A Seattle Intensivist's One-pager on COVID-19

Nomenclature

Infection: Coronavirus Disease 2019 a.k.a. COVID-19 Virus: SARS-CoV-2, 2019 Novel Coronavirus NOT "Wuhan Virus" NOT "China Virus"

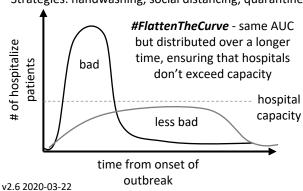
Biology

- 30 kbp, +ssRNA, enveloped coronavirus
- Likely zoonotic infection; source/reservoir unclear (Bats? / Pangolins? → people)
- Now spread primarily person to person;
 - · Can be spread by asymptomatic carriers!
- Viral particles enter into lungs via droplet nuclei CDC/WHO recommend AIRBORNE isolation
- Viral S spike binds to ACE2 on type two pneumocytes
- Effect of ACE/ARB is unclear; not recommended to change medications at this time.
- Other routes of infection (contact, enteric) possible but unclear if these are significant means of spread

Epidemiology

- Attack rate = 30-40% (China)
- $R_0 = 2-4$
- Case fatality rate (CFR) = 2.3% (China)
- Incubation time = 3-14 days (up to 15 days)
- Viral shedding median 20 days (max 37 days)
- Breakdown of disease severity
 - 80% Non-severe (mild pneumonia)
 - 15% Severe (hypoxia, respiratory distress)
 - 5% Critical (respiratory failure)

Disease clusters: SNFs, conferences, cruise ships, etc. Strategies: handwashing, social distancing, quarantine



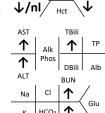
Diagnosis/Presentation

Symptoms reflecting recent US experience

- 50-80% cough
- 45% febrile on presentation (85% febrile during illness)
- 20-40% dyspnea
- 15% URI symptoms
- 10% GI symptoms

Labs

- CBC: Leukopenia & lymphopenia (80%+)
- BMP: ↑BUN/Cr • LFTs: ↑AST/ALT/Tbili
- ↑ D-dimer, ↑ CRP, ↑ LDH
- ↑ IL-6, ↑ Ferritin
- - *PCT may be high w/ superinfxn *



Imaging – (NOT diagnostic, 17% have negative CT on presentation)

- CXR: hazy bilateral, peripheral opacities,
- CT: ground glass opacities (GGO), crazy paving, consolidation, *rarely may be unilateral*
- POCUS: numerous B-lines, pleural line thickening, consolidations w/ air bronchograms





Isolation

- Phone call is the best isolation (e.g. move to telemed)
- Place patient in mask, single room, limit/restrict visitors
- Move ventilator controls and IV pumps OUTSIDE the room if possible (conserve PPE, reduce exposure, save time)

Precautions

- In correct sequence: STANDARD + CONTACT (double glove) + either AIRBORNE (for aerosolizing procedures: intubation, extubation, NIPPV, suctioning, etc) or DROPLET (for everything* else; ideally airborne); improvised cloth masks likely ineffective
- N95 masks must be fit tested; wear eye protection PPE should be donned/doffed with trained observer
- Hand hygiene: 20+ seconds w/ soap/water (likely more effective than alcohol containing hand gel)

Treatment

Isolate & send PCR test early



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- GOC discussion / triage
- Fluid sparing resuscitation ± empiric antibiotics Intubate early under controlled conditions: RSI, no bagging, VL,
- have suction & capnography connected to avoid circuit breaks.
- Avoid NIPPV (aerosolizes virus) unless *individualized* reasons exist (e.g. COPD, DNI status, etc); consider helmet mask interface (if available) if using NIPPV; avoid nebulizers; avoid bronchoscopy Mechanical ventilation for ARDS
 - LPV per ARDSnet protocol
 - 7 P's for good care of ARDS patients: e.g. PEEP/Paralytics/Proning/inhaled Prostacyclins, etc
 - ? High PEEP ladder may be better
 - ? ECMO in select cases (unclear who)

Consider using POCUS to screen for cardiomyopathy Investigational therapies: consider clinical trial, see CDC for details:

- Remdesivir not approved; compassionate or RCT
- Hydroxychloroquine (HCQ), Chloroquine (CQ) available; HCQ has greater activity in vitro than CQ. Minimal data for HCQ+Azithro (reduced viral load in small non RCT study)
- <u>Tocilizumab</u> available; investigational for pt in **shock**
- Lopinavir/ritonavir available; recent negative RCT
- Oseltamivir not recommended (no evidence of efficacy)
- Corticosteroids not recommended (may be harmful)

Prognosis

- Age (see figure) and comorbidities (DM 7.3%, COPD 6.3%, HTN 6%, CVD 10.5%, cancer 5.6%) are significant predictors of poor clinical outcome; admission SOFA score also predicts mortality.
- High mortality (50-80%) in intubated pt
- w/ comorbidities Lab findings predict mortality (d-dimer, ferritin, troponin, cardiac myoglobin)

Expect prolonged MV Complications: 2° infection (VAP) (31%

in Chinese cohort), Cardiomyopathy (33%

in US cohort)

