

Virtual Community Town Hall October 19, 2021 AGENDA

6:00-6:05 Welcome

6:05-6:30 Panel Presentations





- Burden of COVID
- · mAb Treatment for COVID

6:30-6:40 Community Member Stones





6:40-7:00 Q&A

7:00-7:30 Participant Feedback on Messaging

Panelists

Adit Ginde, MD, MPH

Matt Wynia, MD, MPH

Betty Huart, Special Guest

David Legg, Special Guest



COVID-19 and Immunosuppression

RISKS AND VACCINE EFFECTIVENESS

Causes of Immunosuppression

Health conditions

- Primary immunodeficiencies (rare)
- HIV infection
- Autoimmune conditions (RA, SLE, T1DM)
- Pregnancy
- Some cancers (leukemia, lymphoma)

Immune Suppressing Medications

- Systemic glucocorticoids: prednisone, dexamethasone, Medrol®etc.
- Transplant anti-rejection medications: Imuran[®], CellCept[®], Prograf[®], etc.
- Many cancer chemotherapies
- Rx for autoimmune conditions and severe allergies: Humira[®], Xeljanz[®], Rinvox[®], Enbrel[®], Remicade[®], Rituxan[®], Actemra[®], Kevzara[®]



Is risk of *severe* COVID-19 higher with immunosuppression?

Complex, but probably slightly higher risk of severe COVID-19

- 8 studies
- ~1.5-3x higher risk of severe COVID-19 disease for those who are immunocompromised

Severe disease =

- Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)
- Requiring life support
- Requiring mechanical ventilation
- Requiring intensive care unit (ICU) support



Gao Y, Chen Y, Liu M, Shi S, Tian J. Impacts of immunosuppression and immunodeficiency on COVID-19: A systematic review and meta-analysis. The Journal of Infection. 2020 Aug;81(2):e93.

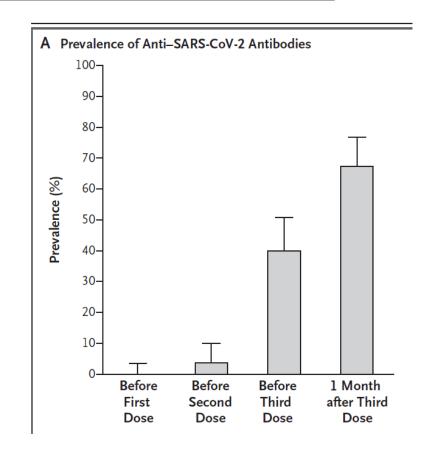
Vaccine effectiveness among immunocompromised people

Fully vaccinated people with immunosuppression still at risk for serious disease

 Vaccine effectiveness (mRNA vaccines): 62.9% for those with immunosuppression (vs 91.3%)

Solid organ transplants

- Experience immunosuppression due to use of antirejection drugs
- Weaker immune response to vaccines
- Benefit from a booster dose of vaccine
 - 40% have antibodies after the second dose
 - 68% have antibodies after the third dose (~1 month after the second)



Monoclonal Antibodies for COVID-19

Monoclonal Antibody (mAbs) Treatment for COVID-19

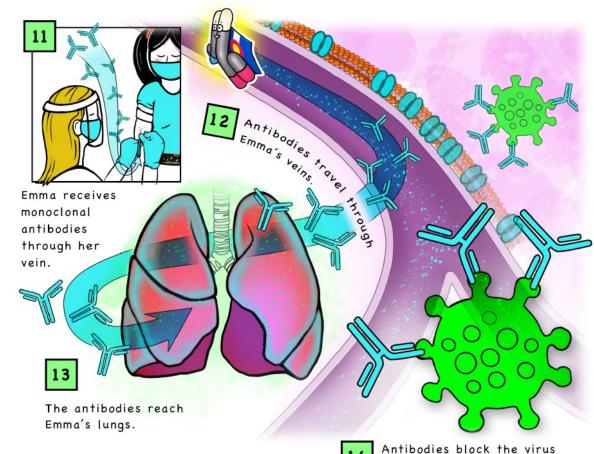
Laboratory-made human neutralizing IgG treatment to SARS-CoV-2

Originally isolated from recovered patients

Binds to viral spike protein to block interaction with ACE2 receptor on host cells

Three treatments have Emergency Use Authorization

- Casirivimab/Imdevimab (Regeneron)
- Bamlanivimab/Etesivimab (Lilly)
- Sotrovimab (GSK)



from attacking Emma's organs.

Excerpt from mAb Colorado graphic novel Credit Ion Medical Designs

COVID-19 mAbs Summary

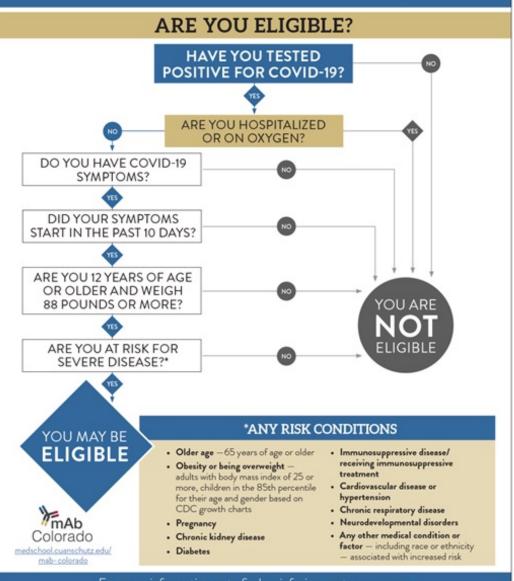


https://www.covid19treatmentguidelines.nih.gov/therapies/statementguidelines/statementguid

- Multiple studies now show mAbs avert
 70-80% of hospitalizations and deaths
- mAbs can decrease symptoms by around four days
- Effective against Delta variant
- Recommended by National Institutes of Health COVID-19 Treatment guidelines for treatment of non-hospitalized people with mild to moderate symptoms of COVID-19 who are at high risk of severe disease, especially those who are immunocompromised
- mAbs can also be given as post-exposure prophylaxis



ANTIBODY TREATMENT TO PREVENT SEVERE COVID-19



mAb Eligibility Criteria

For more information or to find an infusion center near you: Call 1-877-332-6585 (English) or 1-877-366-0310 (Spanish), or visit combatcovid.hhs.gov.

Use of mAbs in people with immunosuppression

- In a small group of 95 kidney transplant patients
 - 20 received mAbs: 15% were hospitalized or had an ER visit
 - 75 did not receive mAbs: 76% were hospitalized or had an ER visit
- PROVENT III trial of the AstraZeneca drug "AZD7442"
 - Intramuscular, long acting mAb—lasts ~9 months
 - Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (prevention) for those at high risk for inadequate response to vaccine or high risk for severe disease
 - Reduced symptomatic COVID-19 by 77%
 - AstraZeneca has applied for Emergency Use Authorization
- Klein EJ, Hardesty A, Vieira K, Farmakiotis D. Use of anti-spike monoclonal antibodies in kidney transplant recipients with COVID-19: Efficacy, ethnic and racial disparities. Am J Transplant. 2021 Sep 30. doi: 10.1111/ajt.16843. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 34591350.
- https://www.astrazeneca.com/media-centre/press-releases/2021/azd7442-prophylaxis-trial-met-primary-endpoint.html



Did You Test Positive for COVID-19? ACT FAST!

You can feel better faster if you get an antibody treatment. It can help keep you out of the hospital.

It works best if you get it within the first few days after you have symptoms.

Find Out About Antibody Treatment. Take These Steps:

빠 Call a Medical Provider Right Away

- · Call your primary care or urgent care provider.
- Tell them when you first had COVID-19 symptoms.
- · Tell them if you have any other health problems.
- Ask them if they can help you get monoclonal antibody treatment.

Get a Referral to a Clinic

If antibody treatment is right for you, the provider will make a referral to a clinic close to you where you can get the treatment. They will give you the address and phone number to the clinic.

Many Health Plans Will
Pay the Full Cost of Treatment

Antibody Treatment Works Against the COVID-19 Delta Variant



How and where do I get mAbs?

www.mAbColorado.org



We Need You

Our research team is currently conducting telephone surveys of patients who may have tested positive for COVID-19, and experienced symptoms where you would complete telephone surveys at 2 weeks, 4 weeks, and 3 months from the date you diagnosed with COVID-19.

Go to the Participate in mAb Research page, click on "Request to take the survey" under the community members section.



Information for Patients

If you think you have COVID-19 or have tested positive, you may be eligible for monoclonal antibody (mAb) treatments. Find information here.



Information for Health Care Providers

Click here to find information about referring patients for monoclonal antibody (mAb) treatments for COVID-19.



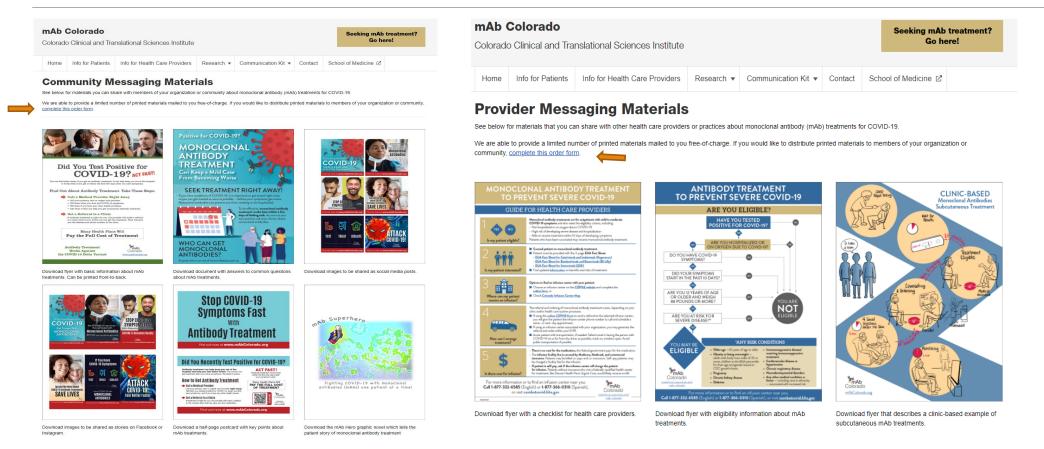
Participate in mAb Research

Find information here about participating in research studies around access to and efficacy of monoclonal antibody (mAb) treatments for COVID-19.

Colorado COVID-19 Alert!

The Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment (CDPHE) has issued an urgent advisory regarding the increasing spread of the COVID-19 Delta variant in Colorado.

Community and Provider Messaging Kits



Please go to our website to order printed materials: https://medschool.cuanschutz.edu/mab-colorado



Questions? Comments?



www.mabcolorado.org

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Thank you!