

Any one of:

- 1. Respiratory rate ≥ 24/min, breathlessness
- 2. SpO2: 90% to < 93% on room air

ADMIT IN WARD

Oxygen Support:

- ➤ Target SpO₂: 92-96% (88-92% in patients with COPD).
- Preferred devices for oxygenation: non-rebreathing face mask.
- Awake proning encouraged in all patients requiring supplemental oxygen therapy (sequential position changes every 2 hours).

Anti-inflammatory or immunomodulatory therapy

- Inj. Methylprednisolone 0.5 to 1 mg/kg in 2 divided doses (or an equivalent dose of dexamethasone) usually for a duration of 5 to 10 days.
- Patients may be initiated or switched to oral route if stable and/or improving.

Anticoagulation

 Conventional dose prophylactic unfractionated heparin or Low Molecular Weight Heparin (weight based e.g., Enoxaparin o.5mg/kg per day SC). There should be no contraindication or high risk of bleeding.

Monitoring

- Clinical Monitoring: Work of breathing, Hemodynamic instability, Change in oxygen requirement.
- Serial CXR; HRCT chest to be done ONLY If there is worsening.
- Lab monitoring: CRP and D-dimer 48 to 72 hrly; CBC, KFT, LFT 24 to 48 hrly; IL-6 levels to be done if deteriorating (subject to availability).

Any one of:

- 1. Respiratory rate >30/min, breathlessness
- 2. SpO2 < 90% on room air

ADMIT IN ICU

Respiratory support

- Consider use of NIV (Helmet or face mask interface depending on availability) in patients with increasing oxygen requirement, if work of breathing is LOW.
- Consider use of HFNC in patients with increasing oxygen requirement.
- Intubation should be prioritized in patients with high work of breathing /if NIV is not tolerated.
- Use conventional ARDSnet protocol for ventilatory management.

Anti-inflammatory or immunomodulatory therapy

 Inj Methylprednisolone 1 to 2mg/kg IV in 2 divided doses (or an equivalent dose of dexamethasone) usually for a duration 5 to 10 days.

Anticoagulation

 Weight based intermediate dose prophylactic unfractionated heparin or Low Molecular Weight Heparin (e.g., <u>Enoxaparin</u> 0.5mg/kg per dose SC BD.) There should be no contra indication or high risk of bleeding.

Supportive measures

- Maintain euvolemia (if available, use dynamic measures for assessing fluid responsiveness).
- If sepsis/septic shock: manage as per existing protocol and local antibiogram.

Monitoring

- Serial CXR; HRCT chest to be done ONLY if there is worsening.
- Lab monitoring: CRP and D-dimer 24-48 hourly; CBC, KFT, LFT daily; IL-6 to be done if deteriorating (subject to availability).

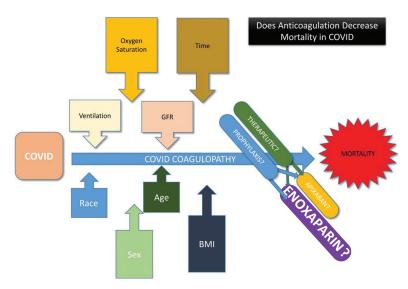
After clinical improvement, discharge as per revised discharge criteria.

Ref .:

In Moderate to Severe Covid 19 Disease

ENOXIN 40 mg/60 mg

(Enoxaparin Sodium)



Anticoagulation in COVID-19: Effect of Enoxaparin and Heparin on Mortality

Thromb Haemost 2020;120:1691-1699.

Potential effects of enoxaparin in the COVID-19 infection setting.

Prevention of infection by decreasing virus cell entry and hence viral load

Reduction of IL-6 release associated with cytokine storm

Prevention of activation of coagulation cascade

Prevention of venous thromboembolism

Prevention and treatment of thrombosis of small and middle size vessels leading to lung failure

The Choice Thromboprophylaxis

Drago F, Gozzo L, LIL, Stella A and Cosmi B (2020) Use of Enoxaparin to Counteract COVID-19 Infection and Reduce Thromboembolic Venous Complications: A Review of the Current Evidence. Front. Pharmacol. 11:579886 doi: 10.3389/fphar.2020.579886

Also available:

NGHEP

(Heparin 25000 IU/5000 IU liq. inj)

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