

## Ontario Health Recommendation on the Use of Nirmatrelvir/Ritonavir (Paxlovid)

**September 2023** – This document was developed in fall 2022 based on best available evidence and expert consensus at the time of publication. This document is currently under review and will be updated in the coming months.

Providers should review Ontario Health's [Recommendations](#) on the Outpatient Use of Remdesivir (Veklury) in Adults, published September 2023. These recommendations provide guidance for identifying patients at high risk for severe COVID-19 based on the latest available evidence. These recommendations also provide context on the place in therapy for both nirmatrelvir/ritonavir and remdesivir.

There are limitations to the evidence that is currently available. Prescribers must determine whether adopting suggested information is clinically appropriate for individual patients through a comprehensive risk-benefit assessment.

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### Background

During the COVID-19 pandemic in Ontario, the Ontario COVID-19 Science Advisory Table prepared and maintained [guidance on the therapeutic management of adult patients with COVID-19](#). Health care providers have used this guidance, along with criteria from the Ministry of Health, to determine which patients would benefit from receiving nirmatrelvir/ritonavir (Paxlovid) to prevent severe illness due to COVID-19. As of fall 2022, the Ontario COVID-19 Science Advisory Table has been dissolved, and their guidance on the therapeutic management of COVID-19 will no longer be updated.

In fall 2022, Ontario Health established a COVID-19 Therapeutics Interim Working Group ([Appendix A](#)) to provide guidance and advice to Ontario Health and the Ministry of Health on priority issues regarding the appropriate use of therapeutics for COVID-19 infection. The first priority issue to be addressed by the Working Group relates to updating the recommendations on which patients would benefit from receiving nirmatrelvir/ritonavir (Paxlovid).

The following consensus-based recommendation was informed by a primary literature review and jurisdictional scan ([Appendix B](#)). Prescribers must determine whether adopting suggested information is clinically appropriate for individual patients through a risk-benefit assessment.

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## Recommendation

Paxlovid should be strongly considered for individuals who have a confirmed COVID-19 diagnosis (based on positive PCR, rapid molecular, or rapid antigen test result), present within 5 days of symptom onset, and meet one or more of the following criteria:

- The individual is 60 years of age or older;
  - The individual is 18 years of age or older and is immunocompromised;
  - The individual is 18–59 years old and is at higher risk of severe COVID-19. Patients at higher risk of severe COVID-19 include:
    - Those who have one or more [comorbidity](#) that puts them at higher risk of severe COVID-19 disease
- OR
- Those with inadequate immunity, i.e.:
    - Unvaccinated or incomplete primary series OR
    - Completed primary series AND last COVID-19 vaccine dose was more than 6 months ago AND last SARS-CoV-2 infection was more than 6 months ago

Social determinants of health may confer an increased risk of disease progression. Individuals who are at a higher risk of poor outcomes from COVID-19 infection based on social determinants of health should be considered priority populations for access to Paxlovid. Individuals at higher risk include Indigenous people, Black people, other members of racialized communities, individuals with intellectual, developmental, or cognitive disability, people who use substances regularly (e.g. alcohol), people who live with mental health conditions, and people who are underhoused.

Note: Combinations of risk factors are associated with higher risk of severe COVID-19.

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## Additional resources

Visit the Ontario Health [COVID-19 treatment website](#) for the latest resources on Paxlovid and other COVID-19 therapeutics.

UNDER REVIEW

## Appendix A: Ontario Health COVID-19 Therapeutics Interim Working Group Members

Name	Title
Gerald Evans (Chair)	Professor, Departments of Medicine, Biomedical & Molecular Sciences and Pathology & Molecular Medicine, Queen's University; Medical Director, Infection Prevention & Control, Kingston Health Sciences Centre
Christopher Simpson	Executive Vice President, Medical, Ontario Health; Professor, Department of Medicine, Queen's University; Cardiologist, Kingston Health Sciences Centre
Kelly Grindrod	Associate Professor, University of Waterloo School of Pharmacy
Michaeline McGuinty	Division of Infectious Diseases, Clinician Scientist, University of Ottawa / Ottawa Hospital Research Institute
Menaka Pai	Professor, Department of Medicine, McMaster University; Chief of Laboratory Medicine, Hamilton Health Sciences and St Joseph's Healthcare Hamilton; Medical Director, Hamilton Regional Laboratory Medicine Program
Santiago Perez	Assistant Professor, Division of Infectious Diseases, Queen's University
Kevin Schwartz	Head – Infectious Disease Division, Unity Health Toronto – St. Joseph's Health Centre; Adjunct Scientist, ICES; Assistant Professor, Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto
Nishma Singhal	Associate Professor of Medicine, Divisions of Infectious Diseases and General Internal Medicine, McMaster University
Andrea Crespo	Senior Pharmacist, Systemic Treatment, Cancer Programs, Ontario Health
Sarah Salama	Pharmacist, Systemic Treatment, Cancer Programs, Ontario Health

Note: Each member of the Working Group was asked to declare any actual, potential, or perceived conflicts of interest. A summary of disclosures is available [here](#).

## Appendix B: References

The following resources informed these recommendations:

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