

संचालनालय स्वास्थ्य सेवायें
मध्यप्रदेश

क्रमांक / अ.प्रशा. / 2020 / 507

भोपाल दिनांक 27/3/2020

प्रति,

समस्त निजी चिकित्सालय, मध्यप्रदेश।

अध्यक्ष, नर्सिंग होम एसोसियेशन, मध्यप्रदेश।

अध्यक्ष इंडियन मेडिकल एसोसियेशन, मध्यप्रदेश।

विषय— नोवल कोरोना वायरस (COVID-19) के संक्रमण से बचाव एवं रोकथाम हेतु संभावित रोगियों का वर्गीकरण (I) तथा उपचार (II) के संबंध में दिशानिर्देश।

संदर्भ— संचालनालय स्वास्थ्य सेवायें से जारी पत्र क्रमांक /आई.डी.एस.पी. / 20 / 238 दिनांक 17.03.2020 तथा पत्र क्रमांक /आई.डी.एस.पी. / 20 / 240 दिनांक 17.03.2020, विषय – (COVID-19) बीमारी के उपचार के संबंध में मार्गदर्शिका के संबंध में (प्रतिलिपि संलग्न)।

नोवल कोरोना वायरस (COVID-19) के संक्रमण से बचाव एवं रोकथाम हेतु भारत सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न दिशानिर्देश जारी किये गये हैं। संदर्भित पत्र के माध्यम से "Guidelines of Clinical Management of (COVID-19)"- (Annexure C) भी उपलब्ध कराये गये हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त नोवल कोरोना वायरस रोग (COVID-19) के संभावित रोगियों के वर्गीकरण (I) तथा उपचार (II) के संबंध में राज्य स्तर पर गठित तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति द्वारा निर्धारित निम्नलिखित दिशानिर्देशों का पालन करना सुनिश्चित करें :-

(I) वर्गीकरण—

नोवल कोरोना वायरस (COVID-19) के संभावित रोगियों को 3 श्रेणी (ABC) में वर्गीकृत करें।

कटेगिरी A - Mild Cases

- लक्षण— सर्दी के लक्षण के साथ हल्का बुखार/गले में खराश/खांसी/नाक बहना/दस्त।
- पुष्ट (COVID-19) केस की कान्टैक्ट हिस्ट्री नहीं।
- इन रोगियों की लेब जांच न की जाये।

कार्यवाही— 14 दिन होम क्वारेन्टाईन में रखा जाये तथा इनका लक्षणों के आधार पर उपचार किया जाये।

कटेगिरी B - Moderate Cases

- लक्षण— तेज बुखार के साथ/गले में खराश/खांसी।
- ऐसे रोगियों को 2 भागों में विभाजित किया गया है :-

1. हाई रिस्क कॉन्टेक्ट

- पुष्ट (Confirmed) कोरोना वायरस (COVID-19) केस से संपर्क।
- चिकित्सालय जहाँ कोरोना वायरस (COVID-19) केसों का उपचार हो रहा हो वहाँ भ्रमण किया।
- ऐसा क्षेत्र जिन्हें लोकल ट्रांसमिशन क्षेत्र चिन्हित किया गया है, में भ्रमण किया हो। (Source WHO situation)
- मरीज के शारीरिक द्रव्य (respiratory tract secretion, blood, vomitus, saliva, urine, faeces) के संपर्क में आया हो।
- बिना पी.पी.ई. के मरीज के Physical Contact में आया हो।
- मरीज के कपड़े/पलंग के वस्त्र/खाने के बर्तन के संपर्क में आया हो।



- पुष्ट (Confirmed) कोरोना वायरस (COVID-19) केस के करीब संपर्क में (1 मीटर से कम) आया हो।
- पुष्ट (Confirmed) कोरोना वायरस (COVID-19) केस का हवाई/रेल सहायात्री जो उसी पंक्ति या 3 पंक्ति आगे या पीछे बैठा हो।

कार्यवाही— ऐसे रोगियों को COVID-19 की पुष्टि करने हेतु केस की नियमानुसार लेब जांच की जाये।

- यदि जांच निगेटिव आती है तो रोगी को जिला चिकित्सालय में अंडर ऑब्जरवेशन रख के लक्षणों के आधार पर जांच की जाये तथा यदि रोगी की हालत स्थिर हो तो 14 दिन होम क्वारेन्टाईन में रखा जाये।
- यदि जांच पॉजिटिव तथा रोगी लक्षण रहित है तथा रोगी को 72 घण्टों से अधिक की समयावधि में बुखार न आया हो/7 दिनों से अधिक समयावधि में लक्षण न आये हो/यथासंभव रोगी के पूर्व में COVID-19 की 2 जांचे निगेटिव आई हो। ऐसे रोगी को अपने घरों में होम आईसोलेशन में रखा जाये तथा इसके साथ रोगी की बुखार की निगरानी की जाये, पैरासिटामॉल तथा लक्षणों के आधार पर उपचार किया जाये, रोगी से अन्य व्यक्तियों का संपर्क निषेध तथा ड्रापलेट संक्रमण को रोका जाये एवं रोगी को खतरो के लक्षणों की समझाईश दी जाये।
- उपरोक्त में हाई रिस्क रोगियों (उम्र 05 वर्ष से कम अथवा 60 वर्ष से अधिक, कार्डियोवास्कुलर डिजीज, उच्च रक्तचाप, मधुमेह, ईम्यूनोकोम्प्रोमाईज्ड स्टेट, क्रोनिक लंग, किडनी, लीवर डिजीजेस) को क्लीनिकल जांच के आधार पर निर्णय लेकर चिकित्सालयों में भर्ती किया जा सकता है।
- यदि जांच पॉजिटिव आती है तथा रोगी में बीमारी के लक्षण है तो तत्काल उच्च उपचार के लिये मेडिकल कॉलेज/चिन्हित चिकित्सालय में ईलाज के लिये रेफर करें।

2. लो रिस्क कॉन्टेक्ट

- ऐसे व्यक्ति जिनके द्वारा एक ही स्थान (जैसे— कक्षा/कार्यस्थल आदि) में साथ रहे हो परंतु पुष्ट (Confirmed) केस से संपर्क हाई रिस्क की श्रेणी में न आते हो।
- ऐसे व्यक्ति जिनके द्वारा एक ही साथ यात्रा की हो परंतु पुष्ट (Confirmed) केस से संपर्क हाई रिस्क की श्रेणी में न आते हो।
- ऐसे व्यक्ति जिनके द्वारा विदेश यात्रा की हो परंतु व क्षेत्र हाई रिस्क की श्रेणी में न आते हो।

कार्यवाही— ऐसे रोगियों को COVID-19 की पुष्टि करने के लिये केस की नियमानुसार लेब जांच की जाये।

- यदि जांच निगेटिव आती है तो रोगी को 14 दिनों के लिये जिला चिकित्सालय के आईसोलेशन वार्ड में भर्ती कर लक्षणों के आधार पर उपचार करें।
- यदि जांच पॉजिटिव आती है तथा रोगी लक्षण रहित है तो को 14 दिन होम क्वारेन्टाईन में रखा जाये।
- यदि जांच पॉजिटिव आती है तथा रोगी में बीमारी के लक्षण है तो तत्काल उच्च उपचार के लिये मेडिकल कॉलेज चिकित्सालय में ईलाज के लिये रेफर करें।

कटेगिरी C -

- लक्षण— तेज बुखार के साथ/ गले में खराश/खांसी के साथ साँस लेने में तकलीफ, सीने में दर्द, चक्कर, रक्तचाप में कमी, खांसी के साथ खून, सायनोसीस, रोगी का आक्सीजन सेचुरेशन आक्सीजन थेरेपी के साथ 88 प्रतिशत से कम हो/बच्चों में पलू जैसे लक्षण।

कार्यवाही— आवश्यक रूप से रोगी की लेब जांच करायें। जांच में पुष्ट (Confirmed) केस आने पर ऐसे रोगियों को मेडिकल कॉलेज/चिन्हित चिकित्सालय में ईलाज के लिये रेफर करें।

तथा जांच में निगेटिव आने पर जिला चिकित्सालय में अंडर ऑब्जरवेशन रख के लक्षणों के आधार पर जांच की जाये, यदि रोगी स्थिर न हो तो मेडिकल कॉलेज/चिन्हित चिकित्सालय में ईलाज के लिये भर्ती किया जाये।

इस संदर्भ में (Annexure A) में दिए गए FLOWCHART का उपयोग करें तथा समस्त को निर्देशित किया जाता है कि नोवल कोरोना वायरस रोग (COVID-19) के संभावित रोगियों के वर्गीकरण तथा उपचार के संबंध में उपरोक्त दिशानिर्देशों का पालन करना सुनिश्चित करें।

(II) उपचार –

वर्तमान में राज्य स्तर पर गठित तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति नोवल कोरोना वायरस (COVID-19) के द्वारा भारत सरकार, एम्स नई दिल्ली तथा अन्य संस्थानों द्वारा जारी उपचार संबंधित दिशा-निर्देश एवं मार्गदर्शिकायें का अध्ययन कर नोवल कोरोना वायरस (COVID-19) रोग के उपचार संबंधित संक्षिप्त दिशा-निर्देश **ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES FOR CLINICAL MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL FOR COVID-19 (Annexure B)** जारी किये जा रहे हैं। इन दिशा-निर्देशों का कड़ाई से पालन किया जाना सुनिश्चित करें। नोवल कोरोना वायरस (COVID-19) के उपचार में उपयोग होने वाली औषधियों का वर्तमान में ट्रायल प्रचलन में है। अतः जनस्वास्थ्य के दृष्टिगत आमजन के उपयोग हेतु समस्त उपचाररत रोगियों से Informed Consent form भी भरना सुनिश्चित करावें।

संलग्न:-

(Annexure A) - FLOWCHART

(Annexure B) - ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES FOR CLINICAL MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL FOR COVID-19

(Annexure C) - दिनांक 17.03.2020 को पत्र क्रमांक /आई.डी.एस.पी./20/238 दिनांक 17.03.2020

द्वारा प्रेषित GUIDELINES OF CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF (COVID-19)

आयुक्त स्वास्थ्य द्वारा अनुमोदित


27.3.2020


(डॉ. मोहन सिंह)

संचालक स्वास्थ्य सेवायें
संचालनालय स्वास्थ्य सेवायें
भोपाल म.प्र.

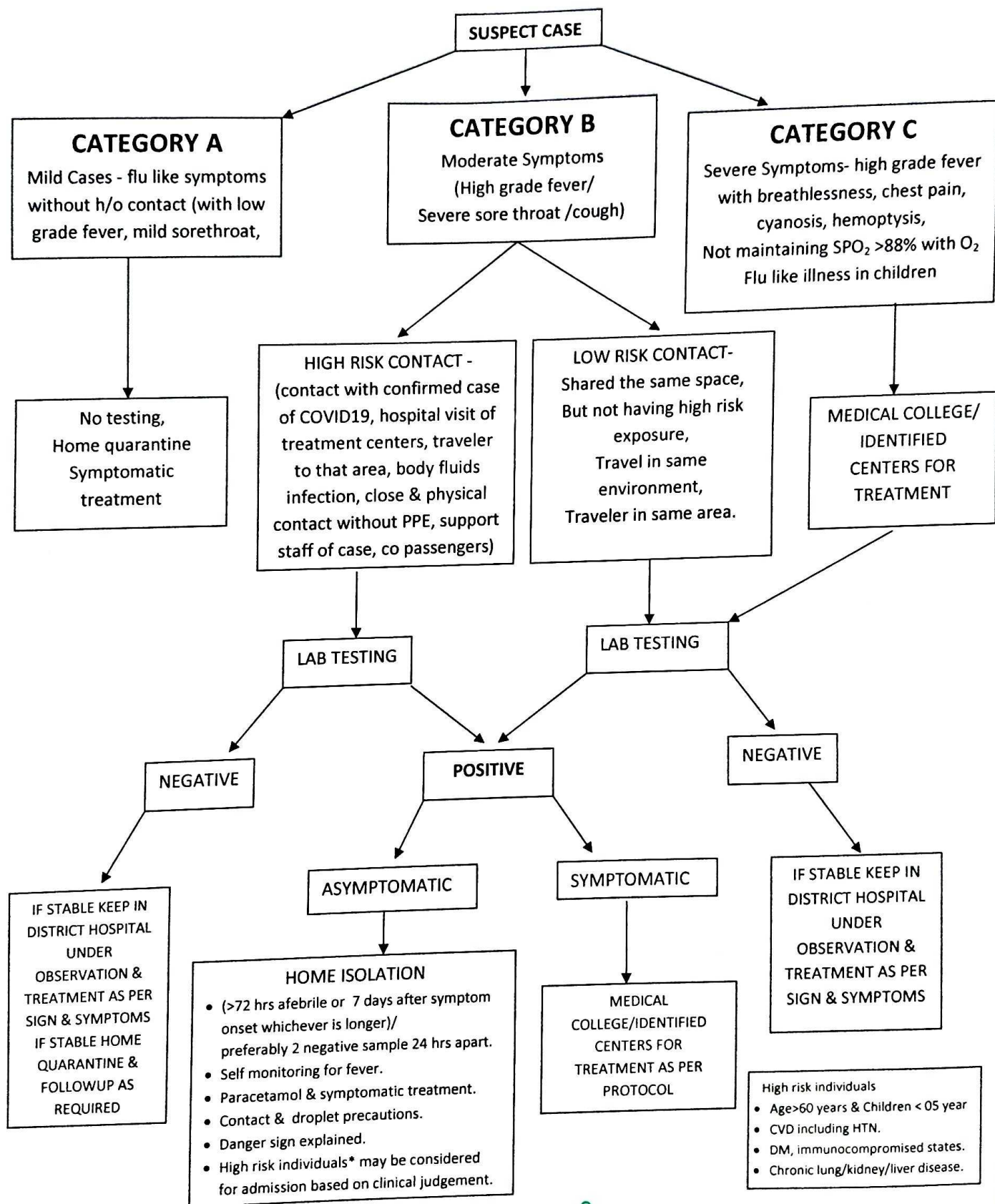
पृ.क्रमांक/अ.प्रशा./2020 /508
प्रतिलिपि (समस्त अनुलग्नक सहित)–

भोपाल दिनांक 27/3/2020

1. प्रमुख सचिव म.प्र. शासन चिकित्सा शिक्षा विभाग मंत्रालय।
2. प्रमुख सचिव म.प्र. शासन लोक स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण विभाग मंत्रालय।
3. वि.क.सह. आयुक्त स्वास्थ्य, म.प्र.।
4. आयुक्त चिकित्सा शिक्षा, म.प्र.।
5. मिशन संचालक, राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन म.प्र.।
6. संचालक चिकित्सा शिक्षा म.प्र.।
7. समस्त क्षेत्रीय संचालक, स्वास्थ्य सेवायें म.प्र.।
8. समस्त जिला कलेक्टर म.प्र.।
9. समस्त अधिष्ठाता, शासकीय महाविद्यालय, मध्यप्रदेश।
10. श्री राकेश मुंशी, प्रभारी (COVID-19) कंट्रोल रूम, संचालनालय स्वास्थ्य सेवायें मध्यप्रदेश।
11. समस्त मुख्य चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी, मध्यप्रदेश


संचालक स्वास्थ्य सेवायें
संचालनालय स्वास्थ्य सेवायें
भोपाल म.प्र.

FLOWCHART FOR COVID-19 CASE MANAGEMENT IN HEALTH FACILITIES



ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES FOR CLINICAL MANAGEMENT

PROTOCOL FOR COVID-19

Management of mild cases

- Mild cases are those without any of the above indications for hospital admission.
- Current recommendation is to admit these cases for isolation and management.
- They may be prescribed symptomatic treatment (eg. anti-tussive syrup containing Dextromethorphan/levodropizine and paracetamol).
- Antibiotics are NOT routinely indicated.
- In case the burden of cases increases in the future :
 - Patient should be advised home isolation.
 - Patient should avoid public transport while going home.
 - Patient should be educated about appropriate home isolation precaution.
 - In case of onset of warning sign (shortness of breath, hemoptysis, altered mental status), patient should immediately inform the nearest center.

Management of hospitalized cases

General Measures :

- Oxygen supplementation to maintain SpO₂ > 94% (NIV may be considered in mild respiratory failure with good mask interface fitting but there might be an increased risk of aerosolization)
- Conservative fluid management if there is no evidence of shock.
- Symptomatic treatment (eg. anti-tussive syrup containing Dextromethorphan/levodropizine and paracetamol).
- Blood culture to be sent at time of admission before starting anti-microbials
- Empirical antimicrobials (Co-amoxiclav/Doxycycline/Azithromycin/Levofloxacin) within 1 hour of admission in case of sepsis) and Oseltamivir may be considered.
- Other investigations to be sent at admission include CBC, LFT, KFT, ABG, Chest X-ray (portable) as well as any other investigations deemed necessary by the treating physician
- Systemic corticosteroids are not recommended, unless indicated for any other reason
- MDI preferred over nebulization to reduce risk of aerosolization
- Close monitoring for worsening clinical status is of paramount importance



Specific therapy: NO SPECIFIC ANTIVIRALS have been proven effective as per currently available data. Drugs that may be considered based on registered trials/in-vitro data include:

1. Lopinavir/Ritonavir –

- Suggested dose – (200/50) 2 tab BD for maximum 14 days
- Considering the side effect profile (GI symptoms) and doubtful efficacy, should only be considered in admitted patients who meet the following criteria (*as per ICMR protocol*):
 - i. Age > 18 years
 - ii. Laboratory confirmed COVID-19 infection by RT-PCR
 - iii. Symptomatic patient with any ONE of the following:
 1. Respiratory distress with respiratory rate > 22/min or SpO₂ < 94%
 2. Lung parenchymal infiltrates on chest X ray or CT scan
 3. Hypotension defined as systolic BP < 90 mmHg or need of vasopressor
 4. New onset organ dysfunction (one or more of the following):
 - a. Increase in creatinine by > 50% from baseline
 - b. Reduction in GFR by > 25% from baseline
 - c. Urine output < 0.5 ml/kg for 6 hours
 - d. Reduction of GCS by 2 or more
 - e. Any other organ dysfunction
 5. High risk group with age > 60 years and those with hypertension, diabetes mellitus, renal failure, chronic lung disease and immunocompromised patients

Patients who meet any of the following criteria are to be excluded:

- a. Patient with hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh C or ALT > 5X upper limit of normal)
 - b. Use of medications that are contraindicated with Lopinavir/ritonavir that cannot be replaced or stopped eg. rifampicin, benzodiazepine, voriconazole, sildenafil etc.
 - c. HIV infected patients receiving other protease inhibitors that cannot be received by Lopinavir/ritonavir
- ICMR to be informed whenever any patient is being treated with this drug regime

Other drugs that are currently not available in India include:

- Remdesvir (under trial)
- Favipiravir (under trial)

Note - *The protocol for use of Lopinavir-Ritonavir, which has been recommended for consideration in the document published by AIIMS Delhi, has been shown to provide no benefit in terms of time to clinical improvement, duration of ICU stay, days of mechanical ventilation, days of oxygen support, mortality or viral RNA levels (Cao B et al NEJM 2020 Mar 18; Baden LR & Rubin EJ NEJM 2020 Mar 18). In case this regimen is to be used, the indications and regimen advocated in AIIMS Delhi document should be strictly followed and a local protocol can be developed for monitoring.*

When to intubate:

- $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2 < 200$
- $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2 < 300$ with hypotension requiring vasopressor support
- $\text{GCS} < 8$ with threatened airway

Decision to intubate should be taken on a case-by-case basis based on the clinician's discretion

How to intubate:

- Pre-oxygenation with 100% FiO_2
- Try to avoid bag and mask ventilation (due to aerosol generation) but can be used if required by connecting an HME
- The most skilled member of the team should be identified at the beginning of each shift for performing intubation
- If difficult airway is anticipated (past history of difficult airway, mouth opening $< 3\text{cm}$, thyromental distance $< 6\text{cm}$, restricted head and neck mobility), critical care physician/anesthesiologist to attempt intubation using video laryngoscope
- In unanticipated difficult airway, use laryngeal mask airway and simultaneously call AB8ICU critical care team
- Rapid sequence intubation to be done using induction agents (propofol or etomidate) and muscle relaxant (Succinyl choline or Rocuronium)
- During induction, monitor for hemodynamic instability and use fluids and vasopressors if required
- Use end-tidal CO_2 and X-ray chest to confirm correct position of tube
- After intubation, appropriate cleaning/disinfection of equipment and environment should be done

Criteria for ICU admission:

- Requiring mechanical ventilation
- Hypotension requiring vasopressor support
- Worsening mental status

Care of ventilated patient:

- Fresh ventilator circuit to be used for every new patient
- Tubings and HME to be changed every 48 hours or when visibly soiled
- Used closed suctioning technique and avoid routine suctioning
- Sedation and muscle relaxants may be used in difficult to ventilation patients
- ARDS management as per ARDS.net protocol (airway pressure release ventilation, ECMO, prone ventilation may be considered based on the expertise available)

Supportive treatment in critically ill patients:

- Head end elevation
- Oral hygiene with mouthwash
- Glycemic control to maintain blood sugar below 180 mg/dl
- Ulcer prophylaxis with proton pump inhibitors
- Thromboprophylaxis with subcutaneous low molecular weight heparin and DVT pump
- Foley's catheter and Ryle's tube
- Central venous catheter
- Bedsore prevention by position change every 2 hours



Septic shock:

- Recognize septic shock in adults when infection is suspected or confirmed AND vasopressors are needed to maintain mean arterial pressure ≥ 65 mmHg AND lactate is ≥ 2 mmol/L in absence of hypovolemia.
- Recognize septic shock in children with any hypotension (systolic blood pressure [SBP] < 5 th centile or > 2 SD below normal for age) or two or more of the following: altered mental state; bradycardia or tachycardia (Heart rate < 90 /min or > 160 /min in infants and < 70 /min or > 150 /min in children); prolonged capillary refill (> 2 sec) or feeble pulses; tachypnea; mottled or cold skin or petechial or purpuric rash; increased lactate; oliguria; hyperthermia or hypothermia.
- Management should be as per surviving sepsis campaign guidelines

When to do dialysis:

- Urine output < 400 ml/24 hours
- Uremic encephalopathy
- Severe metabolic acidosis
- Uremic pericarditis
- Refractory hyperkalemia
- Fluid overload

Keep low threshold for dialysis as fluid overload and acidosis are detrimental in ARDS. Bedside dialysis to be preferred.

Pregnant patients:

- *Testing to be prioritized*
- Steroids may be given for fetal indications as per obstetrician's advice
- Obstetrician to monitor fetal well-being daily

Breastfeeding patients:

Currently there is no data suggestive of viral transmission via breast milk. However, due to close contact and risk of droplet transmission, breastfeeding should be avoided in COVID-19 confirmed mothers.

Discharge Criteria:

- Suspected case – if the laboratory results for COVID-19 are negative, discharge is to be decided as per discretion of the treating physician based on his provisional/confirmed diagnosis
- Confirmed case – resolution of symptoms, radiological improvement with a documented virological clearance in 2 samples at least 24 hours apart





संचालनालय स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ

सतपुड़ा भवन, भोपाल, मध्यप्रदेश

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क्र./आई.डी.एस.पी./20/238

भोपाल, दिनांक 17.2.2020

प्रति,

समस्त मुख्य चिकित्सा स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी म.प्र.।

समस्त सिविल सर्जन सह मुख्य अस्पताल अधीक्षक म.प्र.।

विषय :- (COVID-19) बीमारी के उपचार के संबंध में मार्गदर्शिका के संबंध में।

उपरोक्त विषय में लेख है कि विश्व में COVID-19 को विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन द्वारा महामारी घोषित किया गया है। संक्रमण की गंभीरता को देखते हुये प्रदेश के चिकित्सकों, जिला सर्विलेंस अधिकारी, एपिडिमियोलॉजिस्ट, पैथोलॉजिस्ट तथा मैदानी स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं को इस संबंध में समय-समय पर वीडियो कॉन्फेसिंग/सेटलाईट प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से पूर्व में प्रशिक्षित किया गया है।

इस संदर्भ में भारत सरकार से प्राप्त "Guidelines on Clinical management of severe acute respiratory illness (SARI) in suspect/confirmed novel coronavirus (nCoV) cases", Guidelines on Clinical Management of COVID-19 तथा "Discharge Policy of nCoV Case" संलग्न है। जिनका पालन आप करेंगे। इस संदर्भ में यह बताना उचित होगा Guidelines on Clinical management of severe acute respiratory illness (SARI) in suspect/confirmed novel coronavirus (nCoV) cases तथा "Discharge Policy of nCoV Case" में जिन देशों से आये हुए व्यक्तियों के लिए इस मार्गदर्शिका का पालन करना है उन देशों की संख्या निरंतर बढ़ रही है। आज दिनांक तक जिन देशों को इस श्रेणी में सम्मिलित करना है उसके संदर्भ में भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी दिनांक 16.3.2020 की शाम की Travel advisory संलग्न है।

अद्यतन/नवीनतम देशों की जानकारी Ministry Of Health And Family Welfare की Web Site (<http://mohfw.gov.in>) पर निरंतर उपलब्ध है। आपसे अनुरोध है आप निरंतर इस Web Site से संक्रमित देशों की सूची का अवलोकन करते रहें।

जिन व्यक्तियों में COVID-19 के लक्षण पाये जाते हैं तथा उनकी Travel History प्रभावित देशों से है उनको विषय में निम्नलिखित प्रारूप में जानकारी लेना सुनिश्चित करें तथा जिला आई.डी.एस.पी. यूनिट राज्य स्तरीय आई.डी.एस.पी. यूनिट (idspssu@gmail.com) को तत्काल सूचित करें।

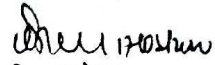
स. क्र.	संभावित रोगी का नाम/पिता का नाम	लिंग	आयु	स्थाई/वर्तमान पता	मो0न0	ट्रेवल हिस्ट्री	लक्षण	आई.पी.डी./ओ.पी.डी.

इस संदर्भ में यह बताना उचित है कि चीन के अतिरिक्त कई देशों में लोकल ट्रान्समिशन आरंभ हो चुका है अर्थात् जो व्यक्ति संक्रमित देशों से नहीं भी आया है किन्तु किसी संक्रमित व्यक्ति के संपर्क में आया हो उसके द्वारा भी COVID-19 रोग फैलने की आशंका है।

निरंतर....

अतः आप लोग अस्पतालों में ओ.पी.डी. में Triage की व्यवस्था करें ताकि खांसी, जुकाम, तेज बुखार वाले मरीजों को अलग रखा जायें। ऐसे मरीजों का अस्पताल/ओ.पी.डी. में Entry व Exit को एकदम पृथक रखा जाये व सुनिश्चित किया जाये कि अन्य सामान्य रोगी उनके संपर्क में न आये।

वर्तमान परिस्थिति में प्रदेश में 800 से अधिक प्रभावित देशों से आये हुये यात्री चिन्हांकित किये गये हैं तथा पड़ोसी राज्यों में पॉजिटिव केसेस पाये गये हैं। प्रदेश में आज दिनांक तक पॉजिटिव केस नहीं मिला है परंतु स्थिति की गंभीरता को देखते हुये समस्त निजी चिकित्सकों, नर्सिंग होम एसोसियेशन तथा इंडियन मेडिकल एसोसियेशन से भी अनुरोध किया गया है कि यदि कोई संभावित COVID-19 संक्रमित व्यक्ति निजी चिकित्सालय उपचार हेतु आता है तो उसकी सूचना जिला आई.डी.एस.पी. यूनिट को तत्काल उपलब्ध करायें।



प्रतीक हजेला

(आयुक्त स्वास्थ्य)

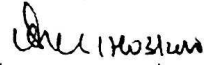
संचालनालय स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ, म.प्र.

पृ.क्र./आई.डी.एस.पी./20/

भोपाल, दिनांक.....

प्रतिलिपि:- कृपया सूचनार्थ एवं पालनार्थ।

1. प्रमुख सचिव, म.प्र. शासन, लोक स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण विभाग, मंत्रालय, भोपाल।
2. मिशन संचालक, एन.एच.एम., अरेरा हिल्स, जेल रोड, भोपाल।
3. संचालक, संचालनालय स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ, भोपाल, म.प्र.।
4. समस्त क्षेत्रीय संचालक, स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ, म.प्र.।
5. जिला सर्विलेंस अधिकारी/ जिला एपिडिमियोलॉजिस्ट/ प्रभारी जिला एपिडिमियोलॉजिस्ट, जिला भोपाल



(आयुक्त स्वास्थ्य)

संचालनालय स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ, म.प्र.



**Government of India
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Directorate General of Health Services
(EMR Division)**

Guidelines on Clinical Management of COVID – 19

This document is intended for clinicians taking care of hospitalised adult and paediatric patients of COVID – 19. It is not meant to replace clinical judgment or specialist consultation but rather to strengthen clinical management of these patients and provide to up-to-date guidance. Best practices for COVID - 19 including IPC and optimized supportive care for severely ill patients are essential. This document aims to provide clinicians with updated interim guidance on timely, effective, and safe supportive management of patients with COVID - 19, particularly those with severe acute respiratory illness and critical ill

17th March 2020

Triage: Early recognition of patients with COVID - 19

The purpose of triage is to recognize and sort all patients with COVID - 19 at first point of contact with health care system (such as the emergency department). Consider COVID - 19 as a possible etiology under certain conditions (see Table 1). Triage patients and start emergency treatments based on disease severity.

Table 1: Definitions of patients with COVID - 19

SARI	An ARI with history of fever or measured temperature $\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$ and cough; onset within the last ~10 days; and requiring hospitalization.
Surveillance case definitions for SARI	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. SARI in a person, with history of fever and cough requiring admission to hospital, with no other etiology that fully explains the clinical presentation¹ (clinicians should also be alert to the possibility of atypical presentations in patients who are immune-compromised); AND any of the following:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) A history of international travel in 14 days prior to symptom onset; orb) the disease occurs in a health care worker who has been working in an environment where patients with severe acute respiratory infections are being cared for, without regard to place of residence or history of travel; orc) the person develops an unusual or unexpected clinical course, especially sudden deterioration despite appropriate treatment, without regard to place of residence or history of travel, even if another etiology has been identified that fully explains the clinical presentation2. A person with acute respiratory illness of any degree of severity who, within 14 days before onset of illness, had any of the following exposures:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) close physical contact² with a confirmed case of COVID - 19 infection, while that patient was symptomatic; orb) a healthcare facility in a country where hospital-associated COVID - 19 infections have been reported;

* see <https://mohfw.gov.in/media/disease-alerts> for latest case definition

1- Testing should be according to local guidance for management of community-acquired pneumonia. Examples of other etiologies include *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Haemophilus influenzae* type B, *Legionella pneumophila*, other recognized primary bacterial pneumonias, influenza viruses, and respiratory syncytial virus.

2-CLOSE CONTACT IS DEFINED AS:

- Health care associated exposure, including providing direct care for COVID – 19 patients, working with health care workers infected with COVID – 19, visiting patients or staying in the same close environment of a COVID - 19 patients.
- Working together in close proximity or sharing the same classroom environment with a COVID - 19 patient
- Travelling together with COVID - 19 patient in any kind of conveyance.
- Living in the same household as a COVID - 19 patients.

The epidemiological link may have occurred within a 14-day period before or after the onset of illness in the case under consideration

COVID-19 may present with mild, moderate, or severe illness; the latter includes severe pneumonia, ARDS, sepsis and septic shock. Early recognition of suspected patients allows for timely initiation of IPC (see Table 2). Early identification of those with severe manifestations (see Table 2) allows for immediate optimized supportive care treatments and safe, rapid admission (or referral) to intensive care unit according to national protocols. For those with mild illness, hospitalization may not be required unless there is concern for rapid deterioration. All patients discharged for home should be instructed to return to hospital if they develop any worsening of illness.

Table 2: Clinical syndromes associated with COVID - 19 infection

Uncomplicated illness	Patients with uncomplicated upper respiratory tract viral infection, may have non-specific symptoms such as fever, cough, sore throat, nasal congestion, malaise, headache. The elderly and immunosuppressed may present with atypical symptoms. These patients do not have any signs of dehydration, sepsis or shortness of breath.
Mild pneumonia	<p>Patient with pneumonia and no signs of severe pneumonia.</p> <p>Child with non-severe pneumonia has cough or difficulty in breathing/ fast breathing: (fast breathing - in breaths/min): <2 months, ≥ 60; 2–11 months, ≥ 50; 1–5 years, ≥ 40 and no signs of severe pneumonia</p>

Severe pneumonia	<p>Adolescent or adult: fever or suspected respiratory infection, plus one of the following: respiratory rate >30 breaths/min, severe respiratory distress, SpO₂ <90% on room air</p> <p>Child with cough or difficulty in breathing, plus at least one of the following: central cyanosis or SpO₂ <90%; severe respiratory distress (e.g. grunting, chest indrawing); signs of pneumonia with any of the following danger signs: inability to breastfeed or drink, lethargy or unconsciousness, or convulsions. Other signs of pneumonia may be present: chest indrawing, fast breathing (in breaths/min): <2 months ≥60; 2–11 months ≥50; 1–5 years ≥40. The diagnosis is clinical; chest imaging can exclude complications.</p>
Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome	<p>Onset: new or worsening respiratory symptoms within one week of known clinical insult.</p> <p>Chest imaging (radiograph, CT scan, or lung ultrasound): bilateral opacities, not fully explained by effusions, lobar or lung collapse, or nodules.</p> <p>Origin of oedema: respiratory failure not fully explained by cardiac failure or fluid overload. Need objective assessment (e.g. echocardiography) to exclude hydrostatic cause of oedema if no risk factor present.</p> <p>Oxygenation (adults):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mild ARDS: 200 mmHg < PaO₂/FiO₂ ≤ 300 mmHg (with PEEP or CPAP ≥5 cm H₂O, or non-ventilated) • Moderate ARDS: 100 mmHg < PaO₂/FiO₂ ≤ 200 mmHg with PEEP ≥5 cm H₂O, or non-ventilated) • Severe ARDS: PaO₂/FiO₂ ≤ 100 mmHg with PEEP ≥5 cm H₂O, or non-ventilated) • When PaO₂ is not available, SpO₂/FiO₂ ≤ 315 suggests ARDS (including in non-ventilated patients) <p>Oxygenation (children; note OI = Oxygenation Index and OSI = Oxygenation Index using SpO₂)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bilevel NIV or CPAP ≥5 cm H₂O via full face mask: PaO₂/FiO₂ ≤ 300 mmHg or SpO₂/FiO₂ ≤ 264 • Mild ARDS (invasively ventilated): 4 ≤ OI < 8 or 5 ≤ OSI < 7.5 • Moderate ARDS (invasively ventilated): 8 ≤ OI < 16 or 7.5 ≤ OSI < 12.3 • Severe ARDS (invasively ventilated): OI ≥ 16 or OSI ≥ 12.3

Sepsis	<p>Adults: life-threatening organ dysfunction caused by a dysregulated host response to suspected or proven infection, with organ dysfunction. Signs of organ dysfunction include: altered mental status, difficult or fast breathing, low oxygen saturation, reduced urine output, fast heart rate, weak pulse, cold extremities or low blood pressure, skin mottling, or laboratory evidence of coagulopathy, thrombocytopenia, acidosis, high lactate or hyperbilirubinemia.</p> <p>Children: suspected or proven infection and ≥ 2 SIRS criteria, of which one must be abnormal temperature or white blood cell count</p>
Septic shock	<p>Adults: persisting hypotension despite volume resuscitation, requiring vasopressors to maintain MAP ≥ 65 mmHg and serum lactate level < 2 mmol/L.</p> <p>Children: any hypotension (SBP < 5th centile or > 2 SD below normal for age) or 2-3 of the following: altered mental state; bradycardia or tachycardia (HR < 90 bpm or > 160 bpm in infants and HR < 70 bpm or > 150 bpm in children); prolonged capillary refill (> 2 sec) or warm vasodilation with bounding pulses; tachypnea; mottled skin or petechial or purpuric rash; increased lactate; oliguria; hyperthermia or hypothermia</p>

A. Immediate implementation of appropriate IPC measures

IPC is a critical and integral part of clinical management of patients and should be initiated at the point of entry of the patient to hospital (typically the Emergency Department). Standard precautions should always be routinely applied in all areas of health care facilities. Standard precautions include hand hygiene; use of PPE to avoid direct contact with patients' blood, body fluids, secretions (including respiratory secretions) and non-intact skin. Standard precautions also include prevention of needle-stick or sharps injury; safe waste management; cleaning and disinfection of equipment; and cleaning of the environment.

Table 3: How to implement infection prevention and control measures for patients with suspected or confirmed COVID - 19 infection

At triage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give suspect patient a triple layer surgical mask and direct patient to separate area, an isolation room if available. Keep at least 1 meter distance between suspected patients and other patients. Instruct all patients to cover nose and mouth during coughing or sneezing with tissue or flexed elbow for others. Perform hand hygiene after contact with respiratory secretions
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Apply droplet precautions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Droplet precautions prevent large droplet transmission of respiratory viruses. Use a triple layer surgical mask if working within 1-2 metres of the patient. Place patients in single rooms, or group together those with the same etiological diagnosis. If an etiological diagnosis is not possible, group patients with similar clinical diagnosis and based on epidemiological risk factors, with a spatial separation. When providing care in close contact with a patient with respiratory symptoms (e.g. coughing or sneezing), use eye protection (face-mask or goggles), because sprays of secretions may occur. Limit patient movement within the institution and ensure that patients wear triple layer surgical masks when outside their rooms
Apply contact precautions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Droplet and contact precautions prevent direct or indirect transmission from contact with contaminated surfaces or equipment (i.e. contact with contaminated oxygen tubing/interfaces). Use PPE (triple layer surgical mask, eye protection, gloves and gown) when entering room and remove PPE when leaving. If possible, use either disposable or dedicated equipment (e.g. stethoscopes, blood pressure cuffs and thermometers). If equipment needs to be shared among patients, clean and disinfect between each patient use. Ensure that health care workers refrain from touching their eyes, nose, and mouth with potentially contaminated gloved or ungloved hands. Avoid contaminating environmental surfaces that are not directly related to patient care (e.g. door handles and light switches). Ensure adequate room ventilation. Avoid movement of patients or transport. Perform hand hygiene.
Apply airborne precautions when performing an aerosol generating procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that healthcare workers performing aerosol-generating procedures (i.e. open suctioning of respiratory tract, intubation, bronchoscopy, cardiopulmonary resuscitation) use PPE, including gloves, long-sleeved gowns, eye protection, and fit-tested particulate respirators (N95). (The scheduled fit test should not be confused with user seal check before each use.) Whenever possible, use adequately ventilated single rooms when performing aerosol-generating procedures, meaning negative pressure rooms with minimum of 12 air changes per hour or at least 160 litres/second/patient in facilities with natural ventilation. Avoid the presence of unnecessary individuals in the room. Care for the patient in the same type of room after mechanical ventilation commences

Abbreviations: ARI, acute respiratory infection; PPE, personal protective equipment

B. Early supportive therapy and monitoring

- a Give supplemental oxygen therapy immediately to patients with SARI and respiratory distress, hypoxaemia, or shock: Initiate oxygen therapy at 5 L/min and titrate flow rates to reach target $\text{SpO}_2 \geq 90\%$ in non-pregnant adults and $\text{SpO}_2 \geq 92-95\%$ in pregnant patients. Children with emergency signs (obstructed or absent breathing, severe respiratory distress, central cyanosis, shock, coma or convulsions) should receive oxygen therapy during resuscitation to target $\text{SpO}_2 \geq 94\%$; otherwise, the target SpO_2 is $\geq 90\%$. All areas where patients with SARI are cared for should be equipped with pulse oximeters, functioning oxygen systems and disposable, single-use, oxygen-delivering interfaces (nasal cannula, simple face mask, and mask with reservoir bag). Use contact precautions when handling contaminated oxygen interfaces of patients with COVID – 19.
- b Use conservative fluid management in patients with SARI when there is no evidence of shock: Patients with SARI should be treated cautiously with intravenous fluids, because aggressive fluid resuscitation may worsen oxygenation, especially in settings where there is limited availability of mechanical ventilation.
- c Give empiric antimicrobials to treat all likely pathogens causing SARI. Give antimicrobials within one hour of initial patient assessment for patients with sepsis: Although the patient may be suspected to have COVID - 19, Administer appropriate empiric antimicrobials within ONE hour of identification of sepsis. Empirical antibiotic treatment should be based on the clinical diagnosis (community-acquired pneumonia, health care-associated pneumonia [if infection was acquired in healthcare setting], or sepsis), local epidemiology and susceptibility data, and treatment guidelines. Empirical therapy includes a neuraminidase inhibitor for treatment of influenza when there is local circulation or other risk factors, including travel history or exposure to animal influenza viruses. Empirical therapy should be de-escalated on the basis of microbiology results and clinical judgment
- d Do not routinely give systemic corticosteroids for treatment of viral pneumonia or ARDS outside of clinical trials unless they are indicated for another reason: A systematic review of observational studies of corticosteroids administered to patients with SARS reported no survival benefit and possible harms (avascular necrosis, psychosis, diabetes, and delayed viral clearance). A systematic review of observational studies in influenza found a higher risk of mortality and secondary infections with corticosteroids; the evidence was

judged as very low to low quality due to confounding by indication. A subsequent study that addressed this limitation by adjusting for time-varying confounders found no effect on mortality. Finally, a recent study of patients receiving corticosteroids for MERS used a similar statistical approach and found no effect of corticosteroids on mortality but delayed lower respiratory tract (LRT) clearance of MERS-CoV. Given lack of effectiveness and possible harm, routine corticosteroids should be avoided unless they are indicated for another reason. See section F for the use of corticosteroids in sepsis.

- e Closely monitor patients with SARI for signs of clinical deterioration, such as rapidly progressive respiratory failure and sepsis, and apply supportive care interventions immediately: Application of timely, effective, and safe supportive therapies is the cornerstone of therapy for patients that develop severe manifestations of COVID – 19.
- f Understand the patient's co-morbid condition(s) to tailor the management of critical illness and appreciate the prognosis: During intensive care management of SARI, determine which chronic therapies should be continued and which therapies should be stopped temporarily.
- g Communicate early with patient and family: Communicate pro-actively with patients and families and provide support and prognostic information. Understand the patient's values and preferences regarding life-sustaining interventions.

C. Collection of specimens for laboratory diagnosis

Guidance on specimen collection, processing, transportation, including related biosafety procedures, is available on <https://mohfw.gov.in/media/disease-alerts>

Points to remember

- Collect blood cultures for bacteria that cause pneumonia and sepsis, ideally before antimicrobial therapy. DO NOT delay antimicrobial therapy to collect blood cultures
- Collect specimens of nasopharyngeal and oro – pharyngeal swab for RT - PCR. Clinicians may also collect LRT (Lower Respiratory Tract) samples when these are readily available (for example, in mechanically ventilated patients).
- Use appropriate PPE for specimen collection (droplet and contact precautions for URT specimens; airborne precautions for LRT specimens). When collecting URT samples, use viral swabs (sterile Dacron or rayon, not cotton) and viral transport media. Do not sample

the nostrils or tonsils. In a patient with suspected COVID - 19, especially with pneumonia or severe illness, a single URT sample does not exclude the diagnosis, and additional URT and LRT samples are recommended. Sputum induction should be avoided due to increased risk of increasing aerosol transmission.

- Dual infections with other respiratory viral infections have been found in SARS and MERS cases. At this stage we need detailed microbiologic studies in all suspected COVID - 19 cases. Both URT and LRT specimens can be tested for other respiratory viruses, such as influenza A and B (including zoonotic influenza A), respiratory syncytial virus, parainfluenza viruses, rhinoviruses, adenoviruses, enteroviruses (e.g. EVD68), human metapneumovirus, and endemic human coronaviruses (i.e. HKU1, OC43, NL63, and 229E). LRT specimens can also be tested for bacterial pathogens, including *Legionella pneumophila*.
- In hospitalized patients with confirmed COVID - 19 infection, repeat URT samples should be collected to demonstrate viral clearance. The frequency of specimen collection will depend on local circumstances but should be done at least every 2 to 4 days until there are two consecutive negative results (of URT samples) in a clinically recovered patient at least 24 hours apart.

D. Management of hypoxemic respiratory failure and ARDS

- Recognize severe hypoxemic respiratory failure when a patient with respiratory distress is failing standard oxygen therapy. Patients may continue to have increased work of breathing or hypoxemia even when oxygen is delivered via a face mask with reservoir bag (flow rates of 10-15 L/min, which is typically the minimum flow required to maintain bag inflation; FiO_2 0.60-0.95). Hypoxemic respiratory failure in ARDS commonly results from intrapulmonary ventilation-perfusion mismatch or shunt and usually requires mechanical ventilation.
- High – flow nasal catheter oxygenation or non – invasive mechanical ventilation: When respiratory distress and/or hypoxemia of the patient cannot be alleviated after receiving standard oxygen therapy, high – flow nasal cannula oxygen therapy or non – invasive ventilation can be considered. If conditions do not improve or even get worse within a short time (1 – 2 hours), tracheal intubation and invasive mechanical ventilation should be

used in a timely manner. Compared to standard oxygen therapy, HFNO reduces the need for intubation. Patients with hypercapnia (exacerbation of obstructive lung disease, cardiogenic pulmonary oedema), hemodynamic instability, multi-organ failure, or abnormal mental status should generally not receive HFNO, although emerging data suggest that HFNO may be safe in patients with mild-moderate and non-worsening hypercapnia²⁵. Patients receiving HFNO should be in a monitored setting and cared for by experienced personnel capable of endotracheal intubation in case the patient acutely deteriorates or does not improve after a short trial (about 1 hr).

- NIV guidelines make no recommendation on use in hypoxemic respiratory failure (apart from cardiogenic pulmonary oedema and post-operative respiratory failure) or pandemic viral illness (referring to studies of SARS and pandemic influenza). Risks include delayed intubation, large tidal volumes, and injurious transpulmonary pressures. Limited data suggest a high failure rate when MERS patients received NIV. Patients receiving a trial of NIV should be in a monitored setting and cared for by experienced personnel capable of endotracheal intubation in case the patient acutely deteriorates or does not improve after a short trial (about 1 hr). Patients with hemodynamic instability, multiorgan failure, or abnormal mental status should not receive NIV.
- Recent publications suggest that newer HFNO and NIV systems with good interface fitting do not create widespread dispersion of exhaled air and therefore should be associated with low risk of airborne transmission.
- Endotracheal intubation should be performed by a trained and experienced provider using airborne precautions. Patients with ARDS, especially young children or those who are obese or pregnant, may de-saturate quickly during intubation. Pre-oxygenate with 100% FiO₂ for 5 minutes, via a face mask with reservoir bag, bag-valve mask, HFNO, or NIV. Rapid sequence intubation is appropriate after an airway assessment that identifies no signs of difficult intubation.
- Implement mechanical ventilation using lower tidal volumes (4–8 ml/kg predicted body weight, PBW) and lower inspiratory pressures (plateau pressure <30 cmH₂O). This is a strong recommendation from a clinical guideline for patients with ARDS, and is suggested for patients with sepsis-induced respiratory failure. The initial tidal volume is 6 ml/kg PBW; tidal volume up to 8 ml/kg PBW is allowed if undesirable side effects occur (e.g. dyssynchrony, pH <7.15). Hypercapnia is permitted if meeting the pH goal of 7.30–

7.45. Ventilator protocols are available. The use of deep sedation may be required to control respiratory drive and achieve tidal volume targets.

- In patients with severe ARDS, prone ventilation for >12 hours per day is recommended. Application of prone ventilation is strongly recommended for adult and paediatric patients with severe ARDS but requires sufficient human resources and expertise to be performed safely.
- Use a conservative fluid management strategy for ARDS patients without tissue hypoperfusion.
- In patients with moderate or severe ARDS, higher PEEP instead of lower PEEP is suggested. PEEP titration requires consideration of benefits (reducing atelectrauma and improving alveolar recruitment) vs. risks (end-inspiratory overdistension leading to lung injury and higher pulmonary vascular resistance). Tables are available to guide PEEP titration based on the FiO_2 required to maintain SpO_2 . A related intervention of recruitment manoeuvres (RMs) is delivered as episodic periods of high continuous positive airway pressure [30–40 cm H_2O], progressive incremental increases in PEEP with constant driving pressure, or high driving pressure; considerations of benefits vs. risks are similar. Higher PEEP and RMs were both conditionally recommended in a clinical practice guideline. In patients with moderate-severe ARDS ($\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2 < 150$), neuromuscular blockade by continuous infusion should not be routinely used.
- In settings with access to expertise in extracorporeal life support (ECLS), consider referral of patients with refractory hypoxemia despite lung protective ventilation. ECLS should only be offered in expert centres with a sufficient case volume to maintain expertise and that can apply the IPC measures required for COVID – 19 patients
- Avoid disconnecting the patient from the ventilator, which results in loss of PEEP and atelectasis. Use in-line catheters for airway suctioning and clamp endotracheal tube when disconnection is required (for example, transfer to a transport ventilator)

E. Management of septic shock

- Recognize septic shock in adults when infection is suspected or confirmed AND vasopressors are needed to maintain mean arterial pressure (MAP) ≥ 65 mmHg AND

lactate is < 2 mmol/L, in absence of hypovolemia. Recognize septic shock in children with any hypotension (systolic blood pressure [SBP] < 5 th centile or > 2 SD below normal for age) or 2-3 of the following: altered mental state; tachycardia or bradycardia (HR < 90 bpm or > 160 bpm in infants and HR < 70 bpm or > 150 bpm in children); prolonged capillary refill (> 2 sec) or warm vasodilation with bounding pulses; tachypnea; mottled skin or petechial or purpuric rash; increased lactate; oliguria; hyperthermia or hypothermia.

- In the absence of a lactate measurement, use MAP and clinical signs of perfusion to define shock. Standard care includes early recognition and the following treatments within 1 hour of recognition: antimicrobial therapy and fluid loading and vasopressors for hypotension. The use of central venous and arterial catheters should be based on resource availability and individual patient needs. Detailed guidelines are available for the management of septic shock in adults and children.
- In resuscitation from septic shock in adults, give at least 30 ml/kg of isotonic crystalloid in adults in the first 3 hours. In resuscitation from septic shock in children in well-resourced settings, give 20 ml/kg as a rapid bolus and up to 40-60 ml/kg in the first 1 hr. Do not use hypotonic crystalloids, starches, or gelatins for resuscitation.
- Fluid resuscitation may lead to volume overload, including respiratory failure. If there is no response to fluid loading and signs of volume overload appear (for example, jugular venous distension, crackles on lung auscultation, pulmonary oedema on imaging, or hepatomegaly in children), then reduce or discontinue fluid administration. This step is particularly important where mechanical ventilation is not available. Alternate fluid regimens are suggested when caring for children in resource-limited settings.
- Crystalloids include normal saline and Ringer's lactate. Determine need for additional fluid boluses (250-1000 ml in adults or 10-20 ml/kg in children) based on clinical response and improvement of perfusion targets. Perfusion targets include MAP (> 65 mmHg or age-appropriate targets in children), urine output (> 0.5 ml/kg/hr in adults, 1 ml/kg/hr in children), and improvement of skin mottling, capillary refill, level of consciousness, and lactate. Consider dynamic indices of volume responsiveness to guide volume administration beyond initial resuscitation based on local resources and experience. These indices include passive leg raises, fluid challenges with serial stroke volume measurements, or variations in systolic pressure, pulse pressure, inferior vena

cava size, or stroke volume in response to changes in intrathoracic pressure during mechanical ventilation.

- **Administer vasopressors when shock persists during or after fluid resuscitation. The initial blood pressure target is MAP ≥ 65 mmHg in adults and age-appropriate targets in children.**
- If central venous catheters are not available, vasopressors can be given through a peripheral IV, but use a large vein and closely monitor for signs of extravasation and local tissue necrosis. If extravasation occurs, stop infusion. Vasopressors can also be administered through intraosseous needles.
- If signs of poor perfusion and cardiac dysfunction persist despite achieving MAP target with fluids and vasopressors, consider an inotrope such as dobutamine

F. Other Therapeutic Measures:

For patients with progressive deterioration of oxygenation indicators, rapid worsening on imaging and excessive activation of the body's inflammatory response, glucocorticoids can be used for a short period of time (3 to 5 days). It is recommended that dose should not exceed the equivalent of methylprednisolone 1 – 2mg/kg/day. Note that a larger dose of glucocorticoid will delay the removal of coronavirus due to immunosuppressive effects. For pregnant severe and critical cases, pregnancy should be preferably terminated. Consultations with obstetric, neonatal, and intensive care specialists (depending on the condition of the mother) are essential. Patients often suffer from anxiety and fear and they should be supported by psychological counselling.

G. Prevention of complications

Implement the following interventions (Table 4) to prevent complications associated with critical illness. These interventions are based on Surviving Sepsis or other guidelines, and are generally limited to feasible recommendations based on high quality evidence.

Table 4: Prevention of complications

Anticipated Outcome	Interventions
Reduce days of invasive mechanical ventilation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use weaning protocols that include daily assessment for readiness to breathe spontaneously• Minimize continuous or intermittent sedation, targeting specific titration endpoints (light sedation unless contraindicated) or with daily interruption of continuous sedative infusions

Reduce incidence of ventilator associated pneumonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oral intubation is preferable to nasal intubation in adolescents and adults • Keep patient in semi-recumbent position (head of bed elevation 30-45°) • Use a closed suctioning system; periodically drain and discard condensate in tubing • Use a new ventilator circuit for each patient; once patient is ventilated, change circuit if it is soiled or damaged but not routinely • Change heat moisture exchanger when it malfunctions, when soiled, or every 5–7 days
Reduce incidence of venous thromboembolism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use pharmacological prophylaxis (low molecular-weight heparin [preferred if available] or heparin 5000 units subcutaneously twice daily) in adolescents and adults without contraindications. For those with contraindications, use mechanical prophylaxis (intermittent pneumatic compression devices).
Reduce incidence of catheter related bloodstream infection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a checklist with completion verified by a real-time observer as reminder of each step needed for sterile insertion and as a daily reminder to remove catheter if no longer needed
Reduce incidence of pressure ulcers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turn patient every two hours
Reduce incidence of stress ulcers and gastrointestinal bleeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give early enteral nutrition (within 24–48 hours of admission) • Administer histamine-2 receptor blockers or proton-pump inhibitors in patients with risk factors for GI bleeding. Risk factors for gastrointestinal bleeding include mechanical ventilation for ≥ 48 hours, coagulopathy, renal replacement therapy, liver disease, multiple co-morbidities, and higher organ failure score
Reduce incidence of ICU-related weakness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actively mobilize the patient early in the course of illness when safe to do so

H. Specific COVID - 19 treatments and clinical research

There is no current evidence from RCTs to recommend any specific treatment for suspected or confirmed patients with COVID - 19. No specific anti-virals are recommended for treatment of COVID – 19 due to lack of adequate evidence from literature. The use of Lopinavir/ Ritonavir in PEP regimens for HIV (4 weeks) is also associated with significant adverse events which many a times leads to discontinuation of therapy. In light of the above, Lopinavir/ Ritonavir should ONLY be used with proper informed expressed consent on a

case to case basis for severe cases, within the under-mentioned framework along with supportive treatment as per need.

a) Administration of Lopinavir/ Ritonavir

Administration of Lopinavir/ Ritonavir to be considered in Laboratory confirmed cases of COVID – 19 when the following criteria are met:

- Symptomatic patients with any of the following:
 - i. hypoxia,
 - ii. hypotension,
 - iii. new onset organ dysfunction (one or more)
 - Increase in creatinine by 50% from baseline, GFR reduction by >25% from baseline or urine output of <0.5 ml/kg for 6 hours.
 - Reduction of GCS by 2 or more
 - Any other organ dysfunction
 - iv. High Risk Groups:
 - Age > 60 yrs
 - Diabetes Mellitus, Renal Failure, Chronic Lung disease
 - Immuno – compromised persons
- Dosage:
 - i. Lopinavir/ Ritonavir (200 mg/ 50 mg) – 2 tablets twice daily
 - ii. For patients unable to take medications by mouth: Lopinavir 400mg/ Ritonavir 100 mg – 5ml suspension twice daily
- Duration: 14 days or for 7 days after becoming asymptomatic.

b) Support to Treating Physicians

AIIMS, New Delhi is running a 24x7 helpline to provide support to the treating physicians on clinical management. The helpline number is 99711876591. The identified nodal doctor of the State, appointed for clinical management of COVID – 19 should only contact AIIMS Call Centre.