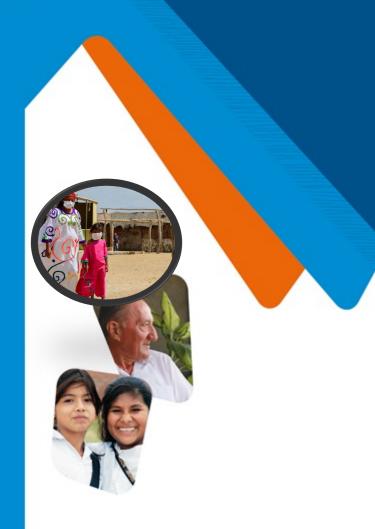
Ongoing Living Update of COVID-19 Therapeutic Options: Summary of Evidence

Ariel Izcovich Hospital Alemán de Buenos Aires March 19, 2021









Objetives

- Collect the best available evidence on pharmacological interventions for patients with COVID-19 or exposed to SARS-COV2
- Sustain a "living" update process in which every new piece of evidence is rapidly incorporated to the review
- Analice aquired evidence using standarized tools



Search



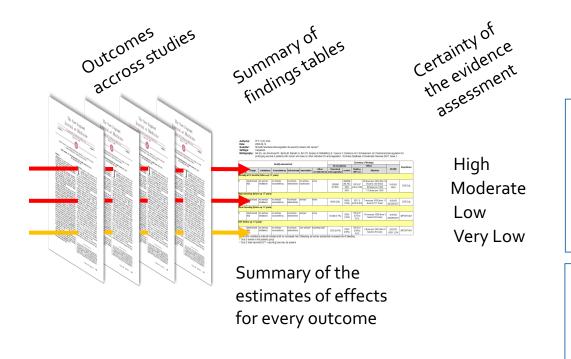
L·OVE repository

- >300,000 records (articles screened 2 million approximately)
- Any type of article
- Automated: 41 databases + preprint + trial registries
 - Main sources screened hourly (eg. Pubmed, medRxiv)
- Manual: many other sources
- Studies included in systematic reviews (coming from any source)
 - → Largest repository according to our own estimation





GRADE



Downgrade

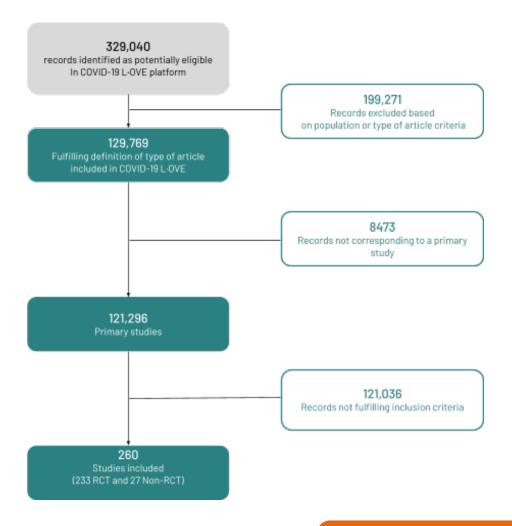
- 1. RoB
- 2. Inconsistency
- 3. Indirectness
- 4. Imprecision
- 5. Publication bias

Upgrade

- 1. Big effect
- 2. Dose-response gradient
- 3. Confounders



Results







Intervention			Mortality	Invasive mechanical ventilation (n of studies)	Symptom resolution (n of studies)		Adverse events (n of studies)
Hydroxychloroquine or Chloroquine	NEW	35	9	7	6	6	9
Ivermectin		22	7	1	7	3	2
Glucocorticoids		13	11	5	4		6
Convalecent plasma	NEW	12	11	6	4		3
Favipiravir	NEW	11	1		6		1
Lopinavir-Ritonavir	NEW	10	3	3	2		1
Tocilizumab	NEW	10	9	8	5		9
Azithromycin	NEW	6	3	2	2		1
Remdesivir		6	4 (*)	4	3		3
Umifenovir		5					
Coclchicine		4	3	2			1
Interferon beta-1a		4	3	3	2		

	GRADE High- Moderate certainty	GRADE Low certainty
Beneficial effect		
No significant effect		
Harmfull effect		
Uncertain effect		
No evidence or no estimable effect		



		Overall number of studies including the	Mortality (n of studies)	Invasive mechanical ventilation (n of	Symptom resolution	Prevention of infection (n of	Adverse events
Intervention		intervention, n=218		studies)	(n of studies)	studies)	(n of studies)
Hydroxychloroquine or Chloroquine	NEW	35		7	6	6	9
Ivermectin		22			7	3	2
Glucocorticoids		13		5	4		6
Convalecent plasma	NEW	12	11	6	4		3
Favipiravir	NEW	11			6		1
Lopinavir-Ritonavir	NEW	10		3	2		1
Tocilizumab	NEW	10	9	8	5		9
Azithromycin	NEW	6		2	2		1
Remdesivir		6	4 (*)	4	3		3
Umifenovir		5					
Coclchicine		4	3	2			1
Interferon beta-1a		4		3			
Sofosbuvir +/- Daclatasvir		4	2	2	2		
Vitamin C	NEW	4	4	4	2		
Zinc	NEW	4	1	1	2		
Bamlanivimab		3	1		2		3
IVIG		3	3	2			1
Mesenchimal cell tranplantation		3	1		1		1
Vitamin D		3	1	1			1
ACEIs or ARBs (continuation)		2	2	2			
Bromhexine Hydrochloride		2	1	1	1		1
Dutasteride	NEW	2			1		
Leflunomide		2					
Mouthwash (povidone iodine or essential oils)	NEW	2					
Nitazoxanide	NEW	2	1	1	1		1
Ozone		2	2		1		1
Sarilumab	NEW	2	2	1	1		1
99mTc-MDP		1					
ACEIs or ARBs (treatment)	NEW	1	1	1			
Anakinra		1	1	1	1		1
Anticoagulants		1	1				
Aprepitant		1					
Artemisinin	NEW	1			1		1
Auxora		1	1	1			
Azvudine		1					
Baloxavir		1			1		
Bamlanivimab + etesevimab		1	1		1		1
Baricitinib		1	1	1	1		1
BCG		1	1				
Chloroquine nasal drops		1					
Clarithromycin	NEW	1					
CIGB-325		1			1		1
Cofactors		1			1		1
Darunavir-Cobicistat		1					
Electrolyzed saline		1	1		1		
Enisamium		1			1		
Febuxostat		1					
Flebuxamine		1	1	1			1
Helium (inhaled)		1					
Icatibant		1	1				
iC1e/K		1	1				
IFN-alpha2b + IFN-gamma		1					
IFX-1		1	1				1
INM005 (equine antibodies)		1	1	1	1		1
Interferon beta-1b		1	1	1	1		نعيد
Interferon beta-1a (inhaled)		1	1	1	1		1
Interferon kappa + TFF2		1	1				1
Itolizumab		1	1	1			1

Intervention		Overall number of studies including the intervention, n-218	Mortality (n of studies)	Invasive mechanical ventilation (n of studies)	Symptom resolution (n of studies)	Prevention of infection (n of studies)	Adverse events (n of studies)
Levamizole			1		1		
Lincomecin			1				
Melatonin	NEW		1	1	1		
Metisoprinol	NEW		1				
Molnupiravir			1				
Mouthwash (hydrogen peroxide)			1	1	1 1		
N-acetylcysteine			1	1	1		
Nasal hypertonic saline			1		1		
Novaferon			1				
Omega-3 fatty acids			1				
Peg-IFN lambda			1				1
Progesterone			1	1	1		-
Prolectin-M			1	1	1		100
Propolis			1	1	1 1		
Proxalutide			1	1	1		
Querceritin			1	1			
Ramipril			1	1			1
Recombinant Super-Compound IFN			1	1	1		
REGN-COV2 (Regeneron)			1				()
Ribavirin			1				
Ribavirin + Interferon beta-1b			1				
Ruxolitinib			1		1		
rhG-CSF			1	1	1		0.0
Sofosbuvir/ledipasvir	NEW		1	1	1 1		
Steroids (inhaled)	NEW		1		1		
Sulodexide			1	1	1		
Telmisartan			1	1	1		
Triazavirin			1	1	1		- 0
α-Lipoic acid			1	1			

(*) Inconsistent results between included studies. Beigel et al. informed mortality reduction with remdesivir while WHO SOLIDARITY found no significant differences. Pooled estimates show a small non-statitically significant mortality reduction (RR 0.94, 95%CI 0.82 - 1.08).





Mild patients (ambulatory)

Hydroxychloroquine

No benefits (High certainty)

No benefits (Low certainty)

Lopinavir-ritonavir

No benefits (Moderate certainty)

Small benefits (Low certainty)

Steroids

Azithromycin

Not assessed



Moderate patients (patients with pneumonia without respiratory failure)

Hydroxychloroquine No benefits (High certainty) **Ivermectin** No benefits (Low certainty) Lopinavir-ritonavir No benefits (Moderate certainty) Colchicine No benefits (Moderate certainty) No benefits (Low certainty) Steroids Azithromycin No benefits (Moderate certainty) Conv. Plasma No benefits (Moderate certainty) **Tocilizumab** Not assessed



Severe and critical patients (patients with respiratory failure)

Hydroxychloroguine No benefits (High certainty) No benefits (Low certainty) **Ivermectin** Lopinavir-ritonavir No benefits (Moderate certainty) Colchicine No benefits (Moderate certainty) Important benefits (Modertate Steroids certainty) Azithromycin No benefits (Moderate certainty) Conv Plasma No benefits (Moderate certainty) Tocilizumab Important benefits (Moderate certainty)



Systemic steroids

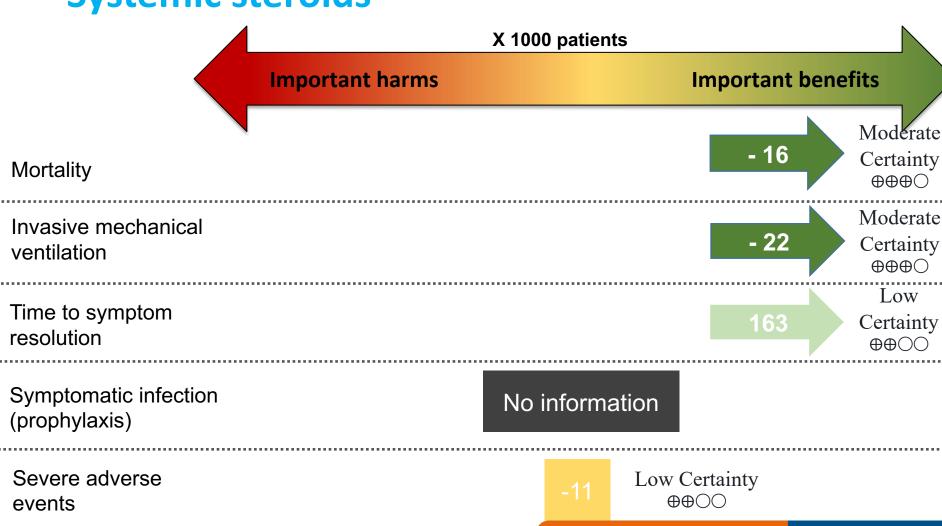
14 RCTs, 8115 patients

All cause mortality: Steroids vs. Standard of care

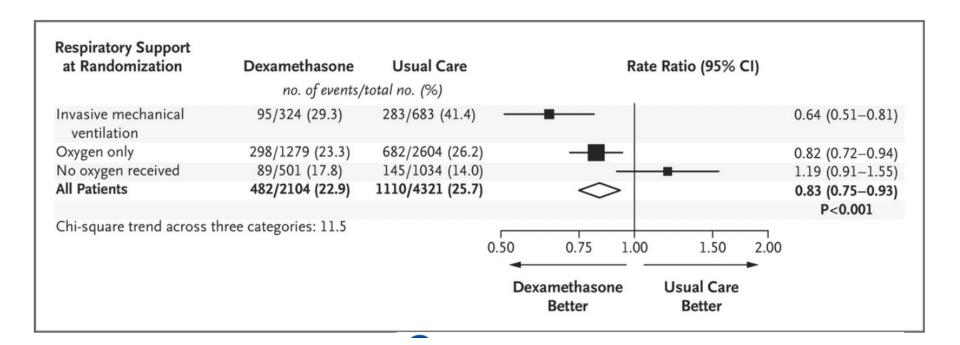
						Weight	_
Study	TE	seTE	Risk Ratio	RR	95%-CI	(fixed)	(random)
RECOVERY - Dexa	-0.11	0.0476	10	0.89	[0.81; 0.98]	63.6%	36.2%
GLUCOCOVID		0.5290	- 		[0.41; 3.27]		
Metcovid		0.1299	#		[0.75; 1.25]	8.5%	14.9%
DEXA-COVID19	0.54	0.8797	- .		[0.31; 9.61]		0.5%
REMAP-CAP	-0.17	0.1715			[0.60; 1.18]	4.9%	9.9%
Steroids-SARI	-0.04	0.2621	-}	0.96	[0.57; 1.60]	2.1%	4.8%
COVID STEROID	1.03	0.7270	+ -	2.80	[0.67; 11.64]	0.3%	0.7%
CoDEX	-0.09	0.0968	#	0.92	[0.76; 1.11]	15.4%	21.4%
CAPE COVID	-0.64	0.3377	 	0.53	[0.27; 1.02]	1.3%	3.0%
Edalatifard M et al (Tehran University of Medical Sciences)	-1.99	0.7199		0.14	[0.03; 0.56]	0.3%	0.7%
Tang X et al	-1.10	1.6187		0.33	[0.01; 7.96]	0.1%	0.1%
Jamaati H et al	0.06	0.2217	+	1.07	[0.69; 1.65]	2.9%	6.5%
			1				
Fixed effect model			•		[0.84; 0.97]		
Random effects model			4	0.90	[0.80; 1.02]		100.0%
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 22\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.0080$, $p = 0.23$			1 111 1				
			0.1 0.51 2 10				



Systemic steroids



Systemic steroids in RECOVERY trial





Tocilizumab

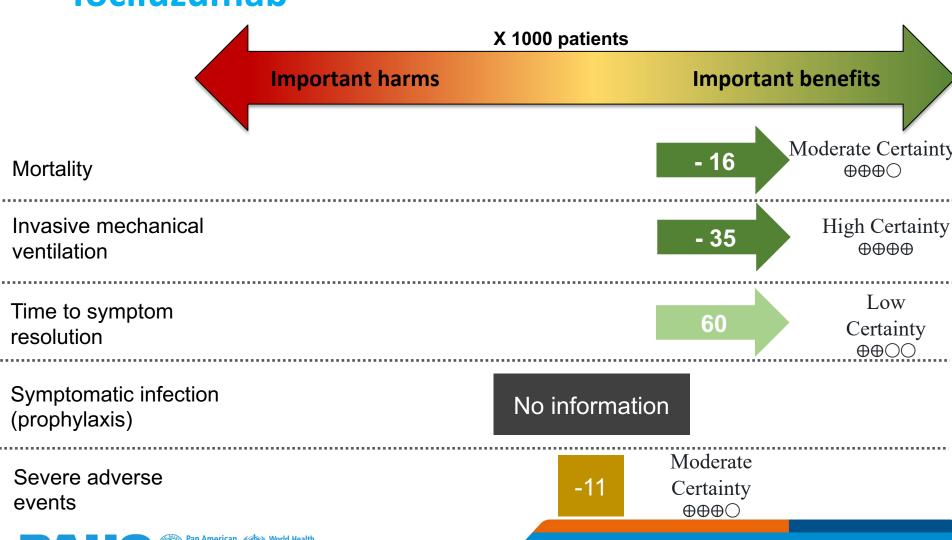
10 RCT, 6440 patients

All cause mortality: Tocilizumab vs. Standard of care

Study	TE	seTE		Risk R	atio		RR	9:	5%-CI	Weight (fixed)	Weight (random)
COVACTA	0.01	0.2064			_		1.01	[0.68;	1.52]	5.3%	10.4%
RCT-TCZ-COVID-19	0.79	1.2117		- 1	-		- 2.20	[0.20;	23.65]	0.2%	0.3%
BACC Bay Tocilizumab Trial	0.41	0.6526			+		1.51	[0.42;	5.42]	0.5%	1.2%
CORIMUNO-TOCI 1	-0.07	0.4869					0.93	[0.36;	2.42]	0.9%	2.1%
EMPACTA	0.19	0.3428			-		1.22	[0.62;	2.38]	1.9%	4.1%
REMAP-CAP - tocilizumab	-0.24	0.1090		-			0.78	[0.63;	0.97]	19.0%	27.6%
Veiga	0.83	0.4551		1	-		2.30	[0.94;	5.61]	1.1%	2.4%
RECOVERY-TCZ	-0.15	0.0563		1			0.86	[0.77;	0.96]	71.1%	51.9%
Fixed effect model				6			0.87	[0.79;	0.96]	100.0%	
Random effects model Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 16\%$, $\tau^2 = 0$.	.0067, p	0.30		•	1			[0.78;	-		100.0%
			0.1	0.5.1	2	10					



Tociluzumab



Tociluzumab in RECOVERY trial

	Tocilizumab	Usual care			RR (95% CI)
Respiratory support at randor	mization (χ²=0.4; μ	p=0.52)			
No ventilator support*	175/935 (19%)	202/933 (22%)		-	0.84 (0.69-1.03)
Non-invasive ventilation†	296/819 (36%)	350/867 (40%)			0.86 (0.74-1.01)
Invasive mechanical ventilation	125/268 (47%)	142/294 (48%)			0.94 (0.73-1.19)
Use of corticosteroids\$ (χ_1^2 =7.	1; p=0.01)				
Yes	457/1664 (27%)	565/1721 (33%)			0.80 (0.70-0.90)
No	139/357 (39%)	127/367 (35%)	_		1.16 (0.91-1.48)
Unknown	0/1 (0%)	2/6 (33%)			
All participants	596/2022 (29%)	694/2094 (33%)	\Leftrightarrow		0.86 (0.77-0.96) p=0.0066
			0.5 0.75 1	1.5 2	2
			Tocilizumab better	Usual care better	

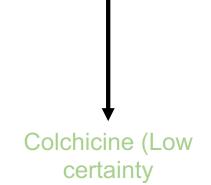


Without COVID-19

COVID-19

Exposed to SARS-CoV-2

No usefull pharmacological prophylactic interventions



Mild disease

No usefull pharmacological interventions

Moderate

disease

Steroids (Moderate certainty);
Tocilizumab
(Moderate

certainty)

Severe to

critical disease





Thromboprophylaxis in hospitalized patients

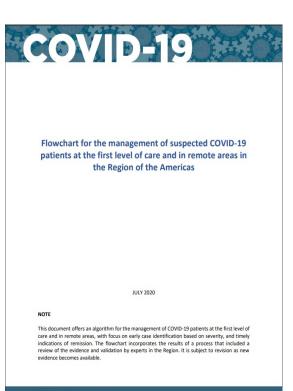
- No benefits of intemediate dose (i.e LMWH 1 mg/kg a day) over standard dose (i.e LMWH 40mg a day) doi:10.1001/jama.2021.4152
- No benefits of full dose (i.e LMWH 1m/kg twice a day) over standard dose (i.e LMWH 40mg a day) https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.03.10.21252749





Manejo de los patients con COVID-19

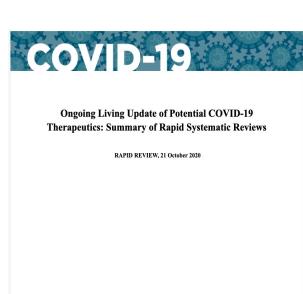




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This document includes the results of a rapid systematic review of current available literature. The information included in this review reflects the evidence as of the date posted in the document. Yet, recognizing that there are numerous ongoing clinical studies, PAHO will periodically update these reviews and corresponding recommendations as new evidence becomes



BE AWARE. PREPARE. ACT.





Thank you!!

