

OPERATIONALIZING COVID-19 THERAPEUTICS IN NURSING HOMES

JANELLE HAHN, MPPA

CECILIA LA ROSA, BSN, RN, PHN, CIC



Early Treatment in high-risk populations COVID-19 Therapeutics

Goals

- Provide early treatment to at-risk populations in Skilled Nursing Facilities and other outpatient settings, regardless of vaccination status.
- Decrease hospitalizations and disease progression through effective, early treatment.
- Collaboration with stakeholders to achieve a sustainable Monoclonal Antibody (mAb) Therapeutics program.

Timeline of COVID-19 Therapeutics

Ventura County Public Health

2020
November

**First mAb
offered to SNF**

2021
March

**mAb
webinar for
SNF**

2021
September

**Residents in
SNF receive
treatment**

2021
December

**First VC SNF
administers
mAb**

2022
March

**Positive
outcomes &
tx expansion**

A SUSTAINABLE MODEL



Treatment as a standard of care for vulnerable populations



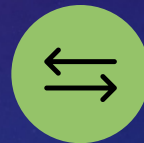
Educate, Empower, and Coordination



Once SNF personnel observes the benefits, they will advocate for residents



It gave SNFs the power of treating and keeping their own patients



Shift to new product when variants pause EUA



DATA COLLECTED DURING THE PROGRAM

- Data was collected from 12/05/21 to 03/03/22.
- Two mAbs were administered during this program:
 - Bamlanivimab 700mg / Etesevimab 1400 mg: Combination drug that lost EUA once Omicron became the dominant variant.
 - Sotrovimab 500 mg: effectively used while Omicron was dominant variant.
- SNF personnel was educated and asked to complete the mAb tracker excel document
 - As soon as possible after administration
 - 15-day post administration re-assessment
 - 30-day post administration re-assessment

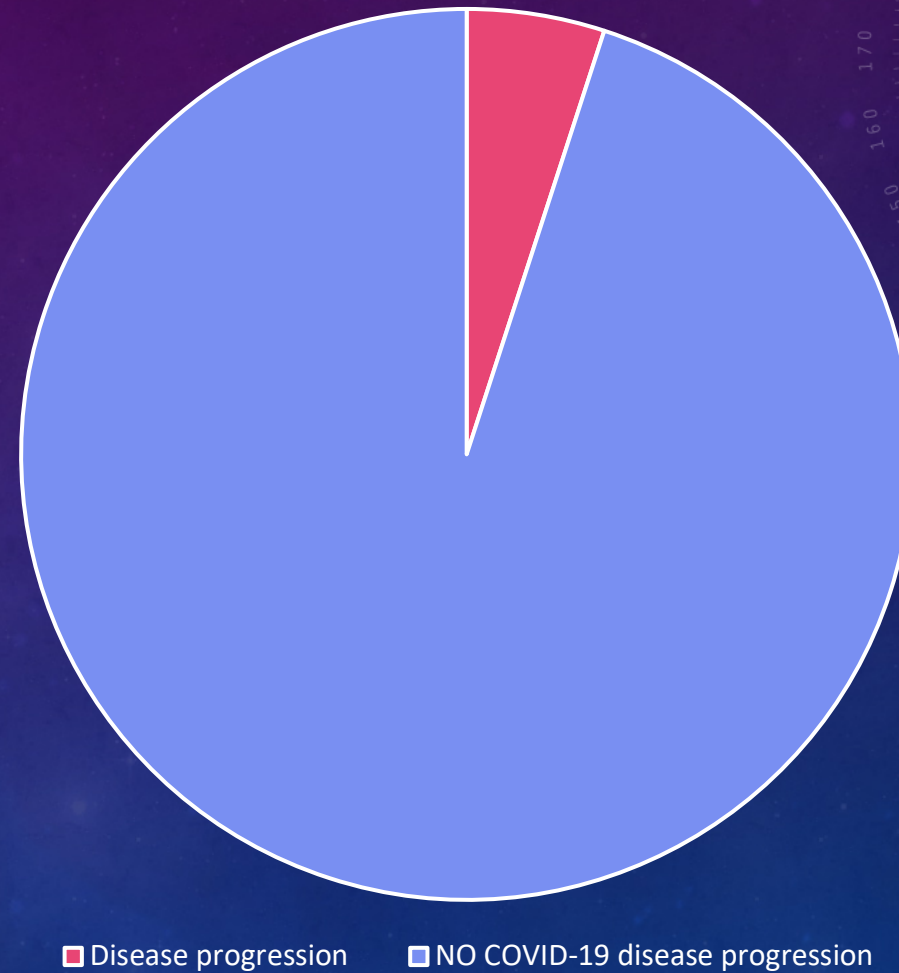
RESULTS

- N = 76, VC SNF Residents, ages 39 -100, with varying COVID-19 symptoms, and various preexisting conditions.
- 46 (60.5%) were known to be high-risk patients based on preexisting conditions
- Of those who were considered to be high-risk, 89.1% of subjects experienced symptom improvement after only 24 hours of mAb administration.
 - Overall, 71 subjects (93.4%) reported symptom improvement after 24 hours.
- There was a total of 59 participants who were 65 years old and over. Of those 59, an impressive 97% (57 total) had symptom improvement after only 24 hours.

RESULTS CONT.

- Hospitalization, characterized as disease progression, affected only 4 (5%) subjects, within 15 days of their initial symptom onset, and after receiving treatment.
 - Of the 4 individuals that were hospitalized, 3 were known to have underlying chronic conditions.

Re-assessment within 15 days of symptom onset





***THANK YOU TO OUR
PARTNERS!***