COVID Therapeutics UCSF Mini-Medical School



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Disclosures: Research grant support to UCSF related to COVID from Astra Zeneca, Gilead, Lilly and NIH

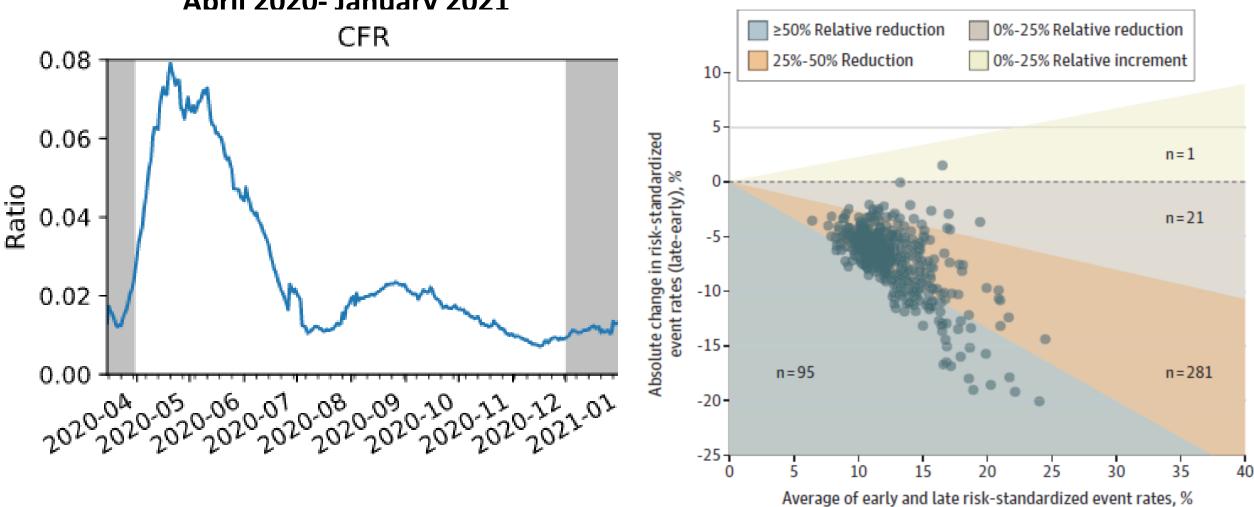
Improving outcomes for COVID patients

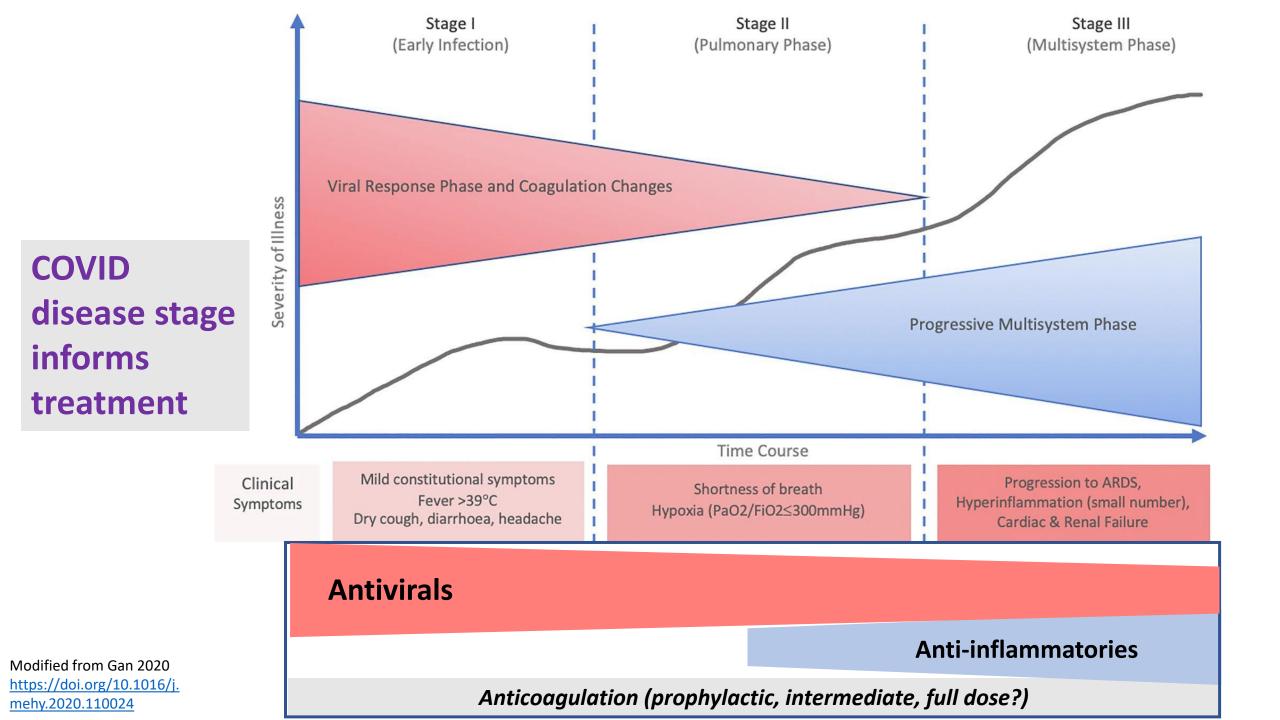
Overall Case Fatality Rate

April 2020- January 2021

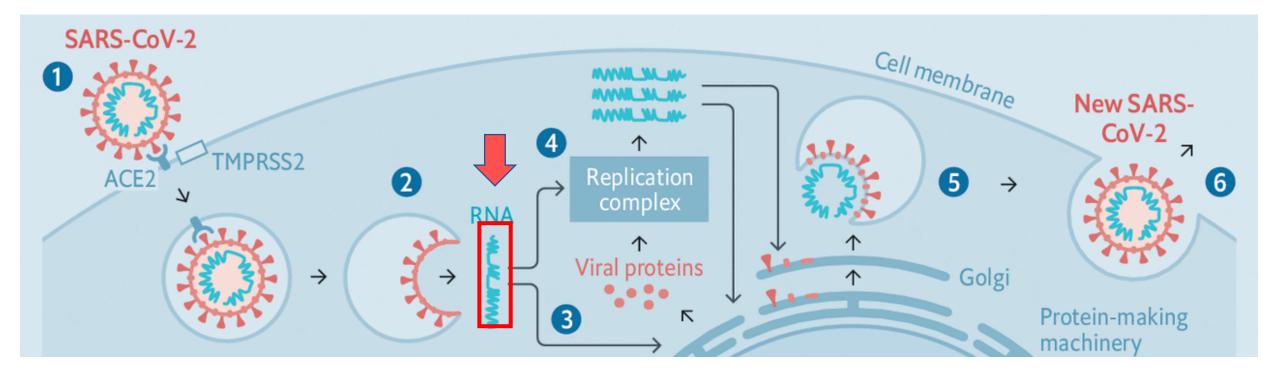
Reduction of inpatient deaths

Jan 2020 - June 2021





Remdesivir



- Broad activity against RNA viruses
- Initially developed for use as an Ebola drug
- Blocks viral reproduction inside the cell (nucleoside analogue of adenosine)
- Has to be given intravenously (IV) no oral option

ACTT-1 study

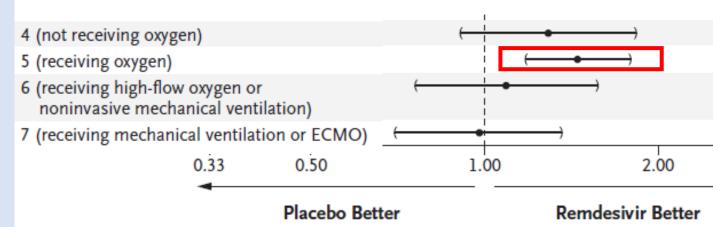
IV remdesivir vs. placebo

- 50% faster time to clinical improvement: 15->10 days
- 8 less days receiving oxygen
- Lower progression to ventilation
- 70% reduction in death in those on low flow 02
- Generally safe: less adverse events than placebo
- Better response if given within 10 day of symptom onset

Remdesivir for the Treatment of Covid-19 — Final Report

J.H. Beigel, K.M. Tomashek, L.E. Dodd, A.K. Mehta, B.S. Zingman, A.C. Kalil, E. Hohmann, H.Y. Chu, A. Luetkemeyer, S. Kline, D. Lopez de Castilla, R.W. Finberg, K. Dierberg, V. Tapson, L. Hsieh, T.F. Patterson, R. Paredes, D.A. Sweeney, W.R. Short, G. Touloumi, D.C. Lye, N. Ohmagari, M. Oh,
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Beigel et al, NEJM 10/2020



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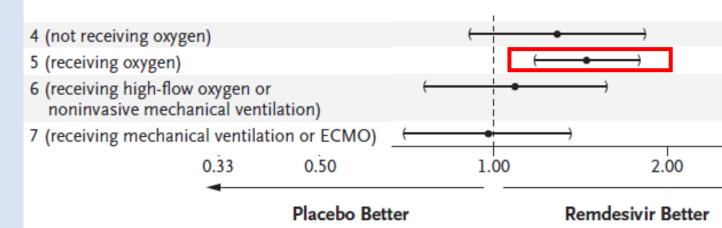
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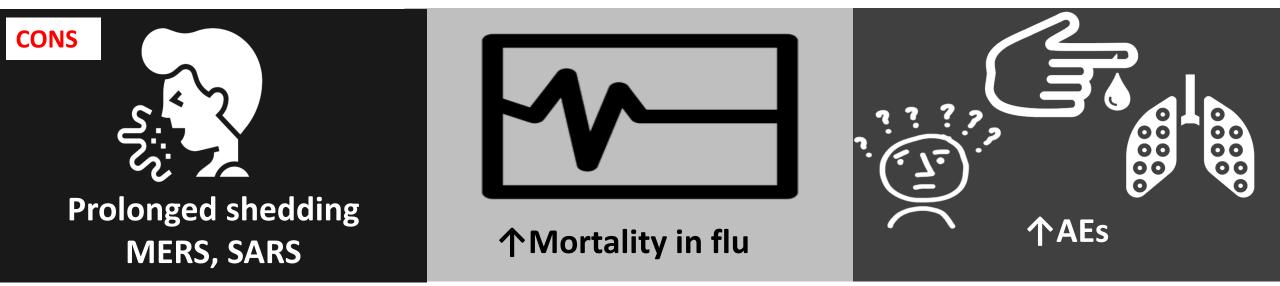
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in Remdesivir: a good start but more progress needed

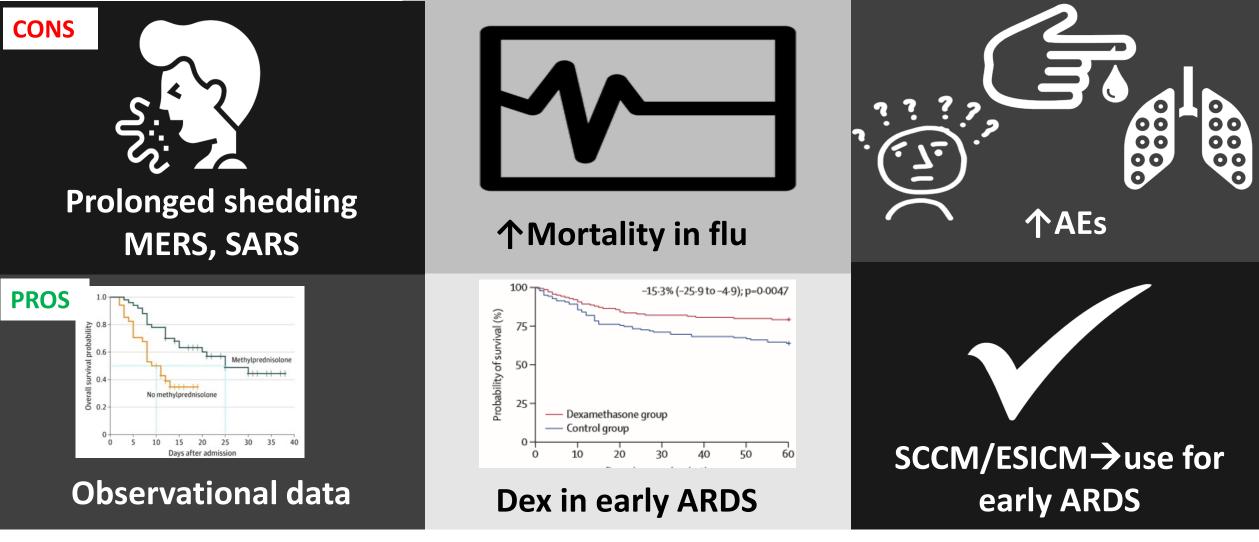
- ACTT-1 Initial report May 2020
- Overall mortality **11%** in RDV arm
- 19-21% in those in ICU

What was known about steroids in viral disease and acute respiratory distress (ARDS) before June 2020?



Arabi YM et al. Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2018; 197: 757–67; Lee N et al. J Clin Virol 2004; 31: 304–09; Ni Y-N et al., Crit Care 2019; 23: 99; Wu C et al. JAMA Intern Med 2020 Mar 13;e200994. doi: 10.1001/jamainternmed.2020.0994; Villar J et al. Lancet Respir Med 2020; 8: 267–76; Annane D et al. Critical Care Medicine and Intensive Care Medicine. ICM DOI: 10.1007/s00134-017-4919-5

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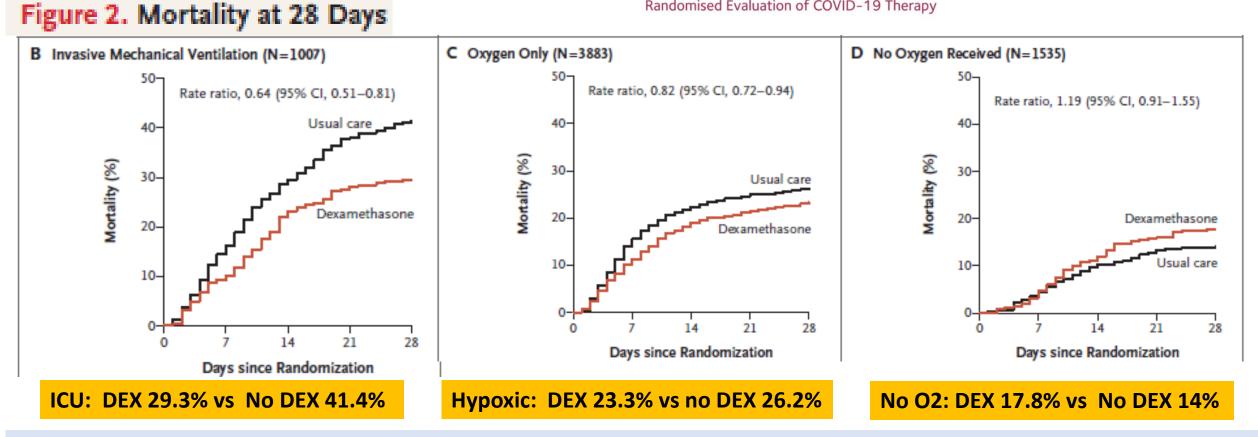


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Dexamethasone



Randomised Evaluation of COVID-19 Therapy



Clarifications & Caveats

- RECOVERY: No details on impact of Dex by level of oxygen support outside ICU No data on adverse events attributed to steroid use
- WHO meta-analysis & several RCTs generally support benefit in critically ill patients

Horby RECOVERY NEJM 7/2020, 2/2021, WHO meta-analysis JAMA 9/2020, Prescott JAMA 9/2020





Dexamethasone has been shown to <u>improve</u> <u>mortality</u> in intubated patients and should be used for all intubated patients unless there are contraindications for steroids. We recommend dexamethasone for most patients on HFNC, and it can be considered with at least 4L oxygen requirement and worsening clinical status.

Anticoagulation

- COVID associated with increased risk of clotting
- 3 multicenter studies examined prophylactic vs. full dose anticoagulation in hospitalized patients

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ATTACC, REMAP-CAP, and ACTIV IV-4a mpRCT **Primary outcome**

State & D-dimer Strata	Proportional Odds Ratio Median (95% Crl)	Trial Statistical Conclusion	
Moderate state, low D-dimer	1.57 (1.14 - 2.19)	Superiority [Probability of OR>1 = 0.997]	
Moderate state, high D-dimer	1.53 (1.09 - 2.17)	Superiority [Probability of OR>1 = 0.991]	
Moderate state, missing D-dimer	1.51 (1.06 – 2.15)	n/a [™]	
Severe state	0.76 (0.60 – 0.97)	Futility* [Probability of OR>1.2 < 0.001]	

* Posterior probability of **inferiority** [Probability of OR<1 = 0.985] $\overline{\Delta}$ Not evaluated for stopping at interim

OR >1 represents benefit. A higher OR occurs when either mortality is improved and/or if those who survive have reduced requirement for organ support

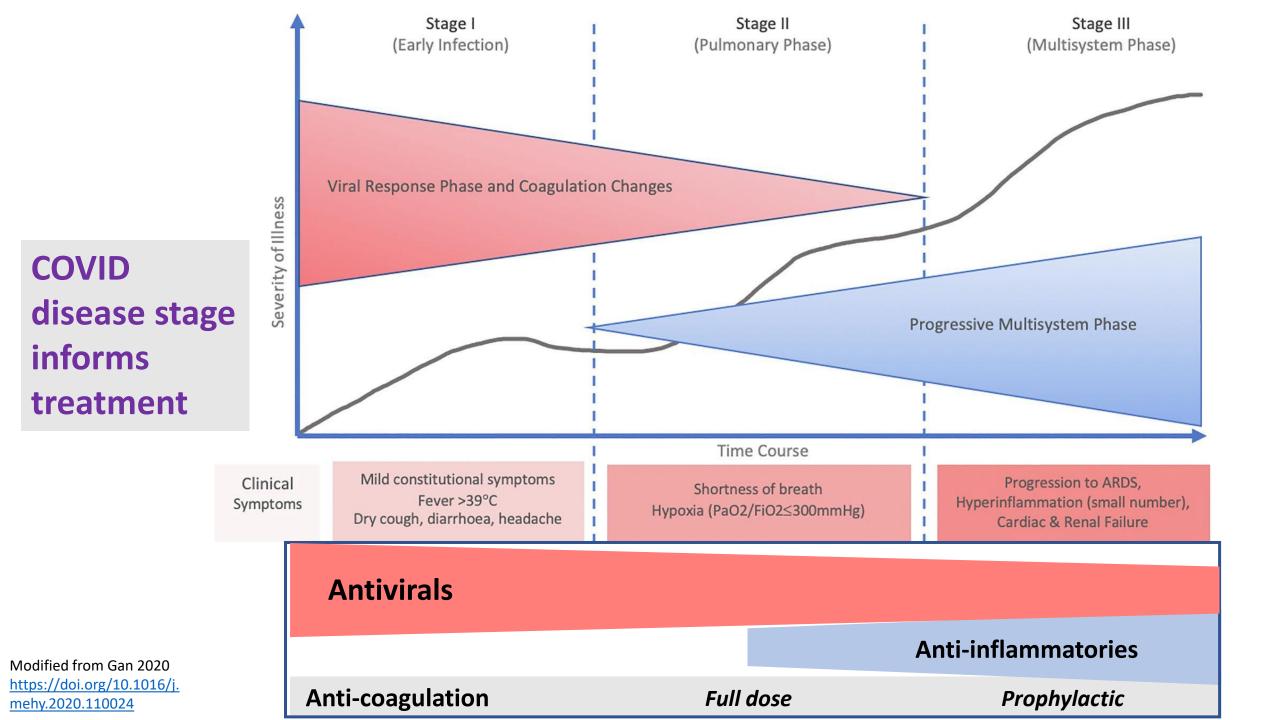
BENEFICIAL in hospitalized patients outside the ICU

Potentially HARMFUL once critically ill





- A. DVT prophylaxis is recommended in all hospitalized COVID-19 patients unless there is a contraindication.
- B. <u>ICU patients and those on high flow oxygen</u> should *not* receive therapeutic anticoagulation solely for a COVID-19 indication. Whether intermediate or standard DVT prophylaxis is preferable is an area of active research
- C. <u>Therapeutic (full-dose) anticoagulation</u> is a consideration for the patients meeting the following criteria:
 - Primary hospitalization for COVID-19 symptoms (respiratory OR GI)
 - No contraindications to therapeutic anticoagulation (and are not already on <u>DUAL</u>-antiplatelet therapy)
 - On nasal cannula oxygen therapy <u>OR</u> have an elevated D-dimer
 - Not requiring organ support (i.e., not on HFNC, not in the ICU)



Outpatient COVID treatment?

Goals of ideal outpatient treatment:

- ✓ Reduce symptom duration
- Decrease risk of severe disease & hospitalization
- ✓ Reduce infectivity
- Reduce likelihood of long-term complications
- Easily administered oral medication ideal



"Ask your doctor if taking a pill to solve all your problems is right for you"

Limited Outpatient COVID therapies

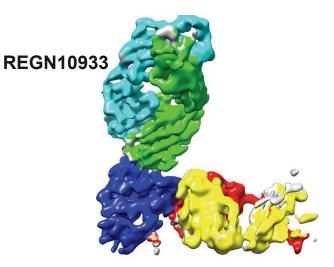
Approved for use

- Monoclonal antibodies (IV, IM)
 - limited to those at highest risk & as prophylaxis (this indication not FDA approved)
 - Less effective against some variants

Promising but need more data:

- >Inhaled corticosteroids
- ➢Inhaled interferon
- ➢ Fluvoxamine

Oral antivirals: polymerase inhibitor(molnupiravir) & protease inhibitor (PF-0732133)



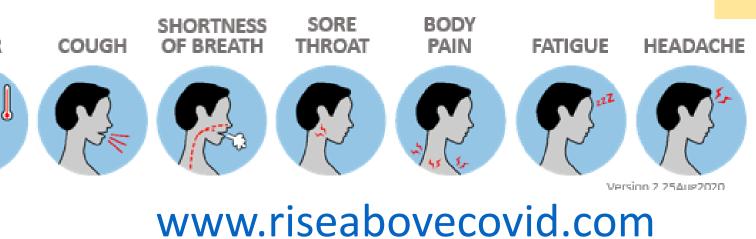
REGN10987



ACTIV-2 / A5401 COVID-19 RESEARCH STUDY

won't find a treatment or cure without your help

- ant to learn if study medications will prevent talization and death in adults.
- n, you must be:
- ears or older
- e tested positive for COVID-19 within the **past week** eriencing **at least one** COVID-19 symptom, such as:



ZSFG: (415) 806-85sdfasdf54

Currently evaluating:

- IV, IM and subQ Monoclonal Abs
- IV Polyclonal Bovine- derived abs
- Oral Camostat
- Inhaled IFN Beta-1a

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Contactless study

Metformin

Ivermectin

covidout.umn.edu

> Fluvoxamine

- Oral Camostat
- Inhaled IFN Beta-1a

Thank you!

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