EXPERIENCE WITH TOCILIZUMAB IN SEVERE ACUTE RESPIRATORY SYNDROME CORONAVIRUS 2 (SARS-COV-2) INFECTION

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Background and Importance

Tocilizumab is an immunosuppressive agent which has demonstrated high efficacy in clinical trials for the treatment of coronavirus, since its mechanism of action seams to inhibit the inflammatory cascade.

Aim and Objectives

To evaluate the efficay and safety of tocilizumab during the global pandemic.

Materials and Methods

Descriptive
Observational
Prospective

Patients with Tocilizumab SARS-CoV-2 March 2020

Clinical data collected

- Sex/age
- Medical history
- Concomitant drugs for SARS-CoV-2
- Diagnosis
- Hospitalisations days
- Patients admitted to the Intensive Care Unit (ICU)
- Patients with mechanical ventilation
- Dose of Tocilizumab
- Time from onset of symptoms to administration
- Adverse reactions
- Final situation

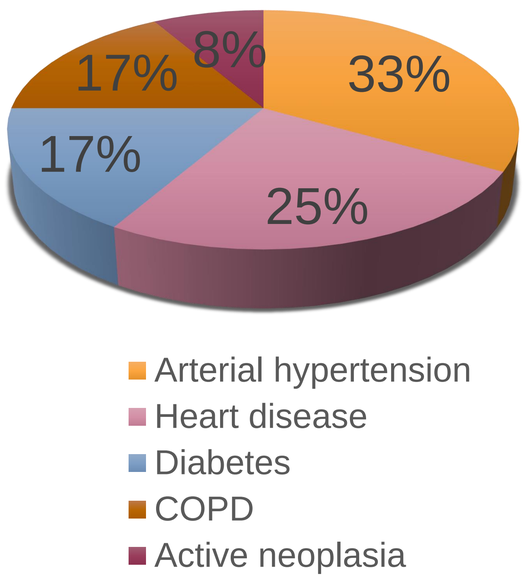
✓ All patients met the criteria use established by the Spanish Agency of Medicines and Medical Devices (AEMPS): adequate biochemical parameters and absence of ongoing infections.

Results

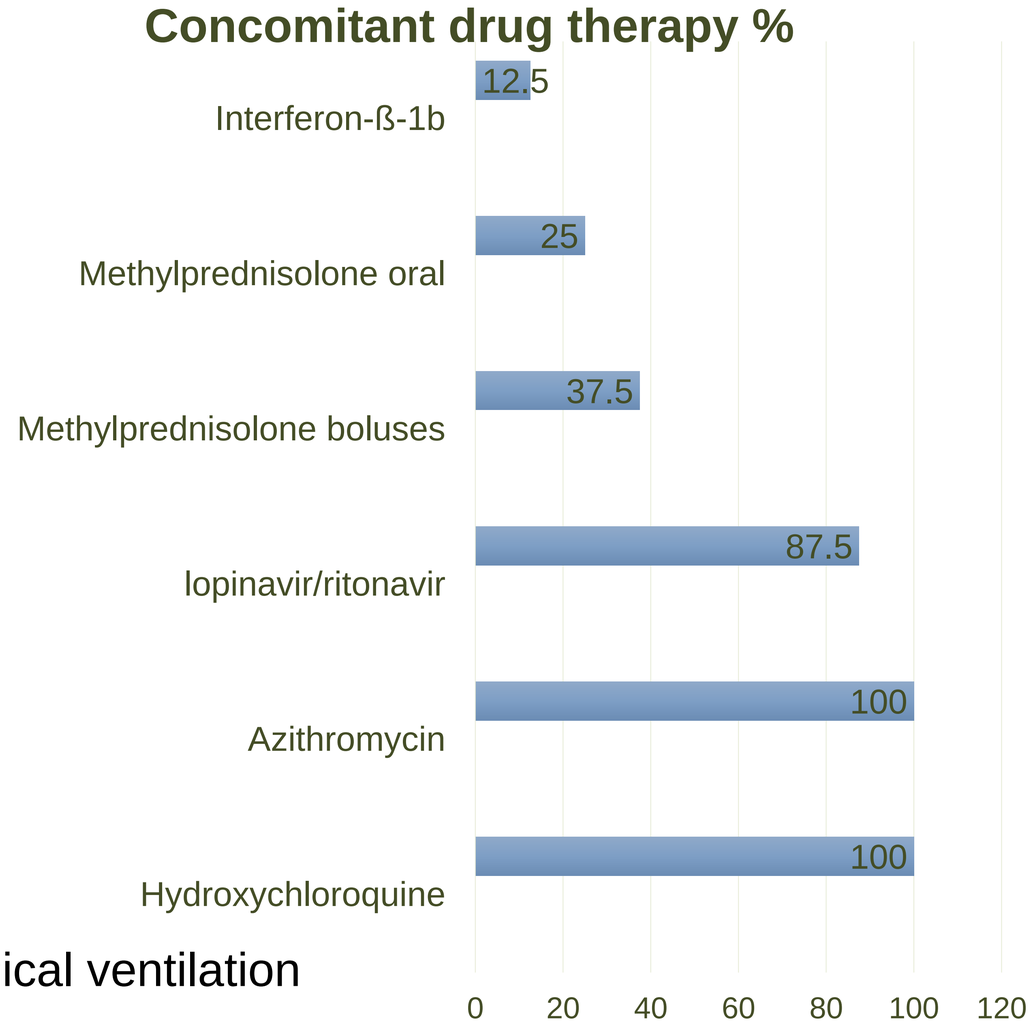
N= 131 patients

75% men
70 (57-83) years
AEMPS criteria: 8

Medical history



Concomitant drug therapy %



- ✓ Diagnosis: severe pneumonia all cases
- ✓ Average duration of hospitalisation: 29 (4-73) days
- ✓ 50% patients were admitted to the ICU and required mechanical ventilation
- ✓ Dose: 600 mg (75%)
- ✓ Average time from symptom onset to drug administration: 15 (10-30) days
- ✓ No adverse reactions were reported
- ✓ 87.5% were discharged

Conclusion and Relevance

Treatment with tocilizumab could be considered a safe and effective option in patients with severe SARS-CoV-2 pneumonia. Further studies are necessary to confirm these preliminary results. The adjustment of the treatments to the criteria established by the regulatory agencies and the recording of health outcomes could contribute to more efficient therapies.

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