

Fever

Dry cough

Sore throat

General

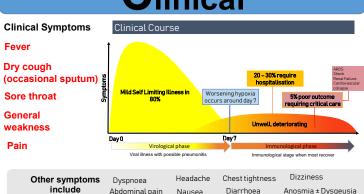
Pain

weakness

include

### **Guide to Clinical Evaluation of Suspected COVID patients**

## Clinical



## Oxygen



- Suspected COVID pneumonia:
  - Target SpO2 90-94%
- If COPD or risk of hypercapnia

Target SpO2 88-92%

Consultant review and treatment escalation plan if below



DO NOT USE high flow nasal O2 or NIV out with designated locations and without respiratory consultant review/critical care recommendation



#### Antibiotics

Drugs to think about in

suspected COVID patients

**N**SAIDS

remains unclear. If not required for clear clinical

indications then use an appropriate alternative.

The evidence base for adverse outcome

Most patients do not require antibiotics

Review the indication.

e.g. paracetamol

Cough with purulent sputum and normal CXR:

Doxycycline or Amoxicillin (5 days) or Azithromycin 500mg (3 days)

- Pneumonia (community or hospital onset)
  - Follow existing NHS GGC CAP guidelines
  - Suspected Hospital acquired pneumonia:
    - Non-severe: Doxycycline 100mg 12 hourly or Co-trimoxazole 960mg 12 hourly (5 days).
  - Severe: Co-amoxiclav (+ Gentamicin) or Levofloxacin (if penicillin allergy) and review.
- Remember QTc (macrolides, quinolones) and drug interactions (doxycycline, macrolides).
- Remember IVOST when improving.

#### Steroids

- IECOPD: use prednisolone 25mg OD for 5 days
- Do not stop steroids in patients on long term steroids and increase as required

# **blOods**



- CRP: may be raised or normal and does not reflect presence of bacterial coinfection
- Lymphopenia is common
- Transaminitis may occur
- NT Pro BNP, Troponin and D Dimer may be elevated and need to be interpreted with caution

## iV Fluids



- Avoid IV fluids generally as this may exacerbate ARDS
- Avoid fluid bolus.
- If fluids are used consider slowest rate possible to maintain euvolaemia

## **D**ifferential Diagnosis



- Patients are likely to have comorbidities
- Always consider other diagnoses or dual pathology including bacterial infection/sepsis

## **I**maging



- CXR (typical initial presentation is bilateral peripheral ground glass opacities)
- Chest CT only if will change management

#### ACE inhibitors

(Drugs ending '-pril') (Drugs ending '-sartan')

- There is no current evidence that these drugs or stopping them alters COVID outcomes
- Do not stop these drugs unless
  - haemodynamic upset (e.g if SBP<20mmHg less than usual)
  - AKI (serum Creatinine >30% higher than 'baseline')