



OFF LABEL USE OF REMDESIVIR

For the treatment of mild to moderate COVID-19 in non-hospitalized high-risk patients

[Michigan.gov/Coronavirus](https://www.michigan.gov/Coronavirus)

January 19, 2022

Recommendation

Consistent with the current National Institutes of Health (NIH) Treatment Guidelines¹, for non-hospitalized patients with mild to moderate COVID-19 who are at high risk of disease progression (see below), the use of Remdesivir 200 mg IV administered on Day 1, followed by remdesivir 100 mg IV daily on Days 2 and 3, initiated as soon as possible and within 7 days of symptom onset in those aged ≥ 12 years and weighing ≥ 40 kg is an appropriate therapy, especially when other authorized therapies are not readily available.

Background

Monoclonal Antibodies: Since November 2020, monoclonal antibody (mAb) therapy has been a safe and highly effective treatment for high-risk individuals who are experiencing mild-to-moderately severe COVID-19. There are currently three mAb therapies that have received an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) from the US Food and Drug Administration: bamlanivimab/etesevimab, casirivimab/imdevimab (REGEN-COV); and sotrovimab. However, only sotrovimab has demonstrated laboratory effectiveness against the Omicron variant of the SARS-CoV-2 virus. Sotrovimab is currently in short supply and must be administered as a one-time IV infusion, making timely access to this medication challenging.

Oral Anti-Virals: Recently, the oral antiviral medications PAXLOVID and molnupiravir were granted EUAs by the FDA for the outpatient treatment of mild to moderate COVID-19 in high-risk patients. These medications must be started within 5 days of symptoms and are taken twice daily for 5 days.

- Paxlovid, a protease inhibitor, is currently preferred by the NIH for the treatment of mild to moderate COVID-19 in high-risk, non-hospitalized patients. Paxlovid consists of nirmatrelvir co-administered with ritonavir which is required to increase concentrations to the target therapeutic ranges. Paxlovid has demonstrated antiviral activity against all coronaviruses that are known to infect humans. In the EPIC-HR Study, patients receiving Paxlovid within 5 days of symptom onset experienced an 86% relative risk reduction in hospitalization or death compared to those treated with placebo (-5.62% estimated absolute reduction; 95% CI, -7.21% to -4.03%; $P < 0.0001$).²
- Molnupiravir is a ribonucleoside that has potent antiviral activity against SARS-CoV-2.³ As a mutagenic ribonucleoside antiviral agent, there is a theoretical risk that molnupiravir will be metabolized by the human host cell and incorporated into the host DNA, leading to mutations. For these, and other reasons, the FDA and MDHHS, have limited the use of this medication to patients in which other therapies are not available.⁴

Because of the limited availability of sotrovimab and Paxlovid and, given the continued high degree of COVID-19 activity in Michigan, it is important that other safe and effective therapies be pursued.

Off-Label Use of IV Remdesivir for Non-Hospitalized Patients

Since receiving an EUA in May 2020 and subsequently receiving full FDA approval, remdesivir has been used as a safe and effective treatment for COVID-19 in certain hospitalized patients. Recently, the NIH added a 3-day course of IV remdesivir as an alternative treatment option for non-hospitalized, high-risk patients with mild to moderate COVID-19.¹ As Omicron becomes the dominant variant in Michigan, and given the shortage of Paxlovid and sotrovimab, the expansion of Remdesivir to the outpatient setting is warranted. Remdesivir is expected to retain activity against the Omicron variant. Therefore, providers should consider a three-day course of remdesivir, as appropriate.

The PINETREE study was a randomized, placebo-controlled trial in non-hospitalized patients with COVID-19 who were at high risk of clinical progression and were within 7 days of symptom onset and received 3 days of IV remdesivir or placebo. The study found a 4.6% absolute reduction and an 87% relative reduction in the risk of hospitalization or death in those receiving remdesivir (HR 0.13; 95% CI, 0.03–0.59; $P = 0.008$),⁵ comparable to both Paxlovid and sotrovimab.

Considerations in Using Remdesivir in Non-Hospitalized Patients

- Because remdesivir requires IV infusion for 3 consecutive days, there may be logistical constraints to administering remdesivir in many settings.
- Remdesivir is currently approved by the FDA for use in hospitalized individuals, and outpatient treatment would be an off-label indication.
- Remdesivir should be administered in a setting where severe hypersensitivity reactions (e.g., anaphylaxis), can be managed. Patients should be monitored during the infusion and observed for at least 1 hour after infusion.

Clinical Guidance in the Use of Remdesivir in Non-Hospitalized Patients

Healthcare providers ordering remdesivir in non-hospitalized patients must be fully familiar with the [VEKLURY® \(remdesivir\) Dosing and Administration Guide](#)⁶, [NIH Treatment Guidelines](#)¹, and any EUA that may be issued by the FDA. See Appendix A for a brief summary regarding administration.

High-Risk Patients and Patient Prioritization

Currently, mAb and oral antiviral medications are limited by the FDA EUA for use in patients who have conditions that are associated with higher risk of disease progression leading to hospitalization or death.^v However, given the shortage of effective therapeutics, MDHHS has adopted a 4-tiered [Priority Eligibility Criteria for COVID-19 Outpatient Therapy](#) that includes more restrictive priority risk factors as specified below:

- Obesity (BMI ≥ 35)
- Chronic respiratory disease (e.g., COPD, moderate or severe asthma, bronchiectasis, CF, ILD)
- Pregnancy (cautiously consider remdesivir when sotrovimab is unavailable)
- Chronic Kidney Disease (remdesivir not recommended in patients with eGFR <30 mL/min)
- Cardiovascular disease (e.g., HTN, valvular disease, CVA, PAD, CHF)
- Diabetes

Providers should assure that patients in higher priority tiers are treated prior to those prioritized lower.

APPENDIX A – Remdesivir Administration to Non-Hospitalized Patients

Remdesivir Administration ^{vi}							
Dose Reconstitution				Dose Reconstitution			
Remdesivir for injection, 100 mg/vial, lyophilized powder must be reconstituted with 19 mL Sterile Water for Injection and diluted in a 100 mL or 250 mL 0.9% sodium chloride infusion bag prior to administration. Red cap on vial				Remdesivir injection, 100 mg/20 mL (5 mg/mL) solution must be diluted in a 250 mL 0.9% sodium chloride infusion bag prior to administration. Blue cap on vial **Only use the solution formulation for patients weighing at least 40 kg**			
Dilution				Dilution			
Remdesivir dose	0.9% sodium chloride infusion bag volume to be used	Volume to be withdrawn and discarded from 0.9% sodium chloride infusion bag	Required volume of reconstituted Remdesivir for injection	Remdesivir dose	0.9% sodium chloride infusion bag volume to be used	Volume to be withdrawn and discarded from 0.9% sodium chloride infusion bag	Required volume of Remdesivir injection
Loading dose 200 mg (2 vials)	250 ml	40 ml	40 ml (2 x 20ml)	Loading dose 200 mg (2 vials)	250 ml	40ml	40 ml (2 x 20 ml)
	100 ml						
Maintenance dose 100 mg (1 vial)	250 ml	20 ml	20 ml	Maintenance dose 100 mg (1 vial)	250 ml	20 ml	20 ml
	100 ml						
Infusion Bag Volume		Infusion Time	Rate of Infusion	Infusion Bag Volume		Infusion Time	Rate of Infusion
250 ml		30 minutes	8.33 ml/min	250 ml		30 minutes	8.33 ml/min
		60 minutes	4.17 ml/min			60 minutes	4.17 ml/min
		120 minutes	2.08 ml/min				
100 ml		30 minutes	3.33 ml/min	100 ml		120 minutes	2.08 ml/min
		60 minutes	1.67 ml/min				
		120 minutes	0.83 ml/min				
When considering the transition to outpatient remdesivir, some logistical constraints should be addressed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because remdesivir requires IV infusion for 3 consecutive days, it may make it difficult to administer the drug in some settings • Remdesivir should be administered in a setting where the treatment of severe hypersensitivity reactions, such as anaphylaxis, is possible. Patients should be monitored during the infusion and observed for at least 1 hour after the infusion. • Remdesivir is currently FDA-approved for hospitalized individuals; however, use of the drug for outpatient treatment would be an off-label indication 							

Warnings and precautions

Hypersensitivity, including infusion-related and anaphylactic reactions:

- Hypersensitivity, including infusion-related and anaphylactic reactions, has been observed during and following administration of remdesivir. Monitor patients under close medical supervision for hypersensitivity reactions during and following administration of remdesivir.
- Symptoms may include hypotension, hypertension, tachycardia, bradycardia, hypoxia, fever, dyspnea, wheezing, angioedema, rash, nausea, diaphoresis, and shivering.
- Slower infusion rates (maximum infusion time ≤ 120 minutes) can potentially prevent these reactions. If a severe infusion-related hypersensitivity reaction occurs, immediately discontinue remdesivir and initiate appropriate treatment.
- Increased risk of transaminase elevations: Transaminase elevations have been observed in healthy volunteers and in patients with COVID-19 who received remdesivir. These elevations have also been reported as a clinical feature of COVID-19. Perform hepatic laboratory testing in all patients (see dosage and administration). Consider discontinuing Remdesivir if ALT levels increase to $>10\times$ ULN. Discontinue Remdesivir if ALT elevation is accompanied by signs or symptoms of liver inflammation.
- Risk of reduced antiviral activity when co-administered with chloroquine or hydroxychloroquine: Co-administration of remdesivir with chloroquine phosphate or hydroxychloroquine sulfate is not recommended based on data from cell culture experiments, demonstrating potential antagonism, which may lead to a decrease in the antiviral activity of remdesivir.

Pregnancy and lactation

- **Pregnancy:** There are insufficient human data on the use of remdesivir during pregnancy. Pregnant women hospitalized with COVID-19 are at risk for serious morbidity and mortality. Remdesivir should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk for the mother and the fetus.
- **Lactation:** It is not known whether remdesivir can pass into breast milk. Breastfeeding individuals with COVID-19 should follow practices according to clinical guidelines to avoid exposing the infant to COVID-19.

APPENDIX B – Billing Codes for Remdesivir Outpatient Therapy

Remdesivir is currently available for purchase from pharmaceutical supply companies (AmerisourceBergen [Contact Us | AmerisourceBergen](#)). This medication will not be provided by the federal government or the State of Michigan. Following the recent statement from the National Institutes of Health (NIH) COVID-19 Treatment Guidelines Panel regarding therapies for the COVID-19 Omicron variant, CMS created HCPCS code J0248 for VEKLURY™ (remdesivir) antiviral medication when administered in an outpatient setting. This code is available for use by all payers and is effective for dates of service on or after December 23, 2021:

- Long descriptor: Injection, remdesivir, 1 mg
- Short descriptor: Inj, remdesivir, 1 mg

Medicare Administrative Contractors (MACs) determine Medicare coverage when there is no national coverage determination, including in cases when providers use FDA-approved drugs for indications other than what is on the approved label. The MACs consider the major drug compendia, authoritative medical literature and accepted standards of medical practice to determine medical necessity when considering coverage. Therefore, the MACs will determine Medicare coverage for HCPCS code J0248 for VEKLURY™ (remdesivir) administered in an outpatient setting. Your MAC will share coverage and claims processing information for J0248. Contact your MAC if you have questions about coverage. ([2022-01-07-MLNC-SE | CMS](#))

REFERENCES

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6. VEKLURY® (remdesivir) Dosing and Administration Guide. 2021. Available from: https://vekluryhcp.com/downloads/Dosing_and_Administration_Guide.pdf.