Revised 10.28.20

Indicate level of suspicion of COVID In your assessment and plan based on History, Physical and Diagnostic testing as below				
+ CT scan suggestive of COVID or CXR with bilateral infiltrates	Any of the following lab abnormalities: Lymphopenia (35-75% of the cases)			
Hx of community/ family contact with COVID or travel to high risk areas	 Increased values of CRP or ESR (75–93% of cases) LDH elevation (27–92% of cases) 			
Fever 101 or greater: 75% of patients	Elevated D-dimer			
Influenza and RSV-PCR negative turnaround time 1 hour if available	Low procalcitonin			

Isolation Tips	If COVID-19 testing is <i>negative</i> , consider the following:	
Special droplet (N95 + eye protection) + Contact (gown + gloves). Note: for COVID19 + COVID PUI and any patient on aerosol generating procedures regardless of isolation status	High Probability	Keep on unit and re-test
Aerosolizing procedures in negative pressure room if available	Moderate Probability	Re-evaluate for possible repeat testing and/or continued observation
Avoid unnecessary aerosolizing procedures e.g. nebulization (switch to inhalers), non-invasive ventilation (CPAP, BiPAP)	Low Probability	Please transfer off Cohort and notify PCP* (T/C Home)

To help reduce risk for potential exposure due to false negatives

- **High risk patients** from cohort units with 1 negative COVID 19 PCR
 - Should remain on Cohort unit until 2nd test results are available
 - Remain on special contact/droplet precautions
- Patients with 1 negative PCR and no 2nd test results pending
 - Must remain on droplet precautions for the remainder of their stay.
- Patients with 2 negative PCRs and meeting CDC criteria for discontinuing precautions
 - May have precautions discontinued

Therapeutic options should be based on severity using the following scale:

- 0 = Patient on room air
- 1 = Patient requires supplemental O2 via NC up to a max of 6L
- 2 = Patient requires supplemental O2 in addition to ONE of the
 - o Dyspnea or staccato speech at rest or after minimal activity
 - o RR > 22 on 6L
 - o PaO2 <65 mmHg with 6L
 - o Worsening infiltrates on imaging (CT preferred)

- 3 = Patient requires HFNC, CPAP or NIV
- 4 = Patient intubated with minimal support PaO2/FiO2 or using PS
- 5 = Patient intubated with PaO2/FiO2 > 150 mmHg
- 6 = Patient intubated with PaO2/FiO2 < 150 mmHg
- 7 = Patient intubated with PaO2/FiO2 < 150 mmHg AND requiring vasopressor support
- 8 = Patient intubated in prone position or ECMO

Severity Score	Treatment for Hospitalized Patients*		
0	Support care only – if clinically stable, consider discharge for self-quarantine		
1	Remdesivir (based on criteria)		
	Dexamethasone 6mg po or IV daily for up to 10 days		
	Convalescent Plasma		
2	Remdesivir (based on criteria)		
	<u>Corticosteroids</u>		
	Convalescent Plasma		
3	<u>Corticosteroids</u>		
	Convalescent Plasma		
≥4	Corticosteroids		
	Convalescent Plasma		

Patient can be discharged whenever clinically indicated. Full duration of therapy does not need to be completed if patient is suitable for discharge to home. Isolation should be maintained at home for the time period recommended for discontinuation.

Upon admission to Cohort Unit, please notify PCP[^] of patient's admission

***Consults: Please limit to only those deemed necessary based upon clinical picture



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Lab results to expect:

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Lab Work:

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STAT order COVID-19 PCR &		*Potential marker of disease severity			
HIV 1/2 Antigen/Antibody Screen Fourth Generation		N. IMPO			
Upon Admission	CBC, BMP, Magnesium, CRP, LFT, CPK, LDH, PTT, INR, procalcitonin, troponin, NT-proBNP, D-dimer, Ferritin	Normal WBC	Elevated AST*/ALT		
Daily	CBC, BMP, Magnesium (If patient is in ICU: add troponin, CPK)	Lymphopenia*	Elevated CRP*		
Every Other Day	LFT, CPK, troponin, CRP, LDH, D-dimer, Ferritin (If patient on propofol: add triglyceride)	Mild thrombocytopenia	Elevated LDH*		
	LFT, CPK, troponin, CRP, procalcitonin, LDH,	BMP with elevated Cr	Elevated D-dimer*		
	ferritin, D-dimer, fibrinogen, PTT, INR	Normal procalcitonin	Elevated troponin		
Care Recomn	nendations				
CT Chest	NOT necessary for diagnosis (caution w CT d/t increa	se risk of spread thru transport, b	reak in isolation and risk of AKI)		
Daily CXR	NOT necessary unless it will change management pla				
IV Fluids	Conservative fluid management is important to mitiga		-		
Steroids	Avoid using empirically, only use if other indication (i.e.		Refer to PP)		
Antibiotics	Utilize if bacterial superinfection likely (Review with pl	-			
Code Blue	Don PPE prior to entering room, even if this delays CF	PR. Stop chest compressions for in	ntubation to decrease secretions		
	/ID-19 Care Checklist				
Oxygenation	If requiring Oxygen: attempt to wean O2 at least once per shift and document if desats If on RA at rest: ambulate the patient on RA at least once per shift and document if desats If O2 requirements increase by >1L: consider putting the patient in Prone Position (if tolerates) (Refer Consider utilization of Heated High Flow O2 (Unless patient condition warrants Heated High Flow O		desats f tolerates) (Refer to Prone PP)		
Positioning	· · · · · · · · ·	1_ 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
	 If requiring Oxygen: DexamethasoneSeverity Score 1 & Above Remdesivir (Contraindicated in Renal Failure; Liver Enzymes 5xNL)Severity Score 1-2 Tocilizumab: Based on current evidence routine use is not recommended Antibiotics for bacterial superinfection (Discontinue if Not Identified) VTE prophylaxis Preferably Lovenox or Heparin If SCD only and patient is refusing, notify physician to consider pharmacoprophylaxis If D-dimer is trending up or very elevated, consider therapeutic anticoagulation doses (Wells' Criteria) 				
Labs	Generally check at least every 2-3 days (more often if patient status is changing) D-dimer, Ferritin, CRP, CBC, CMP May recheck for negative COVID 7 days after last positive test / onset of symptoms				
Hydration	Avoid excessive hydration/volume overload; disc	continue continuous fluids if patier	nt is taking PO well		
Nutrition	Document % meal consumed	Document % meal consumed			
Patient Activity	If requiring >3L O2: minimize activity without Oxygen (as these patients desaturate quickly) Have bedside commode/bed pan/diaper Encourage frequent Incentive Spirometer use/have at bedside				
Criteria rapid response/ obta ABG/ consider upgrade to ICU Remdesivir P	Increased respiratory rate/work of breathing Altered mental status rocess	ID Davies/Diese knows to street #2			
Medical Provide	Medical Provider Flagler/Lake/Polk/Volusia: Order thru Multi-State COVID PowerPlan by selecting "Consult to pharmacy-remdesivir"				
Orange/Osceola	/Seminole: Order thru Remdesivir PowerPlan in PowerC	hart. Enter Consult to Pharmacy	for Remdesivir.		



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COVID-19 Discharge Criteria Recommendation

Discharge criteria from the ED:

- Ambulatory O2 sat >92%: on RA or ≤2L
- RR <20
- Tolerating PO
- Baseline mental status
- Able to quarantine
 - o CM to address:
 - Home O2 (if indicated)
 - Home monitoring program (Vivify)
 - o Pulse Ox
 - Thermometer
 - o Virtual visit
 - Education
 - Disposition for special populations

Discharge criteria from IP:

- Ambulatory O2 sat >92%: on RA or ≤2L
 - o For patients requiring up to 4L O2, stable without escalating Oxygen needs ≥48 hours
- Inflammatory markers stable or trending down (i.e. LDH, Ferritin, CRP, D-dimer)
- If repeat CxR performed: no worsening of infiltrates
- Tolerating PO
- Baseline mental status
- Able to quarantine
 - CM to address:
 - Home O2 (if indicated)
 - Home monitoring program (Vivify)
 - o Pulse Ox, Thermometer
 - Virtual visits
 - o Education
- Disposition for special populations

Capacity Mgt/Reverse Triage Process

- Home Monitoring Program for COVID-19 + or PUIs 18y/o or older (pending results) to be discharged and monitored daily by a centralized nurse monitoring team
 - o All patients discharging with RPM will have a Home Physician Group referral
 - Patients needing to be more closely monitored may have HHC and/or DME (Oxygen) ordered along with the home monitoring/Home Physicians Group (HPG) visit.
- Inpatient Discharge Triage Tool (IDTT)
 - o Daily assessment of discharge readiness for all non-ICU patients

Discharge Medications:

- Dexamethasone 6mg PO qday up to 10days (if requiring Oxygen during hospital stay or at discharge)
 - Recommend <u>against</u> Glucocorticoids if not: hypoxic and requiring supplemental oxygen
- Cough suppressant +/- Albuterol HFA prn
- Consider oral antibiotics if bacterial superinfection likely
- Anticoagulation (Wells' Criteria)
 - o High Risk: D-Dimer ≥3
 - Consider CTA
 - Anticoagulation Algorithm
 - o Moderate Risk: D-Dimer 1.5- <3
 - Consider ASA
 - o Low Risk: D-Dimer <1
 - No Medications Recommended

Link to treatment algorithm and anticoagulation pathway

https://www.adventhealth.com/adventhealthtreatmentalgorithm

Special Population

- SNF/ALF/Group Homes/Psych/Baker Act
 - O Disposition to COVID-receiving facility, and two negative tests (24 hours apart)
 - o *Recommend if test returns positive to repeat ≥48 hours later
- Homeless/Shared living quarters
 - O Hospital/state/city provided hotel room
 - O Refer to COVID Homelessness Process with CM

Telehealth on Cohort Units

- Inpatient telehealth patient care on COVID units
- Please follow Tele visit guidelines
- https://ahsonline.sharepoint.com/sites/TeleHealthResources

Treatment Algorithm Link – One-stop shop for all SRC approved treatments at AdventHealth

https://www.adventhealth.com/adventhealthtreatmentalgorithm

