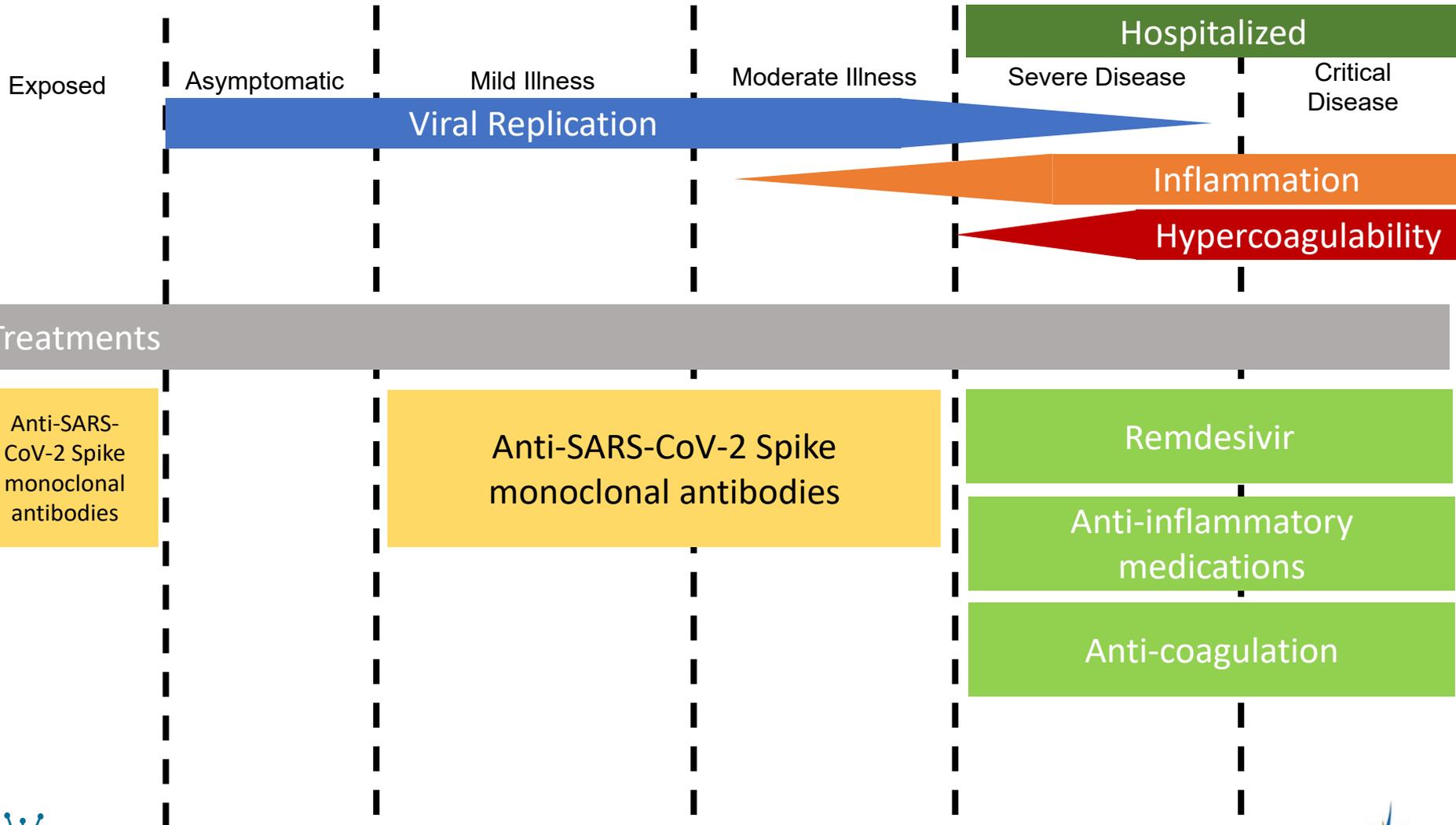


COVID-19 Treatment



Data are preliminary and subject to change.



Anti-SARS-CoV-2 Monoclonal Antibody Products Available

Product	Indications	Coverage of Variants in CA	Administration	Acquiring Product
Casirivimab/ Imdevimab (REGEN COV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treatment of mild to moderate outpatients at risk of progression Post-exposure prophylaxis in high-risk individuals 	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intravenous Subcutaneous 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal government allocates to California, CDPH allocates to local jurisdictions, MHOACs allocate to local facilities
Bamlanivimab/ Etesevimab		Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intravenous 	
Sotrovimab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treatment of mild to moderate outpatients at risk of progression 	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intravenous 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available to purchase As of 9/29/2021, federal government will also be purchasing for HHS allocation



Data are preliminary and subject to change.

Current Indications for Outpatient Anti-SARS-CoV-2 Spike Monoclonal Antibody Use

Outpatient Settings:

- To reduce the risk of hospitalization and death in high-risk outpatients (12 years of age and older, weighing at least 40 kg) most at risk for disease progression
- In the case of post-exposure prophylaxis to prevent SARS-CoV-2 infection after exposure in high-risk individuals, who
 - Are not fully vaccinated OR are not expected to mount an adequate response; AND
 - Have been exposed to an infected individual consistent with CDC close contact criteria OR are at high risk of exposure because of SARS-CoV-2 occurrence in other individuals in the same institutional setting (can give monthly in ongoing exposures)

Criteria for Identifying **High Risk**

Individuals:

- Older age (for example, age ≥ 65 years of age)
- Obesity
- Pregnancy
- Chronic kidney disease
- Diabetes
- Immunosuppressive disease or immunosuppressive treatment
- Cardiovascular disease or hypertension
- Chronic lung diseases
- Sickle cell disease



Data are preliminary and subject to change.

Bamlanivimab/Etesevimab and Variants

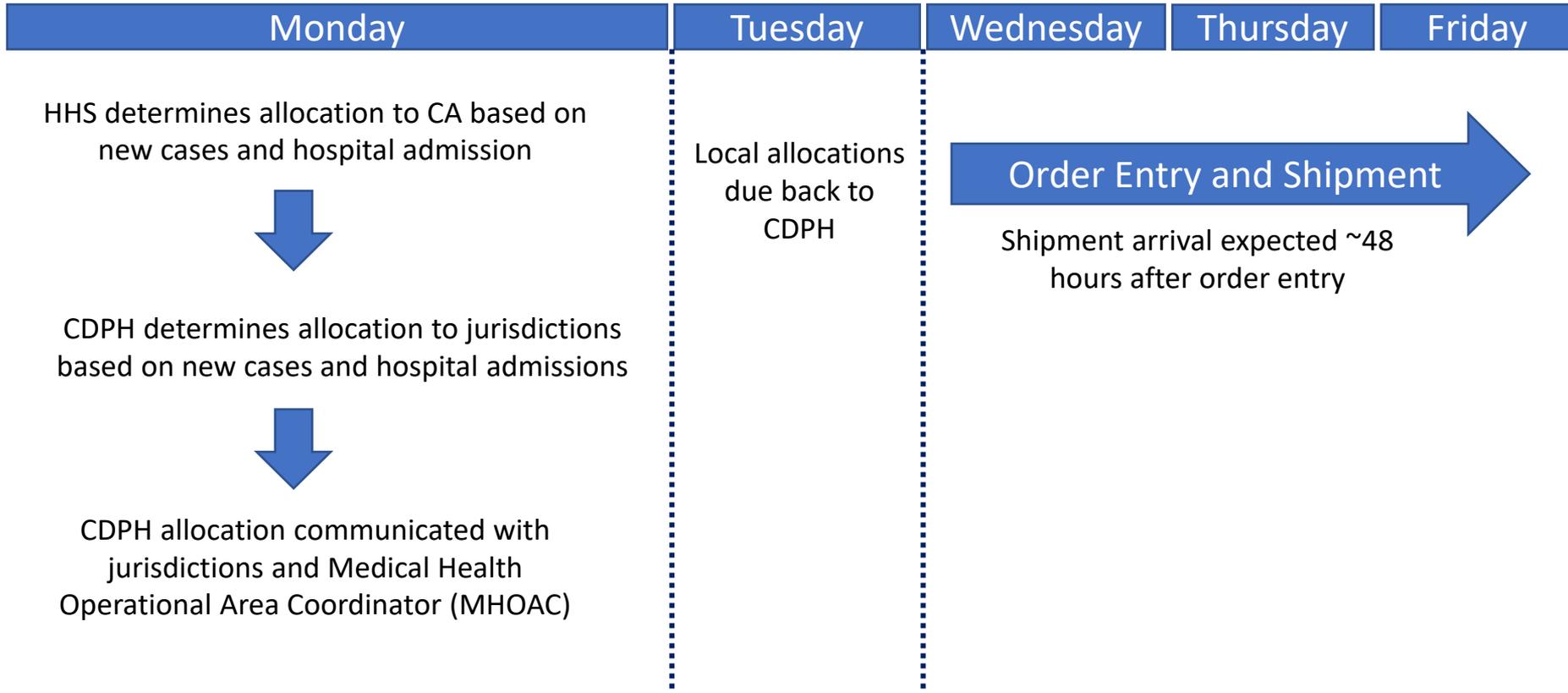
- Use of Bam/Ete was paused from May 26, 2021 to September 2, 2021 because of decreased effectiveness against Gamma (P.1) and Beta (B.135.1)
- These variants were pushed out by Delta, and use of Bam/Ete was restarted on September 2, 2021 and this product **is now authorized in all US states, including California**, for treatment and post-exposure prophylaxis
- Bamlanivimab/etesevimab **is effective** against the predominant Delta strain (B.1617.2, non-AY.1/AY.2) that is circulating in the US
- Bamlanivimab/etesevimab is not effective against B.1.617.2 sublineages AY.1/AY.2, but these make up **<1% of circulating variants in the US**

Bamlanivimab/Etesevimab IS EFFECTIVE against 99% (or higher) of Delta circulating in the US



Data are preliminary and subject to change.

Distribution of Product



Data are preliminary and subject to change.



Reporting use of Bamlanivimab/Etesevimab and Casirivimab/Imdevimab (REGEN COV)

HHS monitors utilization of casirivimab/imdevimab (REGEN-COV) and bamlanivimab/etesevimab in California and, in the future, may use these calculations to determine allocation of these products to the state. Because of this, **accurate reports of utilization are an important step in ensuring an appropriate supply to the state.**

Facility Type	Reporting Process
Hospitals and hospital pharmacies	Report via HHS Protect
Skilled nursing facilities	Report via the National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN)
Non-hospital facilities such as urgent care clinics, dialysis clinics, and pharmacies	Report utilization through the HHS TeleTracking COVID-19 Portal



<https://www.phe.gov/emergency/events/COVID19/investigation-MCM/Pages/COVID19-therapeutics-teletracking.aspx>

Data are preliminary and subject to change.

