EXPERIENCE OF USING REMDESIVIR IN THE TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH SARS-COV2 INFECTION

J05- ANTIVIRALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE 4CPS-144

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BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Remdesivir was the first antiviral authorised by the European Medicines Agency for the treatment of CoVID-19 disease.

AIM AND OBJECTIVE

To describe the effectiveness and safety of remdesivir in patients with SARS-CoV-2 infection in real clinical practice.

MATHERIALS AND METHODS

Observational, descriptive, retrospective study in a level-II hospital.

April 2021– March 2022 Unidosis Farmatools® module and MambrinoXXI®.

Variables: sex, age, recommendations of remdesivir datasheet (time from symptom onset to administration ≤7-days, dosing regimen, duration of treatment and Glomerular Filtration Rate (GFR) (Contraindicated if <30mL/min).

Effectiveness assessment

- ✓ Hospital stay.
- ✓ Intensive Care Unit (ICU) admission.
- ✓ Clinical recovery in patients with 5-day treatment.

Safety assessment

- ✓ Elevated transaminases (pre-and-post-remdesivir levels)
  - Contraindicated if ≥ 5 times upper limit of normal-LSN.

RESULTS

59 patients were included (64% male). Median age 67 (30-101) years.

100% started within 7 days of symptomatology onset and complied with the recommended dosing regimen.

93,2% (55) patient's treatments duration was 5 days.

1,7% (1) patient remained on treatment for 7 days.

5,1% (3) discontinued earlier due to clinical worsening.

200mg as a single dose on day 1, followed by 100mg once daily.

Mean GFR: 79ml/min.

96.6% complied with the recommendation (GFR>30ml/min).

Effectiveness assessment

The median hospital stay was 8 days (3-133 days).

During the hospital stay:

- **20,3%** (12) patients required admission to the ICU, two of whom died.
- **90,9%** (50) of 5 days treatment achieved clinical recovery.
- **11,9%** (7) patients died with a median age of 85 years (59-95).

Safety assessment

Prior to administration:

- **22,1%** (13) patients showed transaminase levels above the LSN, including one patient with 5LSN.

After administration:

- Transaminases increased in **31.1%,** including 5 patients with 5LSN (2 of whom had initially normal values).

CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

- ✓ All patients received remdesivir as early as recommended and according to the conclusions of the pivotal clinical trial, where this subgroup was postulated to have the greatest clinical benefit.
- ✓ Although one third of patients had elevated transaminasemia, none required discontinuation of treatment. However, other parameters would need to be collected to assess safety more comprehensively.
- ✓ Despite the limitations of the study, in our experience, remdesivir appears to have a good effectiveness and safety profile and may be a therapeutic alternative in the treatment of COVID-19 disease.