



# Monoclonal Antibody Therapy for Long-Term Care Facilities

When administered to non-hospitalized, high-risk individuals as soon as possible after positive viral testing for COVID-19 and within 10 days of symptom onset, monoclonal antibodies **may improve symptoms and reduce risk of hospitalizations and death** associated with COVID-19. Monoclonal antibodies may also be used following exposure to COVID-19 for some high-risk individuals, **but is not a substitute for vaccination**.

## Have residents in your facility tested positive for COVID-19?

Long-term care facilities with high-risk residents who have had symptoms of COVID-19 for 10 days or less should be considered for treatment. High-risk residents with a known exposure may also be eligible for treatment to reduce risk of becoming seriously ill, even without testing positive.



**Step 1:** Resident tests positive for COVID-19, develop symptoms, and answer yes to high-risk conditions.



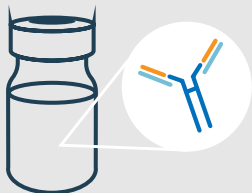
**Step 2:** Contact health care provider for treatment referral.



**Step 3:** Contact [Regional Healthcare Coalition](#) or [Local Health Department](#) for treatment delivery options.

- Visit [Michigan.gov/COVIDtherapy](https://Michigan.gov/COVIDtherapy) for more information.
- Email [mdhhs-covid-therapies@michigan.gov](mailto:mdhhs-covid-therapies@michigan.gov) for monoclonal antibody questions and support.

## What are monoclonal antibodies?



Monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) are **proteins developed in a laboratory**. They act like natural antibodies to attack and neutralize the virus.

Monoclonal antibody therapies are administered through an intravenous (IV) infusion by a health care provider.

The federal government is distributing antibody supplies **at no cost to individuals**.

Medicare, Medicaid, and most third-party insurers cover the infusion cost. Uninsured individuals can still receive mAb as providers can submit for reimbursement to the HRSA Uninsured Program.

## Who qualifies for monoclonal antibody therapy?

- Are older in age (e.g., age > 65 years of age)
- Are obese (Body Mass Index >35) or are overweight
- Are pregnant
- Have chronic kidney disease, diabetes, or a condition that weakens the immune system
- Have immunosuppressive disease or are receiving immunosuppressive treatment
- Have heart disease, high blood pressure, or chronic lung disease
- Other [medical conditions or factors](#) that may place the resident at high risk for progression to severe COVID-19

**Monoclonal antibody therapy is not a substitute for vaccination for COVID-19.**