Anti-SARS-CoV-2 Monoclonal Antibodies (mAb)

Our bodies naturally make antibodies to fight infection. mAbs are made in a lab and given to people directly through an intravenous (IV) infusion.

Monoclonal antibodies may help patients recover faster and keep patients from getting severely ill with COVID-19.

WHEN THEY ARE USED

1. Used **to treat patients** with mild to moderate COVID-19 infections. Patients must be:
   - Positive for COVID-19
   - 12 years old or older
   - NOT requiring hospitalization
   - NOT requiring supplemental oxygen

2. Following exposure to COVID-19 in patients who are nonvaccinated, incompletely vaccinated, or immuno compromised

TYPES

There are three types approved in the United States:
- Bamlanivimab plus etesevimab
- Casirivimab plus imdevimab (REGEN-COV)
- Sotrovimab

HOW IT WORKS

- Blocks the virus that causes COVID-19 from attaching to cells in your body
- This makes it difficult for the virus to reproduce inside your body
- Also activates your immune system by helping target and kill the virus and infected cells

HOW IS IT GIVEN

- Given intravenously (through an IV)
- Time to deliver infusion is typically less than 1-2 hours and depends on which type given

INVESTIGATIONAL MEDICATIONS

- Available under an *emergency access* mechanism called an EUA
- Not undergone the same type of review as an FDA-approved medicine
- But based on the totality of scientific evidence available, the benefits outweigh the known and potential risks and that there are no adequate, approved, and available alternatives

FAQ ABOUT mAb

**HOW SOON SHOULD mAb BE GIVEN?**
- Must be given within 10 days of exposure or first symptoms of COVID-19
- But the sooner the better

**WHERE ARE mABS OFFERED?**
- At infusion centers, urgent care clinics, and emergency rooms
- Contact your doctor for sites in your area

**CAN I STILL GET VACCINATED?**
- YES! But according to the CDC, you should wait 90 days after mAb treatment before getting vaccinated