COVID-19 Resource Guide: Medical Units

Medication Guidelines for Adult Patients

COVID OFT Report

Respiratory abnormal findings

- Respiratory pattern – work of breathing
- Cough – production/unproductive
- O2 needs – liter O2, POX, O2 device
- O2 needs at rest & with activity (time to recovery of pulse ox)

Vital sign abnormal findings

- Fevers
- Afebrile x how many days (indicates readiness for discharge if 3> days afebrile with no Tylenol)
- Unresolved hypertension

Appetite abnormal findings

- Percentage eating
- Nausea/vomiting

Neurological abnormal findings

- Change in mentation

Mobility abnormal findings

- Improvements/decline from prior to hospitalization
- Up in chair/up in room indicates readiness for discharge

Integumentary abnormal findings

- Any skin abnormalities – interventions in place (devices, turning schedules, etc)

COVID - 19 Information Center

Source of truth resource for everything COVID

Created by Jamie Gordon/Kari Remer/NEPD| Created 2.4.2022 | Revised NA | Approved by Jane Dus

COVID-19 Resource Guide: Medical Units

COVID Lab Values

C Reactive Protein	Assesses for this protein in the blood. The test can help to diagnose acute and chronic conditions that cause inflammation. • Pericarditis • Infection in organ and tissue injury
Creatinine Kinase	Indicates muscle or myocardium injury. Elevated creatine kinase has been reported in 13-33% of COVID patients[6].
D Dimer Quantitative	Assesses for blood clot and possible micro-emboli in the lungs
Ferritin	Assesses for possible anemia
Interleukin 6 (IL-6)	The primary function of interleukins is to modulate growth, differentiation, and activation during inflammatory and immune responses. Interleukin-6 (IL-6) inhibitors may ameliorate (to make or become better) severe damage to lung tissue caused by cytokine release in patients with serious COVID-19 infections. Several studies have indicated a "cytokine storm" with release of IL-6, IL-1, IL-12, and IL-18, along with tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNFα) and other inflammatory mediators. The increased pulmonary inflammatory response may result in increased alveolar-capillary gas exchange, making oxygenation difficult in patients with severe illness[5].
Lactate Dehydrogenase	The lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) test looks for signs of damage to the body's tissues. LDH is an enzyme found in almost every cell of your body, including your blood, muscles, brain, kidneys, and pancreas. The enzyme turns sugar into energy. The LDH test measures the amount of LDH in your blood or other body fluid.
Procalcitonin	Assesses the risk of bacterial infection and progression to severe sepsis and septic shock in conjunction with other laboratory findings and clinical assessment.
Troponin I Ultra-Sensitive	Assesses for potential cardiac complications Mechanism unknown – • possible direct toxicity through viral invasion into the cardiac myocytes; • acute coronary syndrome and demand ischemia • stress or cytokine-medicated cardiomyopathy Incidence of cardiac complication: 7-22% in hospitalized patients with COVID

COVID-19 Resource Guide: Respiratory Guide

Signs and Symptoms of decompensation

- Increased lethargy
- Increased Agitation/Confusion
- Increased work of breathing/ Abdominal Breathing
- Worsening ABG's
- Increased oxygen needs

When to call Respiratory:

- Questions on oxygen devices
- Changes/Distress to respiratory status
- ABG Labs
- BiPAP: Placing a patient on, Alarms, to adjust BiPAP settings
- Trach Dislodgement

Arterial Blood Gas

ROME: Respiratory Opposite & Metabolic Equivalent

ABG Interpretation	pH (7.35-7.45)	pCO2 (Carbon Dioxide) (32-45)	HCO3 (Bicarb) (22-28)
Respiratory Acidosis	↓	↑	Normal
Respiratory Alkalosis	↑	↓	Normal
Metabolic Acidosis	↓	Normal	↓
Metabolic Alkalosis	↑	Normal	↑

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COVID-19 Information Center
Donning and Doffing PPE Equipment
Donning and Doffing PPE with a PAPR
Heated High Flow Oxygen Delivery
Oxygen Therapy Tip Sheet
Trach Care – Nursing Guidelines
MDI Nursing Administration
MDI with Spacer
MDI Nursing Training
MDI Diskus – Nursing Administration
Acute Care Adult CPR Emergency Response Guidelines

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