

IDWeek Highlights: COVID



Nov 3rd, 2020

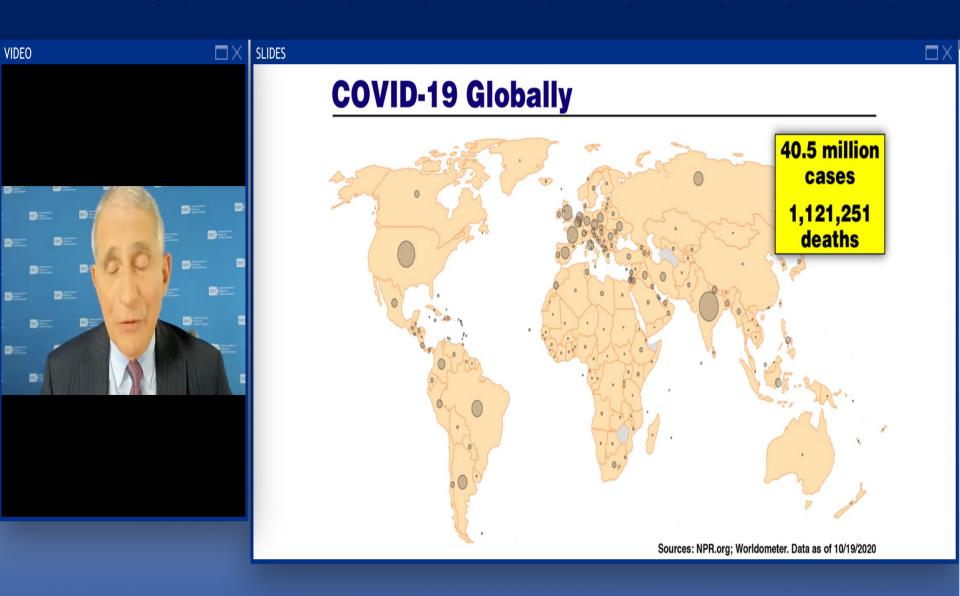
IDWEEK

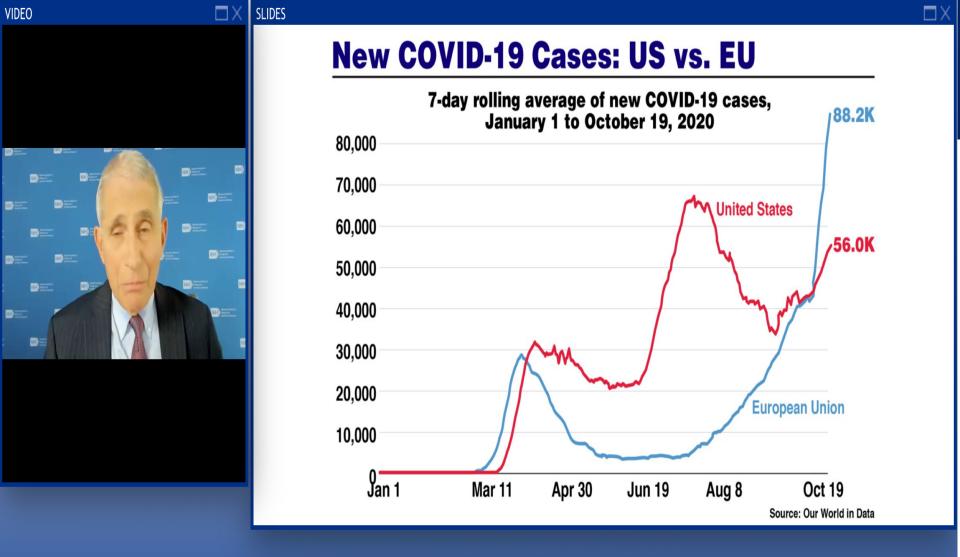
International Conference for the Infectious Diseases Society of America (IDSA)

- Cutting edge research
- International thought leaders present old information in a new way

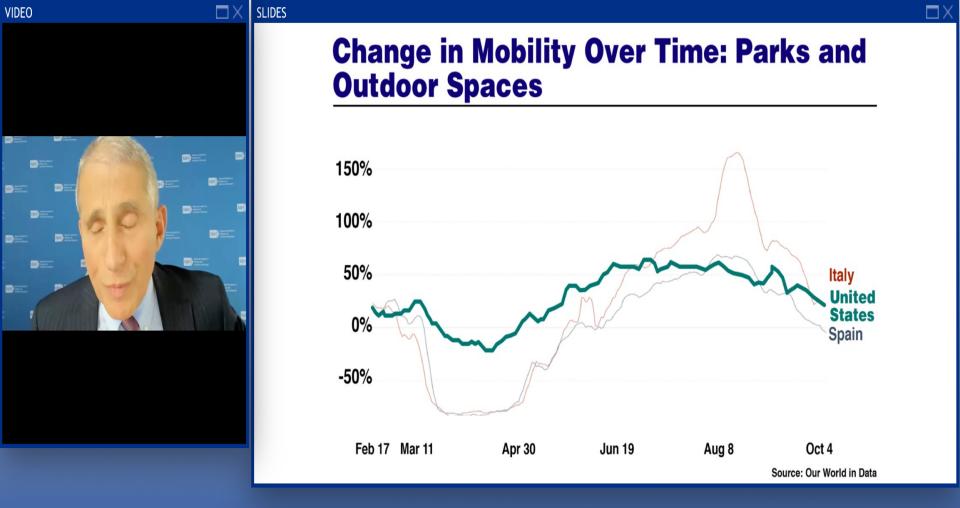


Dr. Fauci starts the conference









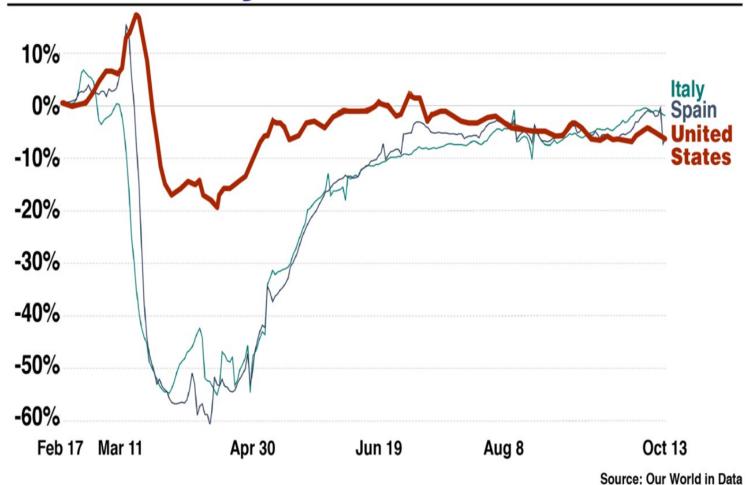




Change in Mobility Over Time: Workplaces



Change in Mobility Over Time: Grocery and Pharmacy Stores









COVID-19 and Racial/Ethnic Disparities

MW Hooper, AM Nápoles and EJ Pérez-Stable

"The most pervasive disparities are observed among African American and Latino individuals, and where data exist, American Indian, Alaska Native, and Pacific Islander populations."

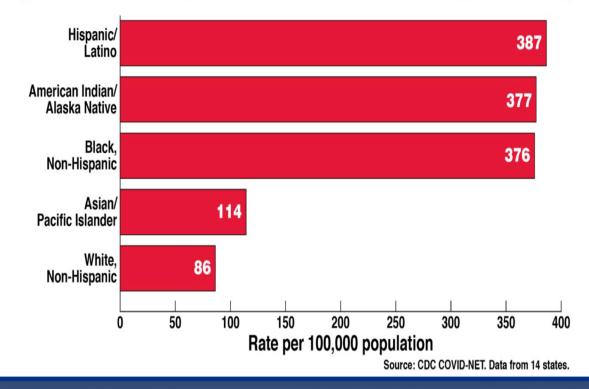




VIDEO



Age-Adjusted COVID-19-Associated Hospitalization Rates by Race and Ethnicity, United States, March 1 – October 10, 2020









Remdesivir – FDA approved

October 22, 2020

Who:

- Hospitalized patients with COVID-19
- ≥ 12 years old AND ≥ 40 kg
- EUA will cover hospitalized pediatric patients <12 years old weighting at least 3.5kg

What:

 RDV 200mg day 1 then 100mg daily x5 days (may be extended up to 10 days)

Where:

ONLY in a hospital or acute healthcare setting (=inpatient care)

• How:

- The Fact Sheet should be made available to HCP and patients/caregivers "through appropriate means"
- Licensed HCP interested in administering should contact Gilead



Is Your Institution Using Remdesivir?

- Yes, in all patients hospitalized with COVID-19
- Yes, in patients requiring supplemental oxygen
- Yes, in our sickest patients only (high-flow nasal cannula, mechanically ventilated)
- Yes, but not sure which patients we use it in
- No
- Not sure



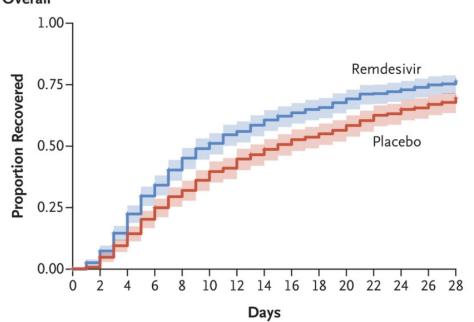
Expectations vs. Reality What the Data Show

ACTT: Double-Blind, Randomized, Placebo-Controlled Trial

N = 1062, 541 RDV/521 Placebo

Time to Recovery: 10 days RDV vs. 15 days placebo (RR 1.29, 1.12-1.49)

A Overall



Bottom line:

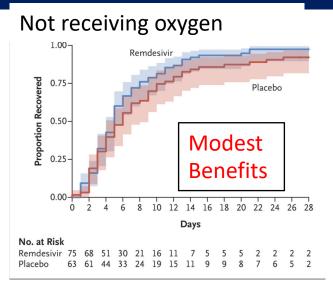
Remdesivir shortened time to recovery vs. placebo in patients hospitalized with COVID-19 with lower respiratory tract disease

No. at Risk

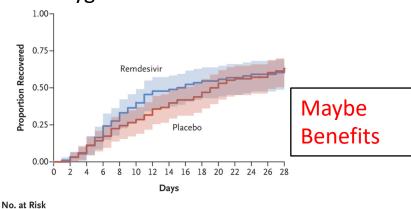
Remdesivir 541 513 447 366 309 264 234 214 194 180 166 148 143 131 84 Placebo 521 511 463 408 360 326 301 272 249 234 220 200 186 169 105



Expectations vs. Reality What the Data Show



High flow oxygen or noninvasive mech vent

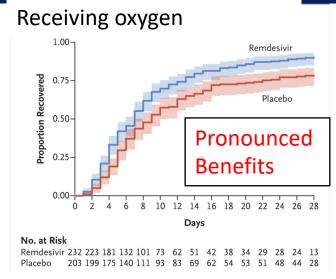


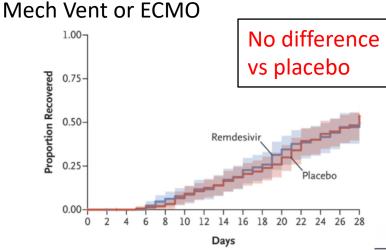
 No. at Risk

 Remdesivir
 95
 91
 86
 75
 65
 57
 48
 46
 44
 41
 40
 38
 37
 36
 27

 Placebo
 98
 98
 92
 84
 76
 72
 67
 62
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 55
 49
 44
 43
 41
 27

DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2007764



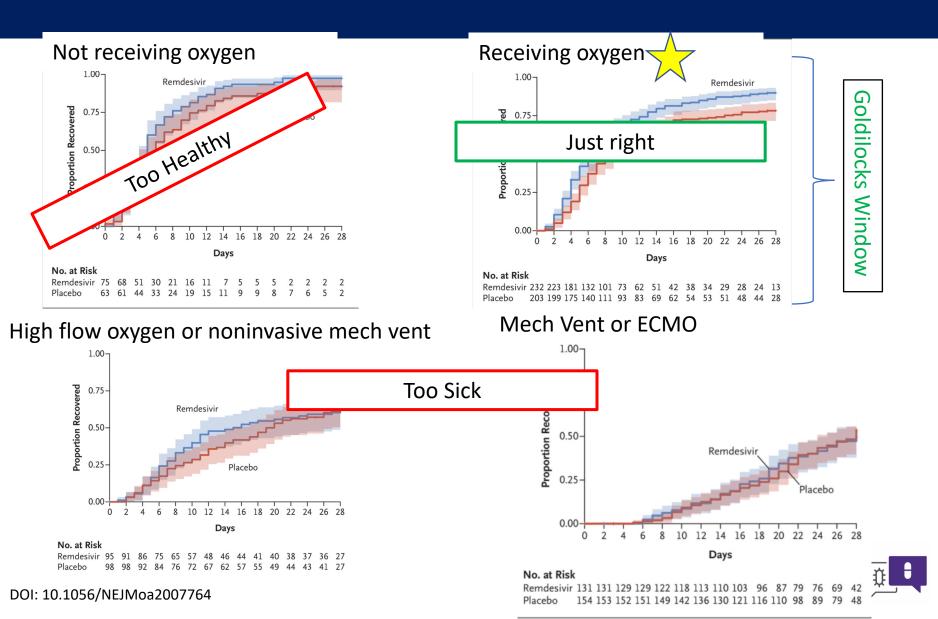


No. at Risk

Remdesivir 131 131 129 129 122 118 113 110 103 96 87 79 76 69 4 Placebo 154 153 152 151 149 142 136 130 121 116 110 98 89 79 4



ACTT Interpreted

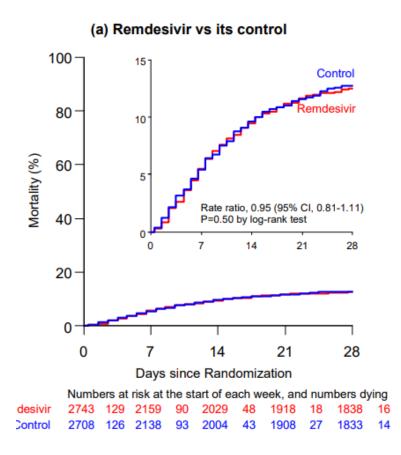


Expectation vs. Reality What the Data Do NOT Show

SOLIDARITY Trial (WHO): Adaptive, open-label, randomized controlled trial N = 11,266 adults randomized | 2743 RDV, 2708 Control

Bottom Line: NO Survival Benefit

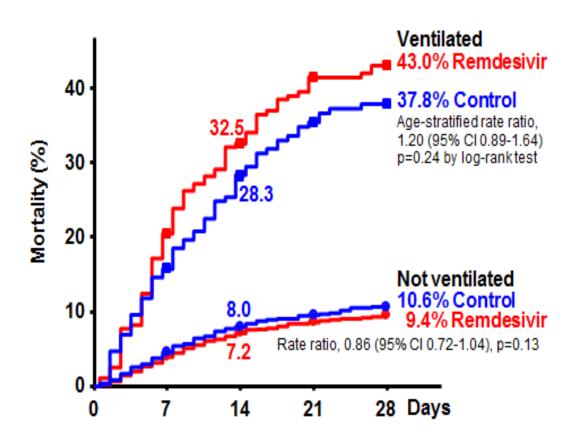
Note: Survival isn't the *only* important outcome, but it is pretty important





SOLIDARITY No difference in survival

Bottom Line:
NO difference
regardless of
mechanical
ventilation





	ACTT-1	SOLIDARITY
Study Design	Double blinded, placebo controlled RCT	RCT (open label, no placebo)
Study Population	N = 1062 Confirmed CoVID by PCR within 72 hours No limit to duration of symptoms	N = 5451 No consistent diagnostic confirmation Timing of symptoms duration not reported
DSMB	Yes	No
Primary Outcome	Time to recovery (10d vs. 15d, p<0.001)	28d mortality SOC: 12.7%, RDV: 12.5% p=NS
Secondary Outcome	28d mortality (SOC: 15%, RDV: 11%, p=NS)	Time to ventilation, hospital length of stay (p=NS)
Quality of Evidence	Low risk of bias High quality	High risk of bias Low quality



Now What?



Murky



Goldilocks Window: Hospitalized requiring supplemental O₂

Nearly nil benefit in mechanically ventilated pts



Administering to pts without need for supplemental O₂



Use in patients > 10 days after symptom onset



IDSA Recommendation (Updated 9/15/20)

Section last reviewed and updated 9/15/20

Recommendation 9: In hospitalized patients with severe* COVID-19 ($SpO_2 \le 94\%$ on room air; on supplemental oxygen, mechanical ventilation, or ECMO, the IDSA panel suggests remdesivir over no antiviral treatment. (Conditional recommendation, Moderate certainty of evidence)

Remark: For consideration in contingency or crisis capacity settings (i.e., limited remdesivir supply):
 Remdesivir appears to demonstrate the most benefit in those with severe COVID-19 on supplemental oxygen rather than in patients on mechanical ventilation or ECMO.

*Severe illness is defined as patients with $SpO_2 \le 94\%$ on room air, and those who require supplemental oxygen, mechanical ventilation, or ECMO.

Recommendation 10: In patients on supplemental oxygen but not on mechanical ventilation or ECMO, the IDSA panel suggests treatment with five days of remdesivir rather than 10 days of remdesivir. (Conditional recommendation, Low certainty of evidence)

• Remark: In patients on mechanical ventilation or ECMO, the duration of treatment is 10 days.

Recommendation 11: In patients with COVID-19 admitted to the hospital without the need for supplemental oxygen and oxygen saturation >94% on room air, IDSA suggests against the routine use of remdesivir. (Conditional recommendation, Very low certainty of evidence)



NIH Recommendation (Updated 10/9/20)

Recommendation for Prioritizing Limited Supplies of Remdesivir

Because remdesivir supplies are limited, the Panel recommends prioritizing remdesivir for use in
hospitalized patients with COVID-19 who require supplemental oxygen but who do not require oxygen
delivery through a high-flow device, noninvasive ventilation, invasive mechanical ventilation, or
extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO) (BI).

- Panel can not make a recommendation <u>either for or</u> <u>against</u> remdesivir:
 - Uncertainty for patients requiring high-flow, mechanical ventilation, ECMO
 - Insufficient data for patients with mild or moderate disease without oxygen requirement

