

# EFFECT OF MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES TO PREVENT PROGRESSION TO SEVERE COVID-19 DISEASE: REAL LIFE DATA OF A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL



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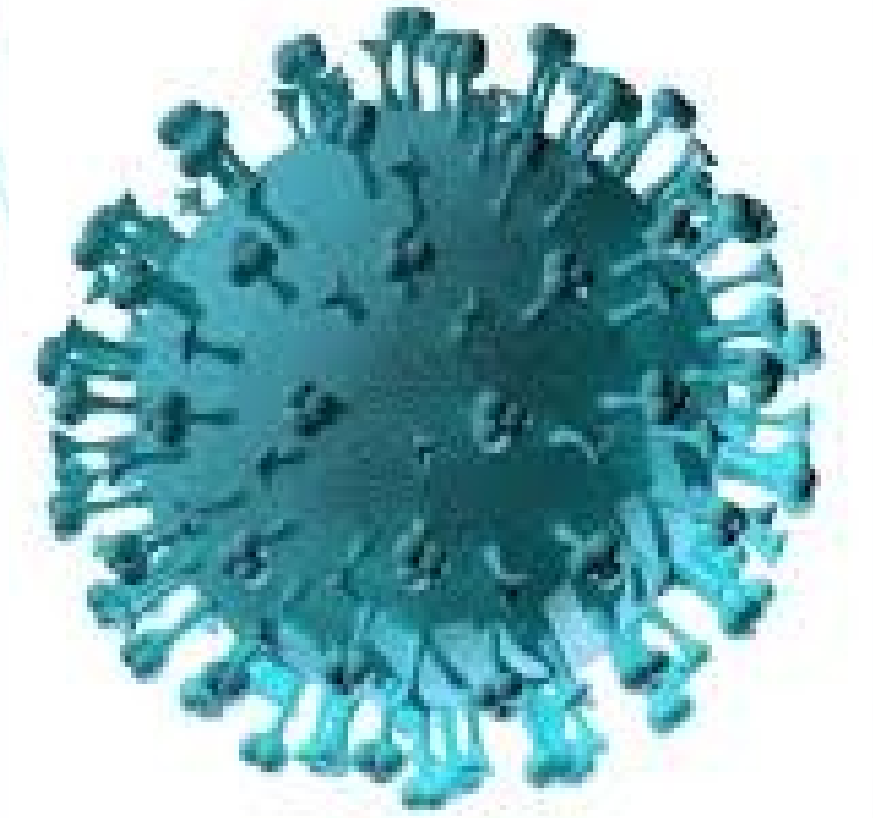


## Background and importance

Since February 2021, our National Medicines Agency has temporarily authorized for emergency use the monoclonal antibodies to treat Covid-19 disease.

Furthermore, first authorized and most used ones in our Hospital were bamlanivimab-etesevimab monoclonal antibody combination, casirivimab-imdevimab combination and sotrovimab.

Monoclonal antibody therapy for Coronavirus disease 2019(COVID-19) is recommended in mild to moderate disease patients who are at risk of progressing to severe disease, with at least one risk factor, including age over 65.



## Aim and objectives

Aim of the study is to evaluate the effect of monoclonal antibody therapy for Covid-19 to prevent disease's progression, hospital admissions and deaths.

## Material and methods

Data related to treated patients from 29/03/2021 to 02/05/2022 were collected from our National Medicines Agency database. These data were: sex, age, outcomes of the treatment and antibody administered.

## Results

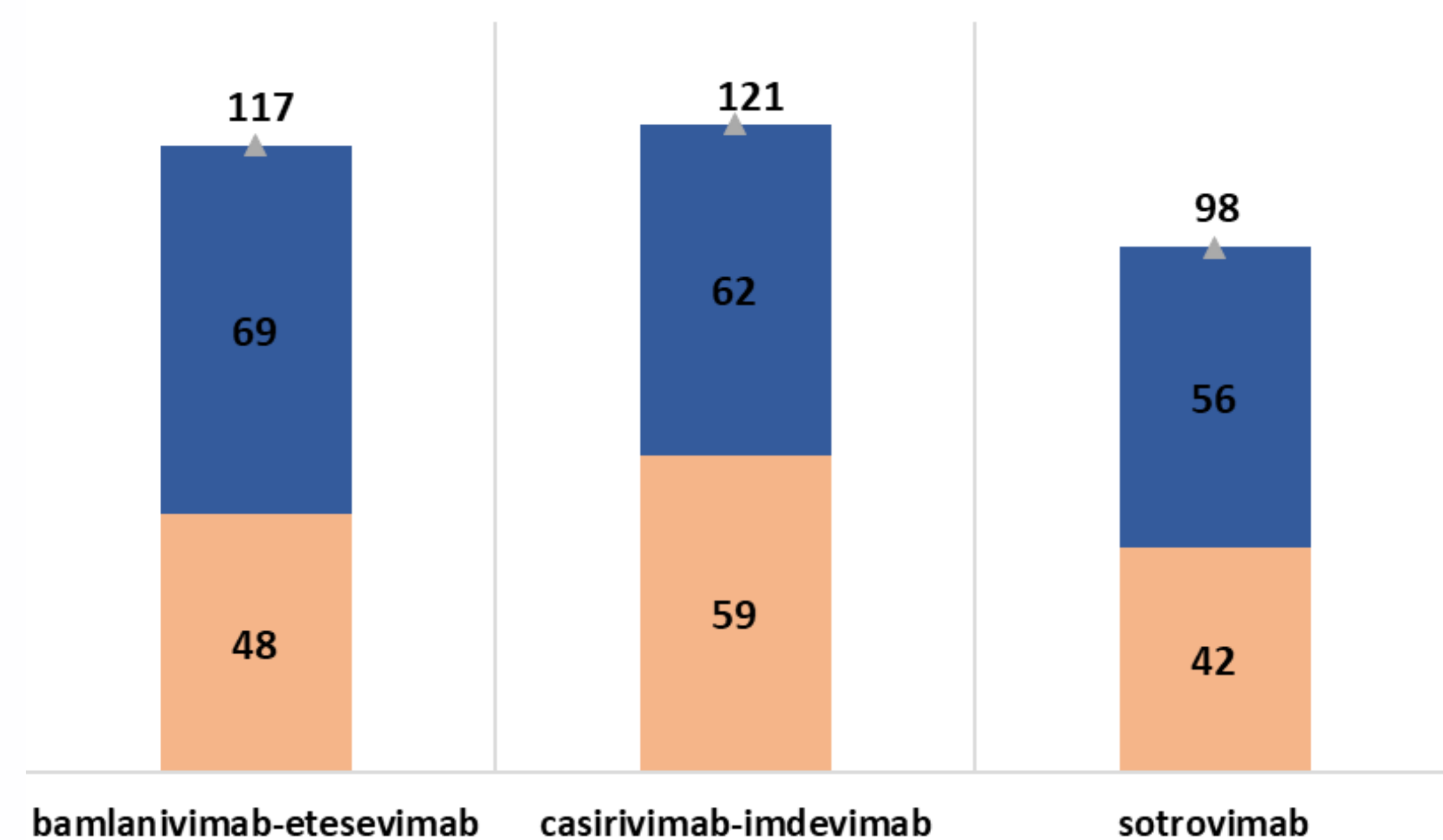
336 patients were treated in our Hospital from 29/03/2021 to 02/05/2022.

Patients treated with bamlanivimab-etesevimab (700mg+1400mg) combination were 117: 48 females (F);69 males (M); 64 patients aged over 65. These patients were treated with this combination from 29/03/2021 to 29/12/2021. The outcomes were: 112 healings, 3 hospitalizations or emergency department visits, 1 death, 1 not available.

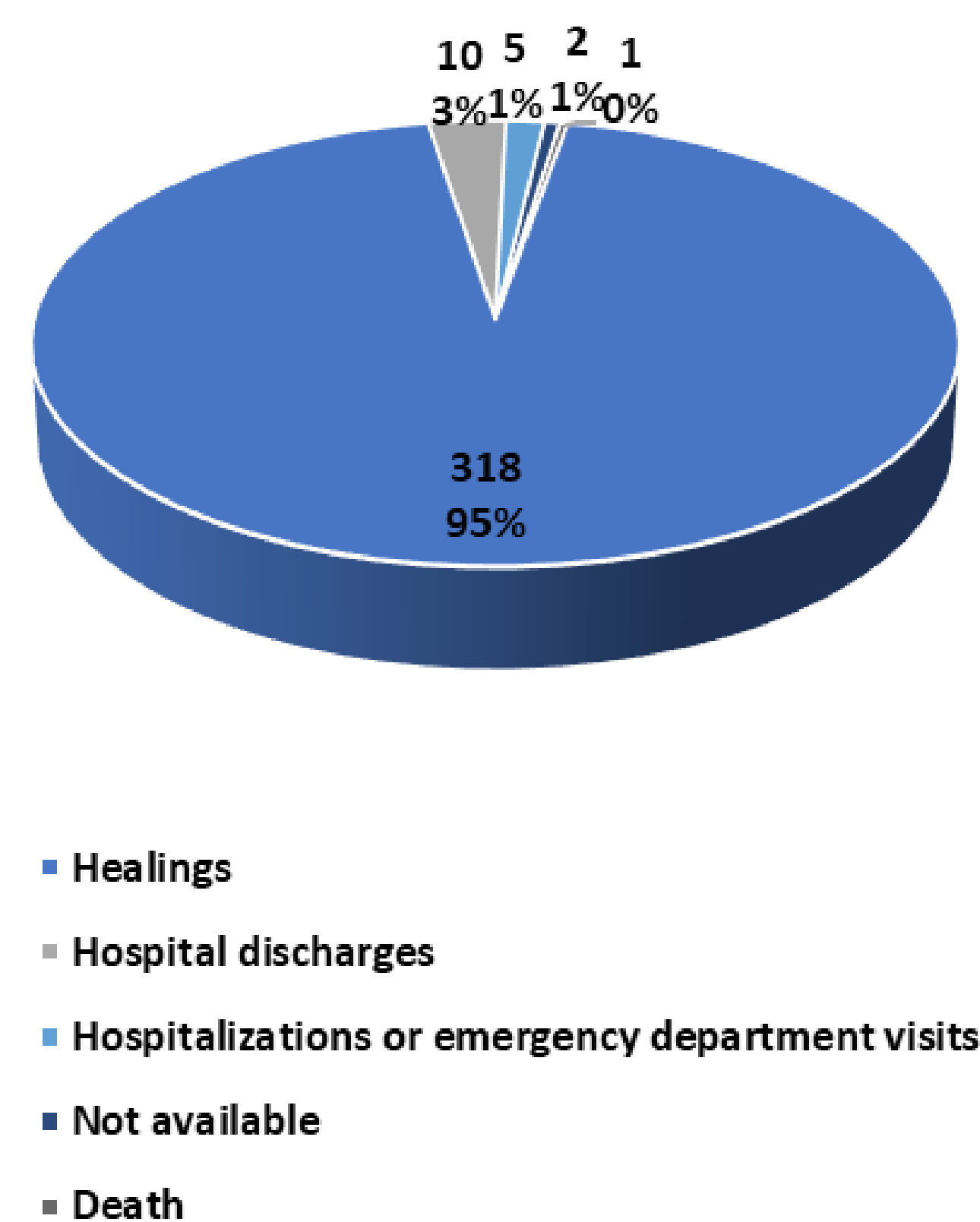
Patients treated with casirivimab-imdevimab combination (1200mg+1200mg) were 121: 59 F and 62 M ; 72 patients aged over 65. These patients were treated with this combination from 16/07/2021 to 31/12/2021. The outcomes were : 110 healings, 9 hospital discharges (2 patients, treated with high dosage (4000mg+4000mg), were hospitalized for covid-19 while 7 were hospitalized for other reasons) , 2 hospitalizations or emergency department visits.

Patients treated with sotrovimab (500 mg) were 98: 42 F and 56 M ; 38 aged over 65. These patients were treated with this antibody from 29/12/2021 to 02/05/2022. The outcomes were: 96 healings, 1 hospital discharge (hospitalized for other reasons) and 1 not available.

## Number of treated patients



## Outcomes



## Conclusion and relevance

The administration of monoclonal antibodies in patients with COVID-19, with comorbidities, who are at risk of severe disease's progression reported a reduced risk of hospitalization or death (only 5 hospitalizations or emergency department visits and 1 death on 336 treated patients).



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