



COVID-19: Mise à jour sur les traitements

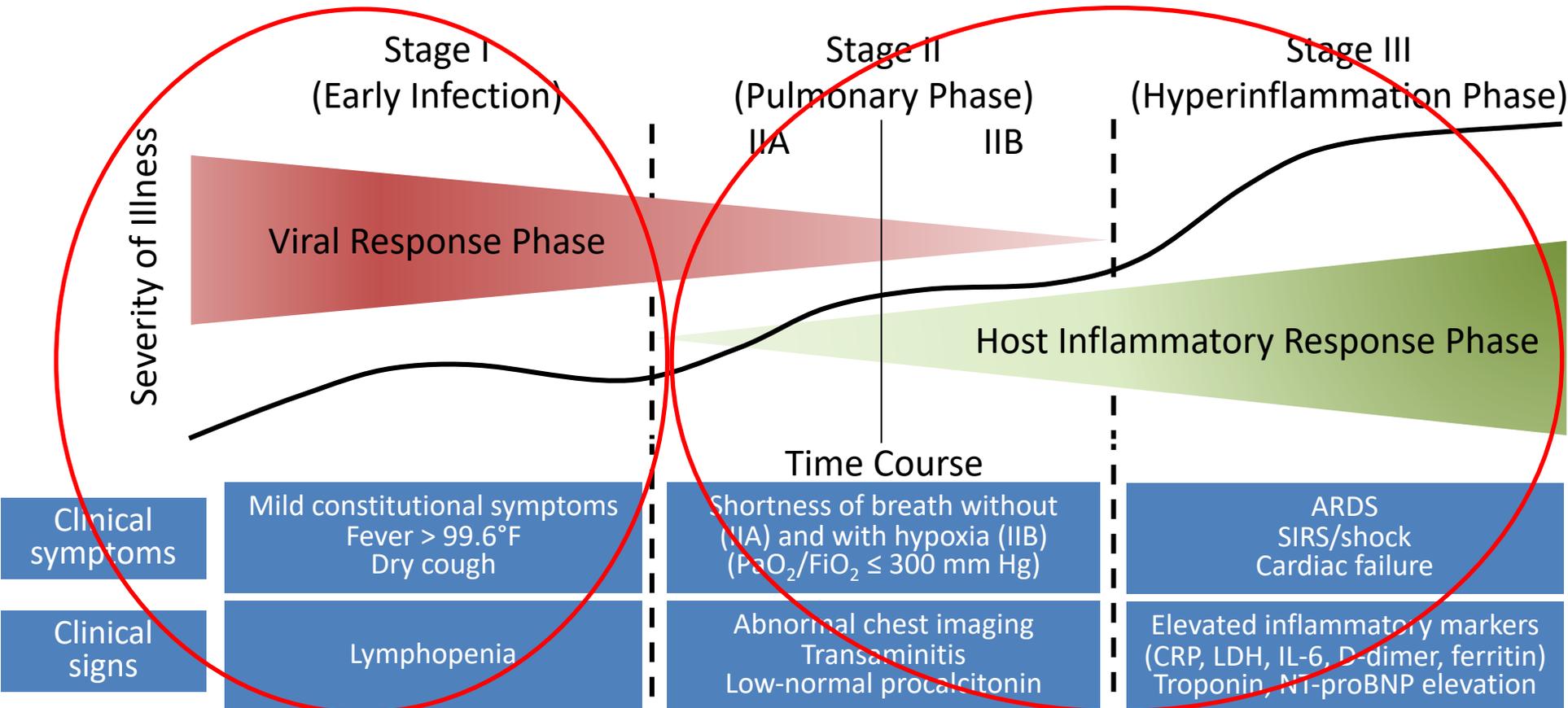
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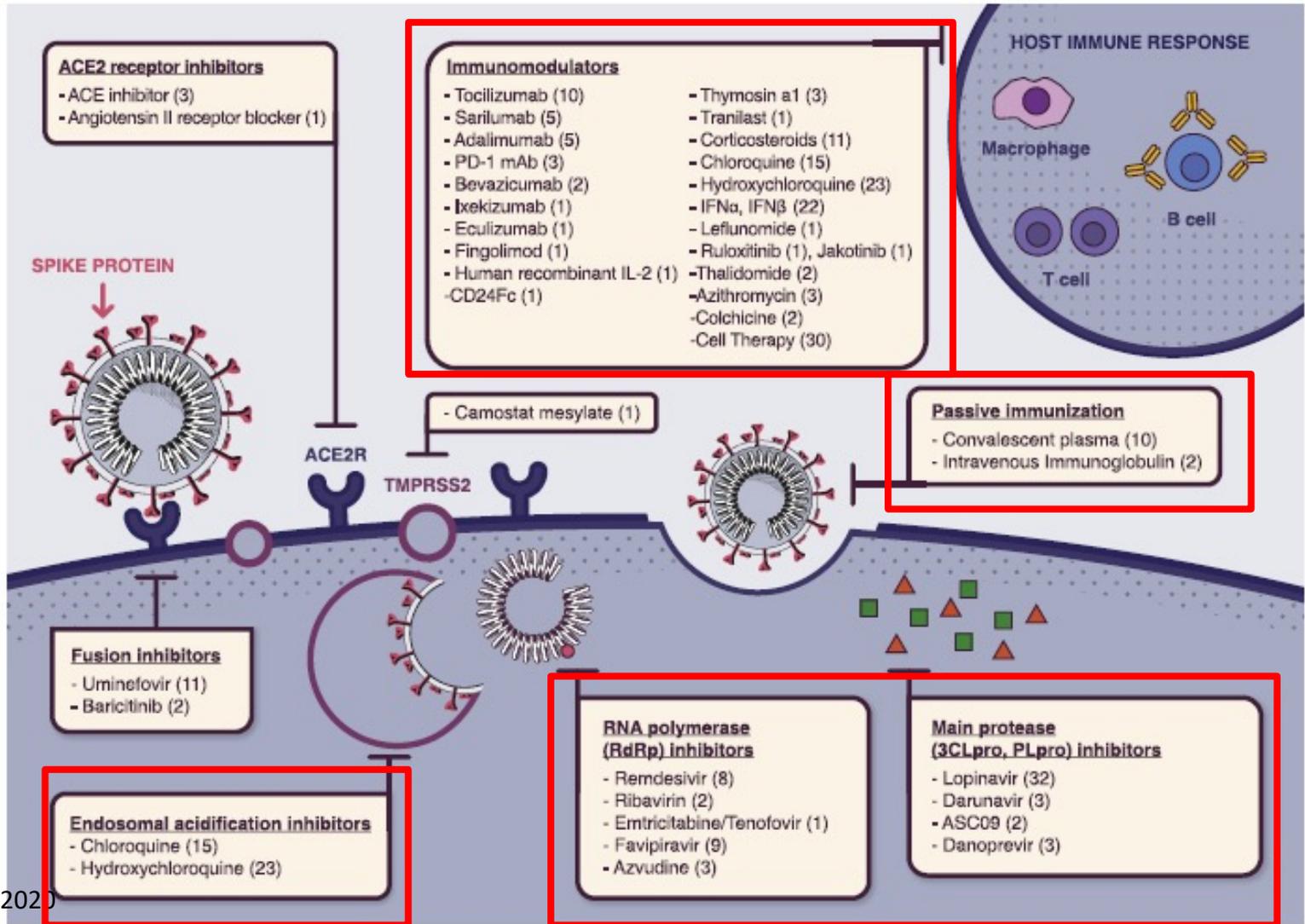
Declaration d'intérêt: 30/08/2021*

- **HIV – hépatites virales chroniques– Covid19:**
 - Réunions d'experts: ViiV Healthcare, MSD, Abbvie, Gilead, Janssen, GSK
 - Bourses de conférence: Overcome, MSD, Abbvie, Gilead, Janssen
 - Activités d'enseignement: MSD, Abbvie, Gilead, Janssen, Chiesi
 - Recherche clinique: ViiV Healthcare, MSD, Abbvie, Gilead, Janssen, Spikkim

* 36 mois avant cette présentation

Histoire naturelle de la Covid-19





Dietary/Supportive Measures

- Enteral Nutrition Emulsion (1)
- Probiotics (3)
- Alpha Lipoic Acid (1)
- Vitamin C (2)

Cardioprotection

- Colchicine (2)

Ventilation/Oxygenation Strategies

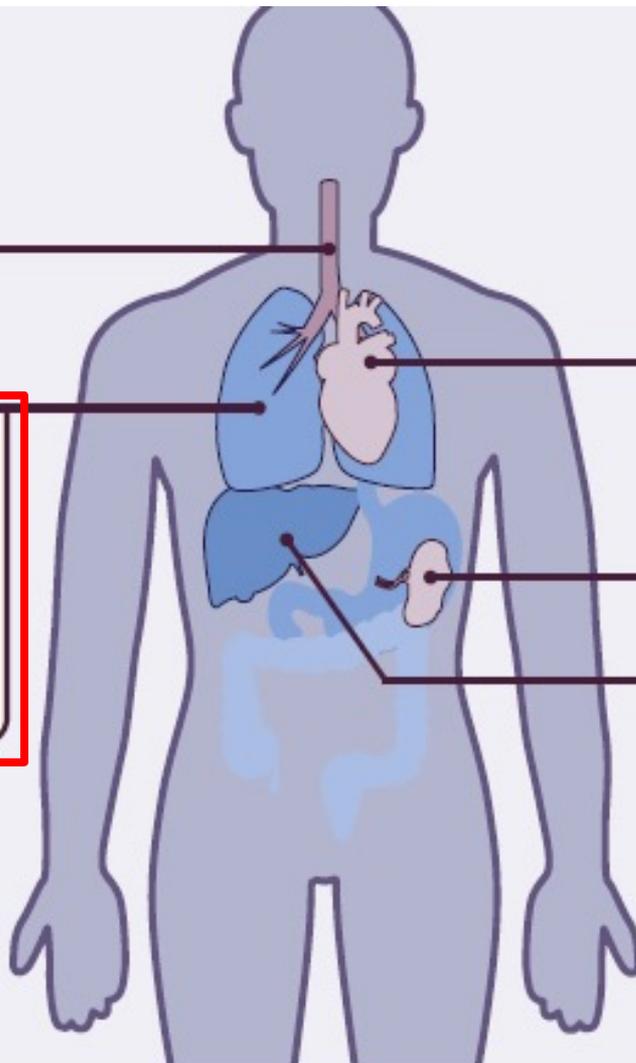
- Invasive/Non-invasive Mechanical Ventilation (4)
- High-flow Oxygen (2)
- Inhaled Gases (Hydrogen, Nitric Oxide) (4)
- Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation (ECMO) (3)
- Ultra Short Wave Electrotherapy (1)

- Continuous Renal Replacement Therapy (4)
- CytoSorb (1)
- oXiris® (2)

- Artificial Liver System (3)

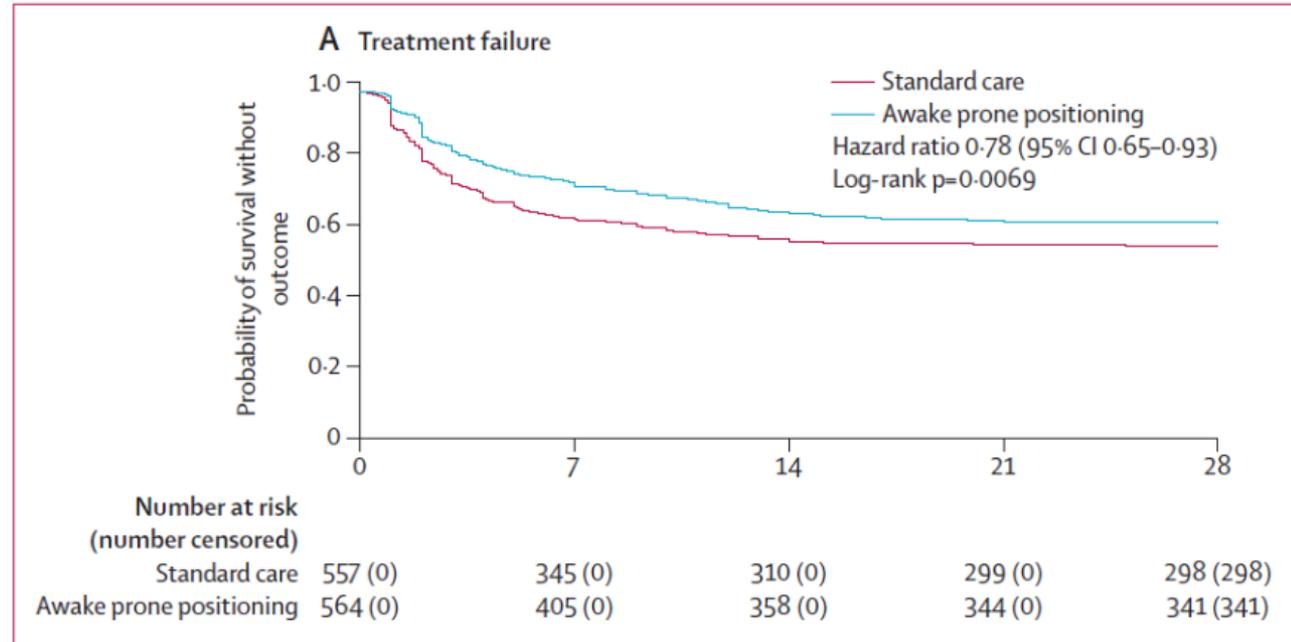
Thromboprophylaxis

- Enoxaparine (1)



Efficacité du DV vigile

- Essai international / promoteur CHU de Tours
- CJP: échec du traitement = intubation ou décès
- CI: patients avec SDRA non intubé



➔ Diminution de 22% du risque de mortalité ou intubation

Point sur l'antibiothérapie

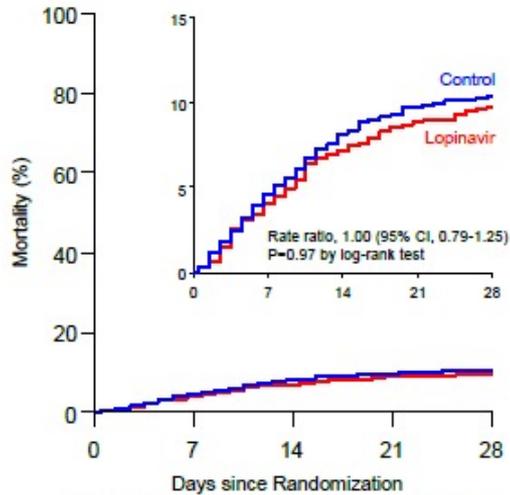
Antibiothérapie

- **Constat : surconsommation majeure d'antibiotique probabiliste** au début de l'épidémie alors que les co- ou **sur-infections représentent <5% pneumonies COVID en HC**
- Recommandations : **pas d'antibiothérapie systématique en face d'une pneumonie à SARS-CoV2**
- Avant confirmation virologique, une antibiothérapie probabiliste pourra être discutée si la pneumonie présente des **critères de gravité** : besoin en oxygène > 6L/min
- Si apparition d'emblée (exceptionnel) ou secondaire (rare hors réanimation) **d'expectorations purulentes**, possibilité d'une prescription antibiotique pour une durée totale de 5 à 7 jours
 - Pneumonie non grave : **Amoxicilline + Acide clavulanique 1g x 3/j PO**
 - Pneumonie grave : **C3G + macrolides**

Les antiviraux

Solidarity: un méga-essai, point final sur les antiviraux en hospitalisation ?

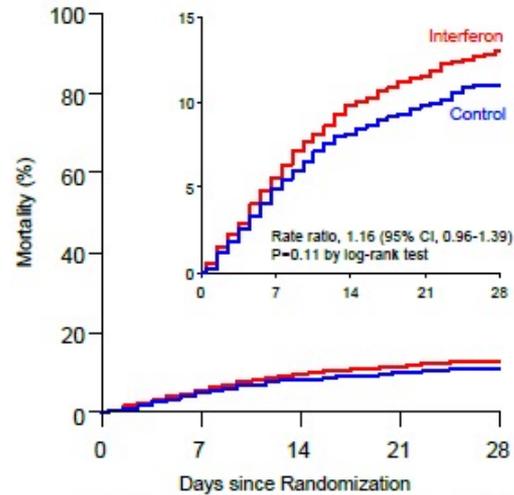
(c) Lopinavir vs its control



Numbers at risk at the start of each week, and numbers dying

Lopinavir	1399	57	1333	42	1282	24	1257	15	1243	10
Control	1372	62	1293	48	1239	21	1216	10	1203	5

(d) Interferon vs its control

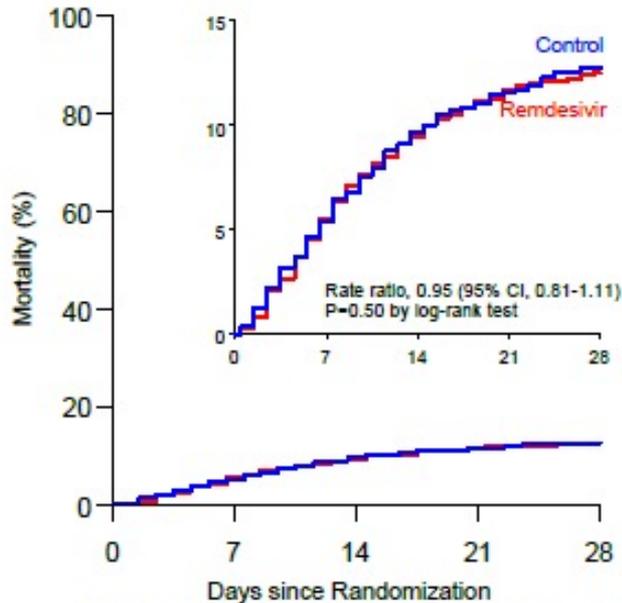


Numbers at risk at the start of each week, and numbers dying

Interferon	2050	101	1889	73	1554	31	1483	24	1410	14
Control	2050	91	1725	58	1636	31	1563	21	1498	15

Solidarity: un méga-essai, point final sur les antiviraux en hospitalisation ?

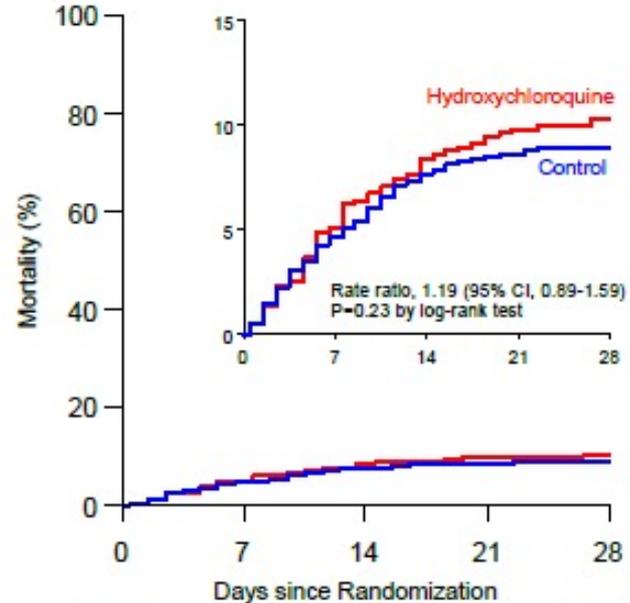
(a) Remdesivir vs its control



Numbers at risk at the start of each week, and numbers dying

Remdesivir	2743	129	2159	90	2029	48	1918	18	1838	18
Control	2708	128	2138	93	2004	43	1908	27	1833	14

(b) Hydroxychloroquine vs its control



Numbers at risk at the start of each week, and numbers dying

Hydroxyc.	947	48	889	31	854	13	838	6	833	6
Control	906	42	853	27	823	8	814	4	809	3

Rétractation méta-analyse Ivermectine



Dr Andrew Hill @DrAndrewHill · 16 août



Our meta-analysis of survival for ivermectin had to be retracted after one of the main studies was suspected of medical fraud. With the revised version, there is no statistically significant survival benefit for ivermectin. So the original version should not be quoted

 96

 1 k

 2 k



Anticorps monoclonaux

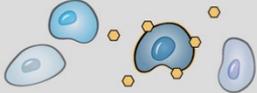
A bridge to vaccines: Monoclonal antibodies could save lives and slow the spread of the coronavirus

How to make monoclonal antibodies

1 Take blood from a person who recovered from COVID-19



2 Use "bait" molecules to fish out the B cells that produce antibodies for a key portion of the novel coronavirus spike protein and block infection



3 Decipher the DNA for those antibodies



4 Insert that DNA into cells that mass-produce the antibodies.



Potential benefits:

- Prevention option before a vaccine is available
- Provide immediate protection or treatment for those exposed
- Benefits to people who cannot develop or maintain an adequate immune response after vaccination

Monoclonal antibody limitations:

- Protection is short-lived
- The drugs are expensive

HOW VACCINES AND MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES WORK

Vaccines teach the body to recognize a foreign invader, through the creation of antibodies

Foreign invader (like a virus) enters body



SARS-CoV-2 virus that causes COVID-19

Viral genome

Activates immune system*

Monoclonal antibodies can be infused into patients

B cells begin to make antibodies (Y-shaped proteins)

T-helper cells activated

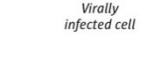
Cytotoxic T cells identify and destroy virus infected cells



Activate helper B cells

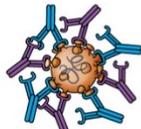


Antibodies bind to foreign invaders

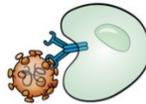


Virally infected cell

Neutralize and block invaders from entering and infecting other cells



Tags them for destruction



Macrophage cell

*Simplified system with cells and viruses not to scale

Sources: Marion Pepper, University of Washington, COVID-19 Prevention Network
EMILY M. ENG / THE SEATTLE TIMES

➔ mAbs à la frontière entre activité antivirale et immunomodulatrice

- Neutralisation des virions
- Toxicité cellulaire dépendante des Ac (médiée par les cellules NK)
- Phagocytose cellulaire dépendante des Ac (médiée par les macrophages et les cellules dendritiques)

Table 1. Monoclonal antibodies undergoing late-stage clinical studies or authorized for COVID-19*.

Primary sponsoring company	INN or code name	Molecular format	Target(s)	Most advanced phase for COVID-19	Phase 2/3 or 3 clinical study conditions
Biocon, Equillum Biocad	Itolizumab# Lecilimab#	Humanized IgG1 Human IgG1	CD6 IL-6 R	EUA in India EUA in Russia	Hospitalized Patients With COVID-19 (NCT04605926 pending) Severe COVID-19 (NCT04307562)
AbCellera / Eli Lilly and Company	Bamlanivimab (LY-CoV555, LY3819253)	Human IgG1	SARS-CoV-2	EUA in US	Preventing SARS-CoV-2 Infection and COVID-19 (NCT04497987); Inpatients With COVID-19 (NCT04501978); Outpatients With COVID-19 (NCT04518410)
Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Casirivimab and imdevimab (REGN-COV2; REGN10933 + REGN10987)	Human IgG1 mAbs	SARS-CoV-2	EUA in US	Ambulatory Adult Patients With COVID-19 (NCT04425629); Hospitalized Adult Patients With COVID-19 (NCT04426695); Preventing SARS-CoV-2 Infection in Household Contacts of Individuals Infected With SARS-CoV-2 (NCT04452318)
CytoDyn	Leronlimab	Humanized IgG4	CCR5	EUA requested in US	Severe or Critical COVID-19 (pivotal Phase 2 NCT04347239); Mild to moderate COVID-19 (pivotal Phase 2 NCT04343651)
InflaRx GmbH	Vilobelimab (IFX-1, CaCP29)	Chimeric IgG4	C5	Phase 2/3	Severe COVID-19 Pneumonia (NCT04333420)
Alexion Pharmaceuticals	Ravulizumab-cwvz#	Humanized IgG2/4	C5	Phase 3	Hospitalized adults with severe pneumonia or acute respiratory distress syndrome (NCT04369469)
Jiangsu Pacific Meinuoke Bio Pharmaceutical Co Ltd	Meplazumab	Humanized IgG2	CD147	Phase 2/3 pending	Hospitalized Adults With COVID-19 (NCT04586153)
Humanigen, Inc.	Lenzilumab	Human IgG1	GM-CSF	Phase 3	COVID-19 Pneumonia (NCT04351152)
Kiniksa Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.	Mavrilimumab	Human IgG4	GM-CSFR	Phase 2/3	COVID-19 Pneumonia and Hyper-inflammation (NCT04447469)
Swedish Orphan Biovitrum	Emapalumab#	Human IgG1	IFN gamma	Phase 2/3	Hyper-inflammation and Respiratory Distress in Patients With SARS-CoV-2 Infection (NCT04324021)
R-Pharm JSC, Cromos Pharma	Olokizumab#	Humanized IgG4	IL-6	Phase 2/3	Severe COVID-19 (NCT04380519, NCT04452474 pending)
Hoffmann-La Roche	Tocilizumab#	Humanized IgG1	IL-6 R	Phase 3	Hospitalized Patients With COVID-19 Pneumonia (NCT04372186, NCT04409262)
Sinocelltech Ltd.	SCTA01	Humanized mAb	SARS-CoV-2	Phase 2/3 pending	Hospitalized Patients With Severe COVID-19 (NCT04644185)
Vir Biotechnol./ GlaxoSmithKline	VIR-7831/GSK4182136	Human mAb	SARS-CoV-2	Phase 2/3	Early Treatment of COVID-19 in Outpatients (NCT04545060)
Celltrion	CT-P59	Human mAb	SARS-CoV-2	Phase 2/3	Mild to Moderate COVID-19 (NCT04602000)
AstraZeneca	AZD7442 (AZD8895 + AZD1061)	Human mAbs	SARS-CoV-2	Phase 3	Pre-exposure Prophylaxis (NCT04625725); Post-exposure Prophylaxis (NCT04625972)

*Data publicly available as of November 21, 2020.

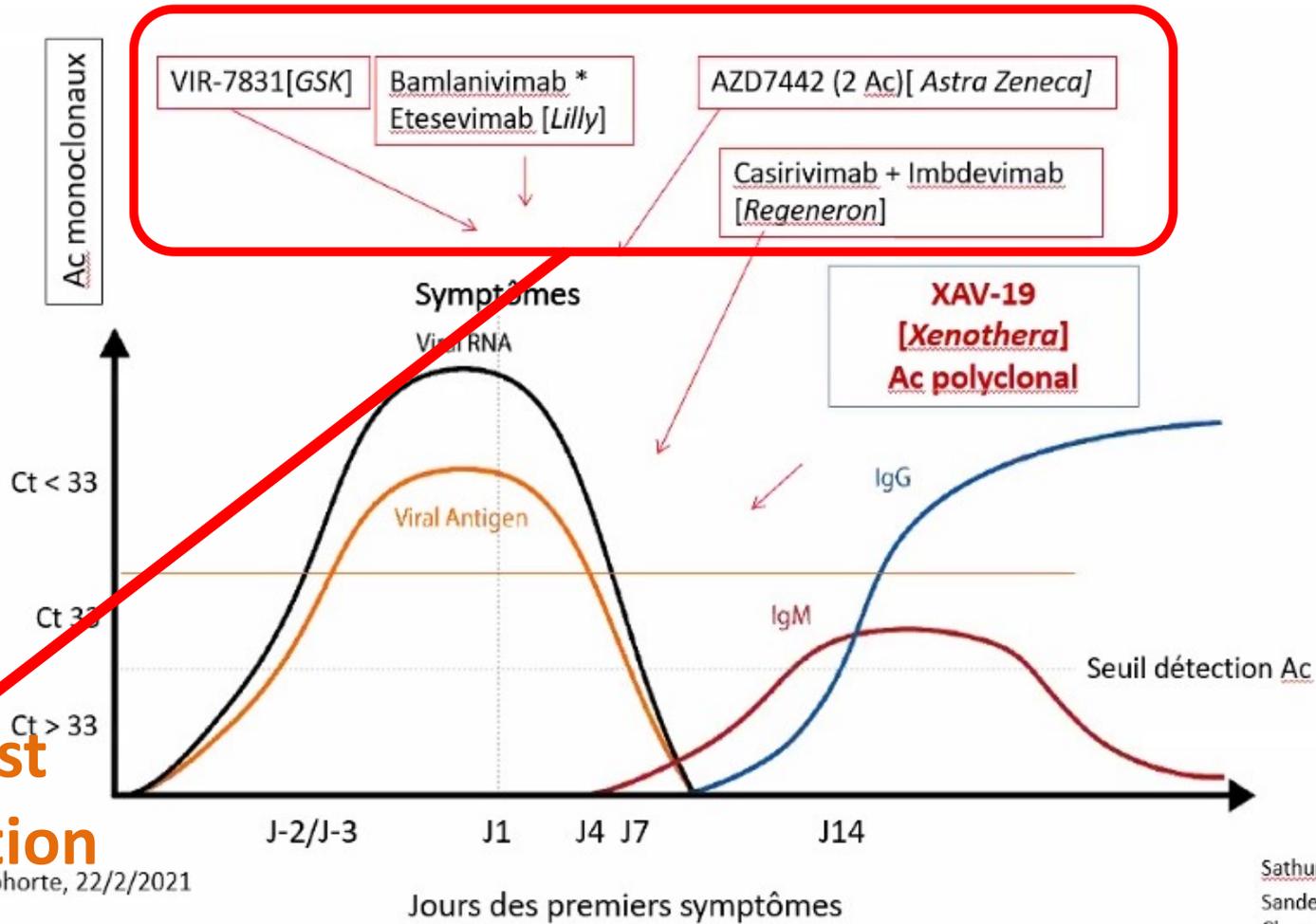
#Product previously approved for a disease other than COVID-19 in at least one country.

Table notes: Table 1 includes only monoclonal antibodies evaluated in commercially sponsored, late-stage clinical studies that are listed on clinicaltrials.gov.

Abbreviations: COVID-19, coronavirus disease 2019; EUA, emergency use authorization; IFN, interferon; IL, interleukin; GM-CSF, granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor; SARS-CoV-2, severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2.

Pre/post
exposition

* ATU Cohorte, 22/2/2021

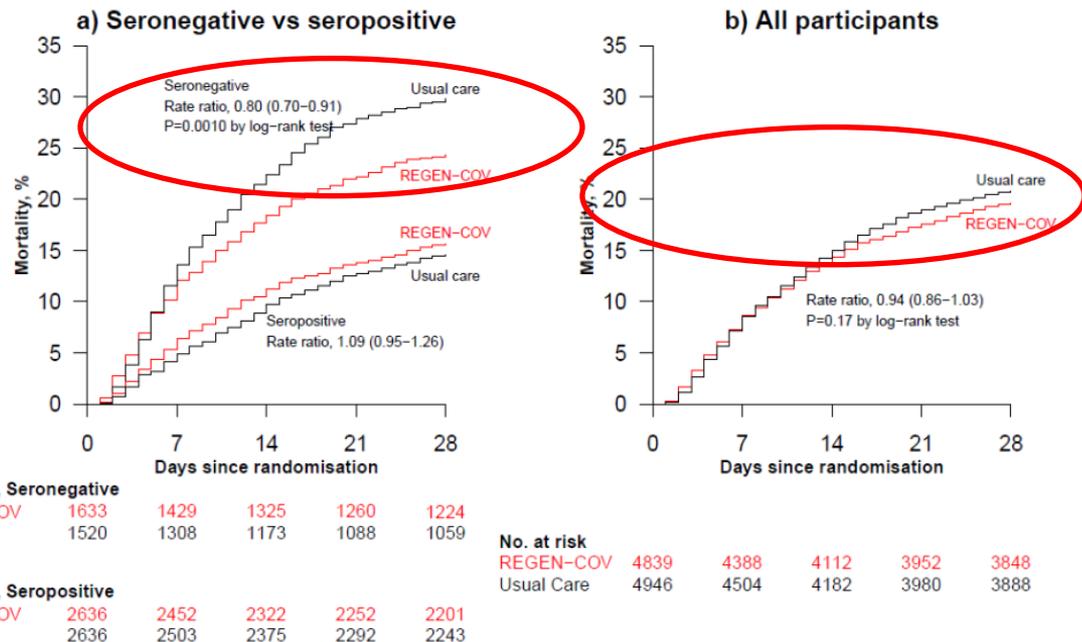


Prophylaxie pre- et post- exposition, traitement précoce ≤ 5 jours

	Curatif précoce - Sans O2 - ≥ 5 jours	PREP	PEP	Curatif O2
Bamlanivimab	X 700mg	0	0	0
Bamlanivimab + Etesevimab	X 700mg/700mg	0	0	0
Casirivimab + Imdevimab	X 1200mg/1200mg	X 600mg/600mg	X 600mg/600mg	0

Casirivimab/Imdevimab dans RECOVERY

Figure 2: Effect of allocation to REGEN-COV on 28-day mortality in: a) seronegative vs seropositive participants; and b) all participants



- Inclusion de 09/20 à 05/21
- Patients sous O2, 9 jours depuis début des symptômes (7 si séronég.)
- Mortalité globale : 20% à 28js
- Impact +++ de la présence d'Ac à baseline: -20% de mortalité
- Mortalité si pas d'Ac et usual care: 30%... 2x plus que si sérologie +!

Plasma convalescent en population générale

Convalescent plasma in patients admitted to hospital with COVID-19 (RECOVERY): a randomised controlled, open-label, platform trial

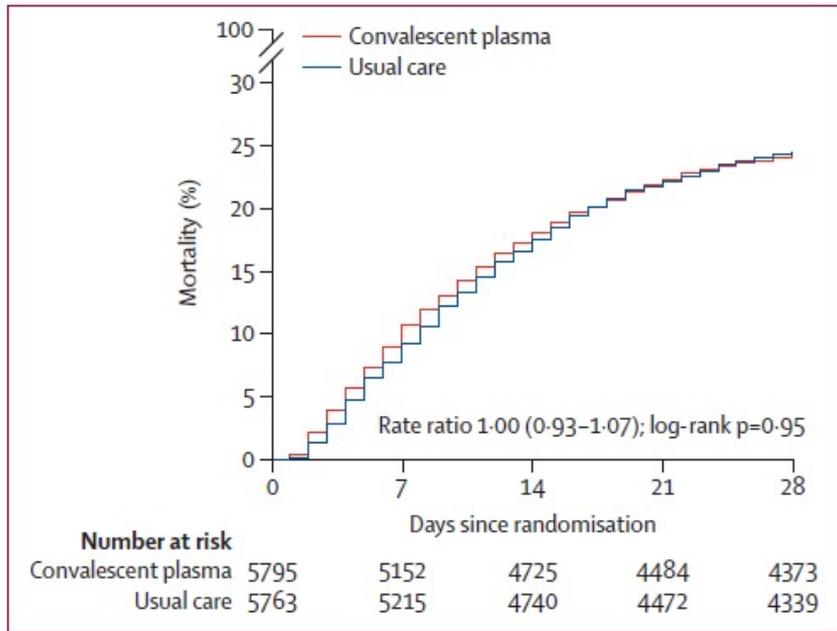


Figure 2: Effect of allocation to convalescent plasma on 28-day mortality

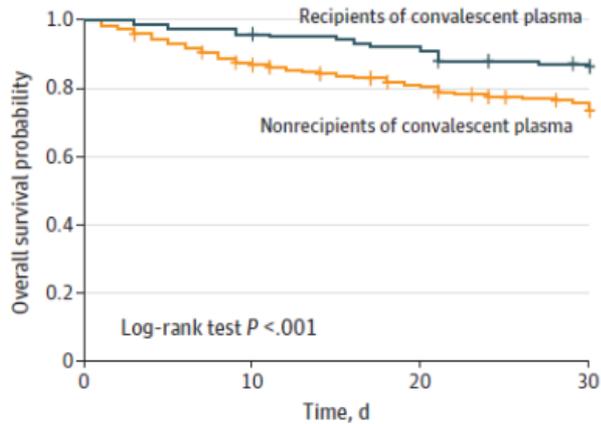
- **Essai plateforme 3 bras:**
 - SOC
 - SOC + plasma
 - SOC + mAbs (REGENERON)

- Titre Ac : 1/100
- 2 unités de plasma, 1 à J0 et 1 à J1
- Délai 1^{er} symptômes – randomisation: 9 jours [6 – 12]
- Taux de sérologies SARS-CoV2 + = 62%

Plasma convalescent et hémopathies malignes

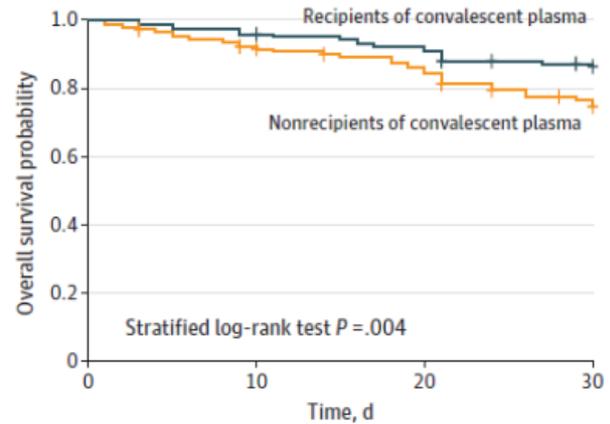
Figure. Overall Survival Rates Among Recipients vs Nonrecipients of Convalescent Plasma

A Overall comparison



No. at risk				
Nonrecipients of convalescent plasma	823	702	613	507
Recipients of convalescent plasma	143	137	129	108

B Propensity score-matched comparison

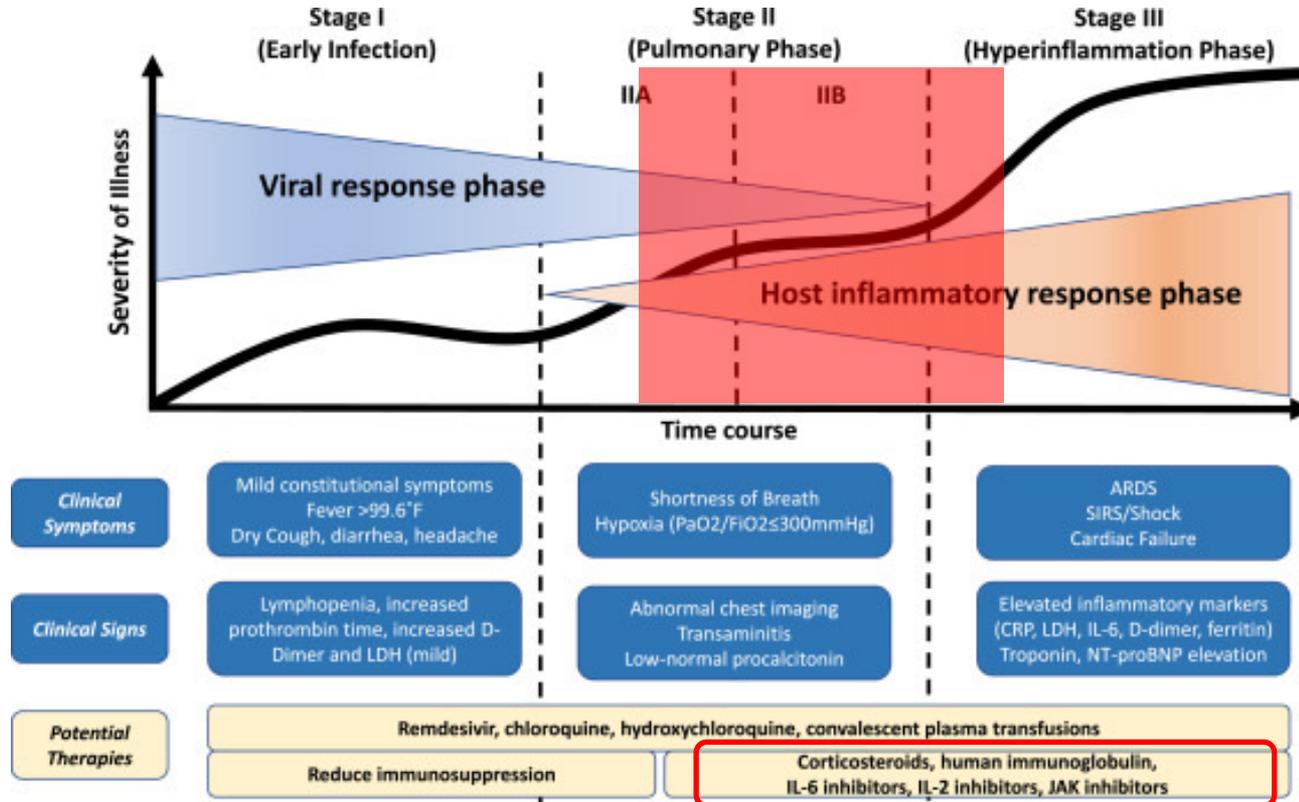


No. at risk				
Nonrecipients of convalescent plasma	143	128	109	79
Recipients of convalescent plasma	143	137	129	108

Convalescent Plasma and Improved Survival in Patients with Hematologic Malignancies and COVID-19

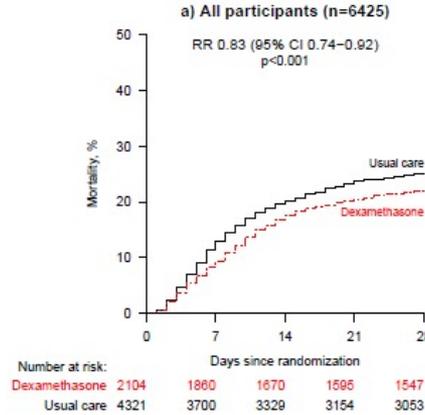
Les immunomodulateurs

Quand utiliser les immunomodulateurs?

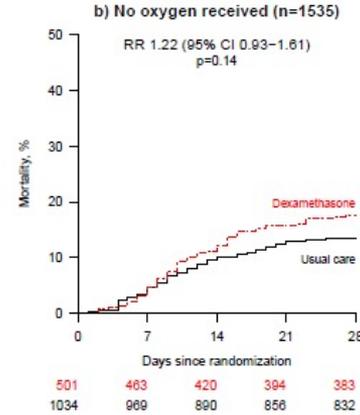


Dexamethasone

All participants
RR:0,83[0,74 – 0,92]

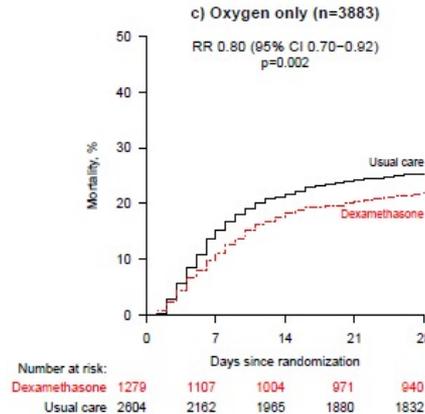


No O2
RR:1,22[0,93 – 1,61]



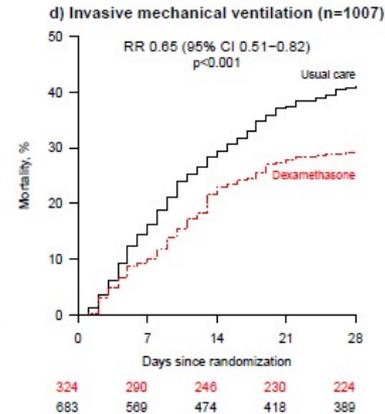
Non invasive O2
RR:0,80[0,70 – 0,92]

↓ 20% mortality



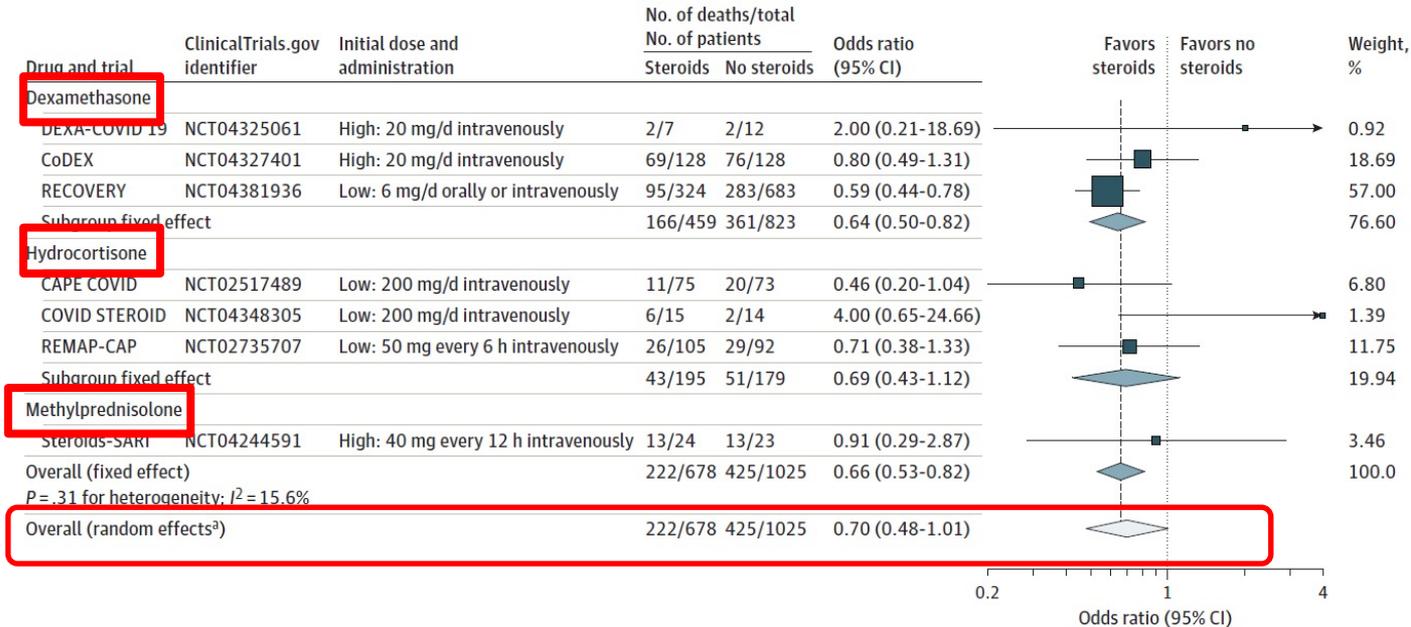
Intubation – High Flow
RR:0,65[0,51 – 0,82]

↓ 35% mortality



DXM: méta-analyse

Figure 2. Association Between Corticosteroids and 28-Day All-Cause Mortality in Each Trial, Overall, and According to Corticosteroid Drug

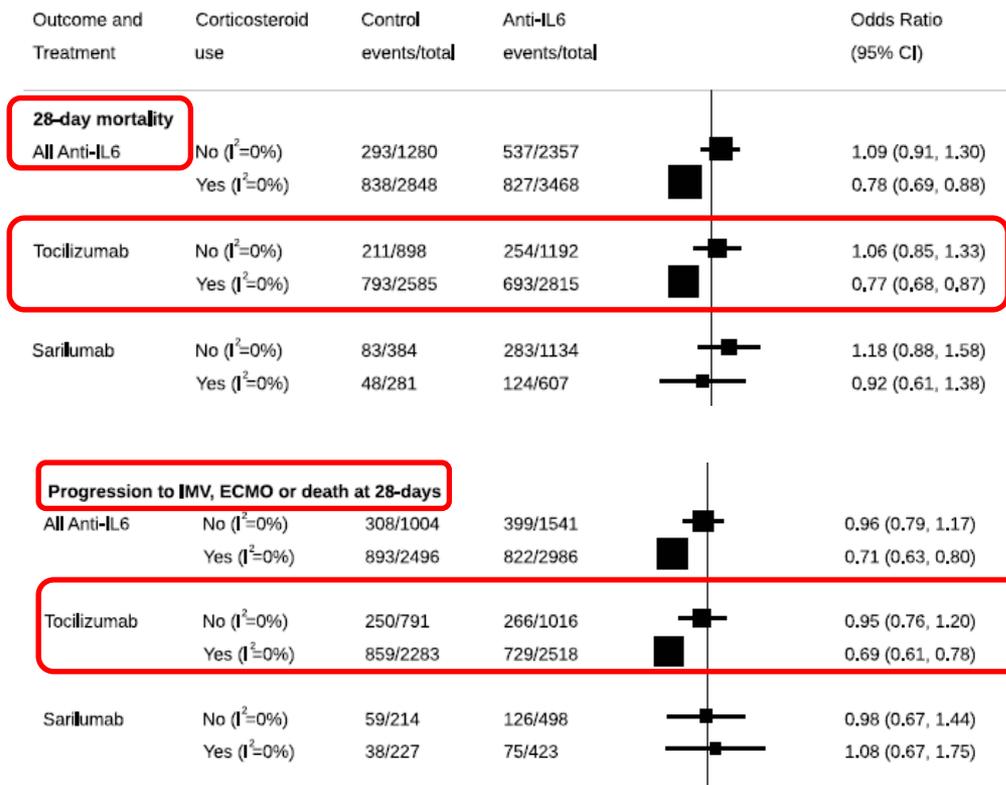


- SOC depuis juillet 2020
- Diminution de la mortalité, encore élevée dans certains groupes (mortalité différentielle)
- Risque de complications infectieuses

Anti-IL6: les nouveaux venus

- Méta-analyse commissionnées par l'OMS
- 27 essais, 10 930 patients dont 2565 sont décédés à J28
- Groupe de comparaison: SOC ou placebo

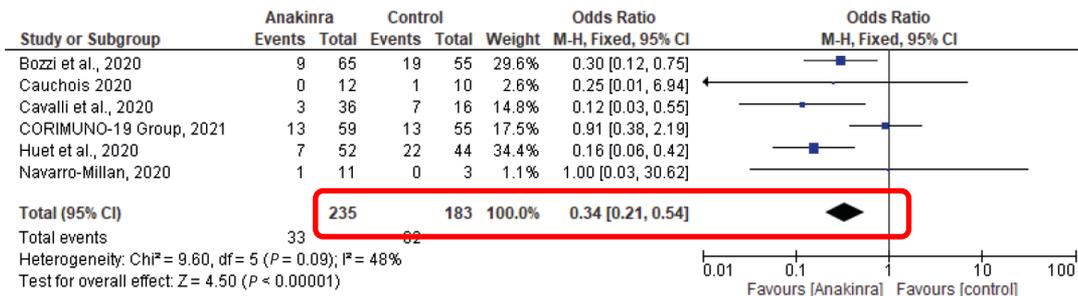
Plus grand effet de TOCI quand associé à DXM



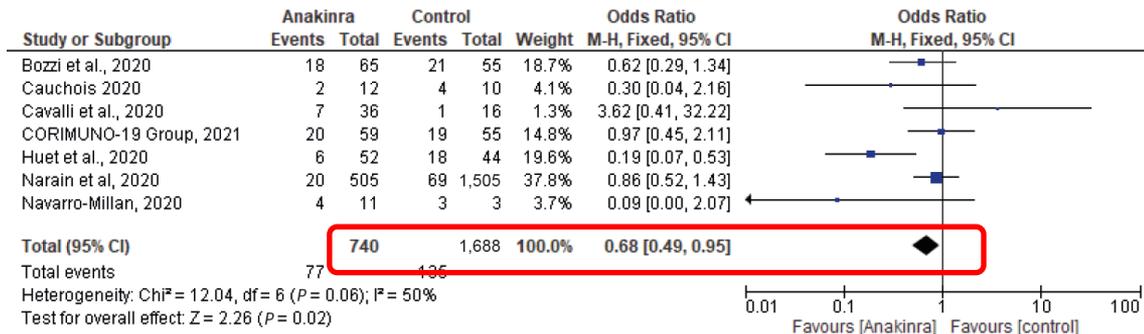
Anti-I1: le retour ?

- Meta-analyse de 15 essais et cohortes prospectives
- 757 patients sous ANA, 1685 dans les groupes contrôles
- Signal de safety (mais non significatif) sur le risque thrombo-embolique et l'élévation des transas)

28-day mortality



Need for mechanical ventilation



Anti-JAK: trop tôt pour savoir



Original article

The use of Janus Kinase inhibitors in hospitalized patients with COVID-19: Systematic review and meta-analysis

Indra Wijaya^a, Rizky Andhika^b, Ian Huang^{c,†}, Aga Purwiga^c, Kevin Yonatan Budiman^c, Muhammad Hasan Bashari^d, Lelani Reniarti[†], Rully Marsis Amirullah Roesli^b

Leukemia
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41375-021-01266-6>

ARTICLE

Immunotherapy

***JAK*-inhibitors for coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19): a meta-analysis**

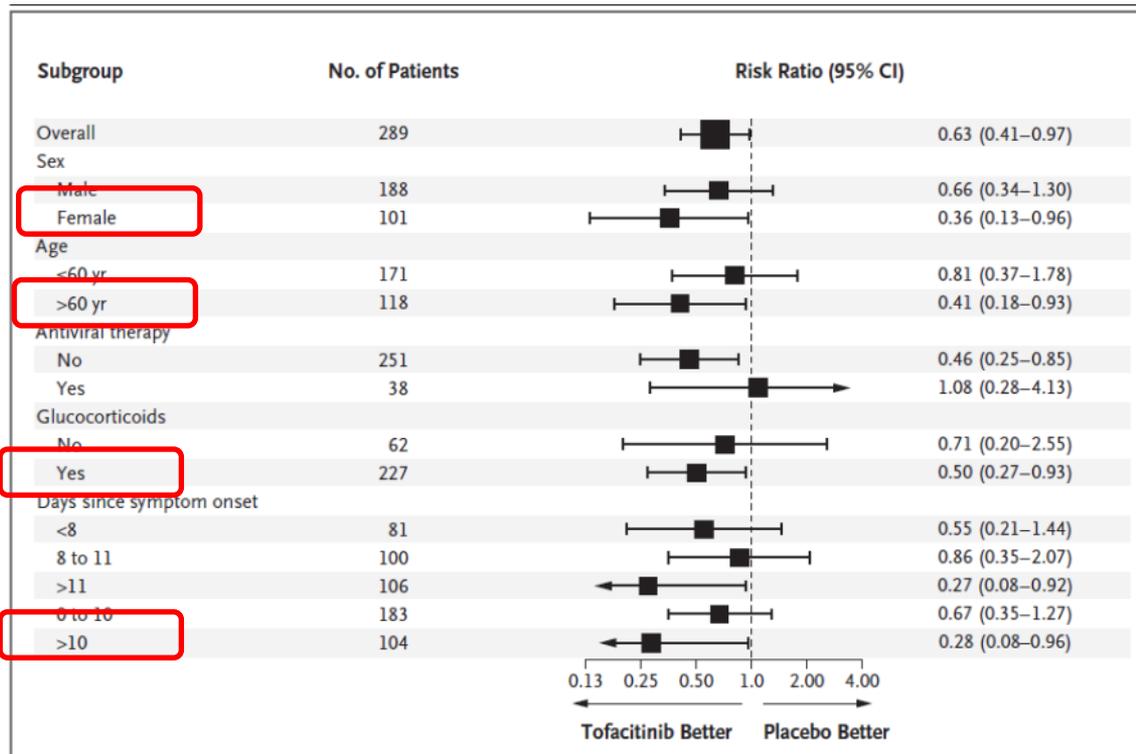
Chong-xiang Chen^b 1,2,3 · Jiao-jiao Wang⁴ · Huan Li^{1,3} · Le-tao Yuan^b 5 · Robert Peter Gale^b 6 · Yang Liang^b 1

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- Molécules évaluées: Baricitinib, ruxolitinib
- Essais avec trop peu de puissance, principalement études de cohorte prospectives
- Un essai avec assez de puissance, mais baricitinib + remdesivir
- Tendence vers un effet significatif du baricitinib (pas du ruxolitinib) sur la mortalité
- Besoin de confirmation dans de gros essais (BARI-SOLIDACT dans EU-SOLIDACT, plateforme pan-européenne d'essais adaptatifs en réponse aux pandémies)

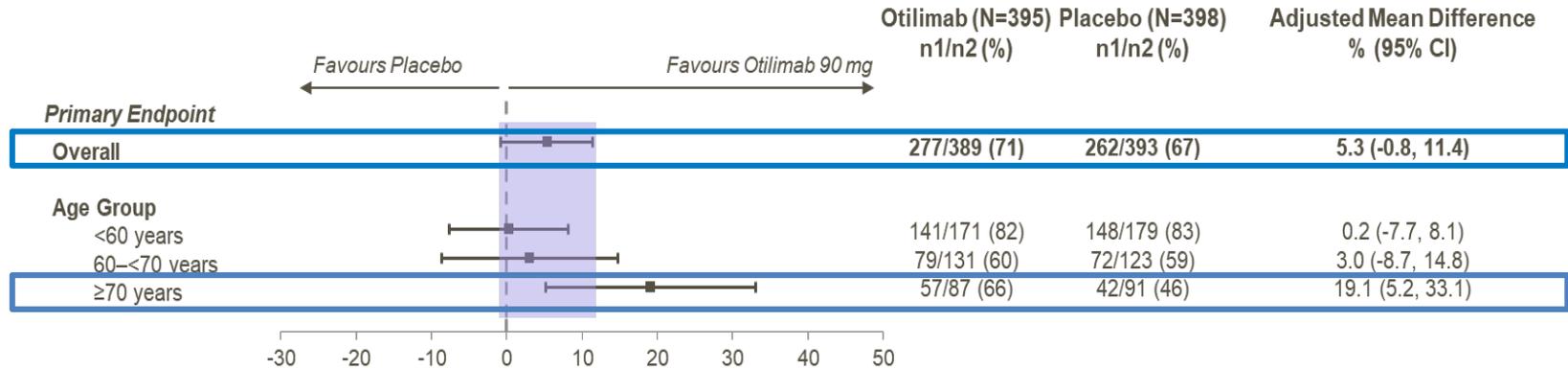
Tofacitinib: le « new kid on the block »?

- 289 patients randomisés versus placebo + SOC au Brésil
- Décès ou détresse respiratoire aigue:
OR = 0,63 [0,41 – 0,97]
- Pas de signal de safety



Anti-GM-CSF: une voie à explorer

- Essai OSCAR: évaluation de l'otilimab dans le traitement des formes graves de Covid19



En conclusion

- Aucun antiviral en dehors des mAbs n'a montré d'efficacité en phase précoce
- La place des mAbs dans l'arsenal thérapeutique doit être affiné
- « **Timing matters** » pour les immunomodulateurs: pas trop tôt ni trop tard
- **Tocilizumab** : confirmation de l'effet significatif sur la mortalité, surtout si associé à la DXM → ***TOCI + CTC = nouveau SOC chez les patients covid19 O2-dépendants ?***
- Nombreuses molécules encore en cours d'évaluation
- Prochain standard de traitement: un antiviral + un immunomodulateur ?
- **COVID19: avènement de la médecine personnalisée**

Merci

