Frequently Asked Questions on the Emergency Use Authorization for Bamlanivimab and Etesevimab

Q. What is an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA)?
A: Under section 564 of the Federal Food, Drug & Cosmetic Act, the FDA may, pursuant to a declaration by the HHS Secretary based on one of four types of determinations, authorize an unapproved product or unapproved uses of an approved product for emergency use. In issuing an EUA, the FDA must determine, among other things, that the product may be effective in diagnosing, treating, or preventing a serious or life-threatening disease or condition caused by a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear agent; that the known and potential benefits, when used to treat, diagnose or prevent such disease or condition, outweigh the known and potential risks for the product; and that there are no adequate, approved, and available alternatives. Emergency use authorization is NOT the same as FDA approval or licensure.

Q. What does this EUA authorize?
A: The EUA authorizes Eli Lilly and Company’s (Lilly’s) bamlanivimab and etesevimab, administered together, for emergency use for the treatment of mild to moderate COVID-19 in adults and pediatric patients (12 years of age and older weighing at least 40 kg) with positive results of direct SARS-CoV-2 viral testing, and who are at high risk for progressing to severe COVID-19 and/or hospitalization.

Q. How is high risk defined under the EUA?
A: The following medical conditions or other factors may place adults and pediatric patients (age 12-17 years and weighing at least 40 kg) at higher risk for progression to severe COVID-19:

- Older age (for example age ≥65 years of age)
- Obesity or being overweight (for example, adults with BMI >25 kg/m2, or if age 12-17, have BMI ≥85th percentile for their age and gender based on CDC growth charts)
- Pregnancy
- Chronic kidney disease
- Diabetes
- Immunosuppressive disease or immunosuppressive treatment
- Cardiovascular disease (including congenital heart disease) or hypertension
- Chronic lung diseases (for example, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma [moderate-to-severe], interstitial lung disease, cystic fibrosis and pulmonary hypertension)
- Sickle cell disease
- Neurodevelopmental disorders (for example, cerebral palsy) or other conditions that confer medical complexity (for example, genetic or metabolic syndromes and severe congenital anomalies)
- Having a medical-related technological dependence (for example, tracheostomy, gastrostomy, or positive pressure ventilation (not related to COVID-19))

Other medical conditions or factors (for example, race or ethnicity) may also place individual patients at high risk for progression to severe COVID-19 and authorization of bamlanivimab and etesevimab under the EUA is not limited to the medical conditions or factors listed above. For additional information on medical conditions and factors associated with increased risk for progression to severe COVID-19, see
the CDC website: People with Certain Medical Conditions. Healthcare providers should consider the benefit-risk for an individual patient.

Q. Are there limitations of the authorized use under this EUA?
A. Yes. Bamlanivimab and etesevimab administered together are not authorized for use in patients:
   - who are hospitalized due to COVID-19, or
   - who require oxygen therapy due to COVID-19, or
   - who require an increase in baseline oxygen flow rate due to COVID-19 in those on chronic oxygen therapy due to underlying non-COVID-19 related comorbidity.

Treatment with bamlanivimab and etesevimab, administered together, has not been shown to provide benefit in patients hospitalized due to COVID-19. Monoclonal antibodies, such as bamlanivimab and etesevimab, may be associated with worse clinical outcomes when administered to hospitalized patients with COVID-19 requiring high flow oxygen or mechanical ventilation.

Q. Are bamlanivimab and etesevimab monoclonal antibodies? What is a monoclonal antibody?
A. Yes, bamlanivimab and etesevimab are monoclonal antibodies. Monoclonal antibodies are laboratory-produced molecules engineered to serve as substitute antibodies that can restore, enhance or mimic the immune system's attack on pathogens. Bamlanivimab and etesevimab are designed to block viral attachment and entry into human cells, thus neutralizing the virus.

Q. When should bamlanivimab and etesevimab be administered to a patient?
A. It is recommended that bamlanivimab and etesevimab be administered as soon as possible after positive viral test for SARS-CoV-2 and within 10 days of symptom onset. Bamlanivimab (700 mg) and etesevimab (1,400 mg) are administered together as a single intravenous infusion. More information about administration is available in the Fact Sheet for Health Care Providers.

Q. Where are infusions of bamlanivimab and etesevimab available?
A. The following websites contain information regarding access to monoclonal antibody treatments for COVID-19:
   - HHS Protect Public Data Hub – Therapeutics Distribution
   - National Infusion Center Association (NICA)

Bamlanivimab and etesevimab may only be administered together in settings in which health care providers have immediate access to medications to treat a severe infusion reaction, such as anaphylaxis, and have the ability to activate the emergency medical system (EMS), if necessary. Please speak with your doctor or contact your local or state public health department for more information.

Q. Are bamlanivimab and etesevimab approved by the FDA to treat COVID-19?
A. No. Bamlanivimab and etesevimab are investigational drugs. They are not currently FDA-approved to treat any diseases or conditions, including COVID-19.

Q. Does the EUA permit the use of bamlanivimab and etesevimab as authorized in patients hospitalized for reasons other than COVID-19?
A. Bamlanivimab and etesevimab, administered together, are authorized for emergency use for the treatment of mild to moderate COVID-19 in adults and pediatric patients (12 years of age and older

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weighing at least 40 kg) with positive results of direct SARS-CoV-2 viral testing, and who are at high risk for progressing to severe COVID-19 and/or hospitalization. If a patient is hospitalized for reasons other than COVID-19, such as for an elective orthopedic procedure, and the patient reports mild to moderate symptoms of COVID-19, confirmed with positive results of a direct SARS-CoV-2 viral test, then it may be appropriate for treatment with bamlanivimab and etesevimab, administered together, if the patient is also at high risk for progressing to severe COVID-19 and/or hospitalization and the terms and conditions of the authorization are met, as detailed in the Fact Sheet for Health Care Providers.

Bamlanivimab and etesevimab, administered together, are not authorized for use in patients:

- who are hospitalized due to COVID-19,
- who require oxygen therapy due to COVID-19,
- who require an increase in baseline oxygen flow rate due to COVID-19 in those on chronic oxygen therapy due to underlying non-COVID-19 related comorbidity.

Q. Are there data showing bamlanivimab and etesevimab, administered together, might benefit patients with COVID-19?
A. Yes. The strongest evidence supporting the issuance of this EUA for bamlanivimab and etesevimab, administered together, comes from the phase 3 portion of a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial (BLAZE-1) in 769 non-hospitalized adults with mild to moderate COVID-19 symptoms who were at high risk for progressing to severe COVID-19. Of these patients, 511 received a single infusion of bamlanivimab 700 mg and etesevimab 1,400 mg together and 258 received placebo. The primary endpoint was COVID-19 related hospitalizations or death by any cause during 29 days of follow-up. Hospitalization or death occurred in 15 (6%) patients who received placebo compared to 4 (0.8%) patients treated with bamlanivimab 700 mg and etesevimab 1,400 mg administered together (p<0.001), an 87% reduction. All deaths (n = 4, 1.6%) occurred in the placebo group. Thus, all-cause mortality was significantly lower in the bamlanivimab 700 mg and etesevimab 1,400 mg group than the placebo group (p=0.01). In addition, patients that received bamlanivimab 700 mg and etesevimab 1,400 mg together had a faster time to symptom resolution in the clinical trial.

Q. Are there clinical trials underway evaluating bamlanivimab and etesevimab for COVID-19?
A. Yes. Clinical trials remain ongoing to study bamlanivimab and etesevimab for investigational uses.

Q. Are there side effects of bamlanivimab and etesevimab?
A. Approximately 1,400 non-hospitalized subjects have received bamlanivimab and etesevimab administered together in clinical trials at doses of bamlanivimab 700 mg and etesevimab 1,400 mg or higher. Bamlanivimab and etesevimab at the authorized doses of 700 mg and 1,400 mg have been administered together to approximately 800 subjects.

Serious hypersensitivity reactions, including anaphylaxis, have been observed with administration of bamlanivimab and etesevimab. Infusion-related reactions have been observed with administration of bamlanivimab and etesevimab. In clinical trials, these reactions have been rare (anaphylaxis n=1, 0.07%; infusion-related reactions n=16, 1.1%), but may be severe or life threatening.

Based on reporting of adverse events that occurred after administration of bamlanivimab alone under EUA, clinical worsening of COVID-19 after administration of bamlanivimab has been reported and may include signs or symptoms of fever, hypoxia or increased respiratory difficulty, arrhythmia (e.g., atrial fibrillation, sinus tachycardia, bradycardia), fatigue, and altered mental status. Some of these events
required hospitalization. It is not known if these events were related to bamlanivimab use or were due to progression of COVID-19.

Nausea, dizziness, and pruritus were the most commonly reported adverse events after administration of bamlanivimab and etesevimab together.

Q. Will there be adequate supply of bamlanivimab and etesevimab for all patients covered under the EUAs to receive the drugs?
A. At this time, there is adequate supply to ensure any patient covered under this authorization may receive bamlanivimab and etesevimab administered together.

Q. Are bamlanivimab and etesevimab co-packaged?
A. At this time, bamlanivimab is not co-packaged with etesevimab under this EUA. While these products are not co-packaged, etesevimab cannot be used alone and must be administered with bamlanivimab. Bamlanivimab cannot be used alone as this use is no longer authorized. Bamlanivimab and etesevimab must be administered together.

Q. Bamlanivimab and etesevimab administered together are authorized for the treatment of mild to moderate COVID-19 in adults and pediatric patients (12 years of age and older weighing at least 40 kg) with positive results of direct SARS-CoV-2 viral testing, and who are at high risk for progressing to severe COVID-19 and/or hospitalization. What does direct SARS-CoV-2 viral testing mean?
A. Direct SARS-CoV-2 viral tests diagnose active COVID-19 infection. Direct SARS-CoV-2 viral tests include two types of diagnostic tests for COVID-19:

- Molecular tests, such as RT-PCR tests, that detect the virus’s genetic material
- Antigen tests that detect specific proteins from the virus.

Antibody tests should not be used to diagnose COVID-19 and are not direct SARS-CoV-2 viral tests. Antibody tests look for antibodies made by the immune system in response to the SARS-CoV-2 virus.

Q. Are there reporting requirements for healthcare facilities and providers as part of the EUA?
A. Yes. As part of the EUA, FDA requires health care providers who prescribe bamlanivimab and etesevimab together to report all medication errors and serious adverse events considered to be potentially related to bamlanivimab and etesevimab through FDA’s MedWatch Adverse Event Reporting program. Providers can complete and submit the report online; or download and complete the form, then submit it via fax at 1-800-FDA-0178. This requirement is outlined in the EUA’s health care provider Fact Sheet. FDA MedWatch forms should also be provided to Lilly.

Healthcare facilities and providers must report therapeutics information and utilization data as directed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Such information and data should be reported through HHS Protect, Teletracking or National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN).

Q. Do patient outcomes need to be reported under the EUA?
A. No, reporting of patient outcomes is not required under the EUA. However, reporting of all medication errors and serious adverse events considered to be potentially related to bamlanivimab and etesevimab, administered together, occurring during treatment is required.
Q. Does the EUA authorize bamlanivimab and etesevimab, administered together, to be used to prevent COVID-19?
A. No. Use of bamlanivimab and etesevimab, administered together, for the prevention of COVID-19 is not authorized.

Q. Can health care providers share the patient/caregiver Fact Sheet electronically?
A. The letter of authorization for bamlanivimab and etesevimab, administered together, requires that Fact Sheets be made available to health care providers and to patients/caregivers “through appropriate means.” Electronic delivery of the Fact Sheet is an appropriate means. For example, when the patient requests the Fact Sheet electronically, it can be delivered as a PDF prior to medication administration. Health care providers should confirm receipt of the Fact Sheet with the patient.

Q. Is there likely to be an increased risk of infusion-related reactions with shorter versus longer infusion times?
A. FDA does not anticipate an increased risk of infusion-related reactions with the shorter infusion times or use of different size saline bags for dilution authorized. The preparation and administration instructions, including the shorter durations of infusion with smaller volumes of diluent were based on data evaluated by FDA including product quality data and data from clinical trials.

Q. Can I receive a COVID-19 vaccine if I was treated with a monoclonal antibody for COVID-19?
A. Currently, there are no data on the safety and effectiveness of the Pfizer-BioNTech, Moderna, or Johnson & Johnson (Janssen) COVID-19 vaccines in people who received monoclonal antibodies authorized by FDA for emergency use as part of COVID-19 treatment (bamlanivimab, casirivimab and imdevimab, or bamlanivimab and etesevimab). Under the conditions of the emergency use authorization (EUA) for each monoclonal antibody product, patients treated should have had a documented positive test for COVID-19 infection. Available data suggest that reinfection with SARS-CoV-2 is uncommon in the 90 days after initial infection. Based upon this low risk of reinfection with the estimated half-life of the monoclonal antibodies, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommends COVID-19 vaccination be deferred for at least 90 days after treatment with a monoclonal antibody for COVID-19. This is a precautionary measure to avoid interference of monoclonal antibody treatment specifically with vaccine-induced immune responses. Updates to this recommendation may be made as additional information on the interaction between prior monoclonal antibody treatment and vaccine response becomes available.

Q: How are bamlanivimab and etesevimab administered together affected by the SARS-CoV-2 viral variants in the United States?
A: Circulating SARS-CoV-2 viral variants may be associated with resistance to monoclonal antibodies. The prevalence of these variants is being monitored by the FDA, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and other stakeholders. Health care providers should review the Antiviral Resistance information in Section 15 of the authorized Fact Sheets for each monoclonal antibody therapy available under an EUA, including bamlanivimab and etesevimab administered together, for details regarding specific variants and resistance. Health care providers should also refer to the CDC website and information from state and local health authorities regarding reports of viral variants of importance in their region to guide treatment decisions.

On May 7, 2021, The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) and FDA issued a recommendation that health care providers in the State of Illinois use REGN-COV, an alternative
monoclonal antibody therapy authorized for the same use as bamlanivimab and etesevimab administered together, due to an increase in frequency of the P.1 variant (originally identified in Brazil) circulating in the state of Illinois.