

Appendix 2 – Monoclonal antibodies

Monoclonal antibodies are antibodies that can attach themselves to the spike protein on the SARS-CoV-2 virus. The spike protein is what allows COVID-19 to enter your healthy cells and infect them. By attaching themselves to the spike protein, they prevent the virus from entering and infecting your cells. This can stop the COVID-19 infection from getting worse and keep you out of the hospital.

Bamlanivimab[®]

Who is this medication for:

- Adults and children 12 years of age or older and weigh at least 40 kg (kilograms)
- Not already in the hospital with COVID-19
- Patients at high-risk of complications of COVID-19

How is it administered:

- Bamlanivimab 700 mg is administered once by a healthcare professional through intravenous infusion (IV) over the course of 1 hour.

Possible side effects:

- Allergic reactions: fever, chills, nausea, headache, shortness of breath, low blood pressure, wheezing, swelling of your lips, face, or throat, rash including hives, itching, muscle aches, and dizziness.
- Worsening symptoms after treatment: including fever, difficulty breathing, rapid or slow heart rate, tiredness, weakness, or confusion.
- Bamlanivimab could interfere with the body's own ability to fight off a future infection of COVID-19 and may reduce the body's immune response to a COVID-19 vaccine.

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Casirivimab (casirivimab) and imdevimab (imdevimab)[®]

Who is this Medication for:

- Adults and children 12 years of age or older and weigh at least 40 kg (kilograms)
- Not already in the hospital
- Patients at high-risk of being hospitalized or dying due to COVID-19

How is it administered:

- Casirivimab 1200 mg and imdevimab 1200 mg must be administered together, one time only by a healthcare professional through intravenous infusion (IV) over the course of 1 hour.

Possible side effects:

- Allergic reactions or reactions following the infusion: fever, chills, stomach pain feeling sick (nausea and vomiting), headache, altered mental status, difficulty breathing, chest tightness, abdominal pain, fall or increase in blood pressure, red face or swelling of the face, throat irritation, rash with hives, itching or an itchy rash, muscle pain, light-headedness, uneven heartbeat, low oxygen in blood, increased sweating.
- Worsening symptoms after treatment: including fever, difficulty breathing, rapid or slow heart rate, tiredness, weakness or confusion.
- Casirivimab and imdevimab could interfere with the body's own ability to fight off a future infection of COVID-19 and may reduce the body's immune response to a COVID-19 vaccine.

Appendix 2 – Monoclonal antibodies

Sotrovimab[®]

Who is this Medication for:

- Adults and children 12 years of age or older and weigh at least 40 kg (kilograms)
- Not already in the hospital for COVID-19
- Patients at high-risk of being hospitalized or dying due to COVID-19, because of their age or medical conditions

How is it administered:

- Sotrovimab 500 mg is administered once by a healthcare professional through intravenous infusion (IV) over the course of 1 hour.

Possible side effects:

- Diarrhea

Rare serious side effects:

- Infusion Reaction: fever, chills, nausea or feeling sick, headache, difficulty breathing, chest tightness, fall or increase in blood pressure, swelling of the face, throat irritation, rash with hives, itching or an itchy rash, muscle pain, uneven heartbeat, low oxygen in blood, increased sweating, dizziness or light headedness.
- Sotrovimab could interfere with the body's own ability to fight off a future infection of COVID-19 and may reduce the body's immune response to a COVID-19 vaccine.