EVALUATION OF NIRMATRELVIR/RITONAVIR USE AND EFFECTIVENESS

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BACKGROUND

Nirmatrelvir/ritonavir (Paxlovid®) is a recently approved drug to prevent progression in high-risk COVID-19-infected patients.

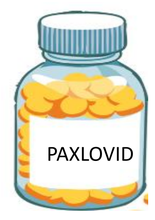
AIM AND OBJECTIVES

To evaluate prescribing and dispensing of Paxlovid® and the proportion of patients with hospitalization or death from any cause at 28 day

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Descriptive retrospective observational study | **May and August 2022** | **Second level hospital**

Variables analysed	Sex, age, risk factors, indications, interactions, dispensation (yes/no) and administration
Risk factors	Were evaluated with our country's drug regulatory agency (DRA) recommendations to assesed the indication
Efficacy	Was assessed by the proportion of patients admitted to hospital and 28-day mortality



Patients

- Those with Paxlovid® Prescriptions

Demographic and clinical data

- Electronic medical records and prescription programme

RESULTS

Me age 76.3 y.o. [RIQ 25.4]

58.8% ♂

34 patients

61.8% had relevant interaction with their usual medication.

Statins (23.5%)
Analgesics (20.6%)
Oral anticoagulants (12%)
Antiarrhythmics (8.8%)
Antiplatelet drugs (5.8%)
Antidepressants (5.8%)
Antidiarrheals (5.8%)

MAIN INDICATIONS

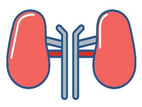
- To be undergoing treatment with **myelotoxic chemotherapy (32.3%)** corticosteroids or other immunosuppressants (29.4%)
- To be over 80 years of age and presenting specific Risk factors (14.7%)
- Primary immunodeficiency (5.8%)

After validation by the Pharmacy Service

11 patients did not recieve Paxlovid®

4 patients finally received 3 days-remdesivir.

- 5 did not meet DRA criteria
- 2 glomerular filtration rate <30 ml/min
- 4 incompatible interactions



Among patients who received PAXLOVID, 82.6% received full doses, with 4 patients requiring adjustment for renal impairment.

3 patients (13%) were hospitalised in the first month, **none died.**

CONCLUSIONS

- ❑ The main indications for which PAXLOVID was prescribed were patients undergoing chemotherapy and/or immunosuppressive treatments.
- ❑ Interactions were frequent and, in some cases, limited treatment.
- ❑ Validation by Pharmacy Service prevented a considerable number of patients from receiving PAXLOVID when it was no-indicated or when they had insurmountable interactions, also allowed patients to receive the dose adjusted for renal impairment.
- ❑ PAXLOVID was effective in avoiding hospital admission and mortality in most patients.

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