INTERIM CLINICAL GUIDANCE FOR ADULTS WITH SUSPECTED OR CONFIRMED COVID-19 IN BELGIUM

9 February 2021; Version 16

Preliminary note

COVID-19 is a mild viral illness in the vast majority of the patients (80%) but may cause severe pneumonitis and disseminated endotheliitis [1] (and subsequent complications) with substantial fatality rates in elderly and individuals with underlying diseases. About 20% of infected patients need to be admitted, including 5% who require intensive care.

This document has been revised on 9 February 2021 to provide support to the diverse groups of Belgian clinicians (general practitioners, emergency physicians, infectious disease specialists, pneumologists, intensive care physicians) who have to face suspected/confirmed COVID-19 cases, during the epidemic in Belgium. This guideline primarily targets hospital care, but refers whenever necessary to other guidelines

The guidance has been developed from March to December 2020 by a task force of Infectious Diseases Specialists (IDS): Dr Sabrina Van Ierssel, Universitair Ziekenhuis Antwerpen; Dr Nicolas Dauby, Hôpital Universitaire Saint-Pierre Bruxelles; Dr Emmanuel Bottieau, Instituut voor Tropische Geneeskunde (ITG), and Dr Ralph Huits, ITG, supported by Sciensano (Dr Chloe Wyndham-Thomas), the AFMPS/FAGG (Dr Roel Van Loock) and ad-hoc contributions from colleagues of other disciplines. Since January 2021, the COVID-19 therapeutic guideline has officially been taken over by the Belgian Society of Infectiology and Clinical Microbiology (BVIKM/SBIMC), and the new task force is composed of IDS representatives from Belgian University Hospitals, with the additional collaboration of the Belgian Societies of Intensive Care Medicine and of Pneumology. The complete list of members is available below, and the conflict of interest statements of all participants is available upon request at BVIKM/SBIMC (elise.brisart@sbimc-bvikm.be).

This guidance is based on the best clinical evidence (peer-reviewed scientific publications) that is available at the moment of writing each update, and is purposed to be a “living guideline” which can always be found via the same link. Keeping the guidance regularly updated is however particularly challenging due to the incredible speed of knowledge generation for this disease. Readers are warmly invited to send any additional comment, relevant publication, including from the grey literature, and contribution in priority to Dr Maya Hites (maya.hites@erasme.ulb.ac.be) and Dr Emmanuel Bottieau (ebottieau@itg.be). We take this opportunity to thank again the countless readers who, since this guideline was initially released, flagged the inconsistencies, typo’s or unclarities, as well as those who sent all types of contributions related to this rapidly evolving field.

Of note, this document will not describe in detail the generic and supportive management of COVID-19 (except if there are some pathogen-specific interventions). It is also not aimed at providing an extensive review on all potential investigational treatments in the pipeline.
We have opted for a document with the following structure:

1. **Executive Summary**, with the current therapeutic recommendations for each category of COVID-19 patients, with indications and precautions (Table 1); the strengths of the recommendations are now provided using the GRADE score [2].
2. **The Belgian recommendations for supportive care and adjunctive antiviral/immunomodulatory treatment for suspected/confirmed COVID-19 cases**, detailing latest evidence and rationale behind this consensus;
3. **A summary of the efficacy data of selected antiviral drugs**, with information on in vitro/in vivo efficacy (Table 2);
4. **An overview of the ongoing clinical trials in Belgium** (Table 3).
5. **Annexes**, covering compassionate use and import procedures
6. **References**

**IMPORTANT:**

As a rule, only manuscripts ACCEPTED after a rigorous PEER-REVIEW process will be used for the strong recommendations in this guidance. Important (pre-publication) communications by well-established research groups will be however mentioned if the findings may strongly impact the clinical care within a rather short timeframe.

This document will not describe in detail the generic and supportive management of COVID-19 (except if there are some pathogen-specific interventions). It is also not aimed at providing an extensive review on all potential investigational treatments in the preclinical pipeline.

Use of off label or investigational antiviral or immunomodulatory drugs should be reserved to clinical studies/trials only and efforts are undertaken by the KCE to support non-commercial multicentric studies in Belgium. In addition, use of standardized case report forms is strongly encouraged during patient management, in order to obtain a fast feedback on safety issues and patient outcomes.

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### 1. Executive summary

Table 1: Supportive care & antiviral/immunomodulatory treatment of hospitalized adults patients with suspected or confirmed COVID-19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clinical category</th>
<th>Supportive Care</th>
<th>Additional therapy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Suspicion of COVID-19</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ Mild-to-moderate symptoms (no dyspnea)</td>
<td>Symptomatic treatment</td>
<td>No (Strength recommendation, low-quality or very low quality evidence - 1C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ No risk group ex. Hospitalization for social-related reasons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Suspicion or confirmed COVID-19</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ Mild-to-moderate symptoms (no dyspnea)</td>
<td>Symptomatic treatment</td>
<td>Insufficient data at this moment to recommend for or against any drug in routine in mild to moderate disease. Use only in clinical trials (Strong recommendation, low-quality or very low quality evidence - 1C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ Risk group1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Confirmed COVID-19 Severe disease</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>≥ 1 of the following:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>➢ Respiratory rate ≥30/min (adults); ≥40/min (children &lt; 5y)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ Blood oxygen saturation ≤93%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ PaO2/FiO2 ratio &lt;300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>➢ Lung infiltrates &gt;50% of the lung field within 24-48 hours</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                                 | Optimal supportive care in hospital WARD (or ICU) | Dexamethasone 6 mg once a day for up to 10 days (or until hospital discharge if sooner), IV or PO; (Strong recommendation, high-quality evidence -1A).
|                                 | Provide 02                            | If dexamethasone is not available, equivalent doses of corticosteroids can be used (hydrocortisone 150 mg/d or methylprednisolone 32 mg/d or prednisone 40 mg/d) (Strong recommendation, moderate quality of evidence -1B).
|                                 | Administer prophylactic LMWH if not contra- indicated | Case by case decision for children and pregnant women pending additional results and with the respective specialists. |
|                                 | Consider carefully antibiotics or antifungals according to local epidemiology | Combination of dexamethasone and remdesivir has not been studied in clinical trials, but can be considered, based on an individual risk/benefit analysis* in rapidly progressing COVID-19. Remdesivir preferentially for patients <5 days of symptom onset (Weak recommendation, moderate quality of evidence -2B).
|                                 |                                       | **Note that recent data suggests potential kidney toxicity, to take into account in the individual decision. As with all adverse events, occurrence of renal toxicity with remdesivir should be reported to AFMPS/FAGG.** |
|                                 |                                       | **A minimal 5-day treatment course should be given, with a possibility of a one-off extension of 5d if unsatisfactory clinical response. Given the limited availability of remdesivir the treatment should not be given longer than necessary (cfr annex 1 for details on remdesivir availability)** |
|                                 |                                       | **Note that recent data suggests potential kidney toxicity, to take into account in the individual decision. As with all adverse events, occurrence of renal toxicity with remdesivir should be reported to AFMPS/FAGG.** |

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1 Risk groups: age > 65 years AND/OR underlying end organ dysfunction (lung, heart, liver,…), diabetes, coronaropathy, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, arterial hypertension, obesity (BMI>30)
Clinical category | Supportive Care | Additional therapy (Strength of recommendation - GRADE)
--- | --- | ---
**Confirmed COVID-19 Critical disease**
≥ 1 of the following:
- Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome
- Sepsis
- Altered consciousness
- Multi-organ failure
Optimal supportive care in ICU
Mechanical ventilation
Administer prophylactic LMWH if not contraindicated
Specific prevention & treatment of ARDS
Track secondary bacterial and opportunistic (Aspergillus) infections
Prevention of subsequent lung fibrosis
**Dexamethasone** 6 mg IV (or equivalent doses of corticosteroids, see row above) once a day for up 10 days; case by case decision for children and pregnant women pending additional results and with the respective specialists (Strong recommendation, high-quality evidence -1A).
Adjunctive remdesivir treatment (same dosage as above) can be considered, based on an individual risk/benefit analysis, if rapid (i.e. 5 days) progression from symptom onset to ICU admission and before mechanical ventilation, if inclusion in clinical trials is not possible
NB: tocilizumab and other interleukins (6 or 1) blockers: Clinical experience and small observational studies suggest a favorable effect in the most critical patients suffering from persistent and overwhelming inflammation resembling cytokine release syndrome (CRS). Recent evidence provides however conflicting results. At this moment, this class of drugs should only be used in clinical trials. Ongoing studies with dexamethasone, tocilizumab, anakinra, otilimab, siltuximab etc...are ongoing in Belgium.

**Precautions of use & additional information**

**General**: Use paracetamol in first-line (usual dosage), and NSAIDs with caution (if really required)

**Dexamethasone**: Usual contraindications

**Remdesivir** (Veklury®): **at this moment very restricted availability of remdesivir in Belgium.**
- Contraindications:
  - Hypersensitivity to active substance(s) or any of excipients
- Warnings/precautions:
  - **Hepatic impairment**: Remdesivir should only be used in patients with hepatic impairment if the potential benefit outweighs the potential risk. Remdesivir should not be initiated in patients with ALT ≥ 5 times the upper limit of normal at baseline
  - **Renal impairment**: Pharmacokinetics of remdesivir have not been evaluated in patients with renal impairment. In patients with eGFR ≤ 30mL/min, the benefits & risks are to be weighed [3]
- Interactions:
  - Strong inducers of CYP2C8, CYP2D6 and CYP3A4 (e.g. rifampicin) may decrease plasma concentrations and are not recommended.
  - Co-administration of remdesivir with CYP1A2 or CYP3A4 substrates with narrow therapeutic index may lead to loss of their efficacy
  - Still limited information on drug interaction is available. Risk-benefit assessment should be made individually. Close monitoring of remdesivir toxicity or diminished efficacy of concomitant drug is recommended. Check also for interaction with remdesivir at [http://www.covid19-druginteractions.org](http://www.covid19-druginteractions.org) (Liverpool).
- More information on warnings/precautions of use in [Veklury product information](https://www.gilead.com).
- Registered for treatment of COVID-19 in adults and adolescents from 12 years of age (with at least a body weight of 40kg). For pregnant women & children: compassionate use is possible, request on [https://rdvcu.gilead.com/](https://rdvcu.gilead.com/).
2. Belgian recommendations for supportive care and adjunctive antiviral/immunomodulatory treatment for suspected/confirmed COVID-19 cases.

As summarized in the executive summary table, we recommend that dexamethasone (or if not available equivalent doses of corticosteroids) be considered as a standard of care in severe and critical COVID-19 disease (grade 1A). In patients requiring supplemental oxygen, remdesivir may be considered but with a number of key precautions to follow. Background data and rationale behind these recommendations are detailed here. Latest results concerning additional antiviral and immunomodulatory treatments are also covered: Baricitinib, chloroquine and hydroxychloroquine, lopinavir/ritonavir, favipiravir, camostat mesylate, azithromycin, interferons, immunomodulatory agents, convalescent plasma, monoclonal antibodies, ivermectin, colchicine and aspirin. These treatments are currently only to be prescribed in the context of clinical trials.

Additional notes are also given on ACE inhibitors/AREBs, pregnant women, children, anticoagulation, oxygen therapy and ambulatory care.

- **Corticosteroids**: In accordance with WHO interim guidance [4] and a Correspondence in the Lancet [5], corticosteroids have been up to now not recommended as a systemic adjunctive treatment. Low dose dexamethasone (6 mg/day once daily for 10 days) is a treatment option which has been however investigated in one of the UK-RECOVERY study arms. In a publication reporting on preliminary results, dexamethasone significantly reduced the overall 28-day mortality rate (age-adjusted rate ratio, 0.83 [95% CI 0.75 to 0.93]; P=0.001) [6]. In a pre-specified subgroup analysis according to the level of respiratory support that the patients were receiving at randomization, there was a trend showing the greatest absolute and proportional benefit among patients who were receiving invasive mechanical ventilation (11.5 by chi-square test for trend). Compared with standard of care, dexamethasone reduced incidence of death in ventilated patients (29.3% vs. 41.4%, rate ratio 0.64 [95% confidence interval 0.51 to 0.81]) and in other patients receiving oxygen only (23.3% vs. 26.2%, 0.80 [0.70 to 0.92]). No evidence of benefit for patients who did not require oxygen was found, and patients outside the hospital setting were not included in the study. In a sub-group analysis, dexamethasone was associated with a reduction in 28-day mortality among those with symptoms for more than 7 days but not among those with more recent symptom onset (12.3 by chi-square test for trend). Based on this survival benefit in the sickest patients, the manageable toxicity of low-dose/short course dexamethasone in hospitals and the strong biological plausibility of an anti-inflammatory treatment in the second phase of COVID-19 (the majority of admitted patients), the task force has recommended in the version v12 low-dose dexamethasone for admitted patients requiring oxygen, in particular requiring mechanical ventilation and with a symptom onset > 7 days. Following the publication of the RECOVERY results, three other large RCTs evaluating various doses and types of steroids in critical COVID-19 stopped prematurely patient inclusion before reaching the respective target sample sizes, i.e. REMAP-CAP (multicountry) [7], CoDEX (Brazil) [8], and CAPE COVID (France) [9]. The results of RECOVERY, of the last 3 published (“incomplete”) RCTs and of another three ongoing smaller trials were then pooled and meta-analyzed by the WHO REACT working group [10]. The conclusion was robust throughout all trials (n=678 in total versus 1025 in placebo/usual care arm, all critically ill patients): administration of systemic corticosteroids in critically ill patients with COVID-19 is associated with decreased 28-day mortality (0.66 [95% CI 0.53-0.82; p<0.001). This association was similar for dexamethasone and hydrocortisone, for higher versus lower doses of steroids, and in admitted patients with fewer or greater than 7 days of symptoms, requiring oxygen either through mechanical ventilation or
not. While exact details concerning the implementation in clinical practice is lacking, the consistent findings of benefit provide definitive data that corticosteroids should be first-line treatment for critically ill patients with COVID-19 [11]. In case dexamethasone is not available, WHO recommends using equivalent doses of other corticosteroids (see Table 1; executive summary) [10].

**Nb.** It is currently unknown whether the use of corticosteroids in COVID-19 is independently associated with an increased risk for bacterial or fungal infection. A systematic review with meta-analysis complemented the 7 RCTs analyzed in [10] with 37 retrospective observational studies, covering 20,197 patients [12]. Diverse corticosteroid regimens were investigated, most of which consisted of methylprednisolone; 16/29 and 11/29 studied used respectively high (>1mg/kg prednisolone) and lower (<1mg/kg prednisolone) doses. A trend towards more antibiotic use and more infections (6 studies) was noted; however overall pooled estimate showed a reduced mortality in the corticosteroid-treated patients (OR 0.72; 0.57-87), which is in a range similar to that found in the WHO REACT working group meta-analysis [10].

**Nb.** The risk versus benefit of late corticosteroid therapy in patients with COVID-19 associated ARDS is currently not known. A post-hoc analysis of a multicenter dataset of 348 patients with moderate to severe ARDS associated with COVID-19 admitted to 21 French and Belgian ICUs, comparing with and without corticosteroid-treatment after 13 days of symptom onset did not find a difference in ICU mortality (HR 1.44; 0.83-2.50) or duration of mechanical ventilation (HR 0.89; 0.60-1.33) [13]. No studies have addressed the question whether a prolonged course or a second course of corticosteroids influence the outcome in COVID-19 patients who remain ventilator dependent following a standard course of corticosteroids as provided in the RCTs.

**Nb.** Effect of low-dose and short-course corticosteroids on risk of *Strongyloides* reactivation is not well known. Nevertheless, for high risk patients, such as originating from *Strongyloides* endemic areas, empirical ivermectin treatment should be considered before, or early during, corticosteroid administration treatment [14].

- **Remdesivir** (RDV) seemed promising *in vitro* and in non-human primates models [15]. An initial Chinese trial did not show any survival benefit with remdesivir, but the study could not include enough cases and was discontinued at the end of the local epidemic [16]. In this study (where median delay from symptom onset to enrolment was quite long, 11 days in the RDV group), there was no effect of RDV on viral load over time in both upper and lower respiratory tract suggesting the absence of antiviral effect.

Meanwhile, a final report of the ongoing NIAID-ACTT NCT04280705 trial conducted in the US has been published [17] confirming a faster recovery in remdesivir-treated hospitalized COVID-19 patients with evidence of pneumonia (n=541) compared to patients given placebo (10 days instead of 15 days; recovery rate ratio 1.29; [95% CI 1.12 to 1.49], p<0.001). The benefit was most apparent in those COVID-19 patients receiving low-flow oxygen, the largest group of patients included in the study, and when remdesivir was given before the 10th day of symptom onset. Results were not conclusive for other groups of patients (those not requiring supplemental oxygen, or in patients requiring mechanical ventilation). No statistical difference was seen for mortality by Day 15 (6.7% mortality versus 11.9%) and by Day 29 (11.4 versus 15.2%), but there was a positive trend compared to placebo (hazard ratio: 0.73 95% CI 0.52 to 1.03).

In addition, a randomized, open-label, phase 3 trial, comparing 5-day and 10-day treatment with remdesivir in patients with severe/critical disease (O2 requirement), did not find a significant difference in
efficacy between these two treatment durations. After adjustment for baseline imbalances in disease severity (patients assigned to 10-day course had significantly worse clinical status than those in the 5-day group), outcomes were similar as measured by a number of end points: clinical status at day 14, time to clinical improvement, recovery, and death from any cause. Post-hoc analysis showed that patients receiving mechanical ventilation or ECMO may benefit from 10 days of remdesivir treatment. Further evaluation of this subgroup and of other high-risk groups, such as immunocompromised persons, is needed to determine the shortest effective duration of therapy in these patients [18].

A third RCT sponsored by Gilead (Spinner et al.) assessed the role of RDV in hospitalized patients with non-severe COVID-19 (not requiring oxygen supplementation) [19]. The patients (n=584) were randomized 1:1:1 to 10-day course of RDV, 5-day course of RDV and standard of care. Mortality was low (1%). The study found a benefit for a better clinical status with the 5-day course but not the 10-day course. The clinical significance of this finding remains uncertain as the patients in the 5-day and 10-day courses received almost the same number of doses (5 and 6, respectively).

It is important to highlight that in both the ACTT-1 and Spinner trials, no impact of RDV on viral shedding was reported. In both trials, the median duration of symptoms before enrollment was 9 days, limiting the potential of a significant antiviral effect as it was also observed in the Wang et al trial [16]. In a study performed in the rhesus macaque, initiation of RDV very early after infection (12 hours) obtained better clinical outcome and reduced lung viral replication [15]. This suggests that the impact of RDV would only be expected very early on in the infection.

On 3 July 2020, following EMA evaluation, the European Commission granted a conditional marketing authorization for remdesivir, for the treatment of COVID-19 in adults and adolescents from 12 years of age (with at least a body weight of 40kg) with pneumonia who require supplemental oxygen (dosage and precautions see Table 2).

The effect of remdesivir may appear as clinically modest but a reduction of hospital stay could be very useful when resources are overstretched. All in all however, the precise indication remains uncertain because the optimal patient population, the optimal treatment duration and the actual impact on outcome are still unclear [20].

In December, the results of the SOLIDARITY multicenter worldwide pragmatic trial were published, showing no overall clinical benefit of remdesivir use in hospitalized patients with COVID-19. Remdesivir was evaluated in 2743 patients, compared to 2708 controls. In a meta-analysis of the 4 published trials on remdesivir, a weighted average of the results from all trials yielded a rate ratio for death (remdesivir vs. control) of 0.91 (95% CI, 0.79 to 1.05). However, in the subgroup of patients receiving no mechanical ventilation at time of randomization, the rate ratio for death was 0.80 (0.63-1.01) [21]. WHO issued a conditional recommendation against the use of remdesivir in hospitalized patients, regardless of the severity, as there is currently no evidence that remdesivir improves survival and other outcomes in these patients. Nevertheless, WHO continues to endorse including patients in trials with remdesivir to establish with certainty whether remdesivir has a positive effect on survival in mild to moderate, hospitalized COVID-19 patients. The Solidarity and Discovery trials continued to randomize mild to moderate hospitalized COVID-19 patients to receive remdesivir vs. standard of care. However, the Solidarity Trial announced on the 27th of January, and the Discovery trial on the 29th of January that inclusions into the remdesivir arm have been stopped due to futility in severe, but also mild to moderate, hospitalized COVID-19 patients.
In addition, EMA evaluated the full mortality and viral data from NIAID ACTT-1 data upon which EMA recommended to not start remdesivir in COVID-19 patients already on mechanical ventilation and on ECMO. This guidance, that already considers remdesivir as having a modest effect and small window of use, will be further updated when the data from the Discovery and Solidarity trials are published.

Finally, as dexamethasone is now considered the standard of care for hospitalized patients requiring oxygen or on mechanical ventilation, it is important to highlight that there are no data on the impact of combining dexamethasone and remdesivir on outcome.

- **Baricitinib** is an orally administered, selective inhibitor of Janus kinase (JAK) 1 and 2. In a randomized placebo-controlled trial in patients with moderate and severe COVID-19, treatment with baricitinib 4mg qd and remdesivir was shown to reduce recovery time and to accelerate improvement in clinical status when compared to remdesivir alone [22]. Corticosteroids were not considered standard of care in this study. It’s currently unclear whether the benefit of baricitinib with remdesivir would reach the benefit of steroids alone. Prices of baricitinib and remdesivir are significantly higher than steroids, so this treatment should not be used as a standard pending further evaluation, including use without remdesivir, use on top of steroids or use in comparison with steroids. Baricitinib, according to a press release (link) on 2 February 2021, is to be investigated as a possible treatment for COVID-19 in the RECOVERY trial.

- **Chloroquine and hydroxychloroquine** inhibits replication of SARS-CoV-2 in vitro. Chloroquine (CQ) inhibits the virus at concentrations (EC50 = 1.13 to 5.47 µM) that cannot be achieved in human plasma [23], but possibly in the intracellular compartment. This drug (not available in Belgium since 2015) has been used for decades (at a total of 25 mg/kg within 3 days) for malaria treatment without any monitoring and side effects, including in pregnant women. However, the therapeutic window is quite narrow (cardiotoxicity/arrhythmia), requiring caution for use at higher cumulative dosages in patients with comorbidities and co-medication.

  Hydroxychloroquine (HCQ, drug marketed in Belgium as Plaquenil®) has appeared to be more potent than chloroquine in vitro (EC50 = 0.72 µM), so that lower dosages (than initially recommended) could be used [24]. It has also a better safety profile than chloroquine (larger therapeutic window).

  Several small retrospective studies could not demonstrate any independent benefit of hydroxychloroquine use compared to non-exposed hospitalized patients [25–29]. Some larger retrospective studies did find an independent association between HCQ use (low dosage, similar to the “Belgian” recommendations) and a reduction in COVID-19 associated in-hospital mortality [30–33]. No particular safety signals were observed with the use of HCQ (alone) in these large cohorts. However, the major limitation of all these studies was the retrospective observational design that precluded any definitive conclusion about treatment efficacy. The prospective randomized controlled trial (RCT) RECOVERY in UK has stopped enrolling patients on the 5th of June after finding no beneficial effect of high dose hydroxychloroquine (9600 mg in total over 10 days) in patients hospitalized with COVID-19. For the same reason (absence of efficacy in hospitalized patients), the SOLIDARITY trial communicated the suspension of recruitment in the HCQ arm (9600 mg over 10 days) on 18th of June (link). Similarly, the DisCoVeRy trial stopped enrolling participants in the HCQ arm (5600 mg in total over 10 days) at the same period. The results of the large RECOVERY trial on HCQ efficacy in hospitalized COVID-19 patients have demonstrated that mortality at Day 28 was similar in HCQ recipients compared to standard of care (421/1561, 27% versus 790/3155, 25%; p=0.15). No benefit was observed for all secondary outcomes and subgroups of patients [34]. Another smaller RCT in Brazil conducted in mild-to-moderate hospitalized
patients did not find any improvement of the clinical status (seven-level ordinal scale) in participants having received HCQ (total dosage: 5600 mg), alone or with azithromycin (500 mg/day for 7 days) [35].

Regarding other potential indications, an RCT using HCQ (low-dose) as post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP), showed no prevention of “illness compatible with COVID 19” [40]. This trial had however several limitations such as undocumented treatment adherence and no laboratory confirmation of SARS-CoV-2 infection in 85% of the participants. No serious adverse events were notified. Another RCT by the same group studied early administration of HCQ in mild/ambulatory patients with laboratory-confirmed or symptomatic contacts (n=423), and no substantial symptom reduction was observed in the HCQ arm compared to masked placebo [36]. Here again, many participants (about 40%) were not tested. In a well-designed Spanish RCT evaluating early treatment with HCQ in adults with mild disease (n=293), no clinical (shortening of symptoms) nor viral (reduction of shedding) benefits were observed [37]. A cluster-randomized trial by the same Spanish group did not show any reduction in the incidence of SARS-CoV-2 infection nor symptomatic COVID-19 when HCQ was used in post-exposure prophylaxis in healthy persons exposed to a PCR-positive case patient [38].

Meanwhile, several preclinical studies have not demonstrated any antiviral effect of HCQ in animal models (hamsters, macaques, including one study from the KUL [39–42]. Overall, based on these preclinical observations and the reported trial results it has been decided since beginning of June (version 10) not to recommend its off-label use for COVID-19 in Belgium anymore. In December 2020, WHO recommended against the use of CQ/HCQ in clinical care whatever the COVID-19 severity. Specific communication regarding ongoing clinical trials is still awaited.

• Lopinavir/ritonavir (LPV/r 400 mg/100 mg BID), initiated more than 12 days post symptom onset (median, IQR [11–17 days]) did not show clinical benefits in hospitalized patients with COVID-19. Moreover, there was no impact on viral excretion. This is in line with in vitro experiments with SARS-CoV2 but also SARS-CoV1 (cfr. Table 2). In this trial however, a possible benefit (clinical improvement) was suggested in patients who were treated before 12 days of symptom onset, HR 1.25 (0.77-2.05). Another small RCT conducted in China did not show any viral or clinical benefit however (or at best very marginal) [43]. On the 4th of July 2020, the WHO announced that the Lopinavir/ritonavir arm was discontinued in the SOLIDARITY trial because of lack of benefit (link). This arm was also stopped in RECOVERY and DisCoVeRy for the same reason. Finally, a benefit risk-assessment performed by the BRAT (Benefit-Risk Action Team) network and published on the 23 June 2020, concluded that the benefit-risk profile for lopinavir-ritonavir in severe COVID-19 cannot be considered positive until further efficacy and effectiveness data become available [44]. The results of the large RECOVERY trial in hospitalized patients with COVID-19 confirmed that lopinavir/ritonavir had no beneficial effect on mortality at Day 28 (374/1616, 23% versus 767/3424, 22%, p=0.60) nor on any secondary endpoint (duration of hospital stay, progression of disease) [45]. In light of all these recent data, we no longer suggest off-label LPV/r as an alternative in severe COVID-19 disease. In December 2020, WHO recommended against the use of LPV/r in clinical care whatever the COVID-19 severity. Specific communication regarding ongoing clinical trials is still awaited.

• Favipiravir has a half-cytotoxic concentration (CC50) > 400 μM and the EC50 of favipiravir against SARS-CoV-2 in Vero E6 cells was 61.88 μM/L (much higher than the EC50 of favipiravir for influenza), resulting in a selectivity index (SI) > 6.46 [46]. The half-life is approximately 5 hours. Therefore, higher dosing ranges are considered for the treatment of COVID-19 than for influenza (loading dose of 2400mg to 3000mg BID followed by a maintenance dose 1200mg to1800mg BID) [47]. In another non-randomized study, favipiravir showed shorter viral clearance time (4 days (IQR 2.5 - 9) vs. 11 days (8–13), p < 0.001)), significant
improvement in chest imaging (91.43% versus 62.22% (p = 0.004)) and fewer adverse reactions compared with lopinavir / ritonavir [48]. Favipiravir has not been selected for these recommendations, as this molecule is not available in Belgium outside clinical trials. An antiviral effect has been observed in animal models (hamsters) at high dosage [41]. An interim analysis of a small phase 2 trial showed a lower rate of PCR positivity at day 5 post-favipiravir initiation but no difference at day 10 [49]. Larger trials are still ongoing.

- **Camostat mesylate** is a serine protease inhibitor used in Japan, which is being evaluated as repurposed drug after it has been shown to reduce SARS-CoV-2 infection of primary human lung cells (Calu-3 cell line) in vitro [50]. Camostat mesylate is under investigation in monotherapy or in combination with either hydroxychloroquine or azithromycin (eg. NCT04355052 (Israel), NCT04321096 (Denmark)). The drug is not available in Belgium. A phase 2 trial looking for antiviral activity is ongoing in UZ Gent (Table 3). Large multi-country trials with clinical endpoints are ongoing and a trial is planned in the ambulatory setting in KUL.

- **Azithromycin (AZM)**: this antibiotic shown to have some antiviral and immunomodulatory effect has been promoted by some groups based on observational viral and clinical data [51]. The potential benefit of using AZM alone or with other drugs has not been demonstrated so far. Two large RCTs have explored in Brazil the usefulness of this drug in association with HCQ, both in mild/moderate [35] and severe hospitalized patients [14], and did not find any added value compared to HCQ alone. The azithromycin arm of RECOVERY was closed on November 27, 2020 for futility, after 2582 patients were randomized to azithromycin and compared to 5182 patients receiving standard of care. No effect was observed on 28-day mortality, nor on the risk of progression to mechanical ventilation or on length of hospital stay [52]. The results of DAWN AZITHRO are also expected soon (Table 3).

- **Interferons (IFN)** have antiviral effects and modulate the immune response [53]. There are a limited number of case series, case-control trials and three small RCT’s published so far. Hung et al compared combination therapy including Interferon IFN ß-1b, ribavirin and lopinavir-ritonavir (n=86) vs lopinavir-ritonavir alone (n= 41) in an open label RCT [54]. Only 52 patients starting therapy <7d of symptom onset received at least one dose of interferon, as by study protocol. They found a shortened viral shedding and faster clinical improvement in the IFN-containing arm. Another RCT evaluated IFN ß-1b with or without standard of care including hydroxychloroquine plus lopinavir/ritonavir or atazanavir/ritonavir (both groups n=33). They found a faster clinical improvement, in primary outcome; and a decreased ICU admission, although the study was probably underpowered for this [55]. The same group also evaluated IFN ß-1a in addition to the same standard of care (n=42) vs standard of care alone (n=39), and could not find any difference in clinical response [56]. Decreased mortality was found in the IFN group. This study has several limitations: >30% of patients had no laboratory-confirmed infection, a very high mortality was observed in the control group and a large drop-out was seen in each study group. Furthermore IFN therapy was associated with more adverse events. Results from the WHO-SOLIDARITY trial show that Interferon IFN ß-1a given with or without lopinavir/ritonavir, resp 1412 and 651 patients, did not provide any survival benefit vs control, HR 1.16 (0.96-1.39) in hospitalized patients [57]. A few studies have looked at IFN administration by spray or atomization, to improve local effects and avoid systemic adverse reactions [58,59]. At this moment one small, underpowered RCT looked at the effect of combination of inhaled interferon ß-1b and Favipiravir vs standard of care with hydroxychloroquine in severe COVID-19, finding no effect [60]. Questions remain on optimal dosing, administration, etc. is available for this type of administration. Further studies are needed to clarify the role of Interferons in the treatment of COVID-19.
**Immunomodulatory agents** are a varied group of drugs that may prevent or dampen hyper-inflammatory responses which are associated with clinical deterioration and mortality [61,62]. Several interleukin blockers used in inflammatory diseases such as giant cell vasculitis or rheumatoid arthritis have been proposed for repurposing based on limited clinical experience and small observational studies. These drugs include tocilizumab [63,64] and anakinra. Three randomized trials assessing the use of tocilizumab (TCZ) in hospitalized COVID-19 patients have been recently published [65–67]. These trials were highly heterogeneous regarding the severity of the patients included. None of these three studies demonstrated a survival benefit. The RECOVERY trial is still including patients in the TCZ arm and should provide substantial information regarding benefit in predefined subgroups of patients. The REMAP-CAP trial platform has announced through press release a benefit of TCZ administration in term of clinical improvement and/or mortality (combined outcome measure). These results have not been peer-reviewed and must be considered preliminary (link).

These drugs are intensively investigated including in Belgium (see Table 3). Notably, the COV-AID trial has completed enrollment and should provide answers soon regarding the impact of combined IL-6/IL-1 blockade. Of note, inclusion was based on a combination of biological factors (to better select suitable candidates), in contrast with other trials. Recently, clinical trials using Anakinra were temporarily suspended in France; but recruitment is permitted again. Of note, the French trials used higher dosages as compared to those used in Belgium and the DSMB of the COV-AID trial has considered that Anakinra could be further evaluated in Belgium. There is no RCT evidence yet for recommending their use outside studies. Potential adverse events and drug interactions have to be carefully taken into consideration.

**Convalescent plasma:** Animal studies with SARS-CoV-1 and SARS-CoV-2 infections indicate a protective role of neutralizing antibodies. In addition to marked antiviral activity, plasma administration has been associated with decreased inflammatory markers in a trial in India [68]. Several observational studies, non-controlled and controlled non-randomized trials, and four RCT's have been published [69]. Observational studies show survival benefit of transfusing convalescent plasma (CP) with high antibody titers [70]. In contrast, the prematurely terminated randomized controlled trial in severely ill COVID-19 patients in Wuhan didn’t show faster clinical improvement nor decreased mortality in patients receiving convalescent plasma. This study was however underpowered, furthermore the plasma was administrated late in the course of the disease (median time from symptom onset to randomization: 30 days)[71].

An Indian multicenter open label RCT in severe non critically ill COVID-19 patients (P/F 200-300mmHg or RR>24 + SatO2 ≤ 93% with FiO2 21%) did not show any reduction in disease progression and all-cause mortality at D28 ( 19% vs 18%). However, an antiviral effect was demonstrated as well as a faster resolution of dyspnea. In this study post-hoc analysis showed low levels of neutralizing antibodies in the administered plasma and detected neutralizing antibodies in 79% of patients at baseline [72]. This concurs with the Dutch RCT that was stopped early due to the finding of comparable amounts of neutralizing antibodies in patients as in the administered convalescent plasma, as early as median 10 days after symptom onset, (preprint/non peer-reviewed data) [73]. A large placebo-controlled randomized trial from Argentina did not find an impact on mortality of administration of CP containing high titers of neutralizing antibodies. However, 29% of the patients in the plasma arm were critically ill [74]. Another recently published Argentinian blinded RCT evaluated early (i.e. within 3d of symptom onset) administration of convalescent plasma in older COVID-19 patients, i.e. >75y or >64-75y with comorbidities [75]. They found a RR reduction of 0.52 (95% CI 0.29-0.94). The study was terminated early due to a fall in the COVID-19 incidence in Argentina, including 76% percent of the provided inclusion number.
We only recommend the administration of convalescent plasma within clinical trials in Belgium such as the CONFIDENT study that is currently ongoing (of note recruitment is closed for the DAWN-plasma trial). At this moment there are no clinical trials in Belgium on early administration of COVID-19 convalescent plasma (CCP) in risk groups. Both Rode Kruis and Croix Rouge are collecting plasma from patients who have experienced COVID-19. Whenever possible, patients should be informed at discharge on the possibility to donate plasma and to contact their local RKV/CR center. AFMPS/FAGG has recommended that donation should only take place more than 28 days after symptoms have ended. Of note, administration of CP could be considered in case of persistent viral shedding (> 1 month) in severe COVID-19 patients with B cell-related immunosuppression (including patients on Rituximab and other B-cell depleting agents) unable to mount an antibody response, as shown in a French case series by Heuso et al [76] and in a case series of 5 Belgian patients by Betrains et al (article accepted for publication in British Journal of Hematology). A MEURI (Monitored Emergency use of unRegistered investigational Interventions) protocol, similar to the Urgent Medical Need program of the FAGG/AFMPS/AFMHP was established by RKV/CR to obtain CCP for these very restricted situations where inclusion in the current clinical trials (CONFIDENT and DAWN-plasma) is not possible. CCP is a standard fresh frozen plasma from convalescent voluntary donors with SARS-CoV-2 neutralizing antibodies and conforms to all legal criteria. Criteria for this MEURI delivery, including the requirement for registration of clinical data, are defined and available via your hospital’s blood bank laboratory or RKV/CR. Of note, emergence of viral populations with significant mutations in the spike protein has been reported during treatment of immunocompromised patients with convalescent plasma [77].

**Monoclonal antibodies:** Dozens of monoclonal antibodies targeting the Receptor Binding Domain (RBD) of the S protein domains have been developed [78]. Some have entered phase III trials, including in combinations. Given the long half-life, a single infusion is generally used and could prevent disease progression [79]. Animal studies with the SARS-CoV-2 model are encouraging [80]. A preliminary evaluation of an ongoing phase II RCT with bamlanivumab (LY-CoV555) in mild and moderate COVID-19 showed promising results on viral decline, symptom resolution and hospitalization [81]. In the BLAZE-1 phase 2/3 trial evaluating in the same study population the combination of bamlanivumab and etesevimab (LY-CoV016), a significant reduction in viral load on day 11 after start of the combination treatment was observed, while no significant change was seen on viral load with bamlanivumab alone. Among secondary endpoints, there were no consistent differences between the monotherapy and the combination therapy versus placebo for the other measures of viral load or clinical symptom scores [82]. In hospitalized patients with more advanced disease (trial conducted by the ACTIV-3/TICO LY-CoV555 Study Group), bamlanivumab (co-administered with remdesivir) did not demonstrate any clinical benefit [83]. Study results with other (cocktails of) monoclonal antibodies have only been communicated by press release so far. Furthermore, efficacy studies against new emerging SARS-CoV2 variants are also necessary.

**Ivermectin:** *In vitro* inhibition of SARS-CoV-2 replication in Vero/hSLAM cells9 28 has been reported with ivermectin (IVM), but at concentrations 50- to 100 times higher than those clinically attainable in human patients (150-400 µg/kg). *In vitro* high doses should not however be compared as such with plasma concentrations, as the distribution volume of ivermectin is very high. Preprint results from a study in the hamster model (Pasteur Institute) indicate that IVM is associated with less severe disease related to decreased production of pro inflammatory cytokines and increased levels of IL-10. Preliminary evidence based on compilation of observational studies suggested survival benefit in ivermectin recipients remaining significant after adjustments (OR, 0.27; 95% CI, 0.09-0.80; P< 0.03) [84]. Until now, only 3 small
double-blind randomized controlled trials (DB-RCT) studying clinical recovery and/or survival have been published in peer-reviewed journals. All three trials excluded severe and critical COVID-19 patients and used a single standard dose of 200 µg/kg of ivermectin. Two were performed in Bangladesh on a total of 134 patients and failed to demonstrate any differences in resolution of symptoms or in mortality between the ivermectin- and placebo-treatment groups [85,86]. A third very small DB-RCT on 24 patients in Spain also failed to demonstrate any beneficial effect of ivermectin on viral clearance or resolution of symptoms and/or severity of disease [87]. A recent pre-print/not-peer reviewed preliminary meta-analysis of 18 RCTs on 2282 patients got a lot of publicity and suggested a 75% improvement in survival, faster time to clinical recovery and signs of a dose-dependent effect of viral clearance for patients given ivermectin versus “control treatment” [88]. However, many of these RCTs show several methodological issues such as small sample size, lack of blinding and unclear, various drugs in the control arms, different clinical scenarios (as prophylaxis, early outpatient administration and later treatment in admitted patients) and/or incomplete data on outcomes. Therefore, the quality of the evidence does not seem to offer a sufficient robust base to justify the use or approval of ivermectin. The committee withholds recommendations in favor of the clinical use of ivermectin in COVID-19 patients until more robust data from much larger ongoing DB-RCTs become available.

**Colchicine:** This well-known drug used in several inflammatory diseases has also gained much attention recently. No antiviral activity against SARS-CoV-2 has been demonstrated so far, but its inhibitory action against neutrophil chemotaxis and -adhesion and against the inflammasome appears interesting [89]. A large multicenter placebo-controlled RCT evaluating colchicine (2 x 0.5 mg for 3 days followed by 0.5 mg/day for one month) in >4000 PCR-confirmed COVID-19 AMBULATORY patients (COLCORONA) suggests a borderline (p=0.04) reduction of the primary composite endpoint (hospitalization/death). This preprint study has not yet been peer reviewed, so that no recommendation can be made for a drug which presents non-negligible adverse reactions and interactions. For in-hospital patients, evidence remains scarce. A few observational studies using variable drug dosages have been published, suggesting a possible clinical benefit [90]. One small open-label RCT has evaluated the efficacy of colchicine for hospitalized patients (one third of the patients however did not require oxygen at inclusion) [91]. No patient received corticosteroids as part of SOC treatment. The trial showed a significant reduction in clinical deterioration and an improvement in terms of time to clinical deterioration in the colchicine group. It should be noted that recruitment was terminated prematurely due to slow patient accrual, with 105 of 180 planned inclusions. Interim results of a double blind placebo-controlled trial published as a preprint, and including so far only 35 patients, showed a reduction of the duration of oxygen supplementation and hospitalization with colchicine, but no effect was seen on ICU admission or death [92].

**Aspirin**: ASA is a non-selective inhibitor of COX-1 and COX-2 enzymes leading to a decreased production of prostaglandins, thromboxane A2 by platelets. Low dose ASA is associated with antithrombotic effect. In animal models ASA inhibits disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) during *S. aureus* sepsis through inhibition of platelet activation. Patients with septic shock have decreased risk of DIC when using ASA [93]. One retrospective study found a decreased risk of mechanical ventilation, ICU admission and in-hospital mortality among patients admitted with COVID-19 [94]. Different cohort studies have shown a decreased risk of acute lung injury/ARDS in patients on chronic ASA-treatment. Dozens of RCTs are evaluating ASA in COVID-19 in addition to SOC. Notably the RECOVERY trial has already included >6000 patients in the ASA arm (150 mg daily + SoC).
Note - ACE inhibitors or ARBs:

There is currently no evidence from clinical or epidemiological studies that establishes a link between their use and severe COVID-19 [95,96]. An RCT found no impact of ACEi/ARB switch in COVID-19 [97]. The same type of concerns were raised for non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), with also no evidence so far to advise for or against these drugs in COVID-19 patients. A nationwide cohort study in Denmark found no difference in COVID-19 outcome in patients with recent use of NSAID [98]. However, to be safe, and while waiting pending results, paracetamol may be preferred as first-line symptomatic treatment of pain and fever (at usual dosage), while NSAIDs should be used with caution (as in common practice) and according to common practice (contra-indicated in case of renal failure for example).

Note - pregnant women:

Specialized care and close monitoring for complications is absolutely necessary in COVID-19 pregnant women. A COVID positive patient, if maternal condition allows it, can deliver vaginally. Large organizations like WHO, RCOG and ACOG support the practice of breastfeeding even in the context of active SARS-CoV-2 disease, but with application of necessary preventive measures (mask, nipple cleaning, frequent handwashing). See additional guidance on newborns of COVID-19 positive mothers via the following link. Antiviral treatment of COVID-19 confirmed pregnant women should be considered depending on the safety profile, maternal risk factors (diabetes, hypertension, asthma) and pregnancy outcome (possible risk of premature delivery in the setting of viral infection) [99]. Remdesivir is available for compassionate use in pregnant women with severe disease and the first observational data provide reassurance about safety [100]. International guidelines are available, including from NIH, RCOG and WHO guidance.

Note – children:

Specific guidelines are available: Traitement et prise en charge de l’enfant atteint de la COVID-19: Particularités pédiatrique/Opvang en behandeling van kinderen met COVID-19 gerelateerde ziekte (online on 1 December 2020):


Note – anticoagulation in COVID-19 patients:

Evidence is emerging that COVID-19 is associated with an increased risk of thromboembolic disease, with pulmonary embolism (as well as cerebrovascular accident or myocardial infarction) regarded as an important risk factors for increased mortality.

A consensus guideline on anticoagulation management in COVID-19 positive patients has been published by the Belgian Society on Thrombosis and Haemostasis and available here. Of note, a KCE report on thromboprophylaxis in COVID-19 diseases concluded that the BSTH management algorithms are of good quality and in agreement with international guidance.
Note – Oxygen therapy in COVID-19 patients:

A working group coordinated by AFMPS/FAGG has prepared guidelines for oxygen therapy in:

1. Hospitalized patients: FR, NL
2. Patients after hospital discharge and residents of nursery homes: FR, NL

Note – Ambulatory care:

- Treatment of COVID-19 patients in nursing homes: Collège de Médecine Générale: Mise à jour du protocole thérapeutique des résidents d’institutions âgés de plus de 75 ans atteints de Covid-19:
  

- Superior Health Council advice on Vitamine D, Zinc and COVID-19
  

- Outpatient care for Covid-19 patients in the context of saturation in Belgian hospitals
  
  
### 3. Summary of efficacy data of selected antiviral drugs

**Table 2: In vitro / in vivo efficacy of antiviral drugs selected for treatment of suspected/confirmed COVID-19**

*Note: all ongoing clinical treatment trials/studies over COVID-19 (> 300) are compiled in a real-time dashboard at LitCovid website, see The Lancet [101]; we try to summarize the relevant information for the selected drugs*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>In vitro activity</th>
<th>In vivo activity (animal models)</th>
<th>Clinical studies SARS-CoV-2 (non-exhaustive)</th>
<th>Mechanism of action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SARS-CoV-1</td>
<td>MERS-CoV</td>
<td>SARS-CoV-2</td>
<td>SARS-CoV-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remdesivir / GS5734 (Veklury®); Limited availability in Belgium</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[102,103]</td>
<td>[102–105]</td>
<td>[23]</td>
<td>[106]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NCT04280705: Faster recovery demonstrated in a preliminary report of the RCT (results on mortality by day 28 pending) [13]. No impact of RDV on viral shedding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NCT04292730: Better clinical status with the 5-day course compared with standard of care in non-severe hospitalized cases, but not with the 10-day course. Clinical significance of this finding remains uncertain; No impact of RDV on viral shedding [19].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NCT04315948: No impact on 28-day mortality, on risk of progressing to mechanical ventilation, or on the length of hospital stay [21].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>WHO recommends against RDV use</strong> (link)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Name</td>
<td>Effectiveness</td>
<td>Side Effects</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloroquine phosphate (CQ) Not marketed in Belgium. Available via import or as magistral preparation (500mg CQ = 300mg chloroquine base); Used for malaria</td>
<td>+++ [107,108] ++ [109] ++ [23] +/- [110] - -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>Although in initial SOLIDARITY (WHO) protocol, the trial was only ever pursued with hydroxychloroquine Fusion and un-coating blockade, by lysosomal alkalization [107,108]; Interaction with the ACE2 receptor [107]; “Immuno-modulation”?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydroxy-chloroquine (HCQ) (Plaquenil®); Used for lupus, rheumatoid arthritis</td>
<td>+/-? [111] - +++ [24] - - -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>2020-000890-25: Reduction of the proportion of SARS-CoV-2 RNA positivity (RT-PCR) in nasopharyngeal swabs of treated patients compared to external control group with symptomatic care only (weak evidence) [112]; Was under investigation in the SOLIDARITY (WHO), RECOVERY (UK) and DisCoVeRy (INSERM) trials, at high dosages (9600 mg in total over 10 days for the former two trials and 5600 mg in total over 10 days for the latter). All three trials stopped enrolling patients in hydroxychloroquine arm: no clinical benefit in patients hospitalized with COVID-19 (press releases). No demonstrated efficacy on mortality at Day 28 in RECOVERY [34]; Strong recommendation against use by WHO (Dec 2020) [21]; Not fully elucidated but assumed to be similar to that of chloroquine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lopinavir /ritonavir (Kaletra®); Used in HIV infection</td>
<td>+/- [113–115] - -</td>
<td>+/- [104,117] - -</td>
<td>Weak efficacy for SARS-CoV-1; associated with ribavirin &amp; cortico-steroids [115]; NCT04252885: Negative results for hospitalized patients with mild/moderate COVID-19 [118]; SARS-CoV-2 protease inhibition?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug</td>
<td>Use</td>
<td>Results</td>
<td>RCTs</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Favipiravir</td>
<td>Used in Japan against influenza</td>
<td></td>
<td>+ * at higher dosage than for influenza)</td>
<td>ChiCTR2000029600: Shorter viral clearance time and improved radiological evolution compared to lopinavir /ritonavir (non-randomized) [48]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not studied</td>
<td>Not studied ***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>NCT04373733 (PIONEER): recruiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>NCT04349241: Completed, no yet published</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camostat</td>
<td>Used in Japan for reflux esophagitis and pancreatitis</td>
<td>++ ** [50] ** [50] ** [50]</td>
<td>++ ** [121] **</td>
<td>NCT04355052 : recruiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interferons</td>
<td></td>
<td>+ ** [122] ** [122] ** [53,123]</td>
<td>+ ** [124] ** [125] **</td>
<td>3 RCT’s with small number of patients (see text). Further studies needed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Many other antiviral/immunological treatments have been/are being investigated, including (list not exhaustive) ribavirin, fabiravir, convalescent plasma, monoclonal antibodies, complement inhibitors etc. see Landscape analysis of therapeutics WHO 17/02/2020, link. At this moment, any of these drug candidates should ONLY be evaluated in clinical trials and in Belgium, these trials should ideally be coordinated centrally.
4. Clinical trials in Belgium

For an overview of all currently running clinical trials in Belgium, you can search on https://databankklinischeproeven.be/ (fill in covid-19 as search term in the ‘medical condition/pathology’ field). Additional trials are currently being set up in Belgium. The table below briefly summarizes only ONGOING trials (already recruiting).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROTOCOL CODE / EudraCT n°</th>
<th>STUDY TYPE</th>
<th>INVESTIGATED PRODUCTS</th>
<th>PATIENT PROFILE</th>
<th>PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ COORDINATING CENTER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COV-AID 2020-001500-41</td>
<td>Multicentric, randomized, factorial design, interventional study</td>
<td>Six arms: Anakinra (anti-IL1), Siltuximab (anti-IL6), Tocilizumab (anti-IL6) in monotherapy, double or single combinations; standard of care (SoC)</td>
<td>COVID-19 patients with acute hypoxic respiratory failure and systemic cytokine release syndrome</td>
<td>Bart Lambrecht / UGent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARPAC 2020-001254-22</td>
<td>Multicentric, randomized, open-label, interventional study</td>
<td>2 arms: Sargramostim (recombinant GM-CSF) vs SoC</td>
<td>Acute hypoxic respiratory failure of COVID-19 patients</td>
<td>B. Lambrecht / Ugent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAWN – azithro 2020-001614-38</td>
<td>Multicentric, randomized, open-label, adaptive, proof-of-concept clinical trial</td>
<td>2 arms: Azithromycin vs SoC (other arms can be included later)</td>
<td>COVID-19 PCR confirmed hospitalized patients</td>
<td>UZ Leuven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DisCoVeRy 2020-000936-23 Remdesivir arm stopped</td>
<td>Multicentric, randomized, open-label, adaptive clinical trial</td>
<td>2 arms: Remdesivir vs SoC</td>
<td>COVID-19 PCR confirmed hospitalized patients</td>
<td>M. Hites / Hôpital Erasme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAWN-plasma (No IMP, therefore no EudraCT number) Recruitment is finished</td>
<td>Open-label randomized Multicenter Adaptive design</td>
<td>2arms: convalescent plasma vs SoC</td>
<td>COVID-19 PCR confirmed hospitalized patients</td>
<td>G. Meyfroidt/ UZ Leuven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REMAP-CAP 2015-002340-14</td>
<td>Randomized, embedded, multifactorial, adaptive platform trial for community</td>
<td>Antiviral therapy: No vs Kaletra Corticosteroid therapy: No vs hydrocortisone 7d</td>
<td>COVID-19 PCR confirmed hospitalized patients</td>
<td>AZ Sint-Jan (Brugge), CHU Charleroi, UZ Gent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study</td>
<td>Design Details</td>
<td>Study Details</td>
<td>Trial Details</td>
<td>Patients Details</td>
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<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DAWN-antico</strong> 2020-001739-28A</td>
<td>Randomized, open-label, adaptive, proof-of-concept clinical trial</td>
<td>3 arms: High prophylactic LMWH +/- anakinra*; Apronin (antifibrinolytic) +/- anakinra*; standard dose of LMWH * anakinra only for patients in hyper-inflammatory stage</td>
<td>COVID-19 PCR confirmed hospitalized patients</td>
<td>UZ Leuven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Biophytis – BIO101 2020-001498-63</strong></td>
<td>Adaptive design phase 2 to 3, randomized, double-blind, multicentre clinical trial</td>
<td>2 arms: BIO101 (activator of Mas-receptor of the renin-angiotensin system) vs SoC</td>
<td>COVID-19 PCR confirmed hospitalized patients</td>
<td>UCL Namur St Elisabeth AZ St Maarten (Mechelen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ZILU-COV 2020-002130-33</strong></td>
<td>prospective, randomized, open-label, interventional clinical trial</td>
<td>2 arms: Zilucoplan (inhibitor of complement protein C5) vs SoC</td>
<td>COVID-19 PCR confirmed hospitalized patients</td>
<td>B. Lambrecht/UZ Gent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OSCAR (GSK) 2020-001759-42</strong></td>
<td>Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial</td>
<td>2 arms: Otilimab (anti-GM-CSF) vs SoC</td>
<td>Patients with severe pulmonary COVID-19 related disease</td>
<td>GSK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MOT-C-204 (Inotrem) 2020-001504-24</strong></td>
<td>Randomized, double-blind, placebo controlled, adaptive, exploratory clinical study</td>
<td>2 arms: Nangibotide iv (TREM1 inhibitor) vs placebo</td>
<td>Mechanically ventilated patients due to COVID-19 and with features of systemic inflammation</td>
<td>UCL St-Luc, ZOL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TJT2012 2020-002102-58</strong></td>
<td>Prospective open-label P1/2 clinical trial</td>
<td>Mesenchymal stromal cells</td>
<td>Patients with severe COVID-19 requiring supplemental O2</td>
<td>CHU Liège</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ARGX-117-2001 (ArgenX) 2020-001546-19</strong></td>
<td>First-in-human, open-label P1 clinical study</td>
<td>ARGX-117 iv (Humanized antibody that blocks C2b)</td>
<td>COVID-19 hospitalized patients</td>
<td>UZ Gent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AT-527 (ATEA pharmaceuticals) 2020-002869-34</strong></td>
<td>Randomized, double blind, AT-527 (guanosine nucleotide prodrug)</td>
<td>Moderate COVID-19 patients with</td>
<td>CHU St-Pierre, AZ St-Maarten (Mechelen)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study ID</td>
<td>Design</td>
<td>Group 1</td>
<td>Group 2</td>
<td>Phase</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABX464-401 (Abivax) 2020-001673-75</td>
<td>Randomized, double blind, placebo controlled, P2/3 trial</td>
<td>ABX464 (antiviral) Vs Placebo</td>
<td>Mild-moderate COVID-19 patients with risk factors</td>
<td>UZ Gent, Erasme and CHU Saint-Pierre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COV-AAT 2020-003475-18</td>
<td>Randomized, placebo controlled, double blind Phase 2 study</td>
<td>2-arm: Camostat (antiviral, serine protease inhibitor) vs placebo</td>
<td>Ambulatory COVID-19 patients</td>
<td>UZ Gent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETHIC trial 2020-003125-39</td>
<td>Open label, randomized, P3b trial</td>
<td>2-arm: Enoxaparin vs SoC</td>
<td>Ambulatory COVID-19 patients</td>
<td>F. Cools / Thrombosis Research Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AZD7442 2020-004356-16</td>
<td>Randomized, double blind, placebo controlled, Phase 3 trial</td>
<td>2-arm: AZD 7442 (cocktail of 2 mAb against SARS-CoV-2) Vs Placebo As pre-exposure prophylaxis</td>
<td>Healthy adults</td>
<td>Astra Zeneca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONVINCCE 2020-002234-32</td>
<td>Open-label, randomized, Phase 4 trial</td>
<td>factorial 2x2 design: Edoxaban and/or colchicine Vs No intervention</td>
<td>Ambulatory COVID-19 patients</td>
<td>P Vranckx (Jessaziekenhuis Hasselt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRISTARDS (Boehringer Ingelheim) 2020-002913-16</td>
<td>Open label, randomized, sequential, parallel-group, adaptive Pllb/Ili trial</td>
<td>Alteplase (thrombolyticum) High or low dose + SoC vs SoC alone</td>
<td>Hospitalized patients with ARDS</td>
<td>ULB Erasme / HOSP St-Pierre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FITE19 (PTC therapeutics) 2020-001872-13</td>
<td>randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, PII/III study</td>
<td>PTC299 (antiviral) Vs placebo</td>
<td>Hospitalised COVID-19 patients</td>
<td>CHU St Pierre / Clinique St Pierre (Ottignies)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Terminated trials**
- Antivirals for COVID-19 2020-001243-15 (itraconazole)
- COVIDAM 2020-001417-21
- SANOFI 2020-001269-35
5. Annexes

Annex 1: Availability of remdesivir

The medicine Veklury® (remdesivir) is available in the strategic stock, stored and distributed by a State-designated distributor. It is available to hospitals for patients that fill the criteria for use as defined in this guidance. Hospital pharmacists have been informed on the procedure to obtain Veklury.

The FAMHP closely monitors the evolution of stocks and, if necessary, places new order to ensure sufficient supply.

Veklury is registered for the treatment of COVID-19 in adults and adolescents from 12 years of age (with at least a body weight of 40kg). For pregnant women and children <12y, compassionate use is possible.

**Emergency Compassionate use procedure (as stated in art 107/1 [link])**

For pregnant women and children <12y. Request on [https://rdvcu.gilead.com/](https://rdvcu.gilead.com/)

When using Remdesivir for compassionate use, a notification to umn@fagg.afmps.be and to the ethics committee of the concerned site is to be made. The notification should include the following information:

- The name of the sponsor
- The name of the treating physician
- A sworn statement from the physician that the informed consent was obtained in accordance with the law of 22 August 2002 on patient rights
- The indication
- The motivation that without appropriate treatment, it is expected that the patient's death occurs in a short delay or that the risk for the consequences of the absence of treatment is greater than the risk for the consequences of starting the treatment is included. Please discuss the indication of the patient as well as the previous treatments that the patient received, the unmet need and the benefit/risk balance of treatment along with the urgency for this treatment.

**If you have problems obtaining the medicinal products in this guideline, please contact** supply-problems@fagg.afmps.be

Annex 2: Safety profiles

Safety profiles can be found at [www.BCFI.be](http://www.BCFI.be) (SKPs) , [www.CBIP.be](http://www.CBIP.be) (RCPs) or via [https://geneesmiddelendatabank.fagg.afmps.be/](https://geneesmiddelendatabank.fagg.afmps.be/)


Any suspected adverse events related to these drugs should be reported through the usual channels, as part of regular pharmacovigilance activities: [www.notifieruneffetindesirable.be](http://www.notifieruneffetindesirable.be) or [https://www.fagg.be/nl/melden_van_een_bijwerking_als_gezondheidszorgbeoefenaar](https://www.fagg.be/nl/melden_van_een_bijwerking_als_gezondheidszorgbeoefenaar)
6. References


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88 Hill A, Abdulamir A, Ahmed S, Olufemi E. Meta-analysis of randomized trials of ivermectin to treat SARS-CoV-2 infection. Published Online First: 19 January 2021. doi:10.21203/rs.3.rs-148845/v1


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