



ED Admission Criteria: Admission from ED for COVID-19 Patients and Patients Under Investigation with Respiratory Distress

Purpose: Due to the anticipated rapidly changing environment, the criteria for admission of COVID-19 patients and Patients Under Investigation (PUI) should be considered carefully. The following will serve as principles when considering COVID-19 unit admission.

**** Principles cannot replace personalized evaluation and management decisions based on individual patient factors ****

- **Code status should be established at the earliest feasible time**
- Patients should be admitted/transferred to COVID-19 ICU only after a discussion with patient, and/or their surrogate, confirming the escalation of care desired which may include intubation.
- Depending on hospital census, the COVID-19 unit may consist only of the COVID ICU floor or a combination of the COVID ICU and a COVID non-ICU floor.
- Consider palliative care consult for patients with significant mortality risk

CONSIDER ADMISSION

A. Medical Criteria for Admission:

1. **Comorbid condition with worsening shortness of breath, fever, and/or increasing cough –** Comorbid conditions include congestive heart failure with reduced ejection fraction (EF <40%), coronary artery disease, chronic lung disease (severe asthma, severe COPD, interstitial lung disease, cystic fibrosis), immune suppression/transplant, active cancer treatment, insulin dependent diabetes.
2. **New oxygen requirement ***
 - a. Healthy without lung disease: resting O₂ sat <94% on RA
 - b. Patient with cardiac or lung disease WITH worsening DOE, SOB, and/or new O₂ requirement
3. **Chest x-ray showing new patchy opacities*** - admit for at least 24 hours to ensure stability
4. **Abnormal respiratory rate** (<10 or >24)
5. **Temperature** >38.9 °C if associated with abnormal RR (as defined above), chest x-ray or oxygen requirement
6. **Confusion** or altered mental status
7. **Pregnant patient** – admit if meets any of the above criteria, otherwise discuss with OB service

B. Medical Factors Suggestive of Higher Risk for Severe Disease and/or Decompensation:

1. Labs: D-Dimer > 1.0 ug/ml, LDH > 245, CPK > 2x ULN, CRP > 100 mg/L, lymphocyte count < 0.8
2. BMI ≥ 40
3. Age ≥ 65

C. Social/Environmental Factors for Consideration or Admit to Alternative Site if no Medical Criteria Exist

1. Inability to care for self
2. Resident of group facility
3. Lack of food security

4. Lack of running water/electricity
5. Living with other high-risk people without an ability to isolate (no alternative living situation or only sharing spaces – bedroom/bathroom)

ADMISSION:

- If the patient meets any of the **medical criteria listed in A**, the **patient should be admitted** to the hospital for further observation.
- The **medical factors listed in B** are not individual admission criteria but are **indicative of patients at higher risk to develop significant disease**. When these factors are present, or one is present with medical comorbid conditions, there should be serious consideration for admission and concern for decompensation requiring a higher level of care.
- If **social factors listed in C are present**, social work consult may be needed to determine if the patient can be safely discharged or admitted to an alternative site of care.
- If the patient **does not meet any of these criteria**, he/she can be **discharged to home with a telehealth visit for follow up**.

NOTES:

- Using criteria for oxygen requirement and abnormal chest x-ray may need to be adjusted if bed availability becomes critical and there is the capability to send patients home with oxygen and close telehealth monitoring.
- If D-Dimer is elevated in a patient with concern for COVID-19, PE protocol CT should only be ordered if there is a high clinical suspicion for PE given COVID-19 is associated with elevated D-Dimer and patients with severe COVID-19 disease are more prone to renal failure.

CONSIDER ICU ADMISSION

A. Medical Criteria for Admission:

1. **Respiratory distress***
 - a. Requiring O₂ > 5 L/min
 - b. Rapid escalation of oxygen requirement
 - c. Significant work of breathing
2. **Hemodynamic instability after initial conservative fluid resuscitation**
 - a. SBP < 90, mean arterial pressure < 65, or heart rate > 120
3. **Acidosis**
 - a. ABG with pH < 7.3 or PCO₂ > 50 or above patient's baseline
4. **Need for intensive nursing care or frequent laboratory draws requiring arterial line**

NOTES:

- Patients with COVID-19 have been known to decompensate quickly from 5 L/min NC to requiring intubation and advanced ventilator settings.