

## Evaluating Symptomatic Outpatients

*All symptomatic patients should be tested and remain in strict isolation until tests return.*

SYMPTOMS	ACTION
<b>MILD</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SpO<sub>2</sub> &gt; 95% and mild symptoms in low-risk patient</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Virtual visit</li> <li>Complete COVID-19 triage</li> <li>Order COVID-19 PCR</li> </ul>
<b>MODERATE</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SpO<sub>2</sub> 90–95% or dyspnea limiting ADLs</li> <li>high-risk* patient with SpO<sub>2</sub> 90–97% or any dyspnea</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In-person evaluation and testing in isolation-equipped outpatient clinic</li> </ul>
<b>SEVERE</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SpO<sub>2</sub> &lt; 90%</li> <li>high-risk* patient with SpO<sub>2</sub> &lt; 95%, severe dyspnea, AMS, orthostasis, chest pain</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Send to the Emergency Department</li> </ul>

## COVID Hotline

**Table 1. Risk Factors for Severe Covid-19.\***

Older age
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
Cardiovascular disease (e.g., heart failure, coronary artery disease, or cardiomyopathy)
Type 2 diabetes mellitus
Obesity (body-mass index, ≥30)
Sickle cell disease
Chronic kidney disease
Immunocompromised state from solid-organ transplantation
Cancer

\* Data are adapted from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).<sup>25</sup> Of note, there has been a disproportionate burden of Covid-19 on racial and ethnic minorities and the poor. Studies indicate that the risk of severe disease increases with age. Male sex is not currently included on the CDC list of risk factors but has been noted in some reports to be associated with severe disease. Additional conditions that may confer an increased risk but for which the data are unclear include asthma (moderate to severe), cerebrovascular diseases, cystic fibrosis, hypertension, other immunocompromised states or use of immunosuppressive therapy, neurologic conditions such as dementia, liver disease, pregnancy, pulmonary fibrosis, smoking, thalassemia, and type 1 diabetes mellitus. The body-mass index is the weight in kilograms divided by the square of the height in meters.