

# MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY TREATMENT

For High Risk COVID-19 Positive Patients

If you've tested positive for COVID-19, one of the first questions you may have is, What can I do to reduce the risk of getting sicker? The good news is, some treatments may reduce that risk. Depending on your age, health history, and how long you've had symptoms of COVID-19, you may qualify for a promising form of treatment for the disease. It's called monoclonal antibody (mAb) treatment.

## WHAT ARE MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES?

Your body naturally makes antibodies to fight infection. However, your body may not have antibodies designed to recognize a novel (or new) virus such as SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19.

Some early evidence suggests that mAb treatment can reduce the amount of the SARS-CoV-2 virus (the virus that causes COVID-19) in a person's system. This amount is known as viral load. Having a lower viral load means you may have milder symptoms, thereby decreasing the likelihood of hospitalization.

## WHO CAN BENEFIT FROM MAB TREATMENT:



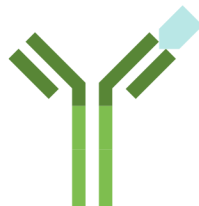
If you have a positive COVID-19 test and have had symptoms for 10 days or less.



If you are at high risk of getting more severe symptoms.

## HOW IS MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY TREATMENT FOR COVID-19 DIFFERENT FROM A COVID-19 VACCINE?

### MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY TREATMENT



Monoclonal antibodies are made in a laboratory to fight a particular infection and are given to patients directly with an infusion. That's why mAb treatment may help patients at high risk for severe symptoms from being hospitalized by giving their body the antibodies it needs to protect itself.

### COVID-19 VACCINE TREATMENT



A vaccine triggers your body's natural immune response. However, it can take weeks to develop enough antibodies and prevent some kinds of infection. Some vaccines for COVID-19 require two shots, so your body can build an immune response to the disease.

# MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY TREATMENT PROCESS



1) Monoclonal antibody treatment is applied at an infusion center through an intravenous (IV) infusion.



2) Medical staff conducts a screening before they start an IV, which delivers the mAbs to your body in just over an hour.



3) Depending on the mAb treatment you receive, the whole process takes about 2 to 3 hours.



4) The medical staff will observe you for another hour to ensure you aren't having an allergic reaction or other side effects.



5) Reactions are rare, but the staff must observe you for this hour. Then you'll be released to go home.

Even if you start feeling better, you could still spread the virus for a while. So, you will need to isolate yourself until all of these things happen:



At least 10 days have passed since your first symptoms of COVID-19.



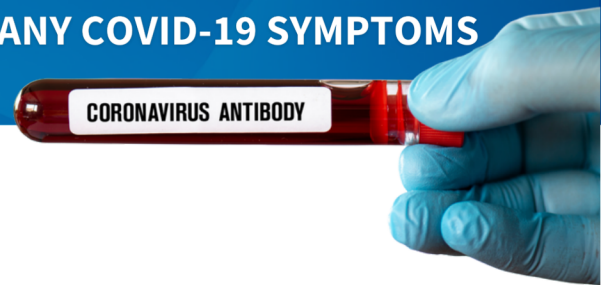
You haven't had a fever in at least 24 hours without taking any fever reducers.



Your other symptoms of COVID-19 are improving or go away completely.

**IMPORTANT:** Follow your healthcare provider's instructions. Your personal health history may require you to meet additional conditions. Also, if you start to feel worse, don't hesitate to seek medical care.

## CALL CLINICAL RESEARCH PARTNERS OF RICHMOND TO DISCUSS MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY TREATMENT IF YOU ARE EXPERIENCING ANY COVID-19 SYMPTOMS



### CAN ANTIBODY TREATMENT MAKE ME SICK?

Antibody treatments don't contain any live SARS-CoV-2, so there's no risk of you contracting the virus from mAb treatment. However, an infusion of any medicine may cause temporary pain, bleeding, bruising of the skin, soreness, swelling, and possible infection at the infusion site.

Allergic reactions can happen during and after an antibody infusion. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you get any of the following signs and symptoms of 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; or dizziness.

Severe and unexpected side effects may happen. Some potential risks from antibody treatment are:

- It may interfere with your body's ability to fight off a future infection of SARS-CoV-2.
- It may reduce your body's immune response to a vaccine for SARS-CoV-2.

mAb treatments for COVID-19, like other treatments authorized for emergency use by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, are still being studied. As a result, additional risks may still be unknown.

As scientists continue to study the virus and how mAb treatment affects it, we'll learn more about these possible risks. If you have any questions, please talk with your healthcare provider.

### CONTACT US

10710 Midlothian Tpk, Ste 200  
Richmond, VA 23235  
(804) 920-1413  
[www.ClinicalResearchRVA.com](http://www.ClinicalResearchRVA.com)

### SIGNS & SYMPTOMS OF COVID-19

Fever, Cough, Shortness of Breath or  
Difficulty Breathing, Lack of Taste & Smell



These are not all the symptoms you may experience. Visit [www.cdc.gov/coronavirus](http://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus) for the latest information on the COVID-19, vaccination, and testing locations