

An overview of the MATH+, I-MASK+ and I-RECOVER Protocols

A Guide to the Management of COVID-19

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This is our recommended approach to COVID-19 based on the best (and most recent) literature. This is a highly dynamic topic; therefore, we will be updating the guideline as new information emerges. Please check on the FLCCC Alliance website for updated versions of this protocol. www.flccc.net



Intravenous Methylprednisolone
High Dose Intravenous Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C)
T hiamine (Vitamin B1)
Low Molecular Weight Heparin

IVERMECTIN - Statin - Zinc - Vitamin D - Famotidine - Melatonin



Disclaimer: The information in this document is provided as guidance to physicians World-Wide on the prevention and treatment of COVID-19. Our guidance should only be used by medical professionals in formulating their approach to COVID-19. Patients should always consult with their physician before starting any medical treatment.

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I. Incubation II. Symptomatic III. Early Pulmonary Phase IV. Late Pulmonary Phase Viral Debris Severity of illness **Viral replication Immune Dysregulation Macrophage Activation Syndrome Delayed Innate Immunity** T cell dysfunction 11 14 28 Time Course (days) Ground-glass infiltrates +++ ++++ Fever, malaise, cough, SOB - Mild hypoxia Progressive hypoxia **Clinical Symptoms** headache, diarrhea ≤4 L/min N/C & aSat < 94% Treatment approach Antiviral Rx Anti-inflammatory Rx Monoclonal Antibodies Methylprednisolone 40 mg q 12 inc. to 80 - 250 mg if reqd. Potential therapies Enoxaparin 1mg/kg q 12 Enoxaparin 60mg/day ASA + Gargle IVERMECTIN 0.2 -0.4 mg/kg x 2-5 doses IVERMECTIN 0.4-0.6 mg/kg for 5 doses

Figure 1. The course of COVID-19 and General Approach to treatment

THIS IS A STEROID RESPONSIVE DISEASE:

Melatonin + Vitamin D + Vitamin C + Flavanoid + Zinc + Omega 3's + Statin + Fluvoxamine

HOWEVER, TIMING IS CRITICAL-

Not too early Not too late.

Table 1. Pharmacological therapy for COVID by stage of illness: What has worked and what has failed*

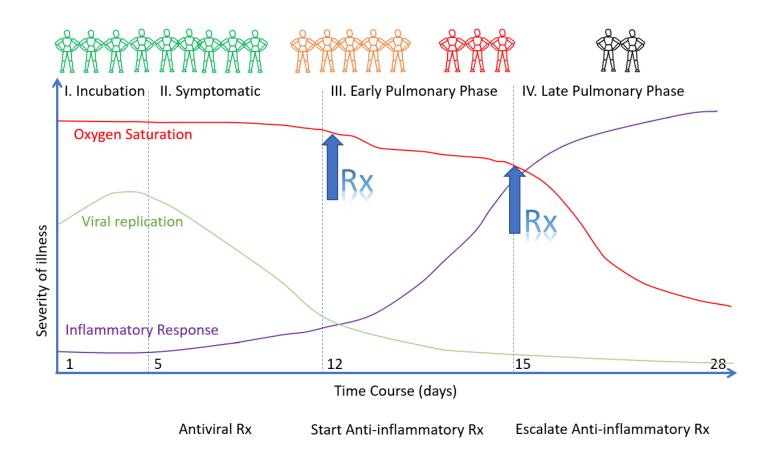
	Pre-exposure/Post- Exposure/Incubation	Symptomatic Phase	Pulmonary/ inflammatory phase
Anti-androgen Rx	?? Benefit	BENEFIT	BENEFIT
Ivermectin	BENEFIT	BENEFIT	BENEFIT
Corticosteroids	n/a	Trend to harm	BENEFIT
LMWH	n/a	n/a	BENEFIT
Monoclonal Abs	BENEFIT	Marginal Benefit	Harm
Hydroxychloroquine	?? Benefit	Unclear benefit	?Trend to harm
Remdesivir	n/a	No Benefit	Reduced time to recovery? No mortality benefit
Lopivinar-Ritonavir	n/a	No benefit	No benefit
Interferon α/β	Inhaled ? Benefit	No benefit	Harm
Tocilizumab	n/a	n/a	Unclear Benefit
Convalescent Serum	n/a	No benefit	No Benefit
Colchicine	n/a	Unclear benefit	No Benefit

^{*}Based on randomized controlled trials (see supporting information below) ?? based on observational data

Randomized Controlled Trials



Figure 2. Timing of the initiation of anti-inflammatory therapy



Note: Viral Replication in Figures 2 and 3 are typical for the original Wuhan SARS-CoV-2 virus. SARS-CoV-2 delta and gamma (P1) variants may present prolonged duration of viral replication. Furthermore, the time course from incubation to symptom onset and to the pulmonary phase may be shortened.