

# COVID-19 TREATMENTS AND MEDICATIONS

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#### What You Need to Know

If you test positive for COVID-19 and are more likely to get very sick, treatments are available that can reduce your chances of hospitalization and death.

**Don't delay**: Treatment must be started within days after you first develop symptoms to be effective.

Other medications can help reduce symptoms and help you manage your illness.

Being vaccinated makes you much less likely to get very sick. Still, some vaccinated people, especially those ages 65 years or older or who have other risk factors for severe disease, may benefit from treatment if they get COVID-19. A healthcare provider will help decide which treatment, if any, is right for you.

Medications to treat COVID-19 must be prescribed by a healthcare provider and started as soon as possible after diagnosis to be effective. Contact a healthcare provider right away to determine if you are eligible for treatment, even if your symptoms are mild right now.

### **Types of Treatments**

The FDA has authorized certain antiviral medications and monoclonal antibodies to treat mild to moderate COVID-19 in people who are more likely to get very sick.

- Antiviral treatments target specific parts of the virus to stop it from multiplying in the body, helping to prevent severe illness and death.
- Monoclonal antibodies
   help the immune system
   recognize and respond more
   effectively to the virus.

#### **CLICK ON THE MEDICATION NAME FOR MORE INFORMATION**

(<u>Lagevrio</u>) <u>Antiviral</u>

| Treatment  | Who   | When  | How  |
|--|---|---|--|
| Nirmatrelvir<br>with Ritonavi<br>(Paxlovid)<br>Antiviral   | Adults;<br>children ages<br>12 years and<br>older | Start as soon as<br>possible; must begin<br>within 5 days of when<br>symptoms start | Taken at<br>home by<br>mouth (orally)                                      |
| <u>Remdesivir</u><br>( <u>Veklury)</u><br><u>Antiviral</u> | Adults and children                               | Start as soon as<br>possible; must begin<br>within 7 days of when<br>symptoms start | Intravenous (IV) infusions at a healthcare facility for 3 consecutive days |
| Bebtelovimab<br>Monoclonal<br>antibody                     | Adults;<br>children ages<br>12 years and<br>older | Start as soon as<br>possible; must begin<br>within 7 days of when<br>symptoms start | Single IV injection  |
| <u>Molnupiravir</u><br>(Lagevrio)                          | Adults  | Start as soon as possible; must begin   | Taken at   |



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## **Managing COVID-19 symptoms**

Most people with COVID-19 have mild illness and can recover at home. You can treat <u>symptoms</u> with overthe-counter medicines, such as acetaminophen (Tylenol) or ibuprofen (Motrin, Advil), to help you feel better.



## **Preventing COVID-19**

- COVID-19 vaccines available in the United States effectively protect people from getting seriously ill, being hospitalized, and even dying—especially people who are boosted.
- The FDA has issued an EUA for <u>tixagevimab plus cilgavimab</u> (<u>Evusheld</u>), a medicine used in adults and children ages 12 years and older. Evusheld consists of 2 monoclonal antibodies provided together to help prevent infection with the virus that causes COVID-19. A healthcare provider gives Evusheld as 2 separate consecutive intramuscular (IM) injections at a doctor's office or healthcare facility. If you are moderately or severely immunocompromised or severely allergic to COVID-19 vaccines, you may be eligible for Evusheld.

Some treatments might have side effects or interact with other medications you are taking. Ask a healthcare provider if medications to treat COVID-19 are right for you.

If you are hospitalized, your healthcare provider might use other types of treatments, depending on how sick you are. These could include medications to treat the virus, reduce an overactive immune response, or treat COVID-19 complications.

The right medications for COVID-19 can help. People have been seriously harmed and even died after taking products not approved for use to treat or prevent COVID-19, even products approved or prescribed for other uses. Talk to a healthcare provider about taking medications to treat COVID-19.