

EVALUATION OF TIXAGEVIMAB-CILGAVIMAB IN PRE-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS OF COVID-19

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Poster Number: 4CPS-130



BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

- In the context of pre-exposure prophylaxis of COVID-19 in adults and adolescents aged 12 years and older (> 40 kg), tixagevimab-cilgavimab is currently included in clinical guidelines.
- The recommended dose is administered as two separate sequential intramuscular injections (150 mg of tixagevimab and 150 mg of cilgavimab), preferably in the gluteal muscles.
- Due to their recent authorization, effectiveness and security of this treatment is not well known.

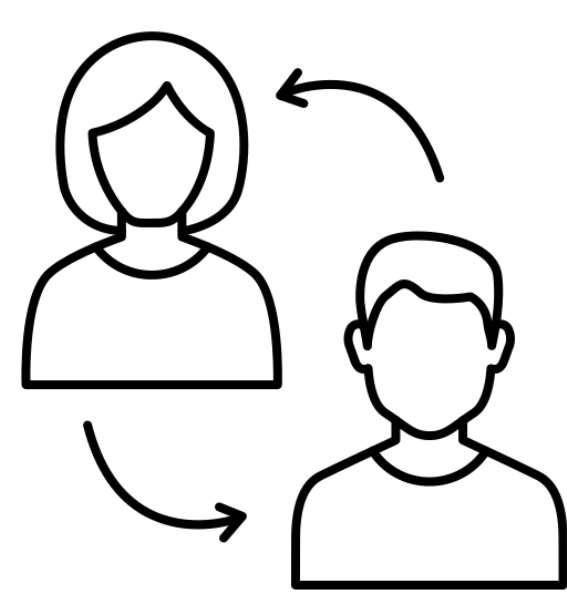
AIM AND OBJECTIVES

- Analyse the effectiveness and security of tixagevimab-cilgavimab in patients with COVID-19 risk after complete vaccination regimen.

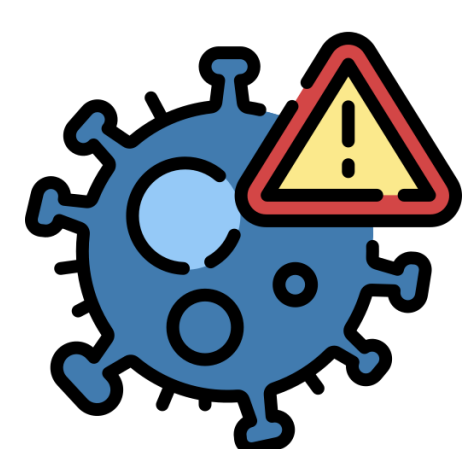
MATERIAL AND METHODS

- Retrospective observational study.
- Electronic medical record and prescription app:
 - Sex
 - Age
 - Comorbidities
 - Anticoagulation
 - Anti-S antibodies
 - COVID-19 infections after administration.

RESULTS



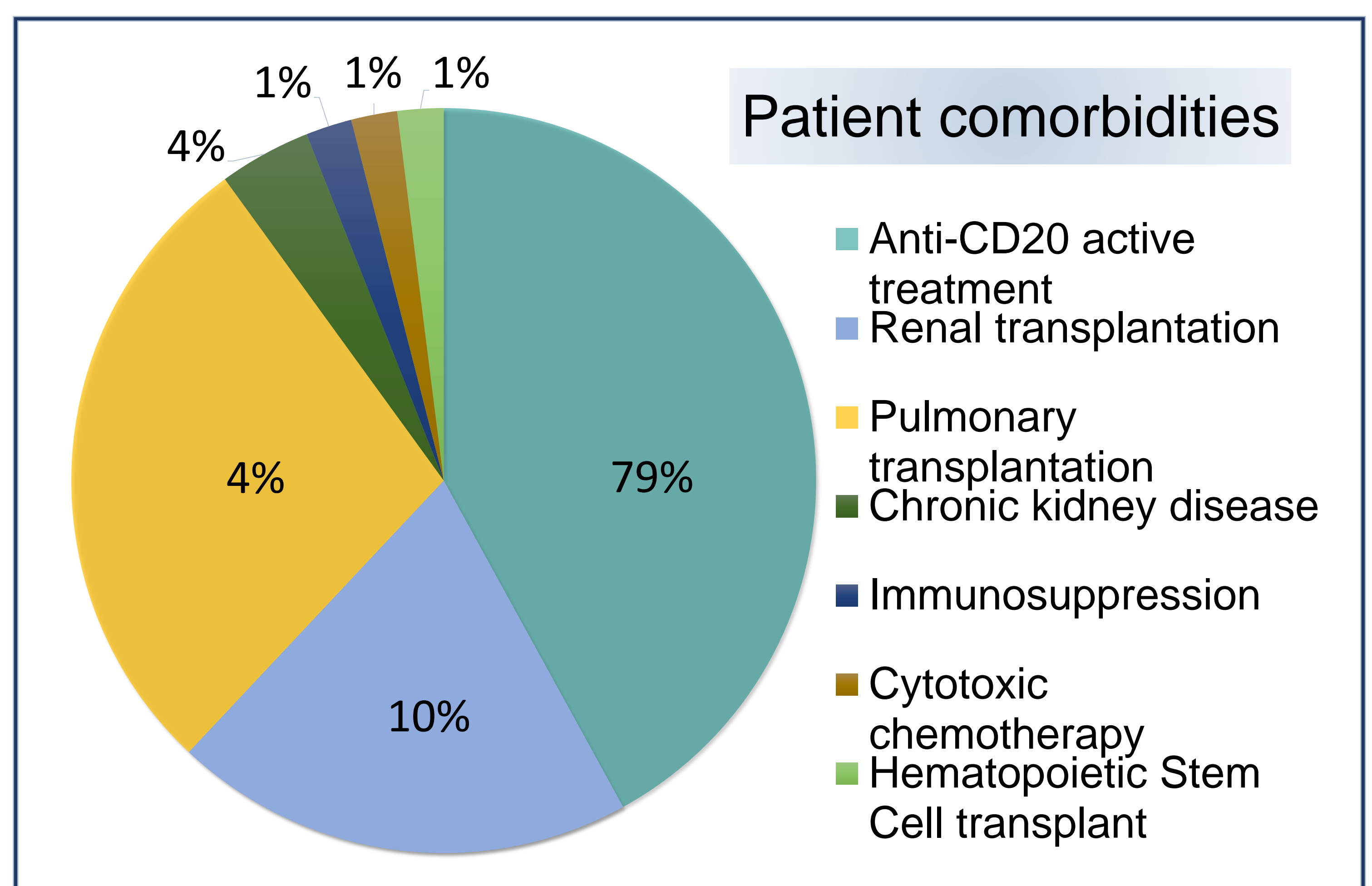
N = 41; 52.5% women;
Median age 64.5 yr (SD 13.5)



3 patients were COVID-19 positive (7.5%) prior to day 90 after administration without severe or critical symptomatic illness.



5 patients were on anticoagulation therapy → No bleeding events were recorded.



After the last vaccination, 97.5% of the patients had low antibodies (< 260 BAU/mL) → Inadequate response to active immunisation.

CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

- Effectiveness and security of the pre-exposure prophylaxis with tixagevimab-cilgavimab was adequate in most of the patients treated, similar to the PROVENT clinical trial data.
- Even so, pre-exposure prophylaxis is not a substitute for vaccination.
- Nevertheless, further studies were necessary to establish the effective and security profile.

REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. None.