

Regdanvimab for COVID-19: real-time meta analysis of 7 studies

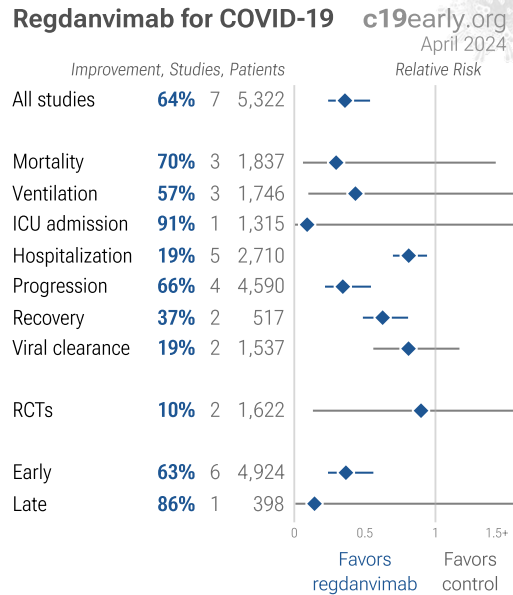
@CovidAnalysis, April 2024, Version 4
<https://c19early.org/rgmeta.html>

Abstract

Statistically significant lower risk is seen for hospitalization, progression, and recovery. 6 studies from 5 independent teams (all from the same country) show statistically significant improvements.

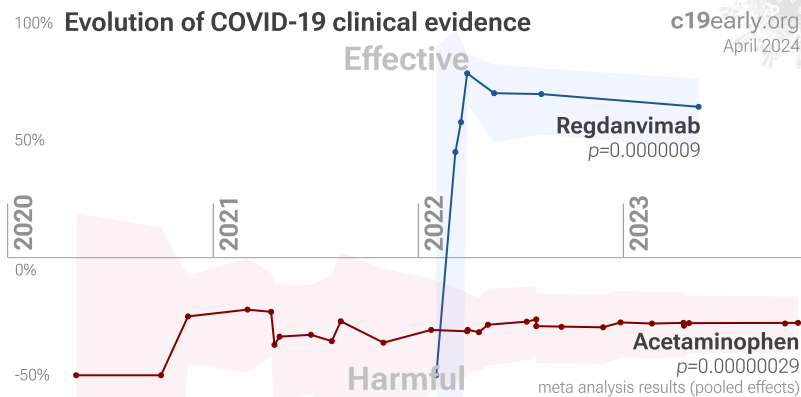
Meta analysis using the most serious outcome reported shows 64% [46-76%] lower risk. Results are worse for Randomized Controlled Trials.

Efficacy is variant dependent. *In Vitro* research suggests a lack of efficacy for omicron BA.2, BA.4, BA.5 ^{Haars}, XBB.1.9.1, XBB.1.9.3, XBB.1.5.24, XBB.1.16, XBB.2.9, BQ.1.1.45, CL.1, and CH.1.1 ^{Pochtovyi}. mAb use may create new variants that spread globally ^{Focosi, Leducq}, and may be associated with prolonged viral loads, clinical deterioration, and immune escape ^{Choudhary, Günther, Leducq}.



No treatment or intervention is 100% effective. All practical, effective, and safe means should be used based on risk/benefit analysis. Multiple treatments are typically used in combination, and other treatments may be more effective.

All data to reproduce this paper and sources are in the appendix.



HIGHLIGHTS

Regdanvimab reduces risk for COVID-19 with very high confidence for hospitalization, progression, and in pooled analysis, low confidence for ICU admission and recovery, and very low confidence for mortality.

35th treatment shown effective with ≥ 3 clinical studies in March 2022, now with $p = 0.0000009$ from 7 studies, and recognized in 27 countries.

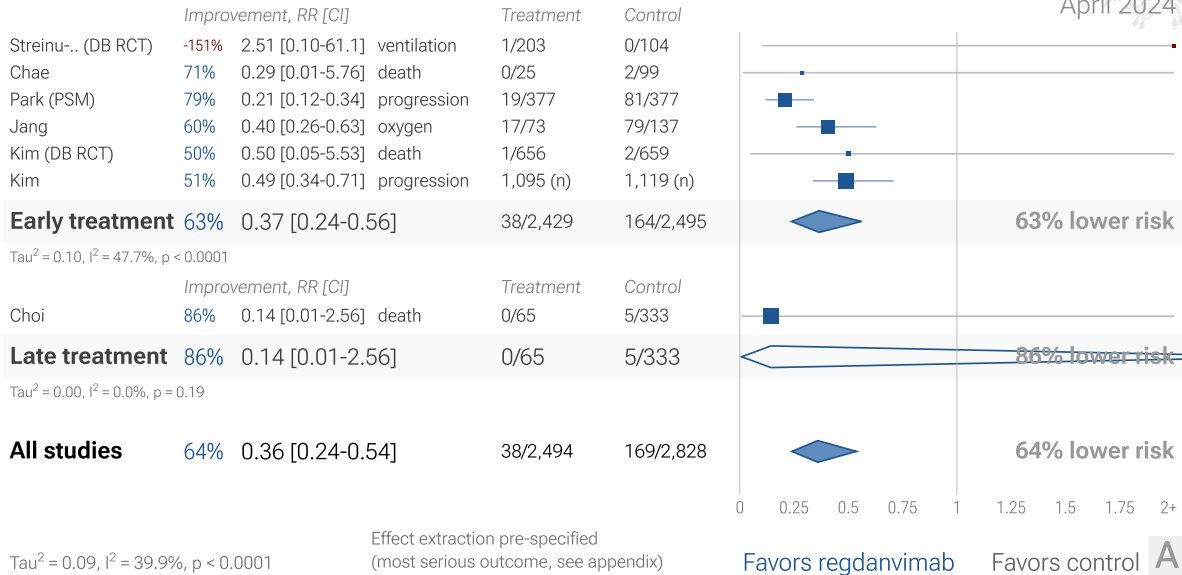
We show outcome specific analyses and combined evidence from all studies, incorporating treatment delay, a primary confounding factor for COVID-19.

Real-time updates and corrections, transparent analysis with all results in the same format, consistent protocol for 69 treatments.

7 regdanvimab COVID-19 studies

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Timeline of COVID-19 regdanvimab studies (pooled effects)

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Figure 1. A. Random effects meta-analysis. This plot shows pooled effects, see the specific outcome analyses for individual outcomes. Analysis validating pooled outcomes for COVID-19 can be found below. Effect extraction is pre-specified, using the most serious outcome reported. For details see the appendix. **B. Timeline of results in regdanvimab studies.** The marked dates indicate the time when efficacy was known with a statistically significant improvement of $\geq 10\%$ from ≥ 3 studies for pooled outcomes and one or more specific outcome.

Introduction

Immediate treatment recommended. SARS-CoV-2 infection primarily begins in the upper respiratory tract and may progress to the lower respiratory tract, other tissues, and the nervous and cardiovascular systems, which may lead to cytokine storm, pneumonia, ARDS, neurological issues *Duloquin, Hampshire, Scardua-Silva, Yang*, cardiovascular complications *Eberhardt*, organ failure, and death. Minimizing replication as early as possible is recommended.

Many treatments are expected to modulate infection. SARS-CoV-2 infection and replication involves the complex interplay of 50+ host and viral proteins and other factors *Note A, Malone, Murigneux, Lv, Lui, Niarakis*, providing many therapeutic targets for which many existing compounds have known activity. Scientists have predicted that over 7,000 compounds may reduce COVID-19 risk *c19early.org*, either by directly minimizing infection or replication, by supporting immune system function, or by minimizing secondary complications.

Analysis. We analyze all significant controlled studies of regdanvimab for COVID-19. Search methods, inclusion criteria, effect extraction criteria (more serious outcomes have priority), all individual study data, PRISMA answers, and statistical methods are detailed in Appendix 1. We present random effects meta-analysis results for all studies, studies within each treatment stage, individual outcomes, and Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs).

Treatment timing. Figure 2 shows stages of possible treatment for COVID-19. Prophylaxis refers to regularly taking medication before becoming sick, in order to prevent or minimize infection. Early Treatment refers to treatment immediately or soon after symptoms appear, while Late Treatment refers to more delayed treatment.

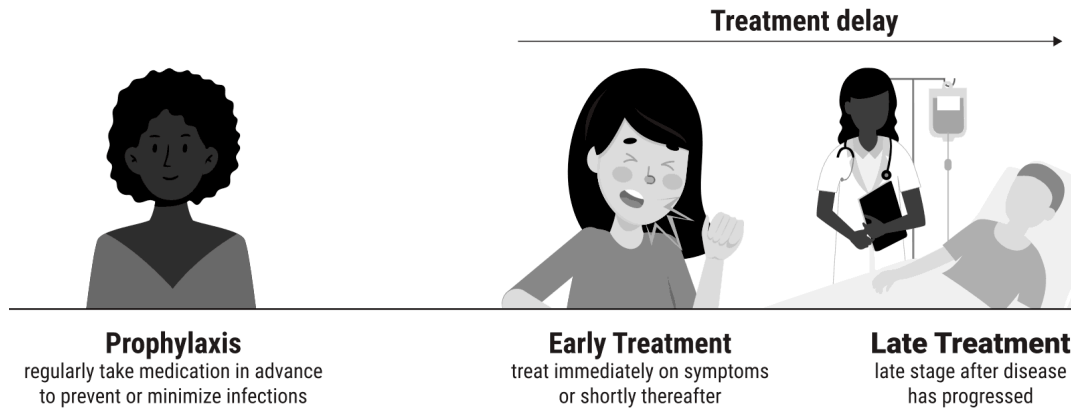


Figure 2. Treatment stages.

Variant Dependence

Efficacy for monoclonal antibodies is typically variant dependent. Table 1 shows efficacy by variant for several monoclonal antibodies.

	<i>Bamlanivimab/etesevimab</i>	<i>Casirivimab/imdevimab</i>	<i>Sotrovimab</i>	<i>Bebtelovimab</i>	<i>Tixagevimab/cilgavimab</i>
Alpha B.1.1.7	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue
Beta/Gamma BA1.351/P.1	Red	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue
Delta B.1.617.2	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue
Omicron BA.1/BA.1.1	Red	Red	Blue	Blue	Grey
Omicron BA.2	Red	Red	Red	Blue	Blue
Omicron BA.5	Red	Red	Red	Blue	Blue
Omicron BA.4.6	Red	Red	Red	Blue	Red
Omicron BQ.1.1	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red

Table 1. Predicted efficacy by variant from *Davis* (not updated for more recent variants). ■: likely effective ■: likely ineffective ■: unknown. Submit updates.

Results

Table 2 summarizes the results for all stages combined, for Randomized Controlled Trials, and for specific outcomes. Table 3 shows results by treatment stage. Figure 3 plots individual results by treatment stage. Figure 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 show forest plots for random effects meta-analysis of all studies with pooled effects, mortality results, ventilation, ICU admission, hospitalization, progression, recovery, and viral clearance.

	Improvement	Studies	Patients	Authors
All studies	64% [46-76%] ****	7	5,322	86
Randomized Controlled Trials	10% [-511-87%]	2	1,622	41
Mortality	70% [-43-94%]	3	1,837	41
Ventilation	57% [-89-90%]	3	1,746	55
Hospitalization	19% [6-30%] **	5	2,710	63
Recovery	37% [19-51%] ***	2	517	20
Viral	19% [-17-44%]	2	1,537	41

Table 2. Random effects meta-analysis for all stages combined, for Randomized Controlled Trials, and for specific outcomes. Results show the percentage improvement with treatment and the 95% confidence interval. ** $p < 0.01$ *** $p < 0.001$ **** $p < 0.0001$.

	Early treatment	Late treatment
All studies	63% [44-76%] ****	86% [-156-99%]
Randomized Controlled Trials	10% [-511-87%]	
Mortality	60% [-163-94%]	86% [-156-99%]
Ventilation	57% [-89-90%]	
Hospitalization	19% [6-30%] **	
Recovery	37% [19-51%] ***	
Viral	19% [-17-44%]	

Table 3. Random effects meta-analysis results by treatment stage. Results show the percentage improvement with treatment, the 95% confidence interval, and the number of studies for the stage. ** $p < 0.01$ *** $p < 0.001$ **** $p < 0.0001$.

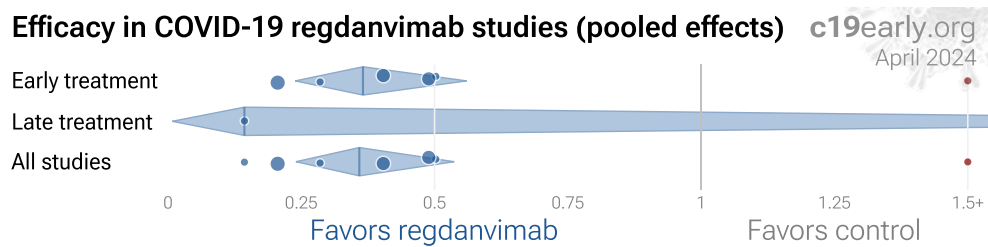


Figure 3. Scatter plot showing the most serious outcome in all studies, and for studies within each stage. Diamonds shows the results of random effects meta-analysis.

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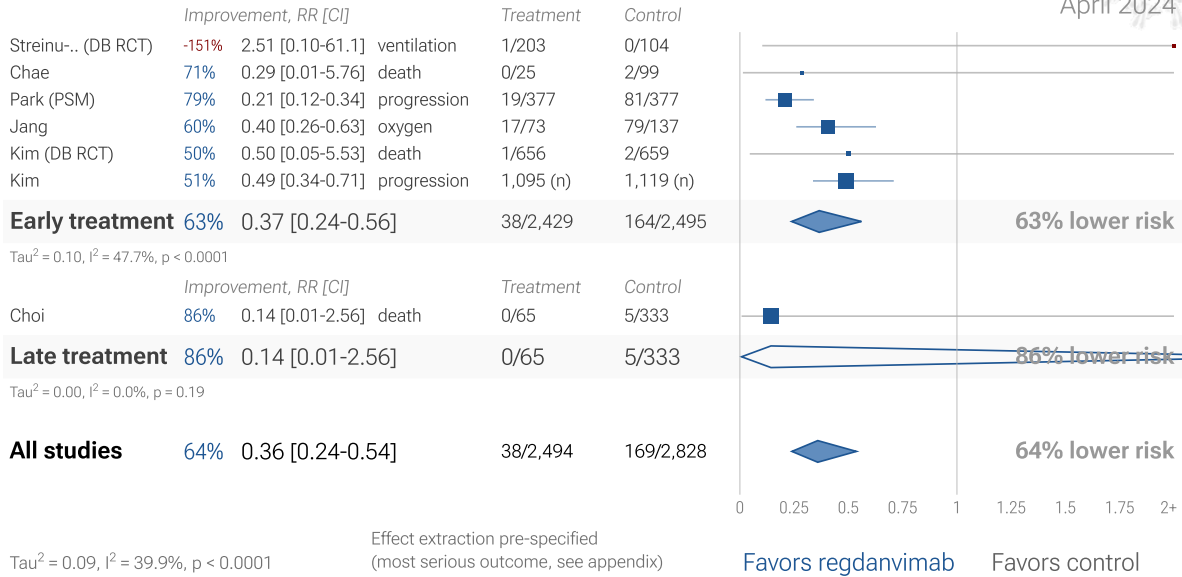


Figure 4. Random effects meta-analysis for all studies. This plot shows pooled effects, see the specific outcome analyses for individual outcomes. Analysis validating pooled outcomes for COVID-19 can be found below. Effect extraction is pre-specified, using the most serious outcome reported. For details see the appendix.

3 regdanvimab COVID-19 mortality results

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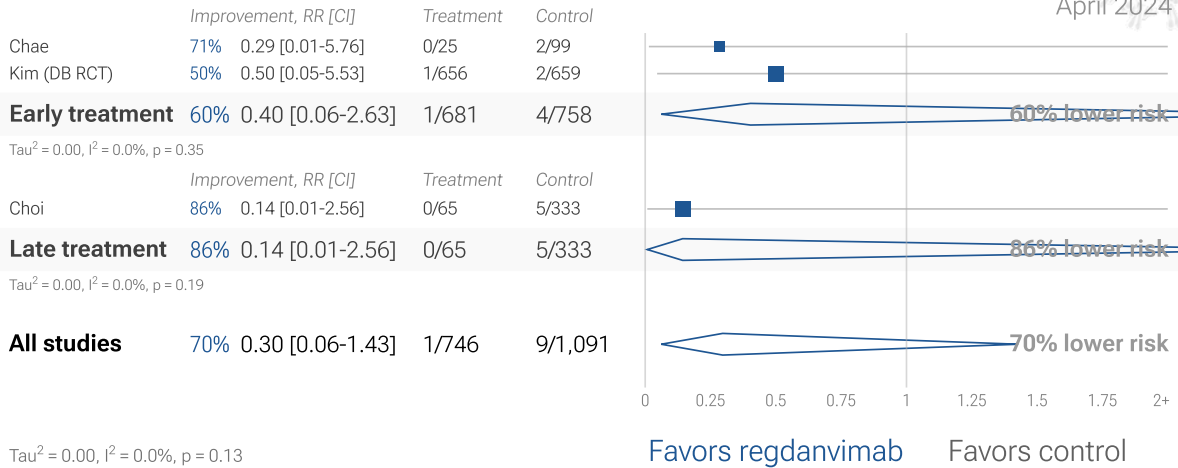


Figure 5. Random effects meta-analysis for mortality results.

3 regdanvimab COVID-19 mechanical ventilation results

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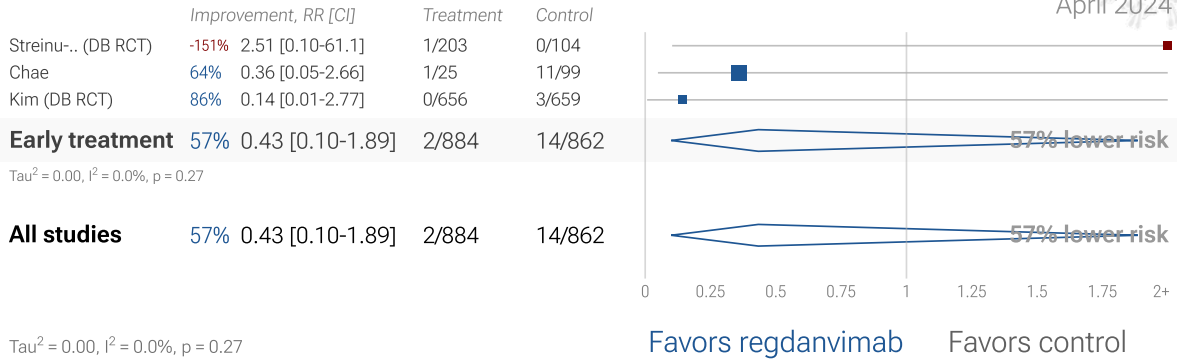


Figure 6. Random effects meta-analysis for ventilation.

1 regdanvimab COVID-19 ICU result

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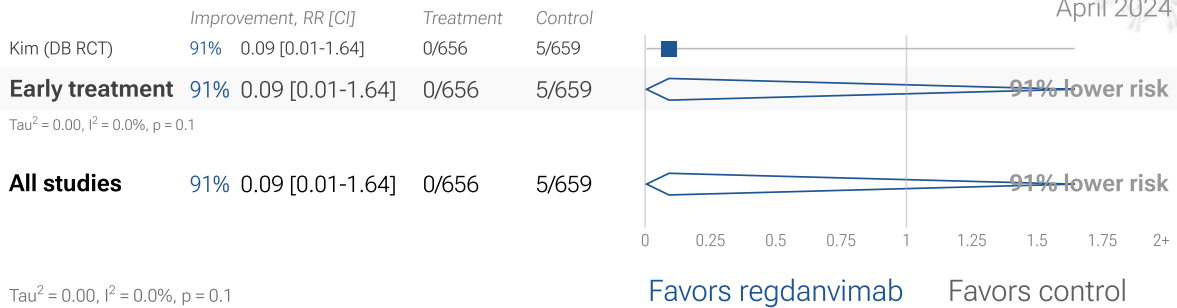


Figure 7. Random effects meta-analysis for ICU admission.

5 regdanvimab COVID-19 hospitalization results

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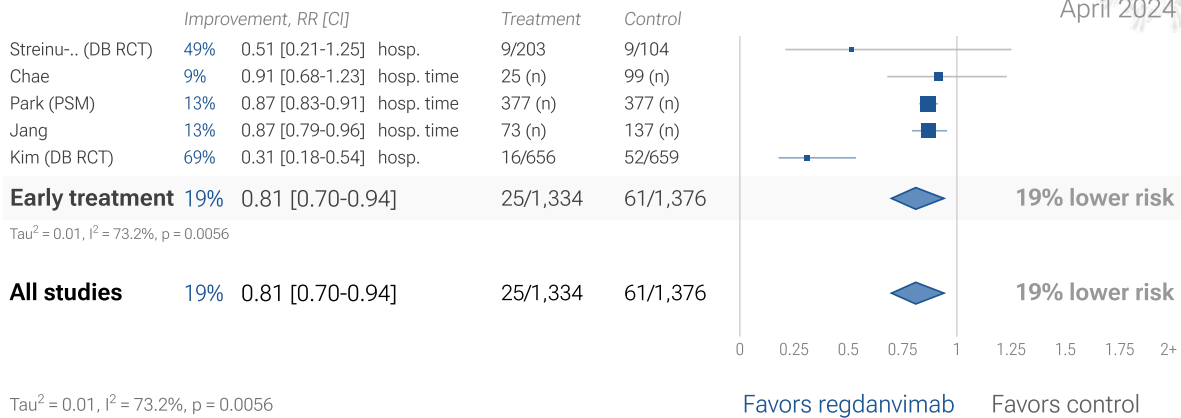


Figure 8. Random effects meta-analysis for hospitalization.

4 regdanvimab COVID-19 progression results

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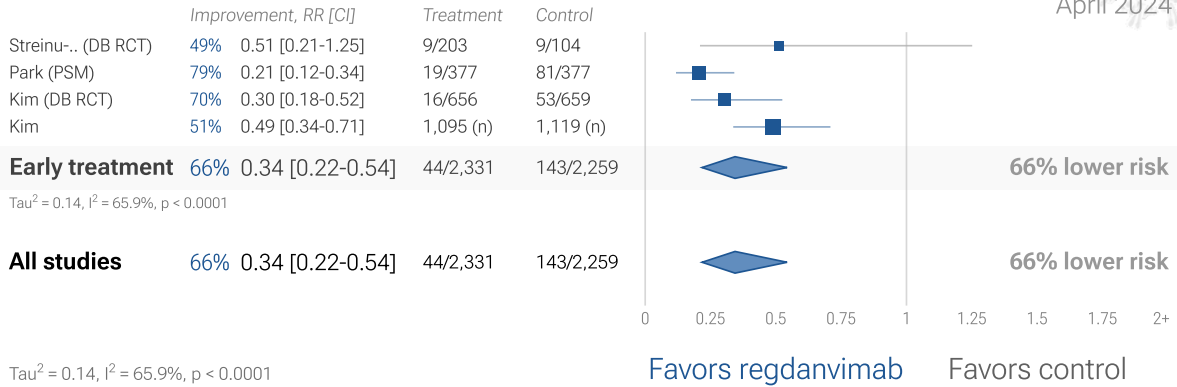


Figure 9. Random effects meta-analysis for progression.

2 regdanvimab COVID-19 recovery results

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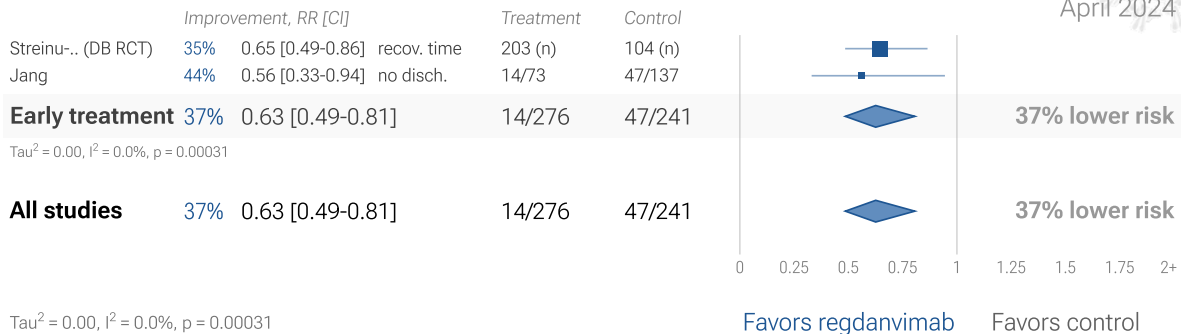


Figure 10. Random effects meta-analysis for recovery.

2 regdanvimab COVID-19 viral clearance results

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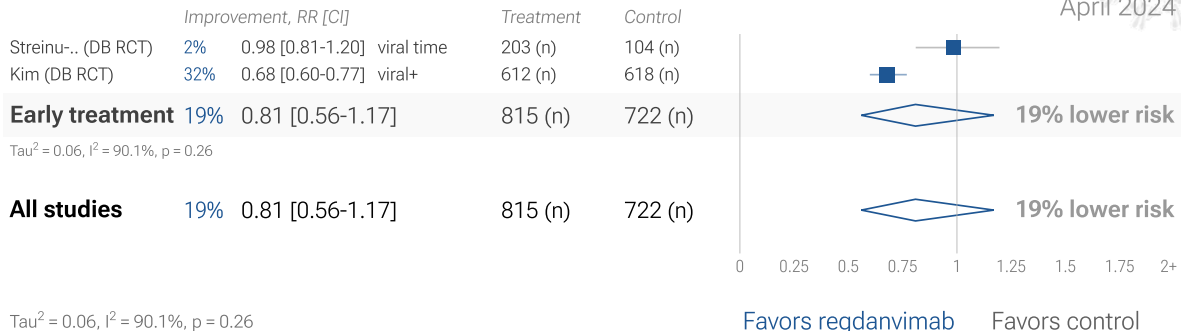


Figure 11. Random effects meta-analysis for viral clearance.

Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs)

Figure 12 shows a comparison of results for RCTs and non-RCT studies. Figure 13 and 14 show forest plots for random effects meta-analysis of all Randomized Controlled Trials and RCT mortality results. RCT results are included in Table 2 and Table 3.

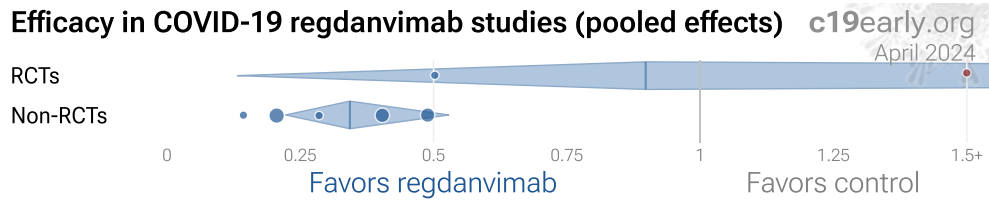


Figure 12. Results for RCTs and non-RCT studies.

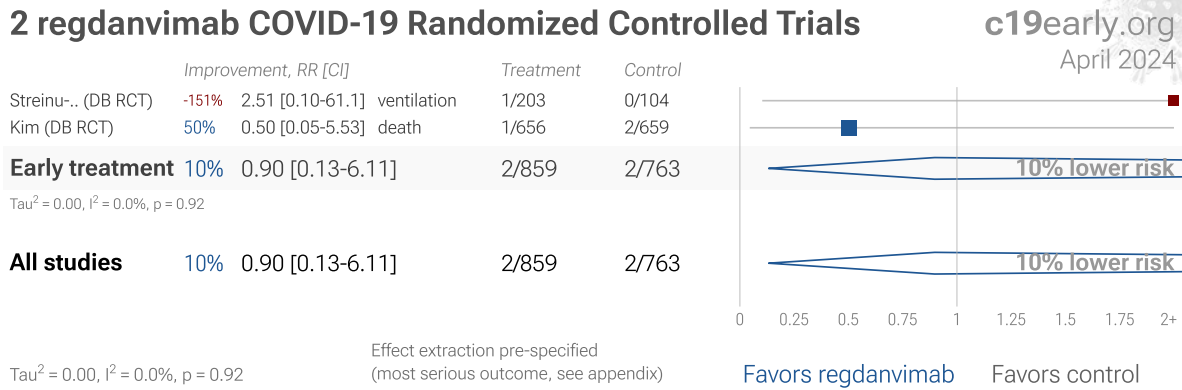


Figure 13. Random effects meta-analysis for all Randomized Controlled Trials. This plot shows pooled effects, see the specific outcome analyses for individual outcomes. Analysis validating pooled outcomes for COVID-19 can be found below. Effect extraction is pre-specified, using the most serious outcome reported. For details see the appendix.

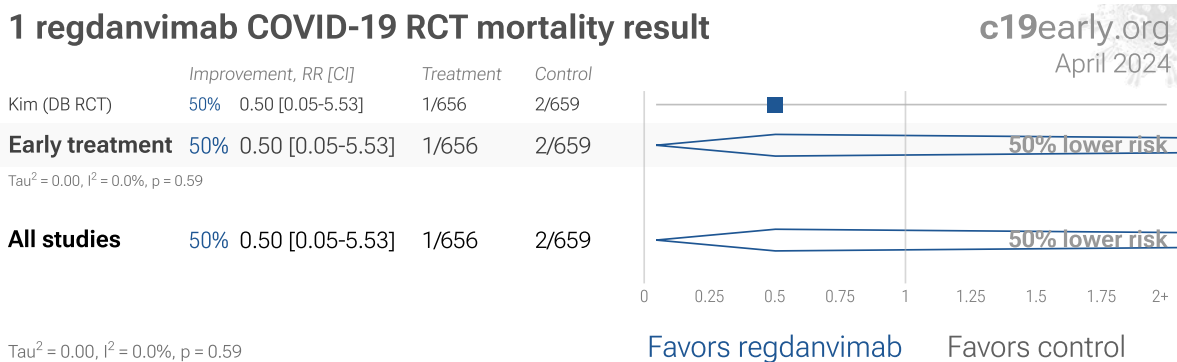


Figure 14. Random effects meta-analysis for RCT mortality results.

RCTs have many potential biases. RCTs help to make study groups more similar and can provide a higher level of evidence, however they are subject to many biases ^{Jadad}, and analysis of double-blind RCTs has identified extreme levels of bias ^{Gøtzsche}. For COVID-19, the overhead may delay treatment, dramatically compromising efficacy; they may encourage monotherapy for simplicity at the cost of efficacy which may rely on combined or synergistic effects; the participants that sign up may not reflect real world usage or the population that benefits most in terms of age, comorbidities, severity of illness, or other factors; standard of care may be compromised and unable to evolve quickly based on emerging research for new diseases; errors may be made in randomization and medication delivery; and investigators may have hidden agendas or vested interests influencing design, operation, analysis, reporting, and the potential for fraud. All of these biases have been observed with COVID-19 RCTs. There is no guarantee that a specific RCT provides a higher level of evidence.

Conflicts of interest for COVID-19 RCTs. RCTs are expensive and many RCTs are funded by pharmaceutical companies or interests closely aligned with pharmaceutical companies. For COVID-19, this creates an incentive to show efficacy for patented commercial products, and an incentive to show a lack of efficacy for inexpensive

treatments. The bias is expected to be significant, for example *Als-Nielsen et al.* analyzed 370 RCTs from Cochrane reviews, showing that trials funded by for-profit organizations were 5 times more likely to recommend the experimental drug compared with those funded by nonprofit organizations. For COVID-19, some major philanthropic organizations are largely funded by investments with extreme conflicts of interest for and against specific COVID-19 interventions.

RCTs for novel acute diseases requiring rapid treatment. High quality RCTs for novel acute diseases are more challenging, with increased ethical issues due to the urgency of treatment, increased risk due to enrollment delays, and more difficult design with a rapidly evolving evidence base. For COVID-19, the most common site of initial infection is the upper respiratory tract. Immediate treatment is likely to be most successful and may prevent or slow progression to other parts of the body. For a non-prophylaxis RCT, it makes sense to provide treatment in advance and instruct patients to use it immediately on symptoms, just as some governments have done by providing medication kits in advance. Unfortunately, no RCTs have been done in this way. Every treatment RCT to date involves delayed treatment. Among the 69 treatments we have analyzed, 63% of RCTs involve very late treatment 5+ days after onset. No non-prophylaxis COVID-19 RCTs match the potential real-world use of early treatments. They may more accurately represent results for treatments that require visiting a medical facility, e.g., those requiring intravenous administration.

Non-RCT studies have been shown to be reliable. Evidence shows that non-RCT studies can also provide reliable results. *Concato et al.* found that well-designed observational studies do not systematically overestimate the magnitude of the effects of treatment compared to RCTs. *Anglemyer et al.* summarized reviews comparing RCTs to observational studies and found little evidence for significant differences in effect estimates. *Lee et al.* showed that only 14% of the guidelines of the Infectious Diseases Society of America were based on RCTs. Evaluation of studies relies on an understanding of the study and potential biases. Limitations in an RCT can outweigh the benefits, for example excessive dosages, excessive treatment delays, or Internet survey bias may have a greater effect on results. Ethical issues may also prevent running RCTs for known effective treatments. For more on issues with RCTs see *Deaton, Nichol*.

Using all studies identifies efficacy 6+ months faster (7+ months for low-cost treatments). Currently, 44 of the treatments we analyze show statistically significant efficacy or harm, defined as $\geq 10\%$ decreased risk or $>0\%$ increased risk from ≥ 3 studies. Of these, 28 have been confirmed in RCTs, with a mean delay of 5.7 months. When considering only low cost treatments, 23 have been confirmed with a delay of 6.9 months. For the 16 unconfirmed treatments, 3 have zero RCTs to date. The point estimates for the remaining 13 are all consistent with the overall results (benefit or harm), with 10 showing $>20\%$. The only treatments showing $>10\%$ efficacy for all studies, but $<10\%$ for RCTs are sotrovimab and aspirin.

Summary. We need to evaluate each trial on its own merits. RCTs for a given medication and disease may be more reliable, however they may also be less reliable. For off-patent medications, very high conflict of interest trials may be more likely to be RCTs, and more likely to be large trials that dominate meta analyses.

Heterogeneity

Heterogeneity in COVID-19 studies arises from many factors including:

Treatment delay. The time between infection or the onset of symptoms and treatment may critically affect how well a treatment works. For example an antiviral may be very effective when used early but may not be effective in late stage disease, and may even be harmful. Oseltamivir, for example, is generally only considered effective for influenza when used within 0-36 or 0-48 hours *McLean, Treanor*. Baloxavir studies for influenza also show that treatment delay is critical — *Ikematsu et al.* report an 86% reduction in cases for post-exposure prophylaxis, *Hayden et al.* show a 33 hour reduction in the time to alleviation of symptoms for treatment within 24 hours and a reduction of 13 hours for treatment within 24-48 hours, and *Kumar et al.* report only 2.5 hours improvement for inpatient treatment.

Treatment delay	Result
Post-exposure prophylaxis	86% fewer cases <i>Ikematsu</i>
<24 hours	-33 hours symptoms <i>Hayden</i>
24-48 hours	-13 hours symptoms <i>Hayden</i>
Inpatients	-2.5 hours to improvement <i>Kumar</i>

Table 4. Studies of baloxavir for influenza show that early treatment is more effective.

Figure 15 shows a mixed-effects meta-regression for efficacy as a function of treatment delay in COVID-19 studies from 69 treatments, showing that efficacy declines rapidly with treatment delay. Early treatment is critical for COVID-19.

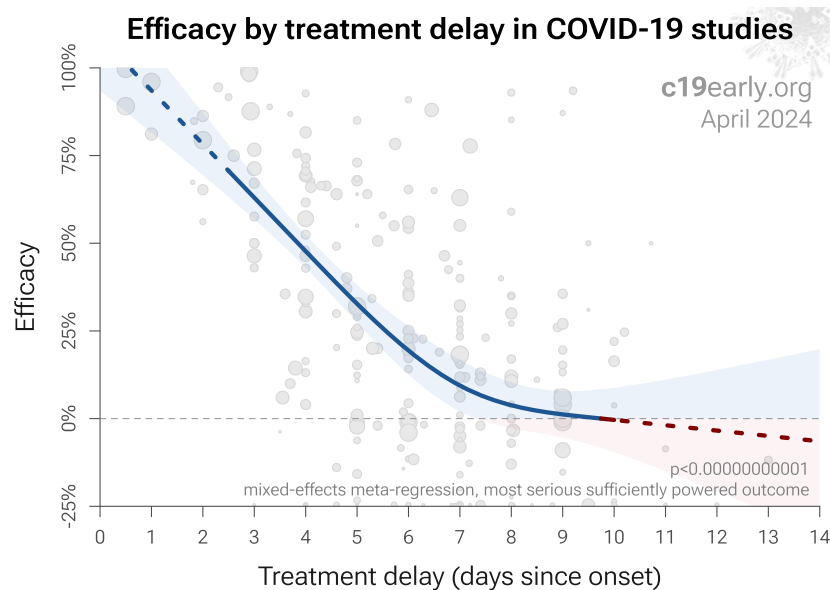


Figure 15. Early treatment is more effective. Meta-regression showing efficacy as a function of treatment delay in COVID-19 studies from 69 treatments.

Patient demographics. Details of the patient population including age and comorbidities may critically affect how well a treatment works. For example, many COVID-19 studies with relatively young low-comorbidity patients show all patients recovering quickly with or without treatment. In such cases, there is little room for an effective treatment to improve results, for example as in *López-Medina et al.*

Variants. Efficacy may depend critically on the distribution of SARS-CoV-2 variants encountered by patients. Risk varies significantly across variants *Korves*, for example the Gamma variant shows significantly different characteristics *Faria, Karita, Nonaka, Zavascki*. Different mechanisms of action may be more or less effective depending on variants, for example the degree to which TMPRSS2 contributes to viral entry can differ across variants *Peacock, Willett*.

Regimen. Effectiveness may depend strongly on the dosage and treatment regimen.

Other treatments. The use of other treatments may significantly affect outcomes, including supplements, other medications, or other interventions such as prone positioning. Treatments may be synergistic *Alsaïdi, Andreani, De Forni, Fiaschi, Jeffreys, Jitobaom, Jitobaom (B), Ostrov, Said, Thairu, Wan*, therefore efficacy may depend strongly on combined

treatments.

Medication quality. The quality of medications may vary significantly between manufacturers and production batches, which may significantly affect efficacy and safety. *Williams et al.* analyze ivermectin from 11 different sources, showing highly variable antiparasitic efficacy across different manufacturers. *Xu et al.* analyze a treatment from two different manufacturers, showing 9 different impurities, with significantly different concentrations for each manufacturer.

Effect measured. Across all studies there is a strong association between different outcomes, for example improved recovery is strongly associated with lower mortality. However, efficacy may differ depending on the effect measured, for example a treatment may be more effective against secondary complications and have minimal effect on viral clearance.

Meta analysis. The distribution of studies will alter the outcome of a meta analysis. Consider a simplified example where everything is equal except for the treatment delay, and effectiveness decreases to zero or below with increasing delay. If there are many studies using very late treatment, the outcome may be negative, even though early treatment is very effective. All meta analyses combine heterogeneous studies, varying in population, variants, and potentially all factors above, and therefore may obscure efficacy by including studies where treatment is less effective. Generally, we expect the estimated effect size from meta analysis to be less than that for the optimal case. Looking at all studies is valuable for providing an overview of all research, important to avoid cherry-picking, and informative when a positive result is found despite combining less-optimal situations. However, the resulting estimate does not apply to specific cases such as early treatment in high-risk populations. While we present results for all studies, we also present treatment time and individual outcome analyses, which may be more informative for specific use cases.

Pooled Effects

Combining studies is required. For COVID-19, delay in clinical results translates into additional death and morbidity, as well as additional economic and societal damage. Combining the results of studies reporting different outcomes is required. There may be no mortality in a trial with low-risk patients, however a reduction in severity or improved viral clearance may translate into lower mortality in a high-risk population. Different studies may report lower severity, improved recovery, and lower mortality, and the significance may be very high when combining the results. "*The studies reported different outcomes*" is not a good reason for disregarding results.

Specific outcome and pooled analyses. We present both specific outcome and pooled analyses. In order to combine the results of studies reporting different outcomes we use the most serious outcome reported in each study, based on the thesis that improvement in the most serious outcome provides comparable measures of efficacy for a treatment. A critical advantage of this approach is simplicity and transparency. There are many other ways to combine evidence for different outcomes, along with additional evidence such as dose-response relationships, however these increase complexity.

Using more information. Another way to view pooled analysis is that we are using more of the available information. Logically we should, and do, use additional information. For example dose-response and treatment delay-response relationships provide significant additional evidence of efficacy that is considered when reviewing the evidence for a treatment.

Ethical and practical issues limit high-risk trials. Trials with high-risk patients may be restricted due to ethics for treatments that are known or expected to be effective, and they increase difficulty for recruiting. Using less severe outcomes as a proxy for more serious outcomes allows faster collection of evidence.

Improvement across outcomes. For many COVID-19 treatments, a reduction in mortality logically follows from a reduction in hospitalization, which follows from a reduction in symptomatic cases, which follows from a reduction in PCR positivity. We can directly test this for COVID-19.

Validating pooled outcome analysis for COVID-19. Analysis of the the association between different outcomes across studies from all 69 treatments we cover confirms the validity of pooled outcome analysis for COVID-19. Figure 16 shows that lower hospitalization is very strongly associated with lower mortality ($p < 0.000000000001$). Similarly, Figure 17 shows that improved recovery is very strongly associated with lower mortality ($p < 0.000000000001$). Considering the extremes, *Singh et al.* show an association between viral clearance and hospitalization or death, with $p = 0.003$ after excluding one large outlier from a mutagenic treatment, and based on 44 RCTs including 52,384 patients. Figure 18 shows that improved viral clearance is strongly associated with fewer serious outcomes. The association is very similar to *Singh et al.*, with higher confidence due to the larger number of studies. As with *Singh et al.*, the confidence increases when excluding the outlier treatment, from $p = 0.0000045$ to $p = 0.0000000067$.

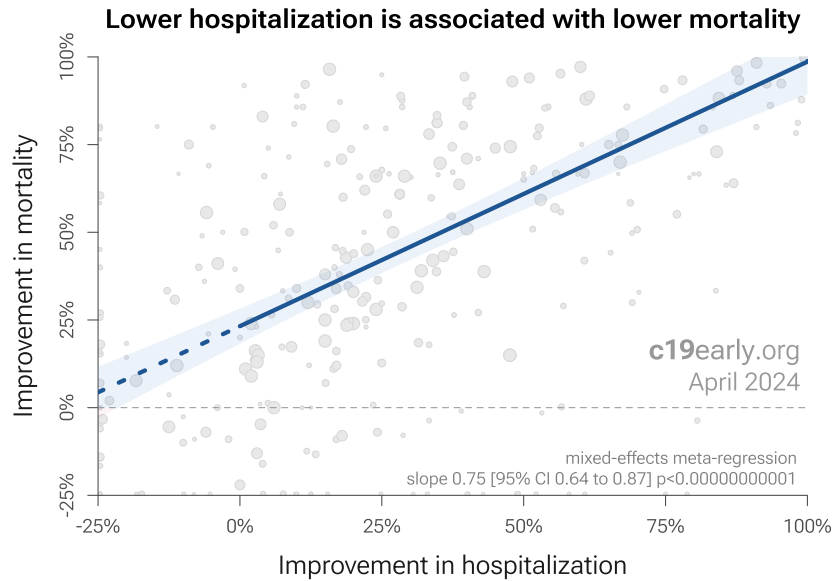


Figure 16. Lower hospitalization is associated with lower mortality, supporting pooled outcome analysis.

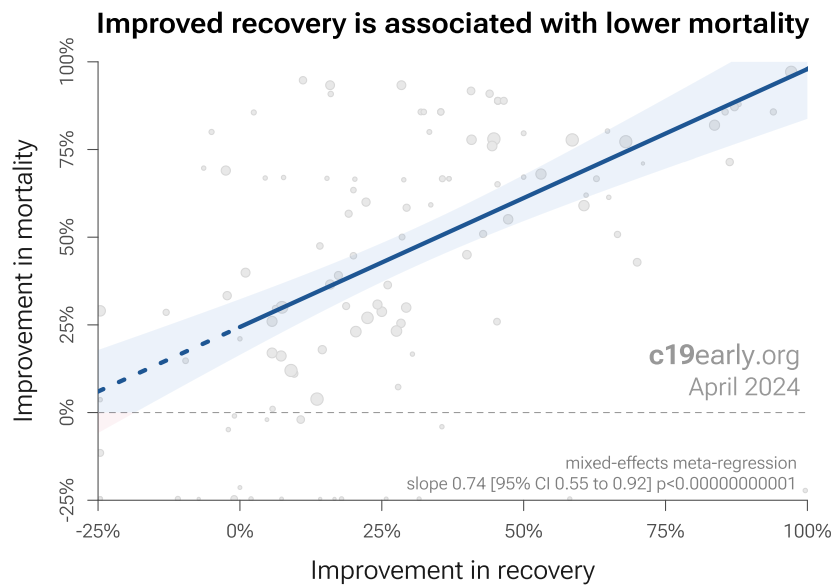


Figure 17. Improved recovery is associated with lower mortality, supporting pooled outcome analysis.

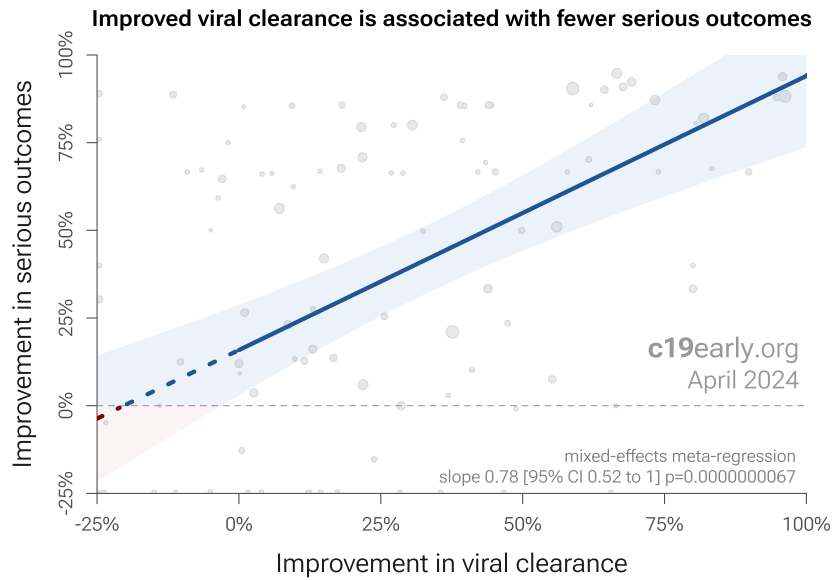


Figure 16. Improved viral clearance is associated with fewer serious outcomes, supporting pooled outcome analysis.

Pooled outcomes identify efficacy 4 months faster (6 months for RCTs). Currently, 44 of the treatments we analyze show statistically significant efficacy or harm, defined as $\geq 10\%$ decreased risk or $>0\%$ increased risk from ≥ 3 studies. 85% of these have been confirmed with one or more specific outcomes, with a mean delay of 3.7 months. When restricting to RCTs only, 54% of treatments showing statistically significant efficacy/harm with pooled effects have been confirmed with one or more specific outcomes, with a mean delay of 5.8 months. Figure 19 shows when treatments were found effective during the pandemic. Pooled outcomes often resulted in earlier detection of efficacy.

Time when COVID-19 studies showed efficacy

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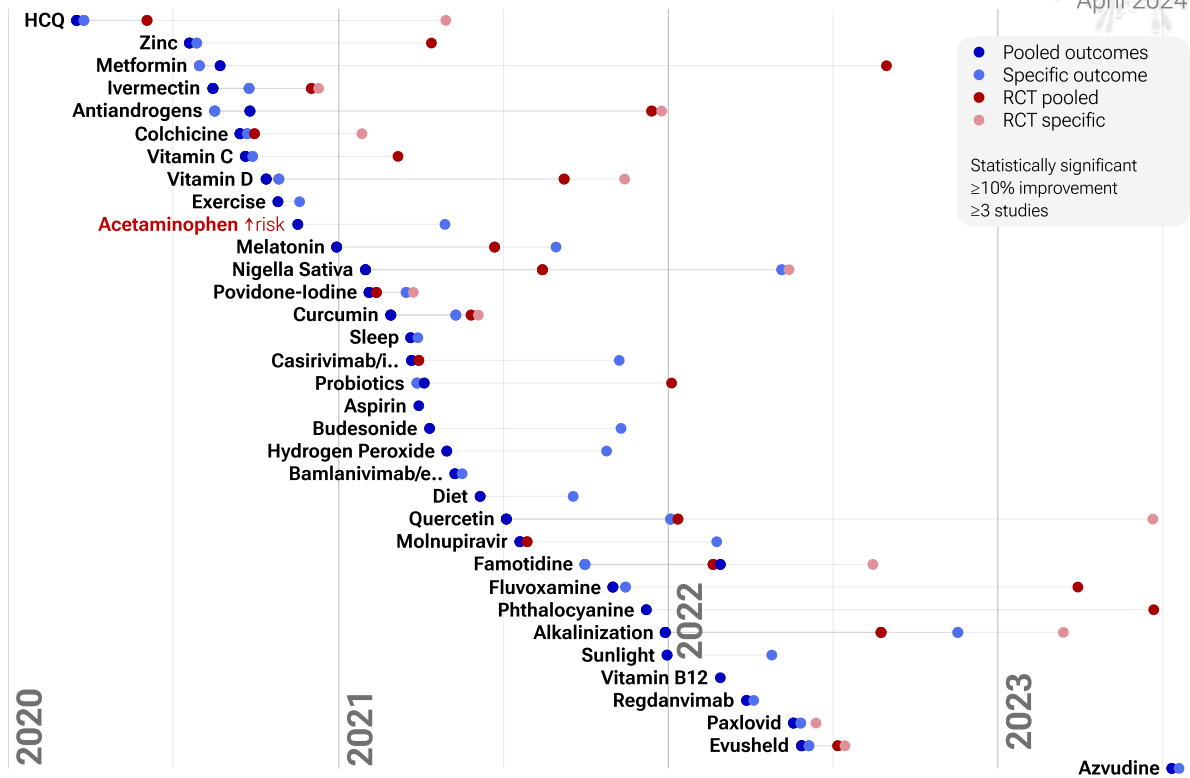


Figure 19. The time when studies showed that treatments were effective, defined as statistically significant improvement of $\geq 10\%$ from ≥ 3 studies. Pooled results typically show efficacy earlier than specific outcome results. Results from all studies often shows efficacy much earlier than when restricting to RCTs. Results reflect conditions as used in trials to date, these depend on the population treated, treatment delay, and treatment regimen.

Limitations. Pooled analysis could hide efficacy, for example a treatment that is beneficial for late stage patients but has no effect on viral clearance may show no efficacy if most studies only examine viral clearance. In practice, it is rare for a non-antiviral treatment to report viral clearance and to not report clinical outcomes; and in practice other sources of heterogeneity such as difference in treatment delay is more likely to hide efficacy.

Summary. Analysis validates the use of pooled effects and shows significantly faster detection of efficacy on average. However, as with all meta analyses, it is important to review the different studies included. We also present individual outcome analyses, which may be more informative for specific use cases.

Discussion

Publication bias. Publishing is often biased towards positive results. Trials with patented drugs may have a financial conflict of interest that results in positive studies being more likely to be published, or bias towards more positive results. For example with molnupiravir, trials with negative results remain unpublished to date (CTRI/2021/05/033864 and CTRI/2021/08/0354242). For regdanvimab, there is currently not enough data to evaluate publication bias with high confidence.

One method to evaluate bias is to compare prospective vs. retrospective studies. Prospective studies are more likely to be published regardless of the result, while retrospective studies are more likely to exhibit bias. For example, researchers may perform preliminary analysis with minimal effort and the results may influence their decision to continue. Retrospective studies also provide more opportunities for the specifics of data extraction and adjustments to influence results.

Figure 20 shows a scatter plot of results for prospective and retrospective studies. Prospective studies show 10% [-511-87%] improvement in meta analysis, compared to 66% [47-78%] for retrospective studies, suggesting possible positive publication bias, with a non-significant trend towards retrospective studies reporting higher efficacy.

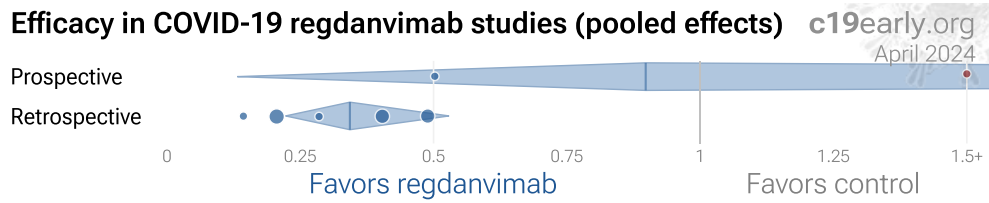


Figure 20. Prospective vs. retrospective studies. The diamonds show the results of random effects meta-analysis.

Funnel plot analysis. Funnel plots have traditionally been used for analyzing publication bias. This is invalid for COVID-19 acute treatment trials — the underlying assumptions are invalid, which we can demonstrate with a simple example. Consider a set of hypothetical perfect trials with no bias. Figure 21 plot A shows a funnel plot for a simulation of 80 perfect trials, with random group sizes, and each patient's outcome randomly sampled (10% control event probability, and a 30% effect size for treatment). Analysis shows no asymmetry ($p > 0.05$). In plot B, we add a single typical variation in COVID-19 treatment trials — treatment delay. Consider that efficacy varies from 90% for treatment within 24 hours, reducing to 10% when treatment is delayed 3 days. In plot B, each trial's treatment delay is randomly selected. Analysis now shows highly significant asymmetry, $p < 0.0001$, with six variants of Egger's test all showing $p < 0.05$ Egger, Harbord, Macaskill, Moreno, Peters, Rothstein, Rücker, Stanley. Note that these tests fail even though treatment delay is uniformly distributed. In reality treatment delay is more complex — each trial has a different distribution of delays across patients, and the distribution across trials may be biased (e.g., late treatment trials may be more common). Similarly, many other variations in trials may produce asymmetry, including dose, administration, duration of treatment, differences in SOC, comorbidities, age, variants, and bias in design, implementation, analysis, and reporting.

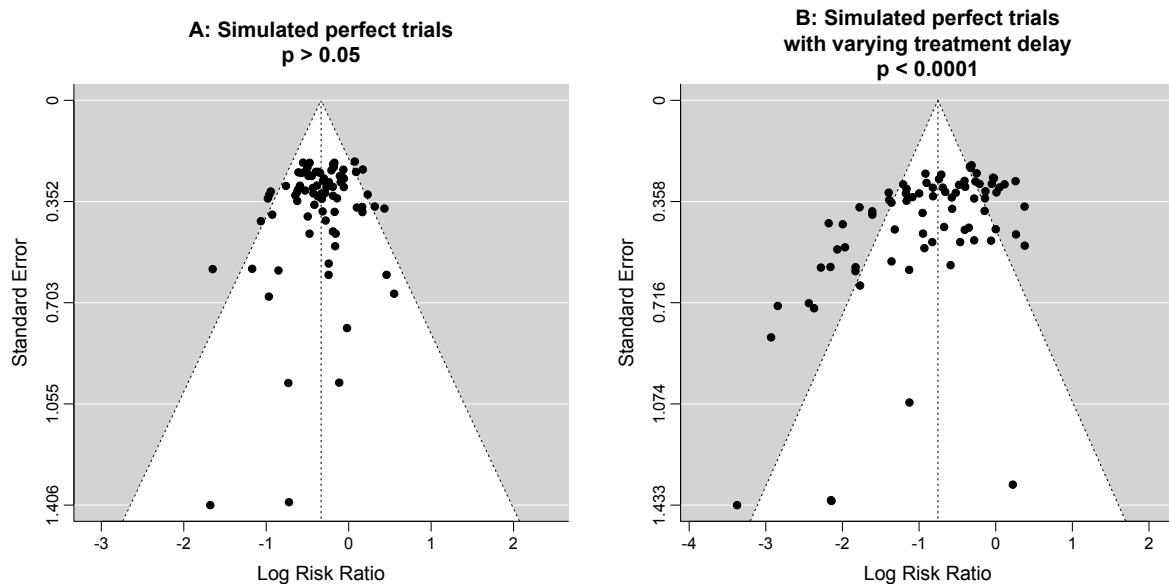


Figure 21. Example funnel plot analysis for simulated perfect trials.

Limitations. Summary statistics from meta analysis necessarily lose information. As with all meta analyses, studies are heterogeneous, with differences in treatment delay, treatment regimen, patient demographics, variants, conflicts of interest, standard of care, and other factors. We provide analyses for specific outcomes and by treatment delay, and we aim to identify key characteristics in the forest plots and summaries. Results should be viewed in the context of study characteristics.

Some analyses classify treatment based on early or late administration, as done here, while others distinguish between mild, moderate, and severe cases. Viral load does not indicate degree of symptoms — for example patients may have a high viral load while being asymptomatic. With regard to treatments that have antiviral properties, timing of treatment is critical — late administration may be less helpful regardless of severity.

Details of treatment delay per patient is often not available. For example, a study may treat 90% of patients relatively early, but the events driving the outcome may come from 10% of patients treated very late. Our 5 day cutoff for early treatment may be too conservative, 5 days may be too late in many cases.

Comparison across treatments is confounded by differences in the studies performed, for example dose, variants, and conflicts of interest. Trials with conflicts of interest may use designs better suited to the preferred outcome.

In some cases, the most serious outcome has very few events, resulting in lower confidence results being used in pooled analysis, however the method is simpler and more transparent. This is less critical as the number of studies increases. Restriction to outcomes with sufficient power may be beneficial in pooled analysis and improve accuracy when there are few studies, however we maintain our pre-specified method to avoid any retrospective changes.

Studies show that combinations of treatments can be highly synergistic and may result in many times greater efficacy than individual treatments alone *Alsaïdi, Andreani, De Forni, Fiaschi, Jeffreys, Jitobaom, Jitobaom (B), Ostrov, Said, Thairu, Wan*. Therefore standard of care may be critical and benefits may diminish or disappear if standard of care does not include certain treatments.

This real-time analysis is constantly updated based on submissions. Accuracy benefits from widespread review and submission of updates and corrections from reviewers. Less popular treatments may receive fewer reviews.

No treatment or intervention is 100% available and effective for all current and future variants. Efficacy may vary significantly with different variants and within different populations. All treatments have potential side effects. Propensity to experience side effects may be predicted in advance by qualified physicians. We do not provide medical advice. Before taking any medication, consult a qualified physician who can compare all options, provide personalized advice, and provide details of risks and benefits based on individual medical history and situations.

Perspective

Results compared with other treatments. SARS-CoV-2 infection and replication involves a complex interplay of 50+ host and viral proteins and other factors *Lui, Lv, Malone, Murigneux, Niarakis*, providing many therapeutic targets. Over 7,000 compounds have been predicted to reduce COVID-19 risk *c19early.org*, either by directly minimizing infection or replication, by supporting immune system function, or by minimizing secondary complications. Figure 22 shows an overview of the results for regdanvimab in the context of multiple COVID-19 treatments, and Figure 23 shows a plot of efficacy vs. cost for COVID-19 treatments.

Efficacy in COVID-19 studies (pooled effects)

c19early.org

April 2024



Figure 22. Scatter plot showing results within the context of multiple COVID-19 treatments. Diamonds shows the results of random effects meta-analysis. 0.6% of 7,400 proposed treatments show efficacy c19early.org (B).

Efficacy vs. cost for COVID-19 treatments

c19early.org

April 2024

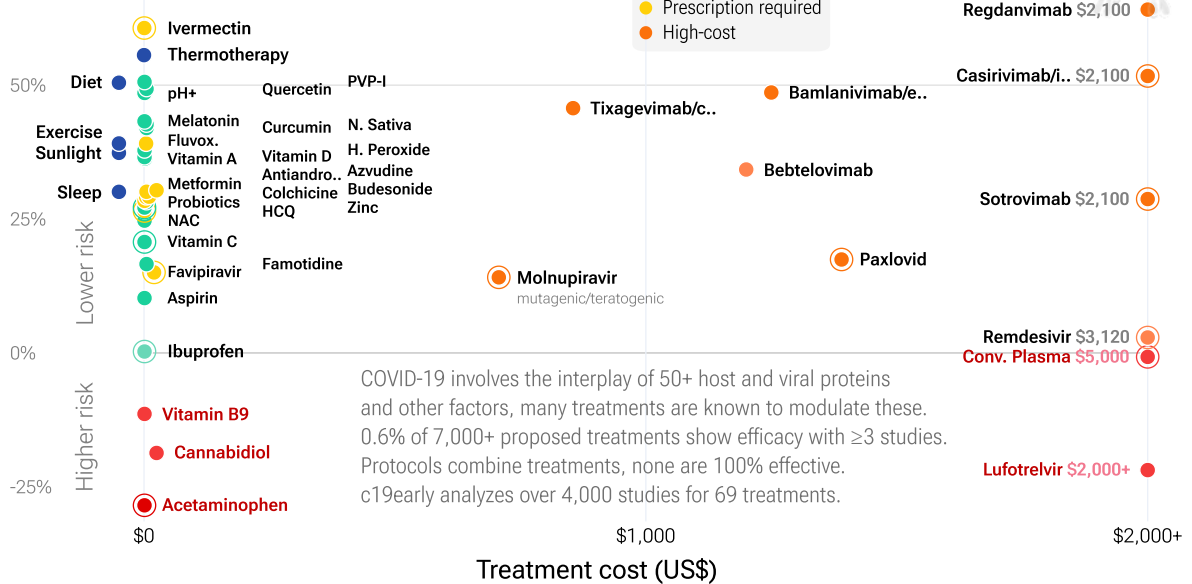


Figure 23. Efficacy vs. cost for COVID-19 treatments.

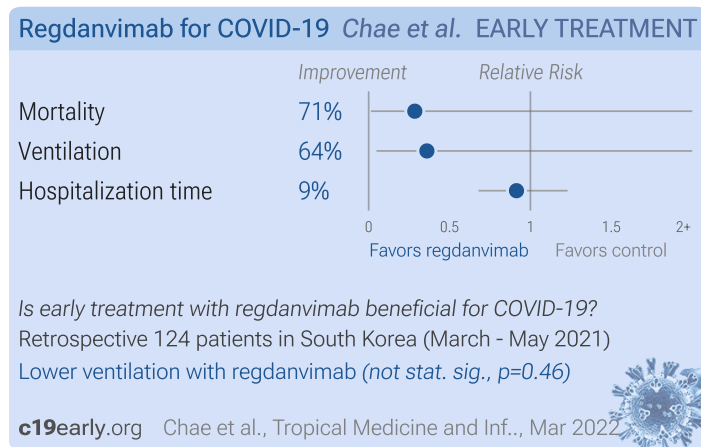
Conclusion

Studies to date show that regdanvimab is an effective treatment for COVID-19. Statistically significant lower risk is seen for hospitalization, progression, and recovery. 6 studies from 5 independent teams (all from the same country) show statistically significant improvements. Meta analysis using the most serious outcome reported shows 64% [46-76%] lower risk. Results are worse for Randomized Controlled Trials.

Efficacy is variant dependent. *In Vitro* research suggests a lack of efficacy for omicron BA.2, BA.4, BA.5 ^{Haars}, XBB.1.9.1, XBB.1.9.3, XBB.1.5.24, XBB.1.16, XBB.2.9, BQ.1.1.45, CL.1, and CH.1.1 ^{Pochtovyi}. mAb use may create new variants that spread globally ^{Focosi, Leduq}, and may be associated with prolonged viral loads, clinical deterioration, and immune escape ^{Choudhary, Günther, Leduq}.

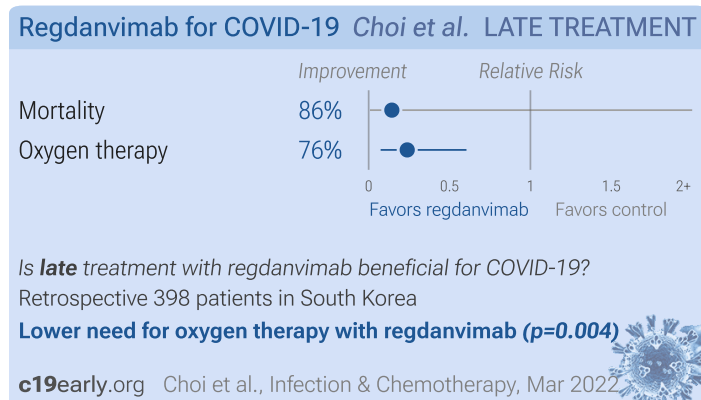
Study Notes

Chae



Chae: Retrospective 124 hospitalized severe COVID-19 patients receiving oxygen and remdesivir treatment in South Korea. A subgroup of 25 patients also received the monoclonal antibody regdanvimab prior to remdesivir. The regdanvimab subgroup had significantly more oxygen-free days (primary outcome), higher oxygen saturation, less advanced respiratory support, and shorter oxygen supplementation duration compared to the remdesivir alone group.

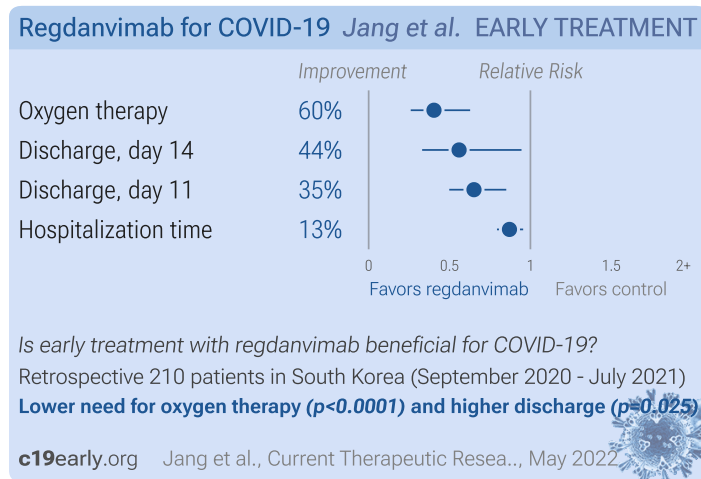
Choi



Choi: Retrospective 398 hospitalized mild-to-moderate COVID-19 patients in South Korea eligible for regdanvimab treatment. 65 patients received regdanvimab, with significantly lower supplemental oxygen requirements (6.2% vs 20.1% in controls). After adjusting for potential confounders, regdanvimab remained associated with lower risk of

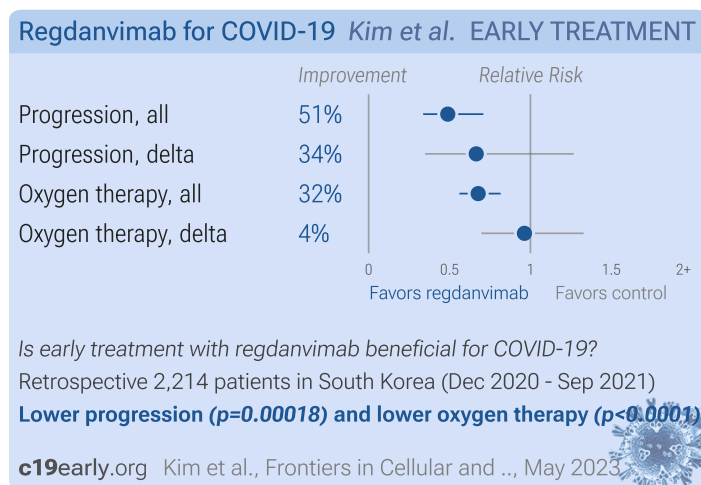
requiring supplemental oxygen (OR 0.20). There was no significant difference in mortality or hospitalization time in unadjusted results.

Jang



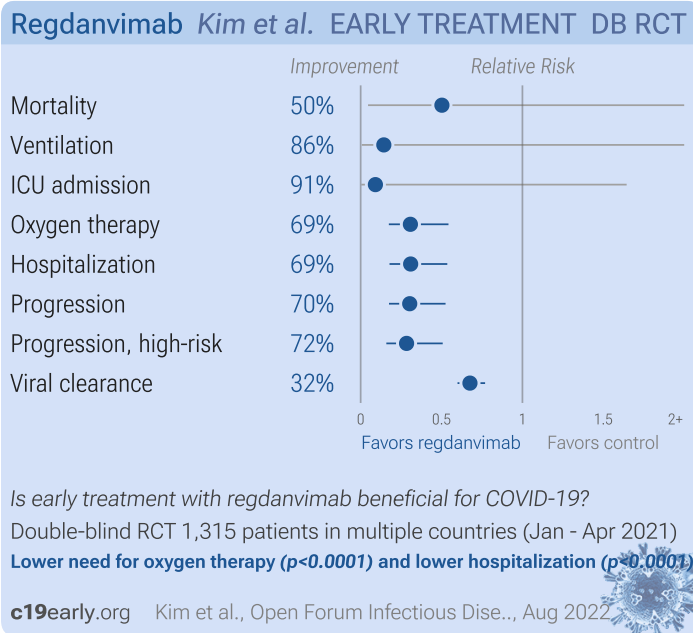
Jang: Retrospective 317 hospitalized mild-moderate COVID-19 patients in South Korea showing significantly lower rates of oxygen desaturation (SpO₂ <94%) at 28 days (primary outcome) with regdanvimab monoclonal antibody treatment (13%) compared to standard of care (40%). Regdanvimab also showed benefits in time to fever recovery, discharge rates, and supplemental oxygen use.

Kim



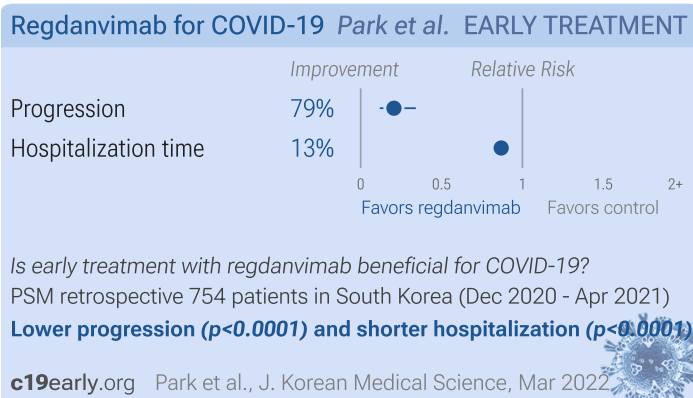
Kim: Retrospective 2,214 mild/moderate COVID-19 patients in South Korea, 1,095 treated with regdanvimab, showing lower oxygen requirements and lower progression to severe disease with treatment in the overall cohort, but not within the delta subset.

Kim



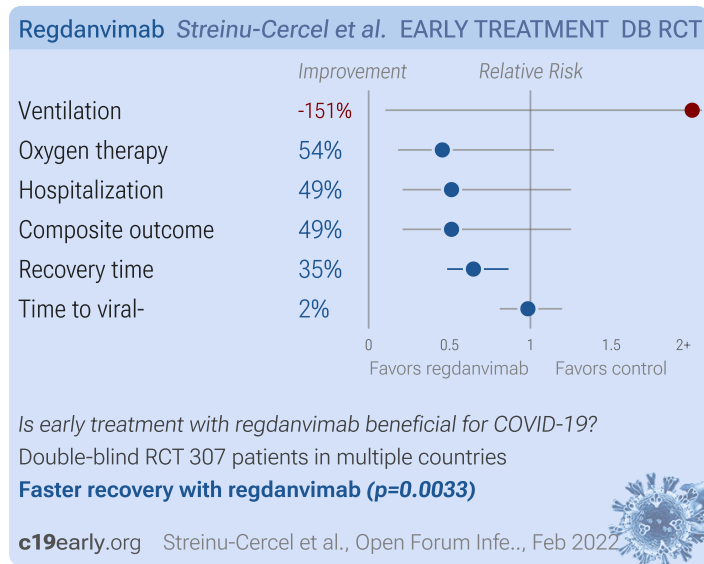
Kim (B): RCT 1,315 outpatients in South Korea, showing lower progression and improved recovery with regdanvimab.

Park



Park: Retrospective propensity score matched analysis of 970 high-risk mild-moderate COVID-19 patients in South Korea, showing regdanvimab significantly reduced risk of disease progression or death by 77% compared to standard care alone. No deaths occurred in either group. Regdanvimab also significantly shortened hospital stay and reduced hematological adverse events.

Confounding by treatment propensity. This study analyzes a population where only a fraction of eligible patients received the treatment. Patients receiving treatment may be more likely to follow other recommendations, more likely to receive additional care, and more likely to use additional treatments that are not tracked in the data (e.g., nasal/oral hygiene [c19early.org \(C\)](#), [c19early.org \(D\)](#), vitamin D [c19early.org \(E\)](#), etc.) — either because the physician recommending regdanvimab also recommended them, or because the patient seeking out regdanvimab is more likely to be familiar with the efficacy of additional treatments and more likely to take the time to use them. Therefore, these kind of studies may overestimate the efficacy of treatments.



Streinu-Cercel: Phase 2 RCT with 307 outpatients with mild-moderate COVID-19, showing regdanvimab (monoclonal antibody) resulted in a minor decrease in time to negative PCR test (primary endpoint) compared to placebo, which was not statistically significant. Regdanvimab did significantly reduce time to clinical recovery by 3 days compared to placebo. A composite outcome of requiring hospitalization or oxygen therapy occurred in 4.4% of regdanvimab patients versus 8.7% placebo, with greater differences in moderate disease patients (7.2% vs 15.8% placebo). No safety issues were identified.

Appendix 1. Methods and Data

We perform ongoing searches of PubMed, medRxiv, Europe PMC, ClinicalTrials.gov, The Cochrane Library, Google Scholar, Research Square, ScienceDirect, Oxford University Press, the reference lists of other studies and meta-analyses, and submissions to the site c19early.org. Search terms are regdanvimab and COVID-19 or SARS-CoV-2. Automated searches are performed twice daily, with all matches reviewed for inclusion. All studies regarding the use of regdanvimab for COVID-19 that report a comparison with a control group are included in the main analysis. This is a living analysis and is updated regularly.

We extracted effect sizes and associated data from all studies. If studies report multiple kinds of effects then the most serious outcome is used in pooled analysis, while other outcomes are included in the outcome specific analyses. For example, if effects for mortality and cases are both reported, the effect for mortality is used, this may be different to the effect that a study focused on. If symptomatic results are reported at multiple times, we used the latest time, for example if mortality results are provided at 14 days and 28 days, the results at 28 days have preference. Mortality alone is preferred over combined outcomes. Outcomes with zero events in both arms are not used, the next most serious outcome with one or more events is used. For example, in low-risk populations with no mortality, a reduction in mortality with treatment is not possible, however a reduction in hospitalization, for example, is still valuable. Clinical outcomes are considered more important than viral test status. When basically all patients recover in both treatment and control groups, preference for viral clearance and recovery is given to results mid-recovery where available. After most or all patients have recovered there is little or no room for an effective treatment to do better, however faster recovery is valuable. If only individual symptom data is available, the most serious symptom has priority, for example difficulty breathing or low SpO₂ is more important than cough. When results provide an odds ratio, we compute the relative risk when possible, or convert to a relative risk according to *Zhang*. Reported confidence intervals and *p*-values were used when available, using adjusted values when provided. If multiple types of adjustments are reported propensity score matching and multivariable regression has preference over propensity score matching or weighting, which has preference over multivariable regression. Adjusted results have preference over unadjusted results for a more serious outcome when the adjustments significantly alter results. When needed, conversion between reported *p*-values and confidence intervals followed *Altman, Altman (B)*, and Fisher's exact test was used to calculate *p*-values for

event data. If continuity correction for zero values is required, we use the reciprocal of the opposite arm with the sum of the correction factors equal to 1 *Sweeting*. Results are expressed with RR < 1.0 favoring treatment, and using the risk of a negative outcome when applicable (for example, the risk of death rather than the risk of survival). If studies only report relative continuous values such as relative times, the ratio of the time for the treatment group versus the time for the control group is used. Calculations are done in Python (3.12.2) with scipy (1.12.0), pythonmeta (1.26), numpy (1.26.4), statsmodels (0.14.1), and plotly (5.20.0).

Forest plots are computed using PythonMeta *Deng* with the DerSimonian and Laird random effects model (the fixed effect assumption is not plausible in this case) and inverse variance weighting. Results are presented with 95% confidence intervals. Heterogeneity among studies was assessed using the I^2 statistic. Mixed-effects meta-regression results are computed with R (4.1.2) using the metafor (3.0-2) and rms (6.2-0) packages, and using the most serious sufficiently powered outcome. For all statistical tests, a p -value less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant. Grobid 0.8.0 is used to parse PDF documents.

We have classified studies as early treatment if most patients are not already at a severe stage at the time of treatment (for example based on oxygen status or lung involvement), and treatment started within 5 days of the onset of symptoms. If studies contain a mix of early treatment and late treatment patients, we consider the treatment time of patients contributing most to the events (for example, consider a study where most patients are treated early but late treatment patients are included, and all mortality events were observed with late treatment patients). We note that a shorter time may be preferable. Antivirals are typically only considered effective when used within a shorter timeframe, for example 0-36 or 0-48 hours for oseltamivir, with longer delays not being effective *McLean, Treanor*.

We received no funding, this research is done in our spare time. We have no affiliations with any pharmaceutical companies or political parties.

A summary of study results is below. Please submit updates and corrections at <https://c19early.org/rgmeta.html>.

Early treatment

Effect extraction follows pre-specified rules as detailed above and gives priority to more serious outcomes. For pooled analyses, the first (most serious) outcome is used, which may differ from the effect a paper focuses on. Other outcomes are used in outcome specific analyses.

<p><i>Chae</i>, 3/18/2022, retrospective, South Korea, peer-reviewed, mean age 57.6, 14 authors, study period 1 March, 2021 - 11 May, 2021.</p>	<p>risk of death, 71.5% lower, RR 0.29, $p = 1.00$, treatment 0 of 25 (0.0%), control 2 of 99 (2.0%), NNT 49, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm).</p>
	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 64.0% lower, RR 0.36, $p = 0.46$, treatment 1 of 25 (4.0%), control 11 of 99 (11.1%), NNT 14.</p>
	<p>hospitalization time, 8.6% lower, relative time 0.91, $p = 0.56$, treatment mean 14.32 (± 6.78) $n=25$, control mean 15.67 (± 11.12) $n=99$.</p>
<p><i>Jang</i>, 5/16/2022, retrospective, South Korea, peer-reviewed, 3 authors, study period September 2020 - July 2021.</p>	<p>risk of oxygen therapy, 59.6% lower, RR 0.40, $p < 0.001$, treatment 17 of 73 (23.3%), control 79 of 137 (57.7%), NNT 2.9.</p>
	<p>risk of no hospital discharge, 44.1% lower, RR 0.56, $p = 0.03$, treatment 14 of 73 (19.2%), control 47 of 137 (34.3%), NNT 6.6, day 14.</p>
	<p>risk of no hospital discharge, 34.9% lower, RR 0.65, $p < 0.001$, treatment 34 of 73 (46.6%), control 98 of 137 (71.5%), NNT 4.0, day 11.</p>

	<p>hospitalization time, 12.9% lower, relative time 0.87, $p = 0.003$, treatment mean 12.1 (± 4.0) $n=73$, control mean 13.9 (± 4.3) $n=137$.</p>
<p><i>Kim</i>, 5/15/2023, retrospective, South Korea, peer-reviewed, 20 authors, study period December 2020 - September 2021.</p>	<p>risk of progression, 51.1% lower, HR 0.49, $p < 0.001$, treatment 1,095, control 1,119, adjusted per study, all, multivariable.</p>
	<p>risk of progression, 33.5% lower, HR 0.67, $p = 0.22$, treatment 1,095, control 1,119, adjusted per study, delta, multivariable.</p>
	<p>risk of oxygen therapy, 32.3% lower, HR 0.68, $p < 0.001$, treatment 1,095, control 1,119, adjusted per study, all, multivariable.</p>
	<p>risk of oxygen therapy, 3.7% lower, HR 0.96, $p = 0.83$, treatment 1,095, control 1,119, adjusted per study, delta, multivariable.</p>
<p><i>Kim (B)</i>, 8/8/2022, Double Blind Randomized Controlled Trial, placebo-controlled, multiple countries, peer-reviewed, median age 48.0, 24 authors, study period 18 January, 2021 - 24 April, 2021, average treatment delay 4.0 days, trial NCT04602000 (history).</p>	<p>risk of death, 49.8% lower, RR 0.50, $p = 1.00$, treatment 1 of 656 (0.2%), control 2 of 659 (0.3%), NNT 662.</p>
	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 85.7% lower, RR 0.14, $p = 0.25$, treatment 0 of 656 (0.0%), control 3 of 659 (0.5%), NNT 220, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm).</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 90.9% lower, RR 0.09, $p = 0.06$, treatment 0 of 656 (0.0%), control 5 of 659 (0.8%), NNT 132, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm).</p>
	<p>risk of oxygen therapy, 69.2% lower, RR 0.31, $p < 0.001$, treatment 15 of 656 (2.3%), control 49 of 659 (7.4%), NNT 19.</p>
	<p>risk of hospitalization, 69.1% lower, RR 0.31, $p < 0.001$, treatment 16 of 656 (2.4%), control 52 of 659 (7.9%), NNT 18.</p>
	<p>risk of progression, 69.7% lower, RR 0.30, $p < 0.001$, treatment 16 of 656 (2.4%), control 53 of 659 (8.0%), NNT 18.</p>
	<p>risk of progression, 71.6% lower, RR 0.28, $p < 0.001$, treatment 14 of 446 (3.1%), control 48 of 434 (11.1%), NNT 13, high-risk patients.</p>
	<p>risk of no viral clearance, 32.4% lower, RR 0.68, $p < 0.001$, treatment 612, control 618, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor treatment.</p>
<p><i>Park</i>, 3/29/2022, retrospective, South Korea, peer-reviewed, 5 authors, study period 1 December, 2020 - 16 April, 2021.</p>	<p>risk of progression, 79.4% lower, RR 0.21, $p < 0.001$, treatment 19 of 377 (5.0%), control 81 of 377 (21.5%), NNT 6.1, adjusted per study, odds ratio converted to relative risk, disease aggravation or death, propensity score matching, multivariable.</p>
	<p>hospitalization time, 13.1% lower, relative time 0.87, $p < 0.001$, treatment mean 11.9 (± 3.3) $n=377$, control mean 13.7 (± 5.4) $n=377$, propensity score matching.</p>

<p><i>Streinu-Cercel</i>, 2/2/2022, Double Blind Randomized Controlled Trial, placebo-controlled, multiple countries, peer-reviewed, 17 authors, trial NCT04602000 (history).</p>	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 151.2% higher, RR 2.51, $p = 1.00$, treatment 1 of 203 (0.5%), control 0 of 104 (0.0%), continuity correction due to zero event (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm).</p>
	<p>risk of oxygen therapy, 54.5% lower, RR 0.46, $p = 0.11$, treatment 8 of 203 (3.9%), control 9 of 104 (8.7%), NNT 21.</p>
	<p>risk of hospitalization, 48.8% lower, RR 0.51, $p = 0.20$, treatment 9 of 203 (4.4%), control 9 of 104 (8.7%), NNT 24.</p>
	<p>composite outcome, 48.8% lower, RR 0.51, $p = 0.20$, treatment 9 of 203 (4.4%), control 9 of 104 (8.7%), NNT 24.</p>
	<p>recovery time, 35.2% lower, relative time 0.65, $p = 0.003$, treatment mean 5.7 (± 5.82) $n=203$, control mean 8.8 (± 12.5) $n=104$.</p>
	<p>time to viral-, 1.6% lower, relative time 0.98, $p = 0.88$, treatment mean 12.7 (± 13.8) $n=203$, control mean 12.9 (± 3.12) $n=104$.</p>

Late treatment

Effect extraction follows pre-specified rules as detailed above and gives priority to more serious outcomes. For pooled analyses, the first (most serious) outcome is used, which may differ from the effect a paper focuses on. Other outcomes are used in outcome specific analyses.

<p><i>Choi</i>, 3/8/2022, retrospective, South Korea, peer-reviewed, 3 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 85.7% lower, RR 0.14, $p = 1.00$, treatment 0 of 65 (0.0%), control 5 of 333 (1.5%), NNT 67, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm).</p>
	<p>risk of oxygen therapy, 76.2% lower, RR 0.24, $p = 0.004$, treatment 4 of 65 (6.2%), control 67 of 333 (20.1%), NNT 7.2, odds ratio converted to relative risk.</p>

Supplementary Data

Supplementary Data

Footnotes

- a. Viral infection and replication involves attachment, entry, uncoating and release, genome replication and transcription, translation and protein processing, assembly and budding, and release. Each step can be disrupted by therapeutics.

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