

## 附表：SARS-CoV-2 之藥物使用實證摘要 (2021.5.14 更新)

1. 疫情初期，SARS-CoV-2 治療相關證據主要來自同為冠狀病毒的 SARS-CoV-1 與 MERS-CoV 之治療經驗、臨床與體外試驗結果，與針對 SARS-CoV-2 患者的小規模臨床研究。曾被用於治療的藥物包括多種抗病毒藥物 ( ribavirin, lopinavir/ritonavir, remdesivir )、免疫調節劑、病患恢復期血清與單株 / 多株抗體等[1, 2]。
2. 許多 SARS-CoV-2 治療的相關臨床試驗已有結果或正在進行中，大規模隨機對照臨床試驗包括由英國牛津大學主導的 RECOVERY trial，與 WHO 主導之 SOLIDARITY trial。RECOVERY trial 治療組包括 lopinavir/ritonavir、dexamethasone、hydroxychloroquine 與 azithromycin 四種藥物。SOLIDARITY trial 則包括 remdesivir、lopinavir/ritonavir、lopinavir/ritonavir 加 interferon- $\beta$  與 chloroquine 或 hydroxychloroquine 四組。目前針對 SARS-CoV-2 之藥物使用實證簡列如下表 (紅字表示本版更新內容)：

作用機轉	藥物名稱	證據等級	目前實證摘要	
抗病毒藥物	Lopinavir/Ritonavir ± interferon	體外試驗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 藥物接受器模擬研究顯示 lopinavir/ritonavir 對 SARS-CoV-2 可能有療效[3]。</li> </ul>	
		隨機臨床試驗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 99 名使用 lopinavir/ritonavir 之嚴重肺炎 ( SpO2&lt;94% ) 成人 ( &gt;18 歲 ) 患者與 100 名接受標準治療者相比，兩組達臨床改善天數與 28 天死亡率均無統計顯著差異，lopinavir/ritonavir 治療組中有 13.8%因副作用而停止用藥[4]。</li> <li>● 86 名接受 lopinavir/ritonavir 合併 ribavirin 與 IFN-β1b 的輕症患者，相較於 41 名僅接受 lopinavir/ritonavir 者，較早清除病毒 ( 陰轉天數中位數 7 vs 12 天 ) 與達症狀緩解[5]。</li> <li>● <b>RECOVERY trial</b> : 1616 名使用 lopinavir/ritonavir 之 COVID-19 住院病患，相較於 3424 名對照組，28 天死亡率並無統計顯著差異(23% vs 22 %)[6]。</li> <li>● <b>SOLIDARITY trial</b> : 1399 名使用 lopinavir/ritonavir 之 COVID-19 住院病患，相較於對照組，28 天時住院死亡率並無統計顯著差異(9.7% vs 10.3%)[7]。</li> </ul>	
		Remdesivir	體外試驗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 體外試驗顯示有抑制病毒效果[8]。</li> </ul>
		個案報告	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 個案報告顯示患者於入院第七天起使用 remdesivir，隔日起病況改善[9]。</li> <li>● 恩慈療法結果顯示，53 名用藥患者中，68%用藥後氧氣需求下降，插管與非插管病患追蹤 18 天死亡率分別為 18%與 5%[10]。</li> </ul>	
	觀察性研究	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 570 名病患之匹配病例對照研究顯示，使用 remdesivir 治療者相較於未用藥者較快達臨床改善(5 vs 7 天)，但兩組病患 28 天死亡率差異並未達統計顯著(7.7% vs 14%)。本研究同時也比較 184 名同時使用 remdesivir 與 corticosteroids，與 158 名僅使用 remdesivir 之病患，併用 corticosteroids 者較慢達臨床改善(aHR 0.77)，但兩組 28 天死亡率並無差異(8.2% vs 6.3%) [11]。</li> </ul>		

		隨機臨床試驗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 158 名接受 remdesivir 治療的嚴重肺炎病患，相較於接受標準治療者，兩組達臨床改善或病毒清除天數均無顯著差異[12]。</li> <li>● <b>ACTT-1 trial</b>: 538 名接受 remdesivir 治療的嚴重肺炎病患，相較於 521 名接受安慰劑者，較快達臨床改善 ( 臨床改善天數中位數 11 vs 15 天 ) [13]。</li> <li>● 397 名接受五天或十天 remdesivir 治療的嚴重肺炎病患，校正收案時疾病嚴重度後，臨床改善率並無統計差異[14]。</li> <li>● <b>SOLIDARITY trial</b> : 2743 名接受 remdesivir 治療的 COVID-19 住院病患，相較於對照組，28 天時住院死亡率未有統計顯著差異(12.5% vs 12.7%)[7]。</li> </ul>
	( Hydroxy ) chloroquine +/- azithromycin	體外試驗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 體外試驗顯示 chloroquine 與 hydroxychloroquine 均有抑制病毒與免疫調節 ( immune modulation ) 效果，且 hydroxychloroquine 用於暴露後預防亦可達有效抑菌濃度[8, 15, 16]。</li> </ul>
		觀察性研究	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 小規模非隨機臨床試驗顯示，接受 hydroxychloroquine 與 azithromycin 治療之輕症患者較早清除病毒[17, 18]。</li> <li>● 大規模回溯性研究顯示接受 hydroxychloroquine ( +/- azithromycin ) 治療並無顯著降低重症或死亡率，且增加產生心律不整之風險[19-22]。</li> <li>● 接受高劑量 chloroquine 或合併 azithromycin 治療之患者，有較高比例出現 QT 延長之副作用[23]。</li> </ul>
		隨機臨床試驗 (治療)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 對輕症病患於發病早期給予 hydroxychloroquine，並未加速症狀改善或病毒清除 [24, 25]。</li> <li>● <b>RECOVERY trial</b> : 1561 名接受 hydroxychloroquine 治療的 COVID-19 住院病患，相較於 3155 名對照組，28 天內全死因死亡率未有統計顯著差異(27% vs 25%)[26]。</li> <li>● <b>SOLIDARITY trial</b> : 947 名接受 hydroxychloroquine 治療的 COVID-19 住院病患，相較於對照組，28 天時住院死亡率未有統計顯著差異(10.2% vs 8.9%)[7]。</li> </ul>

		隨機臨床試驗 (預防)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 暴露後 (1) 家戶內或職場確定病例接觸者於暴露後接受 hydroxychloroquine 預防性投藥，並未降低 14 天內 COVID-19 症狀發生率[27]。</li> <li>(2) 家戶內或醫護確定病例接觸者於暴露後接受 hydroxychloroquine 預防性投藥，並未降低 14 天內 COVID-19 確診率；對收案時 SARS-CoV-2 PCR 陽性之無症狀接觸者，亦未降低症狀發生率[28]。</li> <li>● 暴露前：對高風險醫護工作者給予每周一或兩次 hydroxychloroquine 預防性投藥，連續 12 周，相較於安慰劑組，用藥並未降低確診或臨床症狀相符之 SARS-CoV-2 感染發生率[29]。</li> </ul>
		統合分析 (預防)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● WHO 統合分析顯示，在共計有 6059 名參與者的臨床試驗中，高強度證據顯示預防性給予 hydroxychloroquine 並無法降低死亡率、住院率與確診率，並可能增加不良事件發生機率，並建議將投注於 hydroxychloroquine 的研發資源轉向其他藥物[30]。</li> </ul>
	Ivermectin	隨機臨床試驗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 200 名使用 ivermectin 發病七天內輕症病患，相較於 200 名使用安慰劑者，達症狀改善天數中位數並無差異(10 vs 12 天，<math>p=0.53</math>)[31]。</li> <li>● WHO 的統合分析納入共有 2407 名病患參與的 16 個臨床試驗，結論顯示 ivermectin 對死亡、插管、病毒清除或住院的效果均不確定，且試驗存在嚴重偏差，不建議在臨床試驗之外情境使用 ivermectin[32]。</li> </ul>
免疫調節劑	IL-6 inhibitor ( tocilizumab/siltuximab/sarilumab )	觀察性研究	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 小規模觀察性研究顯示，患者接受 IL-6 inhibitor ( siltuximab ) 治療後 CRP 明顯下降，但僅約三成臨床改善[33]。</li> <li>● 回溯性世代研究統計 179 名嚴重肺炎患者使用 tocilizumab ( 皮下或靜脈注射 )，相較於 365 名接受標準治療者，死亡率較低且達統計顯著 ( 13% vs 20% ) [34]。</li> <li>● 世代研究顯示 419 名於入住加護病房兩天內使用 tocilizumab 的患者，相較於 3492 名未用藥者，27 天時的死亡風險下降 29% (HR 0.71, CI 0.56-0.92)[35]。</li> </ul>

		隨機臨床試驗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 60 名使用 tocilizumab 確診住院病患與接受標準治療者相比，14 天時插管入住加護病房或死亡比率未達統計顯著差異(Rate ratio 1.05, CI 0.59-1.86)[36]。</li> <li>● 63 名需用氧氣但未插管確診病患接受 tocilizumab 治療，與接受標準治療者相比，14 天時需用氧氣或死亡的比率較低(24% vs 36%, HR 0.58, CI 0.33-1.00)[37]。</li> <li>● 161 名需用氧氣或有肺炎確診病患接受 tocilizumab 治療，與接受安慰劑者相比，28 天時插管或死亡比例並無顯著差異(10.6% vs 12.5%)[38]。</li> <li>● <b>REMAP-CAP</b>：401 名入住 ICU 之確診病患，於入住 ICU 24 小時內接受 tocilizumab 或 sarilumab 治療，相較於 402 名接受標準治療者，21 天時無器官衰竭之天數顯著較長(10 vs 11 天 vs 0 天)，住院死亡率也較低(28% vs 22% vs 35.8%)[39]。</li> <li>● <b>COVACTA</b>：294 名接受 tocilizumab 治療之嚴重肺炎程度以上病患，與 144 名安慰劑組相比，28 天死亡率並無差異(19.7% vs 19.4%)[40]。</li> <li>● 65 名接受 tocilizumab 治療之需用氧氣確診病患，與 64 名接受標準治療者相比，15 天時死亡風險顯著較高(OR 6.42, 1.59-43.2)，試驗也因此提前終止[41]。</li> <li>● <b>RECOVERY trial</b>：2022 名需用氧氣確診病患接受 tocilizumab 治療，2094 名接受標準治療，兩組共有 82%同時接受 dexamethasone 治療。Tocilizumab 組相較於標準治療組，28 天死亡率較低(RR 0.86, CI 0.77-0.96)，且存活出院率較高(RR 1.23, CI 1.12-1.34)[42]。</li> </ul>
	JAK inhibitor (Baricitinib)	隨機臨床試驗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>ACTT-2 trial</b>：相較於僅使用 remdesivir 者，對確診住院病患併用 baricitinib，可加速臨床改善約一天[43]。</li> </ul>
	Corticosteroids	隨機臨床試驗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>RECOVERY trial</b>：2104 名使用 dexamethasone 病患與 4321 接受標準治療組相比，對收案時需用氧氣或插管者，使用 dexamethasone 6mg 十天可分別降低 28 天全死因死亡風險 18%與 36%，但對收案時不需使用氧氣者，用藥與未用藥死亡率差異未達統計顯著[44]。</li> <li>● <b>MetCOVID</b>：194 名使用 methylprednisolone (0.5mg/kg)之住院病患與 199 名接受安慰劑者相比，28 天死亡率差異未達統計顯著[45]。</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>CAPE COVID</b> : 76 名使用 hydrocortisone 200mg 之入住加護病房病患與 73 名接受安慰劑者相比，21 天治療失敗率差異未達統計顯著[46]。</li> <li>● <b>CODEX</b> : 151 名使用 dexamethasone 20mg 五天與 10mg 五天之插管病患與 148 名標準治療組相比，28 天時可脫離呼吸器天數較多(6.6 vs 4.0 天, p=0.04)[47]。</li> <li>● <b>REMAP-CAP</b> : 比較使用固定劑量(hydrocortisone 50 或 100mg q6h 共七天、休克劑量(50mg q6h，臨床休克時使用)與未使用 hydrocortisone 之加護病房住院病患，21 天時不需插管或其他器官支持療法天數與死亡率差異未達統計顯著[48]。</li> <li>● <b>DEXA-COVID-19</b> : 7 名使用 dexamethasone 20mg 五天與 10mg 五天與 12 名未使用之插管病患，28 天死亡率差異未達統計顯著[49]。</li> </ul>
	Interferon	隨機臨床試驗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>SOLIDARITY trial</b> : 2050 名使用 interferon 病患與接受標準治療者相比，28 天住院死亡率並無差異(12.9% vs 11.0%)[7]。</li> </ul>
單株抗體	Bamlanivimab±etesevimab (LY-CoV555)#	動物實驗/體外試驗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 動物實驗顯示，預防性投與 LY-CoV555 可抑制 SARS-CoV-2 在呼吸道之複製 [50]。</li> <li>● <b>Bamlanivimab 對變異株效力</b>: 假病毒(pseudovirus)中和試驗結果顯示，bamlanivimab 對攜帶有 E484K (B.1.351, P.1, B.1.526)與 L452R(B.1.427, B.1.429)之 SARS-CoV-2 變異株，抗體效價上升超過 1000 倍，顯示 bamlanivimab 可能無法有效中和上述變異株。對帶有 N501Y(B.1.1.7)之變異株，抗體效價則無變化[51]。</li> <li>● <b>Bamlanivimab+etesevimab(1:2)對變異株效力</b>：假病毒(pseudovirus)中和試驗結果顯示，bamlanivimab+etesevimab 對 B.1.351 (K417N + E484K + N501Y)、P.1 (K417T + E484K + N501Y)、B.1.427/B.1.429(L452R)與 B.1.526(E484K)變異株，抗體效價上升，顯示 bamlanivimab+etesevimab 可能無法有效中和上述變異株。對 B.1.1.7 變異株(N501Y)，抗體效價則無變化[52]。</li> </ul>
		隨機臨床試驗 (治療)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>BLAZE-1, monotherapy</b> : 接受 bamlanivimab 治療的 309 名門診病患與接受安慰劑者相比，病毒量下降較快、29 天時住院率較低且症狀較快緩解[53]。</li> <li>● <b>ACTIV-3</b> : 接受 bamlanivimab 治療的 163 名住院病患與接受安慰劑者相比，臨床改善比率並無差異[54]。</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>BLAZE-1, combination</b> : 接受 bamlanivimab(309 名) 、 bamlanivimab + etesevimab(112 名)與安慰劑(156 名)之門診病患相比 , bamlanivimab + etesevimab 組在第十一天時病毒量較低[55]。</li> <li>● <b>BLAZE-1, phase 3</b> : 接受 bamlanivimab + etesevimab 治療的 511 名具重症風險因子之輕中度確診病患 , 相較於 258 名安慰劑組 , 住院率下降 87%[56]。</li> </ul>
		隨機臨床試驗 (預防)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>BLAZE-2</b> : 965 名長照機構住民與工作人員 , 隨機接受 bamlanivimab 或安慰劑預防性投藥 , 用藥組八周內發生 COVID-19 有症狀感染風險較低(OR 0.43, p=0.00021) 。 接受預防性用藥的住民感染風險可下降 80% (OR 0.20)[57]。</li> </ul>
	Casirivimab + Imdevimab (REGN-CoV2)#	體外試驗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>變異株效力</b> : 假病毒(pseudovirus)中和試驗結果顯示 , casirivimab+imdevimab 對攜帶有 E484K 、 L452R 、 N501Y 、 K417N 之 SARS-CoV-2 變異株(包括 B.1.427, B.1.429 , B.1.351, P.1, B.1.526 與 B.1.1.7) , 抗體效價均無變化 , 顯示 casirivimab+imdevimab 應可有效中和上述變異株[58]。</li> </ul>
		隨機臨床試驗 (治療)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 接受 casirivimab 與 imdevimab 合併療法的 533 名門診病患與接受安慰劑者相比 , 病毒量下降較快且 28 天時住院或前往急診比率較低[59]。</li> <li>● 275 名門診病患接受不同劑量 casirivimab + imdevimab 或安慰劑 , 用藥組第七天時病毒量下降較多 , 且若接受治療時病毒量較高 , 或為 SARS-CoV-2 血清陰性 (seronegative) , 治療效果更顯著[60]。</li> <li>● 2091 名接受 1200mg(半量)或 2400mg(標準劑量) casirivimab + imdevimab 治療的具重症風險因子門診病患 , 相較於 2089 名接受安慰劑者 , 28 天死亡或住院率分別下降 70%(p=0.002)與 71%(p&lt;0.001) , 且可提早四天達症狀改善(10 vs 14 天 , p&lt;0.0001)[61]。</li> <li>● 803 名門診病患接受不同劑量靜脈或皮下注射 casirivimab + imdevimab (IV: 2400/1200/600mg, SC 1200/600mg) , 相較於接受安慰劑者 , 第七天時均可加速病毒清除。</li> </ul>

		隨機臨床試驗 (預防)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 753 名確診病患之家戶接觸者於暴露四天內接受 casirivimab + imdevimab (SC 1200mg) · 相較於 752 名接受安慰劑組 · 第一周內有症狀確診率下降 72% (<math>p &lt; 0.0001</math>) · 同時治療組有症狀確診者症狀改善與病毒清除均較快[62]。</li> </ul>
恢復期血清	Convalescent plasma#	觀察性研究	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 小規模觀察性研究顯示 · 部分患者接受恢復期血清注射後抗體上升 · 病毒量下降 · 臨床症狀改善[63]。</li> <li>● 52 名接受恢復期血清治療之病患 · 相較於 51 名標準治療組 · 28 天時達臨床改善比例並無差異[64]。</li> </ul>
		隨機臨床試驗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 228 名接受恢復期血清治療之病患 · 相較於 105 名安慰劑組 · 雖治療兩天後體內 SARS-CoV-2 抗體濃度較高 · 但 30 天時達臨床改善比例與死亡率(10.96% vs 11.43%) 並無差異[65]。</li> <li>● 80 名於發病 72 小時內接受恢復期血清治療之 65 歲以上病患 · 相較於 80 名安慰劑組 · 第 15 天時進展至嚴重肺炎比例較低(16% vs 31, RR=0.52, <math>p=0.03</math>) · 且抗體濃度越高 · 治療效果越好[66]。</li> <li>● <b>PLACID</b> : 235 名接受恢復期血清治療之嚴重肺炎以上程度病患 · 相較於 229 名接受標準治療者 · 28 天死亡率並無差異(19% vs 18%) [67]。</li> <li>● 55 名接受恢復期血清治療之嚴重肺炎以上程度病患 · 相較於 51 名接受標準治療者 · 28 天時臨床改善率(51.9% vs 43.1%, <math>p=0.26</math>)與死亡率(15.7% vs 24.0%, <math>p=0.30</math>) 均無差異 [68]</li> </ul>
		統合分析	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 統合分析十個隨機臨床試驗 · 共 11782 名病患使用結果 · 恢復期血清無法降低病患死亡風險(RR 1.02, 0.92-1.12)[69]。</li> </ul>

# 已取得美國 FDA 緊急使用授權(EUA)



## 參考文獻

1. Momattin, H., et al., *Therapeutic options for Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV)--possible lessons from a systematic review of SARS-CoV therapy*. Int J Infect Dis, 2013. **17**(10): p. e792-8.
2. Momattin, H., A.Y. Al-Ali, and J.A. Al-Tawfiq, *A Systematic Review of therapeutic agents for the treatment of the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV)*. Travel Med Infect Dis, 2019. **30**: p. 9-18.
3. Shen Lin, R.S., Jingdong He, Xinhao Li, Xushun Guo, *Molecular Modeling Evaluation of the Binding Effect of Ritonavir, Lopinavir and Darunavir to Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 Proteases*. bioRxiv, 2020.
4. Cao, B., et al., *A Trial of Lopinavir-Ritonavir in Adults Hospitalized with Severe Covid-19*. N Engl J Med, 2020. **382**(19): p. 1787-1799.
5. Hung, I.F., et al., *Triple combination of interferon beta-1b, lopinavir-ritonavir, and ribavirin in the treatment of patients admitted to hospital with COVID-19: an open-label, randomised, phase 2 trial*. Lancet, 2020. **395**(10238): p. 1695-1704.
6. Group, R.C., *Lopinavir-ritonavir in patients admitted to hospital with COVID-19 (RECOVERY): a randomised, controlled, open-label, platform trial*. Lancet, 2020.
7. Consortium, W.H.O.S.T., et al., *Repurposed Antiviral Drugs for Covid-19 - Interim WHO Solidarity Trial Results*. N Engl J Med, 2020.
8. Wang, M., et al., *Remdesivir and chloroquine effectively inhibit the recently emerged novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) in vitro*. Cell Res, 2020. **30**(3): p. 269-271.
9. Holshue, M.L., et al., *First Case of 2019 Novel Coronavirus in the United States*. N Engl J Med, 2020. **382**(10): p. 929-936.
10. Grein, J., et al., *Compassionate Use of Remdesivir for Patients with Severe Covid-19*. N Engl J Med, 2020. **382**(24): p. 2327-2336.
11. Garibaldi, B.T., et al., *Comparison of Time to Clinical Improvement With vs Without Remdesivir Treatment in Hospitalized Patients With COVID-19*. JAMA Netw Open, 2021. **4**(3): p. e213071.
12. Wang, Y., et al., *Remdesivir in adults with severe COVID-19: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicentre trial*. Lancet, 2020. **395**(10236): p. 1569-1578.
13. Beigel, J.H., et al., *Remdesivir for the Treatment of Covid-19 - Final Report*. N Engl J Med, 2020. **383**(19): p. 1813-1826.
14. Goldman, J.D., et al., *Remdesivir for 5 or 10 Days in Patients with Severe*

- Covid-19*. N Engl J Med, 2020. **383**(19): p. 1827-1837.
15. Yao, X., et al., *In Vitro Antiviral Activity and Projection of Optimized Dosing Design of Hydroxychloroquine for the Treatment of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2)*. Clin Infect Dis, 2020. **71**(15): p. 732-739.
  16. Zhou, D., S.M. Dai, and Q. Tong, *COVID-19: a recommendation to examine the effect of hydroxychloroquine in preventing infection and progression*. J Antimicrob Chemother, 2020. **75**(7): p. 1667-1670.
  17. Gautret, P., et al., *Hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin as a treatment of COVID-19: results of an open-label non-randomized clinical trial*. Int J Antimicrob Agents, 2020. **56**(1): p. 105949.
  18. Gautret, P., et al., *Clinical and microbiological effect of a combination of hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin in 80 COVID-19 patients with at least a six-day follow up: A pilot observational study*. Travel Med Infect Dis, 2020. **34**: p. 101663.
  19. Magagnoli, J., et al., *Outcomes of Hydroxychloroquine Usage in United States Veterans Hospitalized with COVID-19*. Med (N Y), 2020.
  20. Geleris, J., et al., *Observational Study of Hydroxychloroquine in Hospitalized Patients with Covid-19*. N Engl J Med, 2020. **382**(25): p. 2411-2418.
  21. Rosenberg, E.S., et al., *Association of Treatment With Hydroxychloroquine or Azithromycin With In-Hospital Mortality in Patients With COVID-19 in New York State*. JAMA, 2020. **323**(24): p. 2493-2502.
  22. Mahevas, M., et al., *Clinical efficacy of hydroxychloroquine in patients with covid-19 pneumonia who require oxygen: observational comparative study using routine care data*. BMJ, 2020. **369**: p. m1844.
  23. Borba, M.G.S., et al., *Effect of High vs Low Doses of Chloroquine Diphosphate as Adjunctive Therapy for Patients Hospitalized With Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) Infection: A Randomized Clinical Trial*. JAMA Netw Open, 2020. **3**(4): p. e208857.
  24. Skipper, C.P., et al., *Hydroxychloroquine in Nonhospitalized Adults With Early COVID-19 : A Randomized Trial*. Ann Intern Med, 2020. **173**(8): p. 623-631.
  25. Mitja, O., et al., *Hydroxychloroquine for Early Treatment of Adults with Mild Covid-19: A Randomized-Controlled Trial*. Clin Infect Dis, 2020.
  26. Group, R.C., et al., *Effect of Hydroxychloroquine in Hospitalized Patients with Covid-19*. N Engl J Med, 2020. **383**(21): p. 2030-2040.
  27. Boulware, D.R., et al., *A Randomized Trial of Hydroxychloroquine as Postexposure Prophylaxis for Covid-19*. N Engl J Med, 2020. **383**(6): p. 517-525.

28. Mitja, O., et al., *A Cluster-Randomized Trial of Hydroxychloroquine for Prevention of Covid-19*. N Engl J Med, 2020.
29. Rajasingham, R., et al., *Hydroxychloroquine as pre-exposure prophylaxis for COVID-19 in healthcare workers: a randomized trial*. Clin Infect Dis, 2020.
30. *A living WHO guideline on drugs to prevent covid-19*. BMJ, 2021. **372**.
31. Lopez-Medina, E., et al., *Effect of Ivermectin on Time to Resolution of Symptoms Among Adults With Mild COVID-19: A Randomized Clinical Trial*. JAMA, 2021.
32. WHO, *Therapeutics and COVID-19: Living guideline*. 2021.
33. Giuseppe Gritti, F.R., Diego Ripamonti, Ivano Riva, Francesco Landi, Leonardo Alborghetti, Marco Frigeni, Marianna Damiani, Caterina Micò, Stefano Fagioli, Roberto Cosentini, Ferdinando Luca Lorini, Fabrizio Fabretti, Jonathan Morgan, Benjamin M.J. Owens, Karan Kanhai, Jim Cowburn, Marco Rizzi, Fabiano Di Marco, Alessandro Rambaldi, *Use of siltuximab in patients with COVID-19 pneumonia requiring ventilatory support*. medRxiv, 2020.
34. Guaraldi, G., et al., *Tocilizumab in patients with severe COVID-19: a retrospective cohort study*. Lancet Rheumatol, 2020. **2**(8): p. e474-e484.
35. Gupta, S., et al., *Association Between Early Treatment With Tocilizumab and Mortality Among Critically Ill Patients With COVID-19*. JAMA Intern Med, 2020.
36. Salvarani, C., et al., *Effect of Tocilizumab vs Standard Care on Clinical Worsening in Patients Hospitalized With COVID-19 Pneumonia: A Randomized Clinical Trial*. JAMA Intern Med, 2020.
37. Hermine, O., et al., *Effect of Tocilizumab vs Usual Care in Adults Hospitalized With COVID-19 and Moderate or Severe Pneumonia: A Randomized Clinical Trial*. JAMA Intern Med, 2020.
38. Stone, J.H., et al., *Efficacy of Tocilizumab in Patients Hospitalized with Covid-19*. N Engl J Med, 2020. **383**(24): p. 2333-2344.
39. Investigators, R.-C., et al., *Interleukin-6 Receptor Antagonists in Critically Ill Patients with Covid-19*. N Engl J Med, 2021.
40. Rosas, I.O., et al., *Tocilizumab in Hospitalized Patients with Severe Covid-19 Pneumonia*. N Engl J Med, 2021.
41. Veiga, V.C., et al., *Effect of tocilizumab on clinical outcomes at 15 days in patients with severe or critical coronavirus disease 2019: randomised controlled trial*. BMJ, 2021. **372**: p. n84.
42. Group, R.C., *Tocilizumab in patients admitted to hospital with COVID-19 (RECOVERY): preliminary results of a randomised, controlled, open-label, platform trial*. medRxiv, 2021.

43. Kalil, A.C., et al., *Baricitinib plus Remdesivir for Hospitalized Adults with Covid-19*. N Engl J Med, 2020.
44. Group, R.C., et al., *Dexamethasone in Hospitalized Patients with Covid-19 - Preliminary Report*. N Engl J Med, 2020.
45. Jeronimo, C.M.P., et al., *Methylprednisolone as Adjunctive Therapy for Patients Hospitalized With COVID-19 (Metcovid): A Randomised, Double-Blind, Phase IIb, Placebo-Controlled Trial*. Clin Infect Dis, 2020.
46. Dequin, P.F., et al., *Effect of Hydrocortisone on 21-Day Mortality or Respiratory Support Among Critically Ill Patients With COVID-19: A Randomized Clinical Trial*. JAMA, 2020. **324**(13): p. 1298-1306.
47. Tomazini, B.M., et al., *Effect of Dexamethasone on Days Alive and Ventilator-Free in Patients With Moderate or Severe Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome and COVID-19: The CoDEX Randomized Clinical Trial*. JAMA, 2020. **324**(13): p. 1307-1316.
48. Angus, D.C., et al., *Effect of Hydrocortisone on Mortality and Organ Support in Patients With Severe COVID-19: The REMAP-CAP COVID-19 Corticosteroid Domain Randomized Clinical Trial*. JAMA, 2020. **324**(13): p. 1317-1329.
49. Group, W.H.O.R.E.A.f.C.-T.W., et al., *Association Between Administration of Systemic Corticosteroids and Mortality Among Critically Ill Patients With COVID-19: A Meta-analysis*. JAMA, 2020. **324**(13): p. 1330-1341.
50. Jones, B.E., et al., *LY-CoV555, a rapidly isolated potent neutralizing antibody, provides protection in a non-human primate model of SARS-CoV-2 infection*. bioRxiv, 2020.
51. Hoffmann, M., et al., *SARS-CoV-2 variants B.1.351 and P.1 escape from neutralizing antibodies*. Cell, 2021. **184**(9): p. 2384-2393 e12.
52. *FACT SHEET FOR HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS EMERGENCY USE AUTHORIZATION (EUA) OF BAMLANIVIMAB AND ETESEVIMAB*.
53. Chen, P., et al., *SARS-CoV-2 Neutralizing Antibody LY-CoV555 in Outpatients with Covid-19*. N Engl J Med, 2020.
54. Group, A.-T.L.-C.S., et al., *A Neutralizing Monoclonal Antibody for Hospitalized Patients with Covid-19*. N Engl J Med, 2020.
55. Gottlieb, R.L., et al., *Effect of Bamlanivimab as Monotherapy or in Combination With Etesevimab on Viral Load in Patients With Mild to Moderate COVID-19: A Randomized Clinical Trial*. JAMA, 2021. **325**(7): p. 632-644.
56. *Lilly's bamlanivimab and etesevimab together reduced hospitalizations and death in Phase 3 trial for early COVID-19*. <https://investor.lilly.com/news-releases/news-release-details/lillys-bamlanivimab-and-etesevimab-together>

reduced

57. *Lilly's neutralizing antibody bamlanivimab (LY-CoV555) prevented COVID-19 at nursing homes in the BLAZE-2 trial, reducing risk by up to 80 percent for residents.* <http://lilly.mediaroom.com/2021-01-21-Lillys-neutralizing-antibody-bamlanivimab-LY-CoV555-prevented-COVID-19-at-nursing-homes-in-the-BLAZE-2-trial-reducing-risk-by-up-to-80-percent-for-residents>
58. *FACT SHEET FOR HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS EMERGENCY USE AUTHORIZATION (EUA) OF REGEN-COV (casirivimab with imdevimab).*
59. *FDA, Fact sheet for health care providers emergency use authorization (EUA) of casirivimab and imdevimab.* 2020.  
<https://www.fda.gov/media/145611/download>
60. Weinreich, D.M., et al., *REGN-COV2, a Neutralizing Antibody Cocktail, in Outpatients with Covid-19.* *N Engl J Med*, 2021. **384**(3): p. 238-251.
61. *PHASE 3 TRIAL SHOWS REGEN-COV™ (CASIRIVIMAB WITH IMDEVIMAB) ANTIBODY COCKTAIL REDUCED HOSPITALIZATION OR DEATH BY 70% IN NON-HOSPITALIZED COVID-19 PATIENTS.* <https://newsroom.regeneron.com/news-releases/news-release-details/phase-3-trial-shows-regen-covtm-casirivimab-imdevimab-antibody>
62. *PHASE 3 PREVENTION TRIAL SHOWED 81% REDUCED RISK OF SYMPTOMATIC SARS-COV-2 INFECTIONS WITH SUBCUTANEOUS ADMINISTRATION OF REGEN-COV™ (CASIRIVIMAB WITH IMDEVIMAB).*  
<https://investor.regeneron.com/news-releases/news-release-details/phase-3-prevention-trial-showed-81-reduced-risk-symptomatic-sars>
63. Shen, C., et al., *Treatment of 5 Critically Ill Patients With COVID-19 With Convalescent Plasma.* *JAMA*, 2020. **323**(16): p. 1582-1589.
64. Duan, K., et al., *Effectiveness of convalescent plasma therapy in severe COVID-19 patients.* *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*, 2020. **117**(17): p. 9490-9496.
65. Simonovich, V.A., et al., *A Randomized Trial of Convalescent Plasma in Covid-19 Severe Pneumonia.* *N Engl J Med*, 2020.
66. Libster, R., et al., *Early High-Titer Plasma Therapy to Prevent Severe Covid-19 in Older Adults.* *N Engl J Med*, 2021.
67. Agarwal, A., et al., *Convalescent plasma in the management of moderate covid-19 in adults in India: open label phase II multicentre randomised controlled trial (PLACID Trial).* *BMJ*, 2020. **371**: p. m3939.
68. Li, L., et al., *Effect of Convalescent Plasma Therapy on Time to Clinical Improvement in Patients With Severe and Life-threatening COVID-19: A Randomized Clinical Trial.* *JAMA*, 2020. **324**(5): p. 460-470.
69. Janiaud, P., et al., *Association of Convalescent Plasma Treatment With Clinical*

*Outcomes in Patients With COVID-19: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis.*  
JAMA, 2021.