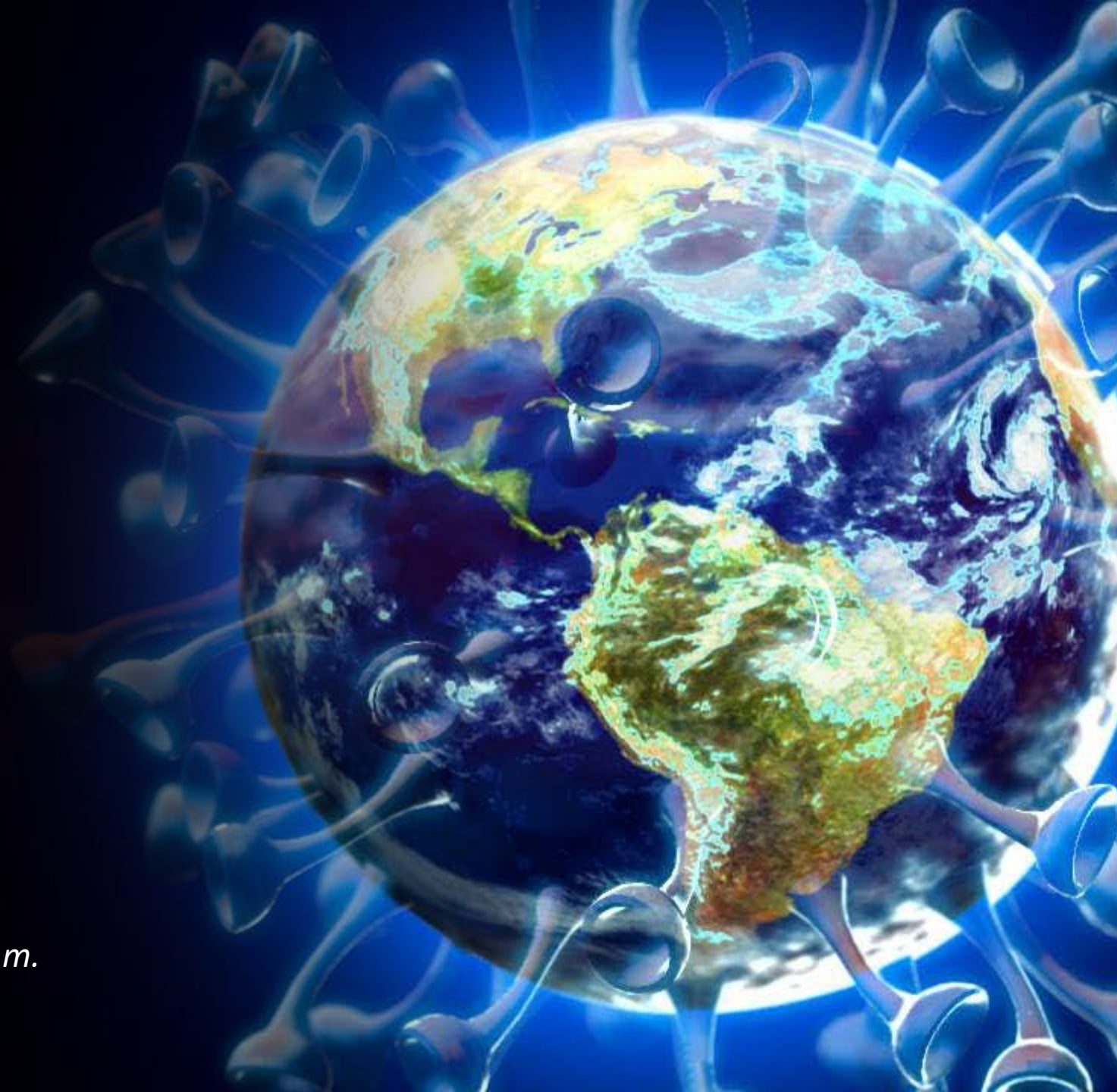


COVID-19 in McLennan County

Current Status &
Management Strategies

Please hold. The presentation will begin at 5:30 p.m.



Overview



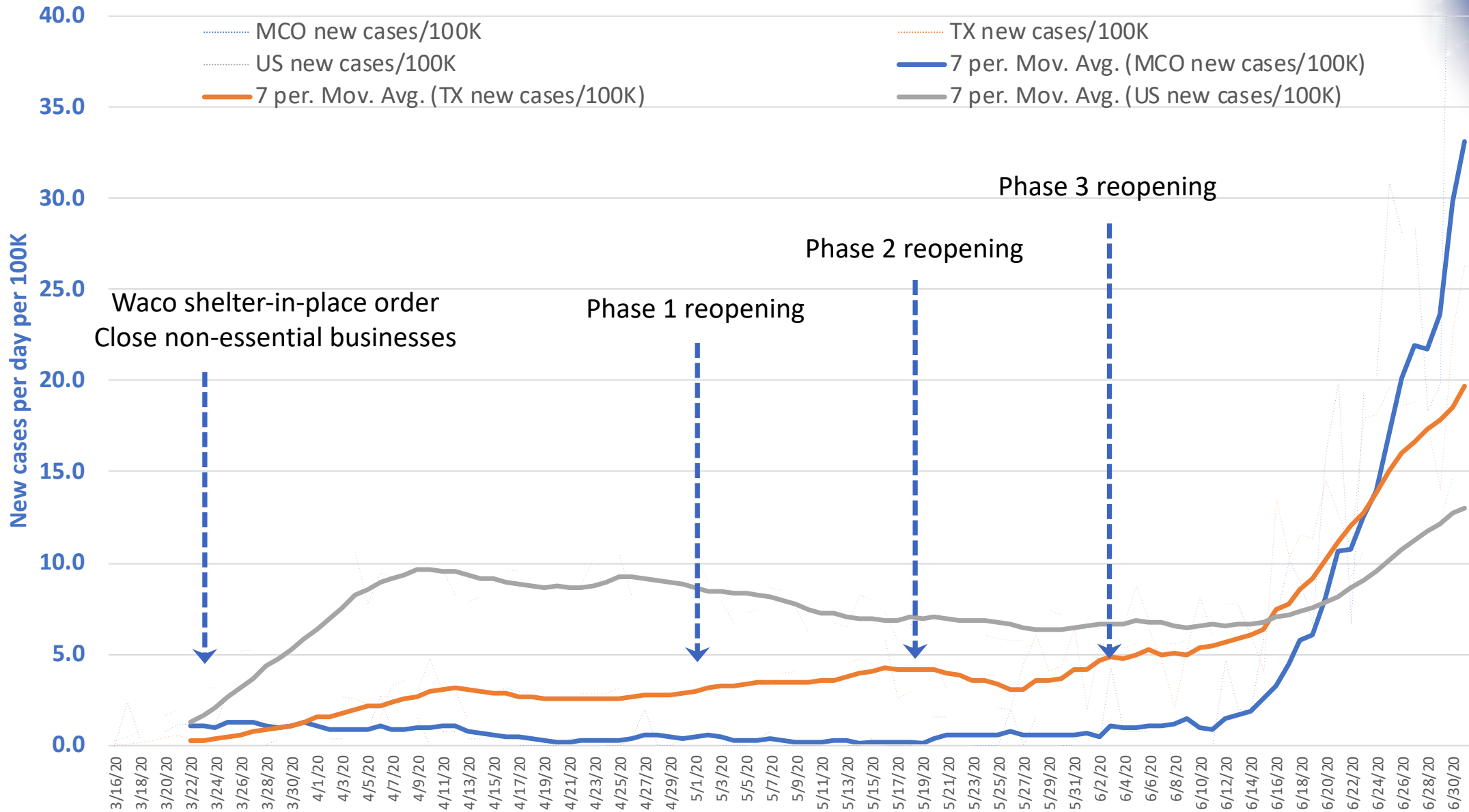
- Introduction — Bill McCunniff, MD
- Local data update & tests — D. Mike Hardin, Jr. MD
- Epidemiology — Vaidehi Shah, MPH
- Inpatient management strategies — M Pattillo, MD & R Stewart, MD
- Hospital surge overview — Pattillo & Stewart
- Questions — Bill McCunniff, MD

(Pre-)Summary

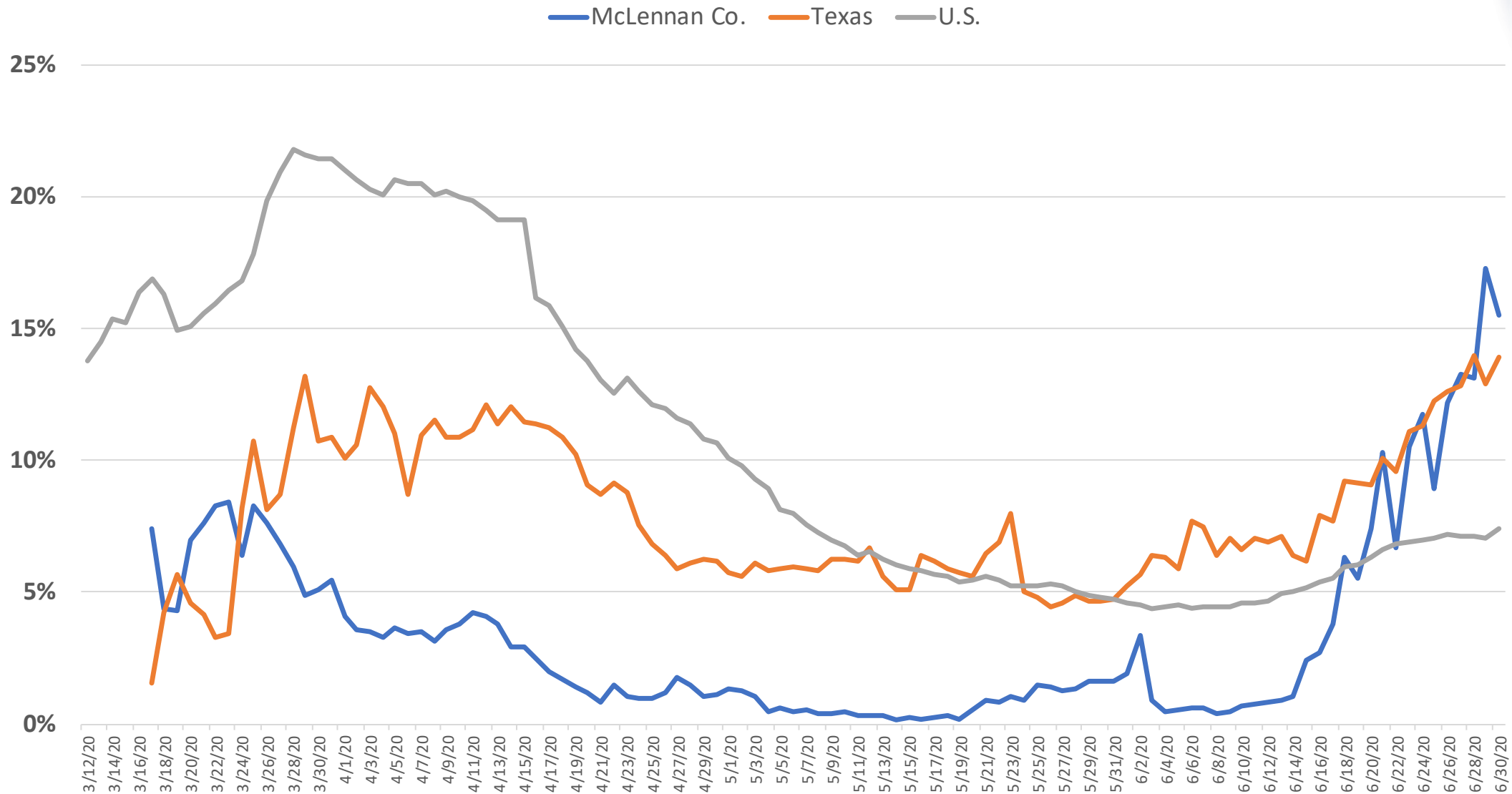


- McLennan County
 - Significant increase in cases & test positivity
 - Current hospitalization rate suggests suggests high utilization in future if no no change
- Local testing issues
- Results – a negative is not always a negative
- For physicians, the uncomfortable paradigm shift is unchanged
 - Persistent uncertainty
 - Test results not perfect
 - A test result is not about the patient in front of us, **but about the community.** You play a role in management.

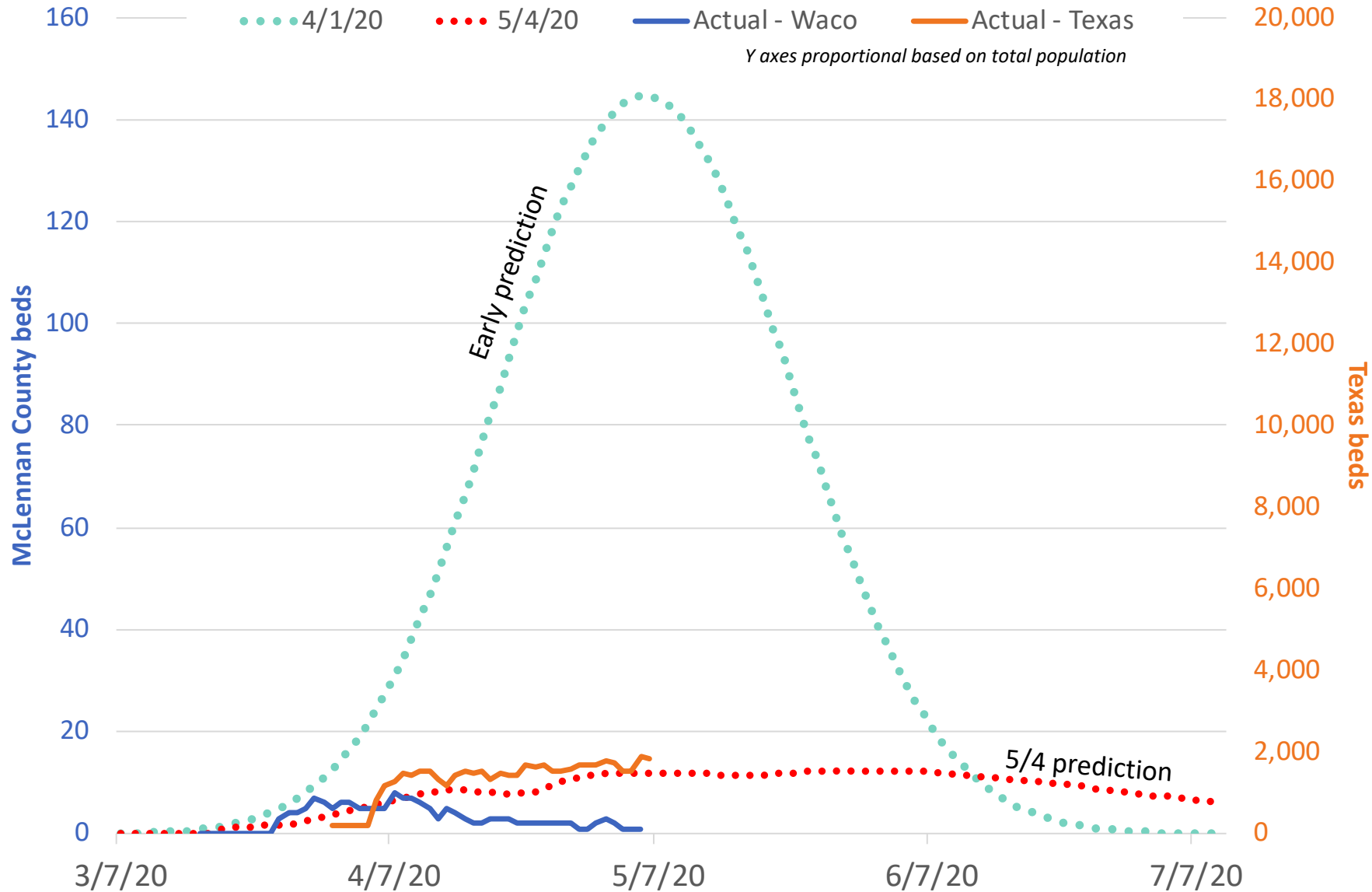
New Cases per Day per 100K — 7-Day Moving Average



Test Positivity - 7-Day Average



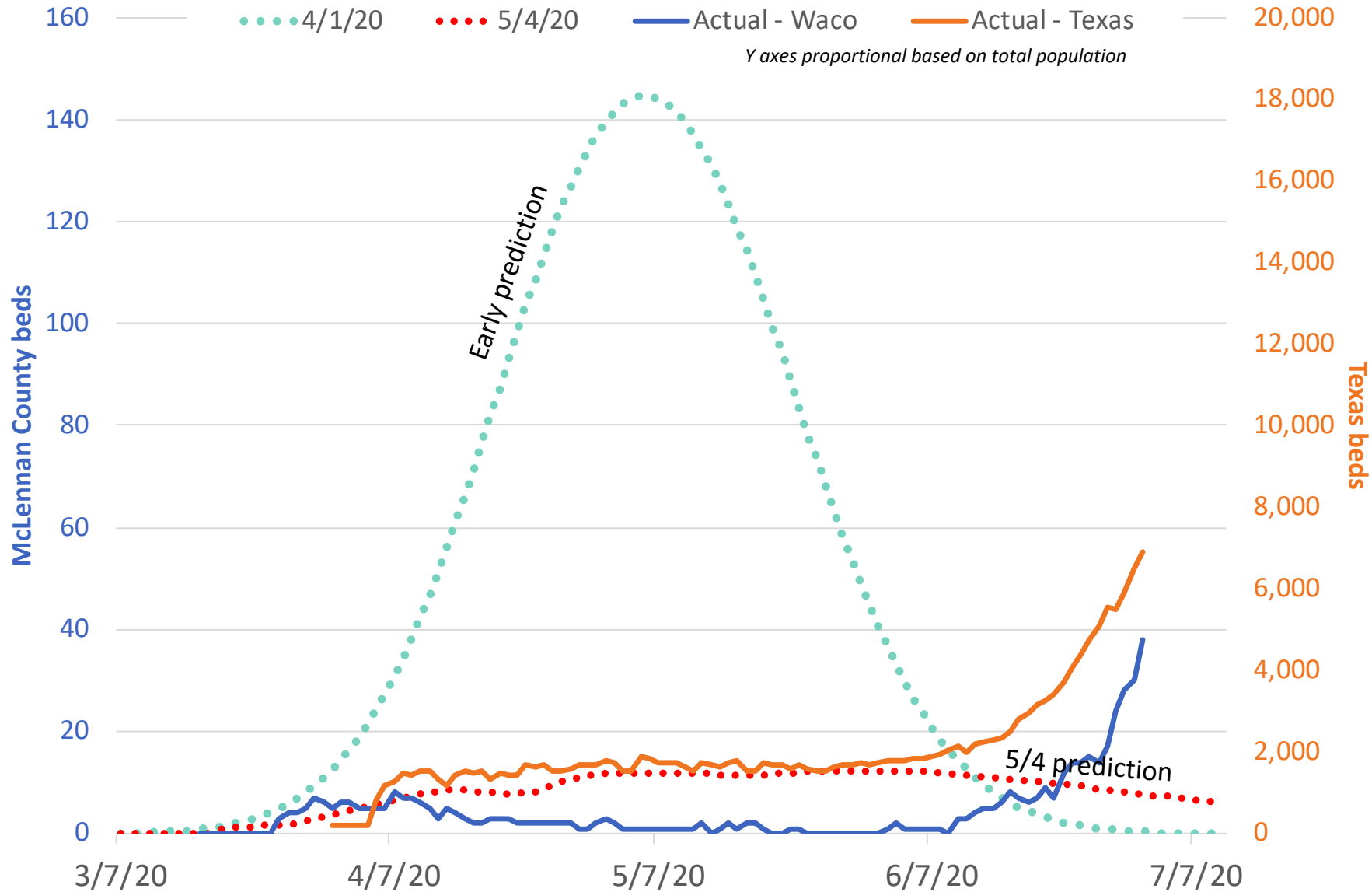
Projected vs. Actual Hospitalizations



7 weeks ago...

- MCO hospitalization peaked early then declined
- Locally, much lower bed utilization than capacity

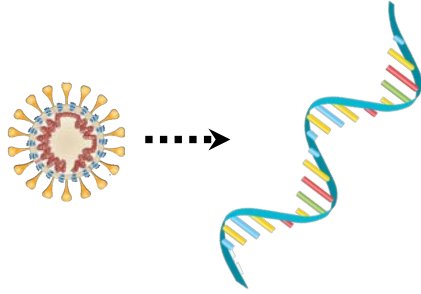
Projected vs. Actual Hospitalizations



Now

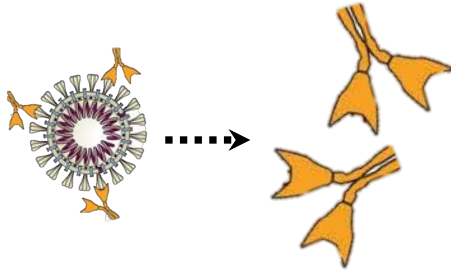
- MCO hospitalization climbing faster than TX
- Slope suggests 100 in 2 weeks if no change?

Testing



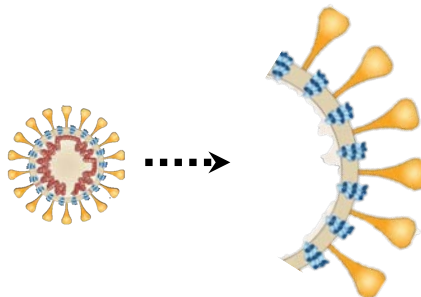
RNA assays

- Lab-based RT-PCR or NAAT
- POC NAAT assay (the “Abbott test”)



Serology — IgM/IgG

- Lab-based ELISA
- POC lateral flow



Antigen testing (like rapid flu test)

- Recently released



Testing



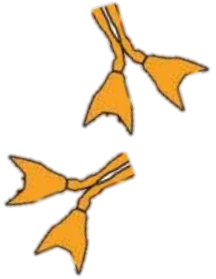
- PCR/NAAT

- Sens — 70-95%? (false neg possible)
- Spec — nearly 100% (rare false pos)



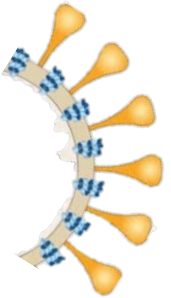
- Serology

- Not recommended for diagnosis of acute infection
- Possibly for late assessment in conjunction with viral tests
- Dx support for post-infectious syndrome
- ELISA for research surveillance



- Antigen testing

- Sens – 81%
- Spec – nearly 100%



What do my results mean today in Waco, TX!

In a setting of increased prevalence (15-25% pre-test probability)

PCR or Ag test



Result	Clinical Suspicion	
	High	Low/None
Positive	True positive	Positive
Negative	False negative?	True negative

Post-test probability – Bayes theorem

Result	Clinical Suspicion	
	High	Low/None
Positive	100%	99%
Negative	18-43% or >	2-4%

Applying these results

- There is no outpatient treatment for COVID-19
- But we know isolation and contact quarantine work...

Paradigm Shift for Physicians



- Outpt testing is not about the patient – *it is about the community*
- PCR/Ag high specificity – can trust health dept. decision to isolate patient or quarantine contacts
 - If results are delayed, appropriately counsel patients on self-isolation
- Best course of action: test widely with high-specificity test
- CLI patients – *your clinical decision*
 - You must assume the role of the health department
 - Appropriately counsel patients as they won't be tracked at this time

Epidemiology



PHYSICIAN AND/OR LABOARTORY REPORTS COVID-19 POSITIVE CASE TO THE HEALTH DISTRICT



EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CASE INVESTIGATION

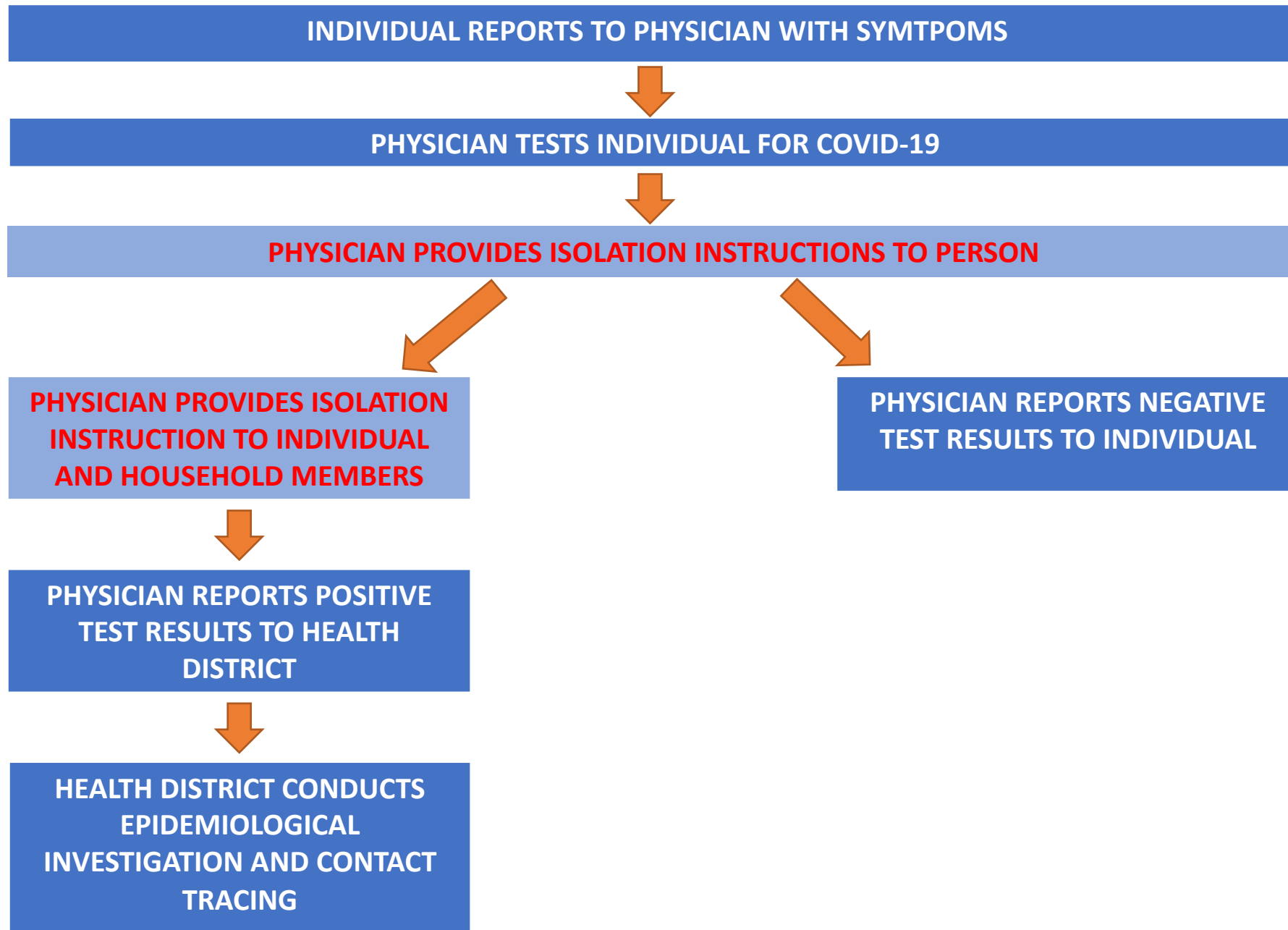
DEMOGRAPHICS	INCUBATION PERIOD	CONTAGIOUS PERIOD	EDUCATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Name• Address• Date of Birth• Gender• Race & Ethnicity• Occupation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• History of Travel• Exposure to confirmed COVID-19 positive case• Any other exposure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contact Tracing<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Household contacts• Non-household contacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Verbal and Written Isolation Instructions• Verbal and written Quarantine Instructions• Community and mental health resources



ACTIVE MONITORING (*DAILY CHECK-IN*)

CASES	HOUSEHOLD CONTACTS	NON-HOUSEHOLD CONTACTS
Daily check-in until meets CDC symptom/test-based strategy for discontinuation of isolation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Daily check-in until case meets CDC symptom/test-based strategy for discontinuation of isolation• 14-day quarantine after case is released from isolation• If symptomatic, then get tested<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Positive – Follow confirmed case protocol○ Negative – Continue quarantine until end date specified by HD	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Daily check-in until 14 days have passed since last date of exposure to the case• If symptomatic, then get tested<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Positive – Follow confirmed case protocol○ Negative – Continue quarantine until end date specified by HD



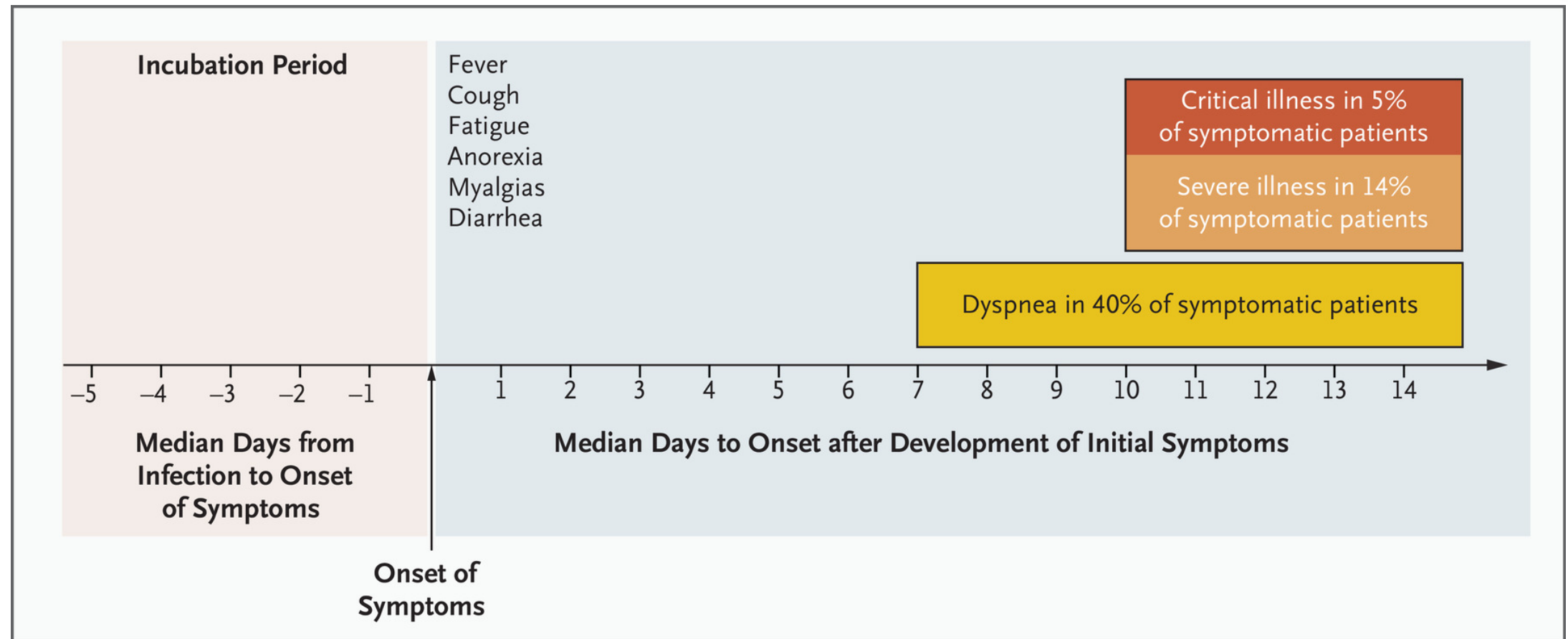


Hospital Management in Waco

- Progression to severe illness
- O2 and mechanical ventilation
- Treatment options



Hospital Management in Waco



Hospital Management in Waco



- Supportive Care
 - Use high flow NC to avoid intubation
 - NIV is not recommended due to concerns for aerosolization
 - Use inhalers and other means of administration of bronchodilators
 - Nebs utilized as a last resort before intubation
 - Rapid sequence intubation with paralytic to avoid aerosolization during intubation
 - Use high PEEP strategy of ARDs net protocol for ventilator management
 - Tidal volume of 6 ml/kg ideal body weight
 - Avoid plateau pressure above 30 cwp
 - Sedation holidays and early mobilization

Hospital Management in Waco



- Steroids
 - Early evidence did not support the use of adjunctive steroids in ARDS secondary to COVID-19
 - Later evidence suggest that steroids are helpful once the patient is in ARDS

Russell CD, Millar JE, Baillie JK. Clinical evidence does not support corticosteroid treatment for 2019-nCoV lung injury. Lancet 2020;395:473-475.

Wu C, Chen X, Cai Y, et al. Risk factors associated with acute respiratory distress syndrome and death in patients with coronavirus disease 2019 pneumonia in Wuhan, China. JAMA Intern Med 2020 March 13 (Epub ahead of print).

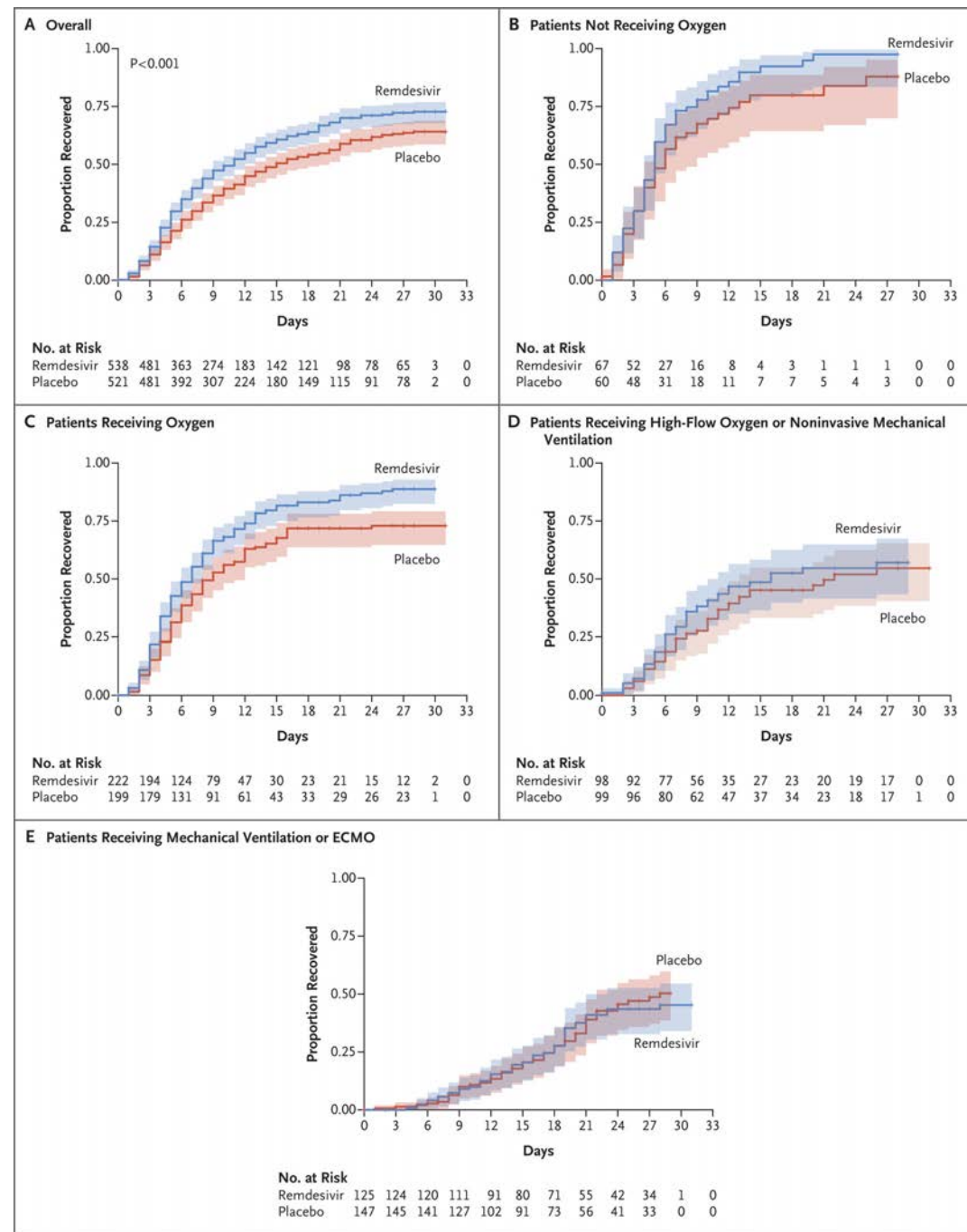
Hospital Management in Waco



- Convalescent Plasma

- Infusion of convalescent plasma in those with ARDs secondary to COVID
 - We are infusing those that don't demonstrate serologic antibody response
 - One-time transfusion early in severe disease
- This has shown a trend to suggest improved outcomes but has not shown a statistically significant improvement in mortality or hospital length of stay
- Risk:
 - TRALI and TACO

- Remdesivir
 - Shown to improve days to recovery from 15 days to 11 days
 - There was improvement in mortality at 14 days
 - However, no difference shown in patients on the ventilator or requiring NIV



Anticoagulation in COVID-19 Patients



COVID positive/PUI patients: at baseline obtain D Dimer, PT, PTT, fibrinogen, and CBC with differential

COVID positive patients with **ONE** or more of the following:

- High clinical suspicion for DVT in the absence of imaging
 - Obtain Lower extremity US if possible
 - High suspicion for PE in the absence of imaging (**D-Dimer > 3 AND acute worsening of oxygenation, decreased CO₂ clearance, BP, HR > 100**)
 - Obtain POC ECHO if possible
 - VTE/PE
 - Atrial fibrillation
 - Valve replacement
 - Other Indication for therapeutic anticoagulation
- Assess the benefit versus risk of anticoagulation therapy**

NO

YES

PROPHYLACTIC ANTICOAGULATION

If no contraindications (active bleeding, Plts < 50K, recent ICH), VTE prophylaxis is warranted.

Evaluate renal function

CrCl \leq 20 mL/min

- Heparin

CrCl > 20 mL/min

- Enoxaparin
- * Consider enoxaparin 40 mg SQ BID if pt in ICU or BMI \geq 35 kg/m²

UPON DISCHARGE

Possibly consider VTE prophylaxis for up to 45 days after COVID diagnosis in high risk patients.

- Drug selection should be based upon renal and hepatic function, and cost. Contact pharmacy for questions

THERAPEUTIC ANTICOAGULATION

If no contraindications to (active bleeding, Plts < 50K, recent ICH), therapeutic anticoagulation is warranted

Evaluate if anticoagulated prior to admission

NO

YES

Start therapeutic anticoagulation

Continue home regimen OR transition to parenteral therapy if clinically warranted

UPON DISCHARGE

- Initiate or continue home oral anticoagulant regimen
 - Consider transition from warfarin to DOAC therapy if patient is unable to do home or drive-thru INR testing

Hospital Surge Strategies



COVID-19 in McLennan County

Questions?



Questions

- Return to work – Dr. Verner
 - Pt is symptomatic but test is negative. When can they return to work/public?
 - Pt is exposed to COVID-19 positive but asymptomatic. When back to work/public?
 - Discuss safe return-to-work guidelines
 - What is the proper management of asymptomatic cases? Isolation/quarantine?
 - Has preoperative testing identified many cases?
 - Multiple employers are seeking testing for employees exposed to positive cases. How do we address these requests?



Questions

- Outpatient/inpatient treatment -- Dr. Richie
 - Zinc may suppress viral replication. Are there any outpatient measures beyond symptomatic care?
 - Is prophylactic ASA recommended in outpatient setting for COVID-19 patients with a prior h/o DVT? Does COVID-19 alter platelets and should all pts be on anti-platelet tx?
 - Have recommendations on ACEi/ARBs changed? Raoult study of 1000 showed those on ARBs did worse and was significant.



Questions

- Testing – Dr. Hardin
 - When do you expect quick testing (under 2 hours) to be available to Drs. in Waco who are not associated with one of the hospitals?



COVID-19 in McLennan County

Questions?

