Mark Lebwohl Webinar Summary - 19 March 2020 8 pm

Immunosuppression and Immunomodulation in the time of COVID-19

- TL;DR Bottom line is no one has data on this, these recommendations are based on inference, past experience and publications, data from pivotal trials, and are fluid and subject to change.
- Stop all immunoreactive medications with highly suspicious symptoms or confirmed infection of SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19

Hypothesized Immunomodulation Risk Heierarchy for COVID-19

Medications	Risks	Actions
Prednisone/CsA	Strong IS	Do not start unless unavoidableAggressive patient protection measures
MTX/MMF	Moderate/Strong ISKnown risk of worse viral disease	Caution against new startsAggressive patient protection measures
tofacitinib	Mild/Moderate IS	Aggressive patient protection measures
TNFi	IM class with most IS profile *One COVID-19 Death Reported	 Consider changing to less IS class Consider delaying therapy start Moderate patient protection measures
IL-12/23i	IL-12 involved in antiviral response	Consider changing to IL-23iNormal patient protection measures
IL-17i/IL-23i	None known	 Continue therapy Consider delaying next dose until disease recurs Normal patient protection measures
<u>Apremilast</u>	• Not IS	Continue therapyNormal patient protection measures
<u>Acitretin</u>	• Not IS	Continue therapyNormal patient protection measures
Dupilumab/Omalizumab	 These IM also treat asthma, which is a risk factor for poor COVID-19 outcome May be protective for bacterial 	 Do not stop therapy Moderate/Aggressive patient protection measures

^{*}Not addressed specifically: hydroxyurea, azathioprine—I would classify these similarly to MTX/MMF, and rituximab similar to prednisone/CsA. -JK

superinfection in atopics

Other Notes:

Safer

 Primary risk of stopping therapy is loss of efficacy, roughly 10-20% will not recover response (higher for dupilumab)

- CsA Cyclosporine A

 MTX Methotrexate

 MMF Mycophenolate Mofetil
 (Cytokine + I) cytokine inhibitor
 IS Immunosuppressant/Immunosuppression
 IM Immunomodulator/Immunomodulation
- Severe psoriatic, blistering, or atopic disease should be treated, moderate disease can delay or go for a safer option
- Patients on long-acting (Q12 week meds) may want to delay next dose if it's coming up in the next 1-2 months; however, Dr. Lebwohl is not necessarily recommending that as these medications are all in the safer classes
- ◆ Many IM/IS IL-6i, adalmumab, baricitinib, etc. are being investigated as *treatments* for COVID-19
- New webinar to update this next Thursday, March 26, 2020 at 8 pm, and whole talk should be available to stream this afternoon March 20, 2020 at https://fallclinical.health/covid-19-live-streaming-event