MATH+ HOSPITAL TREATMENT PROTOCOL FOR COVID-19

FRONT LINE COVID-19 CRITICAL CARE ALLIANCE
PREVENTION & TREATMENT PROTOCOLS FOR COVID-19

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MEDICATION INDICATION/INITIATION RECOMMENDED DOSING TITRATION/DURATION

A. CORE MEDICATION

Methylprednisolone

A. Upon oxygen requirement or abnormal chest X-ray
Preferred: 80 mg IV bolus, then 40 mg IV twice daily
Alternate: 80 mg / 240 ml normal saline IV infusion at 10 ml/hr
Follow COVID-19 Respiratory Failure protocol:
www.flccc.net/respiratory-support-c19

A1. If no improvement in oxygenation in 1–3 days, double dose to 160 mg/daily.
A2. Upon need for FIO₂ > 0.6 or ICU, escalate to “Pulse Dose” below (B)
A3. Once off IMV, NPPV, or High flow O₂, decrease to 20 mg twice daily. Once off O₂, then taper with 20 mg/day × 5 days then 10 mg/day × 5 days

B. Refractory Illness/ Cytokine Storm
“Pulse” dose with 1 gram daily × 3 days

Continue × 3 days then decrease to 160 mg IV/ daily dose above, taper according to oxygen requirement (A). If no response or CRP/Ferritin high/rising, consider mega-dose IV ascorbic acid and/or “Therapeutic Plasma Exchange” below

Ascorbic Acid

O₂ < 4 L on hospital ward
500–1000 mg oral every 6 hours
Until discharge

O₂ > 4 L or in ICU
50 mg/kg IV every 6 hours
Up to 7 days or until discharge from ICU, then switch to oral dose above

If in ICU and not improving
Consider mega-doses:
25 grams IV twice daily for 3 days
Completion of 3 days of therapy

Thiamine

ICU patients
200 mg IV twice daily
Up to 7 days or until discharge from ICU

Heparin (LMWH)

If initiated on a hospital ward
1 mg/kg twice daily — monitor anti-Xa levels, target 0.6–1.1 IU/ml
Until discharge then start DOAC at half dose × 4 weeks

If initiated in the ICU
0.5 mg/kg twice daily — monitor anti-Xa levels, target 0.2–0.5 IU/ml

B. FIRST LINE ADJUNCTIVE THERAPY (use in all hospitalized patients)

Ivermectin¹
Hospitalized patients
0.6 mg/kg per dose — daily² (take with or after a meal)
For 5 days or until recovered

Nitazoxanide
Hospitalized patients
500 mg twice daily — (take with or after a meal)
For 5 days or until recovered

Dual Anti-Androgen Therapy
Hospitalized patients
1. Spironolactone 100 mg twice daily
2. Dutasteride 2 mg on day 1, followed by 1 mg daily — or Finasteride 10 mg daily
14 days or until discharge from hospital

ICU Patients
1. Flutamide 250 mg TID — or Bicalutamide 150 mg daily
2. Dutasteride 2 mg on day 1, followed by 1 mg daily — or Finasteride 10 mg daily
14 days or until discharge from hospital

Vitamin D
Hospitalized patients
Calcifediol [25-hydroxylated vitamin D; 25(OH)D].
Dosing as suggested in Table 1 on page 3

Melatonin
Hospitalized patients
6–12 mg PO at night
Until discharge

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For an overview of the developments in prevention and treatment of COVID-19, please visit www.flccc.net/covid-19-protocols

Please check our homepage regularly for updates of our COVID-19 Protocols! — New medications may be added and/or dose changes to existing medications may be made as further scientific studies emerge.
### C. SECOND LINE ADJUNCTIVE THERAPY

(Use in addition to first line adjunctive therapies in all ICU patients)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEDICATION</th>
<th>INDICATION/INITIATION</th>
<th>RECOMMENDED DOSING</th>
<th>TITRATION/DURATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fluvoxamine ³</td>
<td>Hospitalized patients</td>
<td>50 mg PO twice daily — consider fluoxetine 30 mg daily as an alternative (it is often better tolerated)</td>
<td>10–14 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyproheptadine</td>
<td>If any of: 1) on fluvoxamine, 2) hypoxemic, 3) tachypneic/respiratory distress, 4) oliguric/kidney injury</td>
<td>8 mg — 3 x daily until discharge, slow taper once sustained improvements noted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>Hospitalized patients</td>
<td>75–100 mg PO daily</td>
<td>Until discharge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Famotidine</td>
<td>Hospitalized Patients</td>
<td>40–80 mg PO twice daily</td>
<td>Until discharge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atorvastatin</td>
<td>ICU Patients</td>
<td>80 mg PO daily</td>
<td>Until discharge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Therapeutic Plasma Exchange</td>
<td>Patients refractory to pulse dose steroids</td>
<td>5 sessions, every other day</td>
<td>Completion of 5 exchanges</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend**

CRP = C-Reactive Protein, DOAC = direct oral anti-coagulant, FiO₂ = Fraction of inspired oxygen, ICU = Intensive Care Unit, IMV = Invasive Mechanical Ventilation, IU = International units, IV = intravenous, NIPPV = Non-Invasive Positive Pressure Ventilation, O₂ = oxygen, PO (per os) = oral administration, TID = three times daily

**Notes**

³ The safety of ivermectin in pregnancy has not been established thus treatment decisions require an assessment of the risks vs. benefits in a given clinical situation.

² Based on strong dose-dependent effects, high margin of safety around dosing, and accumulating clinical experience in Delta, doses up to 1.0mg/kg can and should be used in the more severely ill. Information on the safety of high dose ivermectin can be found here: www.flccc.net/flccc-information-evidence-for-safety-of-ivermectin (PDF) / FAQ: www.flccc.net/ivermectin-in-covid-19/faq-on-ivermectin/#ivermectin-safety

³ Some individuals who are prescribed fluvoxamine experience acute anxiety which needs to be carefully monitored for and treated by the prescribing clinician to prevent rare escalation to suicidal or violent behavior.

### TO CONTROL INFLAMMATION AND EXCESS CLOTTING

In all COVID-19 hospitalized patients, the therapeutic focus must be placed on early intervention utilizing powerful, evidence-based therapies to counteract:

— The overwhelming and damaging inflammatory response
— The systemic and severe hyper-coagulable state causing organ damage

By initiating the protocol soon after a patient meets criteria for oxygen supplementation, the need for mechanical ventilators and ICU beds will decrease dramatically.

### TREATMENT OF LOW OXYGEN

— If patient has low oxygen saturation on nasal cannula, initiate heated high flow nasal cannula.
— Do not hesitate to increase flow limits as needed.
— Avoid early intubation that is based solely on oxygen requirements. Allow “permissive hypoxemia” as tolerated.
— Intubate only if patient demonstrates excessive work of breathing.
— Utilize “prone positioning” to help improve oxygen saturation.

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About the MATH+ Hospital Treatment Protocol for Covid-19

Our MATH+ protocol is designed for hospitalized patients, to counter the body’s overwhelming inflammatory response to the SARS-CoV-2 virus. The protocol is based on numerous medical journal publications over decades. It is the hyper-inflammation, not the virus itself, that damages the lungs and other organs and ultimately causes death in COVID-19. We have found the MATH+ protocol to be a highly effective combination therapy in controlling this extreme inflammatory response and we have now added ivermectin as a core component given the profound emerging efficacy data in hospitalized patients reviewed here (www.flccc.net/flccc-ivermectin-review-covid-19).

The steroid Methylprednisolone is a key component, increasing numbers of studies (see https://flccc.net/medical-evidence) show its profound effectiveness in COVID-19, which is made more potent when administered intravenously with high doses of the antioxidant Ascorbic acid given that the two medicines have multiple synergistic physiologic effects. Thiamine is given to optimize cellular oxygen utilization and energy consumption, protecting the heart, brain, and immune system. The anticoagulant Heparin is important for preventing and dissolving blood clots that appear with a very high frequency in patients not given blood thinners. The + sign indicates several important co-interventions that have strong physiologic rationale and an excellent safety profile. It also indicates that we plan to adapt the protocol as our insights and the published medical evidence evolve.

Timing is a critical factor in the successful treatment of COVID-19. Patients must go to the hospital as soon as they experience difficulty breathing or have a low oxygen level. The MATH+ protocol then should be administered soon after a patient meets criteria for oxygen supplementation (within the first hours after arrival in the hospital), in order to achieve maximal efficacy as delayed therapy has led to complications such as the need for mechanical ventilation.

If administered early, this formula of FDA-approved, safe, inexpensive, and readily available drugs can eliminate the need for ICU beds and mechanical ventilators and return patients to health.

Table 1. A regimen of Calcifediol* (a single dose) to rapidly raise serum 25(OH)D above 50 ng/mL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weight (lbs)</th>
<th>Weight (kgs)</th>
<th>Calcifediol (mg)*</th>
<th>Equivalent in IU</th>
<th>If calcifediol is not available, a bolus vitamin D₃ (IU)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 – 21</td>
<td>7 – 10</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 – 30</td>
<td>10 – 14</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 – 40</td>
<td>15 – 18</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>32,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 – 50</td>
<td>19 – 23</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>48,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 – 60</td>
<td>24 – 27</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>64,000</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 – 70</td>
<td>28 – 32</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71 – 85</td>
<td>33 – 39</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>96,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86 – 100</td>
<td>40 – 45</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>112,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101 – 150</td>
<td>46 – 68</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>128,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151 – 200</td>
<td>69 – 90</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201 – 300</td>
<td>91 – 136</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;300</td>
<td>&gt;136</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>320,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Calcifediol: partially activated vitamin D, 25(OH)D
** Use earliest possible in person with COVID-19, sepsis, Kawasaki disease, Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome, Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome, burns, and vitamin D deficiency in early pregnancy or other clinical emergencies.

Disclaimer

The “MATH+ Hospital Treatment Protocol for COVID-19” is solely for educational purposes regarding potentially beneficial therapies for COVID-19. Never disregard professional medical advice because of something you have read on our website and releases. This protocol is not intended to be a substitute for professional medical advice, diagnosis, or treatment in regards to any patient. Treatment for an individual patient should rely on the judgement of your physician or other qualified health provider. Always seek their advice with any questions you may have regarding your health or medical condition. Please note our full disclaimer at: www.flccc.net/disclaimer

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