

Covid-19 Pre-exposure prophylaxis

1/2/22

Background:

On December 8, 2021, the FDA granted emergency use authorization (EUA) of tixagevimab/cilgavimab for the prevention of Covid-19 infection for specific high-risk groups. The primary data supporting this EUA came from the PROVENT study, a double blind randomized clinical trial that enrolled adults ages 59 or older with a prespecified chronic medical condition and at increased risk of SARS-CoV2 infection who had not been vaccinated or had a prior or current history of infection. In the primary analysis, those who received tixagevimab/cilgavimab had a 77% reduction in incident infection and this reduction was maintained for 6 months.

The EUA has emphasized the following groups should be prioritized:

Individuals who are not currently infected with SARS-CoV-2 and who have not had a known recent exposure to an individual infected with SARS-CoV-2 **and**

- who have moderate to severe immune compromise due to a medical condition or receipt of immunosuppressive medications or treatments **and** may not mount an adequate immune response to COVID-19 vaccination **or**
- For whom vaccination with any available COVID-19 vaccine, according to the approved or authorized schedule, is not recommended due to a history of severe adverse reaction (e.g., severe allergic reaction) to a COVID-19 vaccine(s) and/or COVID-19 vaccine component(s).

Per the NIH Covid Treatment Panel, in times of scarcity, individuals with severe immune compromise should be prioritized.

Medical conditions that result in severe immune compromise include:

- Patients who are within 1 year of receiving B-cell depleting therapies (e.g., rituximab, ocrelizumab, ofatumumab, alemtuzumab)
- Patients receiving Bruton tyrosine kinase inhibitors
- Chimeric antigen receptor T cell recipients
- Post-hematopoietic cell transplant recipients who have chronic graft versus host disease or who are taking immunosuppressive medications for another indication
- Patients with hematologic malignancies who are on active therapy
- Lung transplant recipients
- Patients who are within 1 year of receiving a solid-organ transplant (other than lung transplant)
- Solid-organ transplant recipients with recent treatment for acute rejection with T or B cell depleting agents such as belatacept
- Patients with severe combined immunodeficiencies
- Patients with untreated HIV who have a CD4 T lymphocyte cell count <50 cells/mm³

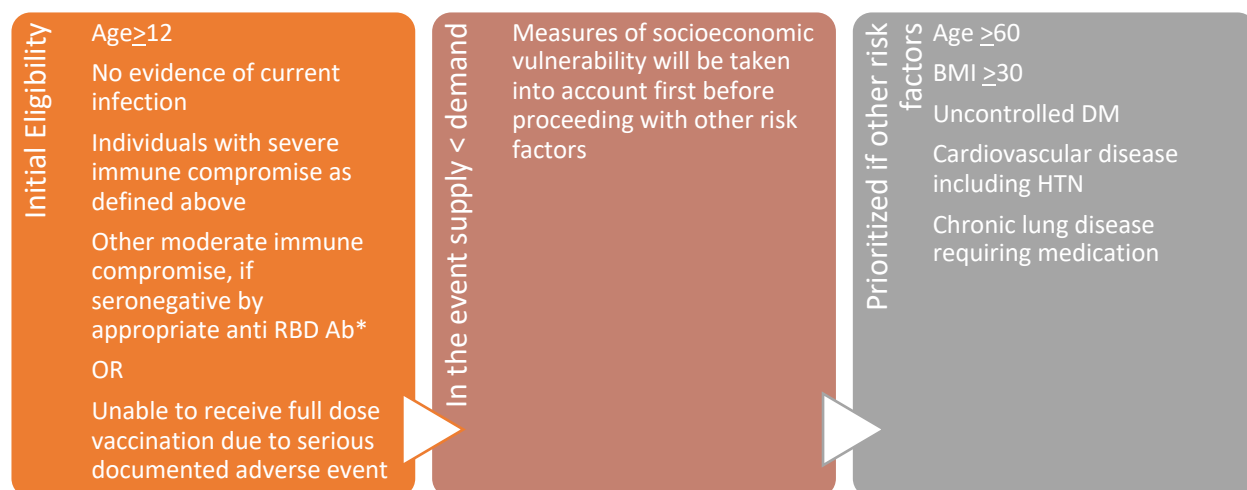
Medical conditions that result in moderate immune compromise include:

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- Receiving active cancer treatment for non-hematologic malignancies (e.g. myelosuppressive chemotherapy)
- Solid organ transplant on immunosuppression (>1 year)
- HSCT <2 years (without GVHD/not taking immunosuppressive meds for another indication)
- Moderate primary immunodeficiency on treatment
- Untreated/advanced HIV, CD4 count <200 but >50 cells/mm³
- Active treatment with high-dose corticosteroids (>20mg daily for at least 2 weeks) or other drugs that may suppress your immune response (active, within the last month)

UCLA Health will consider the following approach for risk stratification:



* must be covered by health system if ordered or already have existing documented serology

Serostatus is emphasized in part because of prior data on monoclonal antibodies (Weinrich, and colleagues NEJM Jan 21, 2021 and Recovery Collaborative group) and in part based on the primary endpoint of the study.

Process:

A team of pharmacists and physicians will review a database of all patients who have had 1 primary care visit or 2 subspecialty visits in the last 3 years.

50 patients will be prioritized each week.

The primary MD on record will be contacted to discuss the medication with patients who meet criteria. The primary MD on record should share the EUA fact sheet ([English](#) and [Spanish](#)).

Once patient agrees, the Evusheld admin team will reach out to patient to schedule at CTRC, Bowyer, Allergy and Immunology Clinic or Connie Frank. MD from team will place order.