

# Randomised Evaluation of COVID-19 Therapy: the RECOVERY trial

**Collaborators' Meeting**

**5<sup>th</sup> January 2022**

# Agenda

1. Introductions
2. Update on progress
3. Current active comparisons:
  - Empagliflozin
  - High-dose corticosteroids
  - Sotrovimab
4. Trial procedures
5. Future plans
6. Q&A

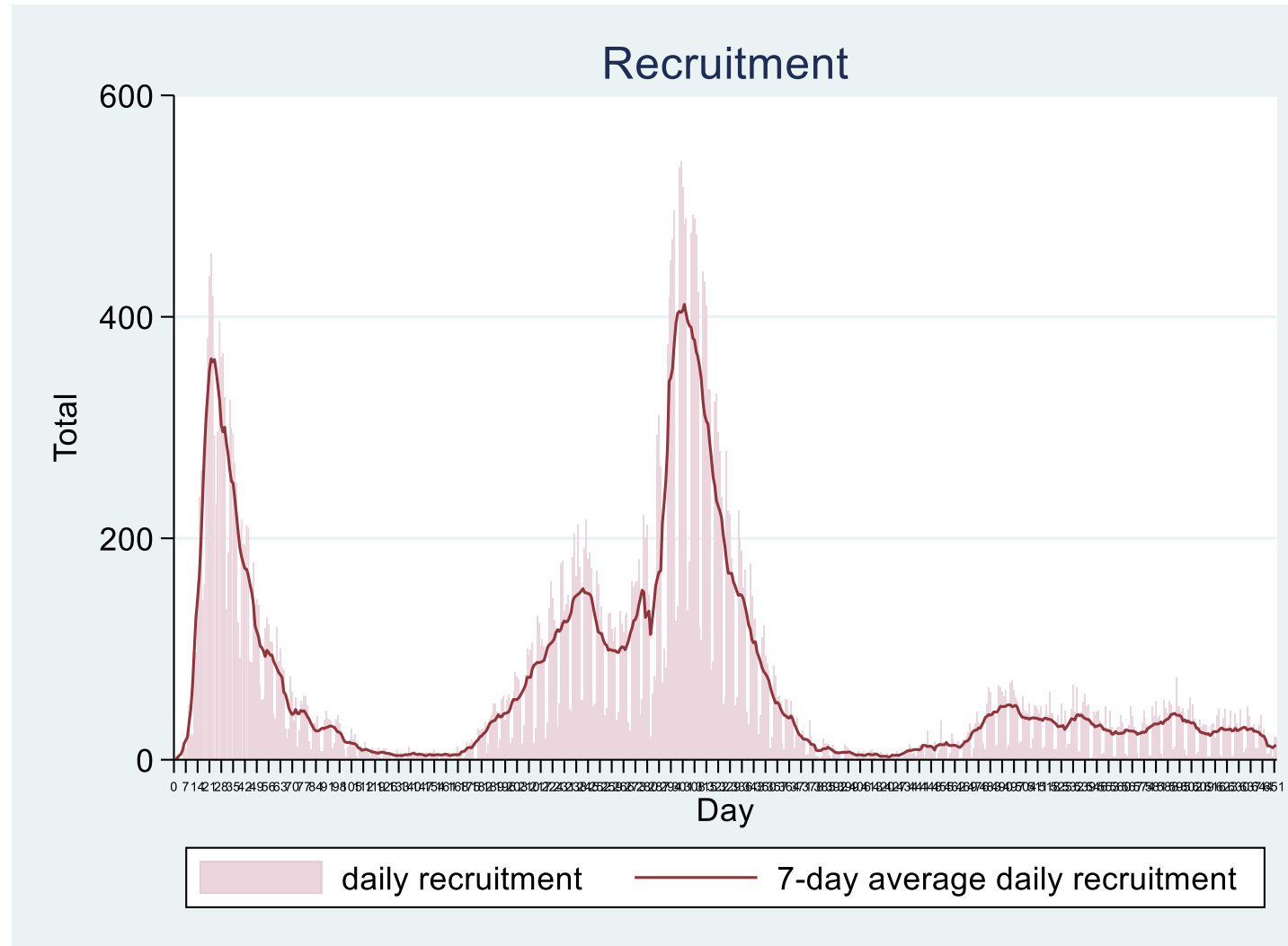
# Introductions



- One of the central study team will talk to the agenda
- If you have questions please enter them into the “Q&A” on the right side of your screen.
- Questions may be answered directly or to the whole group

# PROGRESS UPDATE

# Recruitment by time

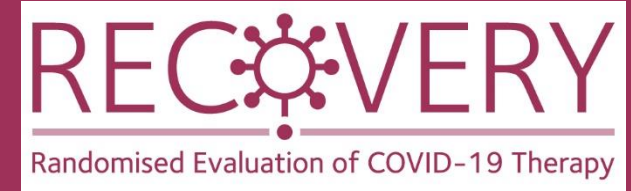


# Current numbers in comparisons



- Baricitinib vs usual care: 8156 (recruitment now closed)
- Empagliflozin: ~2750
- High-dose corticosteroids: ~860

# Recruitment



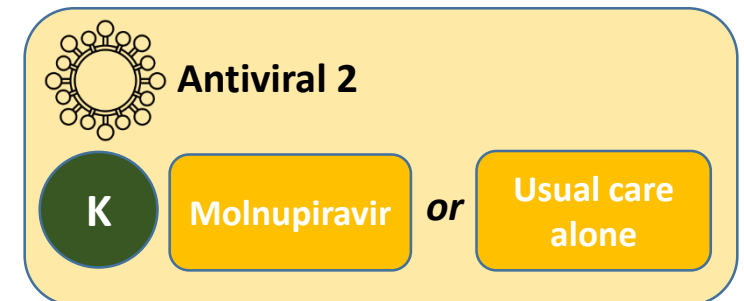
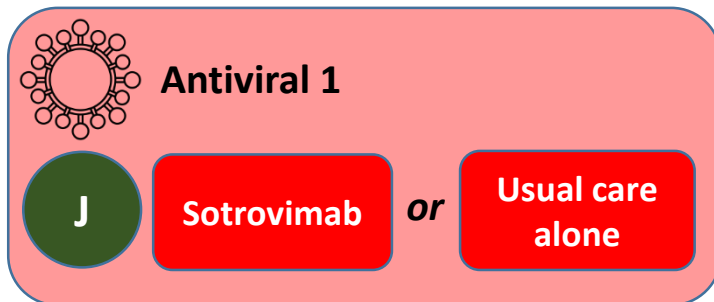
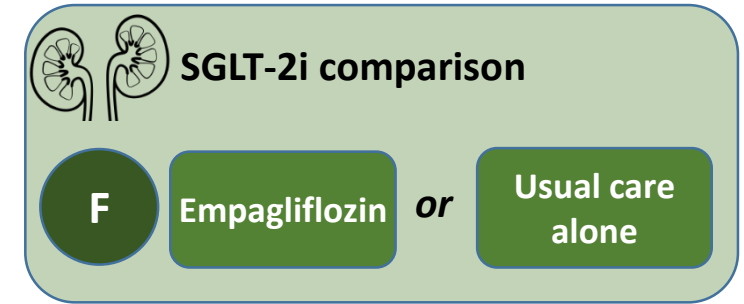
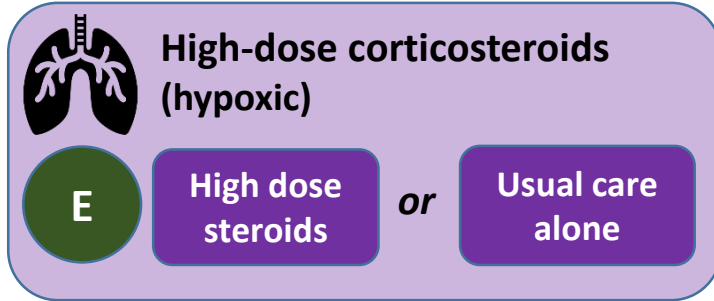
- We recognise up to  $\frac{1}{3}$  of admissions *with* COVID-19 are ‘incidental’ diagnoses (ie, patient was admitted for something else)
- Such patients are eligible if they develop symptoms of COVID-19 during admission
- Staff absences mean that situation is just as challenging as in January 2020 even though numbers being admitted is not as high
- Thank you for trying to embed RECOVERY into standard clinical care so recruitment can cause minimal disruption

# CURRENT DESIGN



# Current comparisons for adults with COVID-19

ELIGIBLE PATIENTS



**R**

Baseline data collected  
Participants enter ≥1 comparisons

Outcomes collected at earliest of  
death, discharge or 28 days

OUTCOMES

# Eligibility

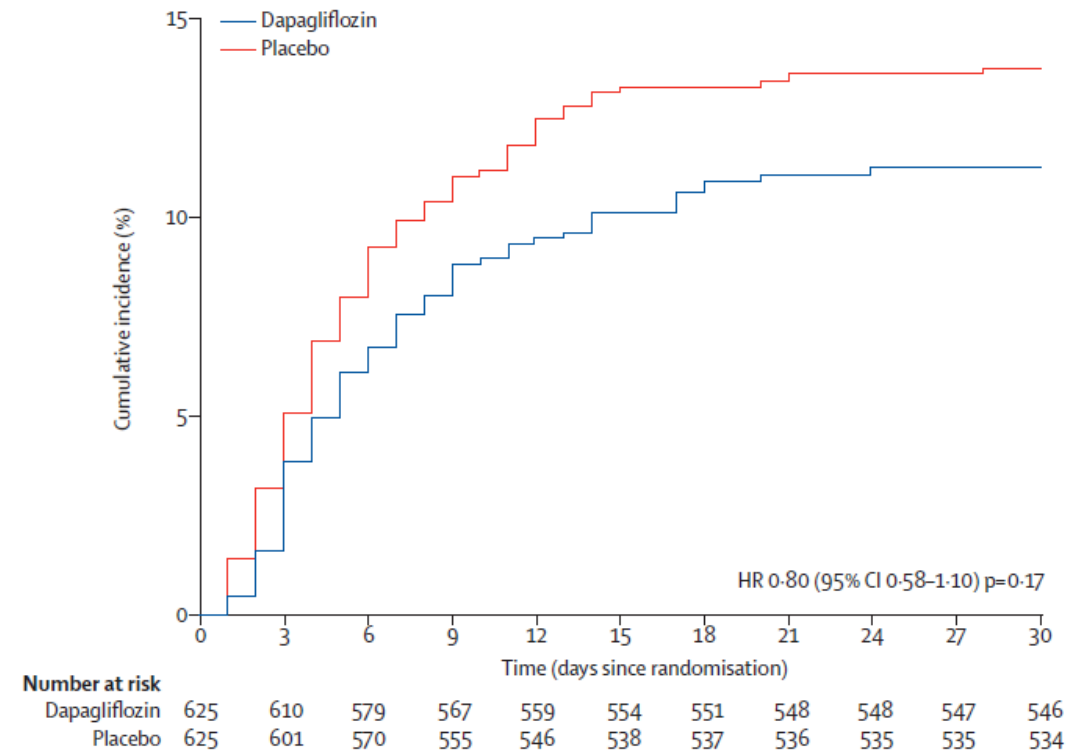


1. Hospitalised
2. Viral pneumonia syndrome
  - or PIMS-TS in children
3. Confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection
  - PCR (hospital or community) or in-hospital lateral flow test
4. No medical history that might put the patient at risk if s/he were to participate

**EMPAGLIFLOZIN**

# SGLT-2 inhibitors and Empagliflozin (empa)

- Empagliflozin is an SGLT-2 inhibitor (SGLT-2i)
- SGLT-2i may have beneficial effects in COVID-19
  - Shift in energy metabolism from glucose (which SARS-CoV-2 may rely on) to lipids
  - Improve endothelial function
  - Anti-inflammatory effects
- DARE-19 trial compared dapagliflozin with placebo among 1250 patients hospitalised for COVID-19 with another 'risk factor' (eg, diabetes, cardiovascular disease)



# Empagliflozin in RECOVERY



- **Dose: 10 mg once daily for up to 28 days** (stopped at discharge if sooner)
- **Exclusions:**
  - Patients at risk of ketoacidosis (eg, type 1 or post-pancreatectomy diabetes mellitus; history of ketoacidosis; current blood ketones  $\geq 1.5$  mmol/L or urine ketones  $\geq 2+$ )
  - Pregnancy or breast-feeding
- **Important monitoring of ketones for participants with diabetes**
  - Twice daily blood ketones (or once daily urine ketones if blood ketone testing not available) or if clinical concern

# HIGH-DOSE CORTICOSTEROIDS

# High-dose corticosteroids



- RECOVERY demonstrated benefits of 6 mg dexamethasone for hypoxic patients with COVID-19
- Additional immunomodulation (tocilizumab) has been shown to be beneficial
- Higher doses of corticosteroids may be beneficial, but risks also may be increased

# High-dose corticosteroids

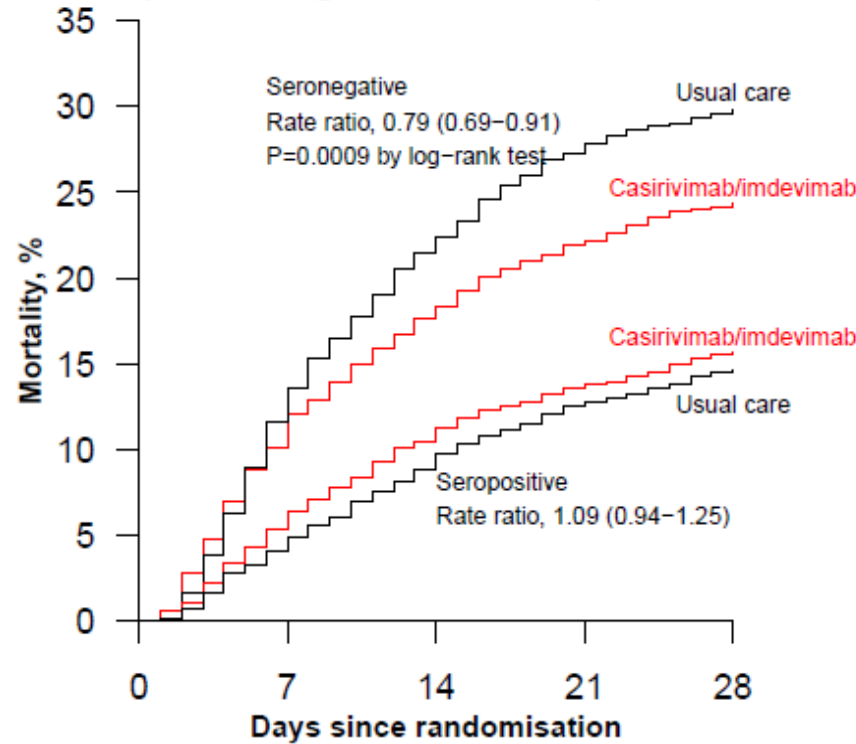
- **Eligibility:** adult patients with hypoxia
  - on supplemental oxygen or  $\text{SpO}_2 < 92\%$  on air
- **Usual care:** should include dexamethasone 6 mg
- **High-dose arm:** 20 mg dexamethasone once daily for 5 days, then 10 mg once daily for 5 days (stopped at discharge if sooner)
- **Pregnant/breastfeeding women:** should receive equivalent doses of prednisolone/hydrocortisone



**SOTROVIMAB**

# Monoclonal antibodies can improve clinical outcome

**a) Seronegative vs seropositive**



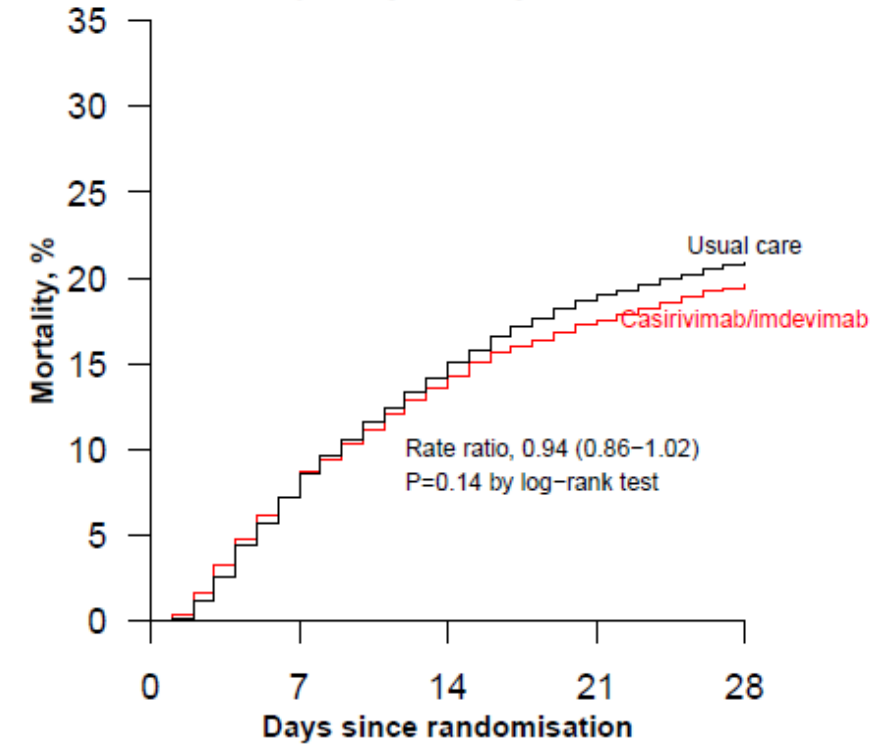
**No. at risk, Seronegative**

Casirivimab/imdevimab	1633	1431	1328	1266	1230
Usual care	1520	1310	1176	1094	1064

**No. at risk, Seropositive**

Casirivimab/imdevimab	2636	2456	2329	2261	2214
Usual care	2636	2504	2376	2298	2249

**b) All participants**

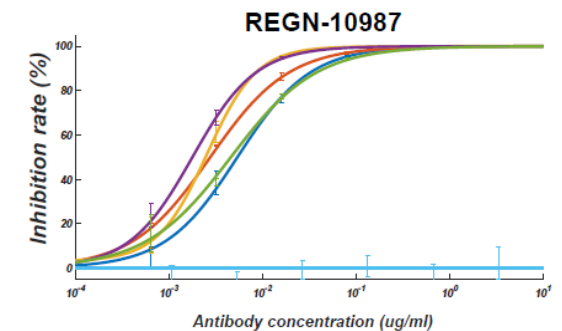
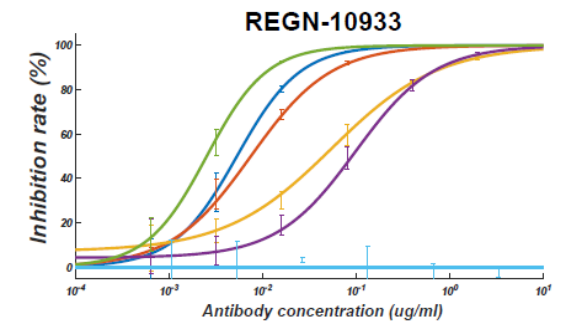
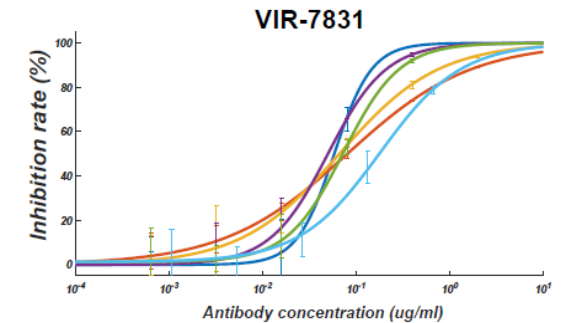


**No. at risk**

Casirivimab/imdevimab	4839	4394	4122	3968	3868
Usual care	4946	4508	4186	3992	3899

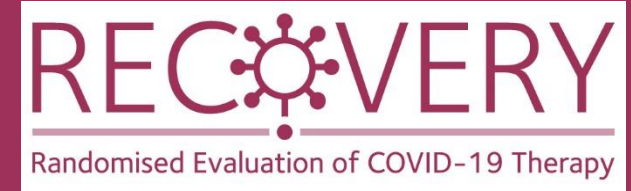
# Variants and monoclonal antibodies

- Because each monoclonal antibody binds to its own specific part of the spike protein, mutations in the binding site can alter the potency of these treatments
- Ronapreve is highly effective against previous variants, but has very little activity against Omicron
- Sotrovimab has preserved efficacy against Omicron



— D614G  
— Alpha (B.1.1.7)  
— Gamma (P.1)  
— Beta (B.1.351)  
— Delta (B.1.617.2)  
— Omicron (BA.1)

# Sotrovimab



- Derived from an antibody identified in a patient who had SARS-CoV-1 infection
- Thought to bind to part of the spike protein which is more “conserved” so may be less likely to mutate in future variants
- Is fully human, but has had Fc portion modified to increase its half-life after infusion

# Efficacy of sotrovimab



- Among **outpatients** in the COMET ICE trial, sotrovimab reduced need for hospitalisation or death by 85%
- Assessed in NIH ACTIV-3-TICO trial among **inpatients**, but abandoned for futility
  - However, pre-specified analysis did not take into account serostatus, so effects like that seen with Ronapreve in RECOVERY would have been missed
- There remains uncertainty around benefits of sotrovimab for **inpatients**

# Sotrovimab in RECOVERY



- All adult participants are potentially eligible, including those who have received sotrovimab previously
  - Adolescents  $\geq 12$  years old and  $\geq 40$  kg are also eligible
  - Pregnant or breast-feeding women are eligible after discussion with them
  - No exclusions around liver or kidney function
- Dose is **1000 mg** in 100 mL 0.9% saline or 5% dextrose given over 1 hour given as soon as possible after randomisation

# Requirements for participation



- Site PI must complete online training
  - Cascade to other relevant staff
- Provide CCO with addresses for:
  - Delivery of IMP (and days on which it can be received)
  - Delivery of sample kits
- CCO will request shipment of IMP once these details received
  - Comparison will be activated in IT system once receipt of shipment confirmed

# TRIAL PROCEDURES



# Biological sampling in RECOVERY



- Only for participants in antiviral comparisons
- RECOVERY has demonstrated that knowledge of baseline serostatus is crucial to understand effects of monoclonal antibody therapies
- Measuring effects on viral load may help reduce time it takes to accept sotrovimab as a treatment for hospitalised patients
- Swab samples also provide opportunity to assess whether resistance develops to antivirals

# Biological sampling in RECOVERY



	Serum sample	Nose swabs
<b>Baseline (Day 1 - <u>after</u> consent, <u>before</u> randomisation)</b>	✓	✓
<b>Day 3</b>	✗	✓
<b>Day 5</b>	✗	✓

Serum samples used to measure antibody levels and possibly viral antigen

Swabs used to measure viral load and presence of resistance markers

# Biological sampling in RECOVERY



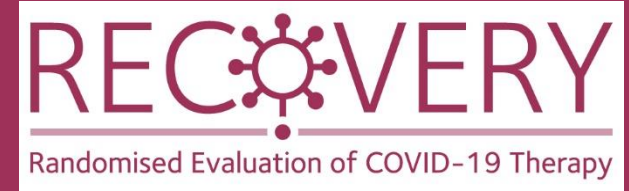
- Kits currently being manufactured and will be sent to participating sites soon
- All materials provided (except for vacutainer)
- Samples should be labelled with participant ID and time/date of collection
  - No requirement for processing in hospital so do NOT send to hospital lab
- Can be returned using standard post (full instructions on website)

# Consent training



- Consent training materials have been updated
- **All staff** who will continue to obtain consent for RECOVERY are required to complete new training (and online confirmation form)

# Consent monitoring

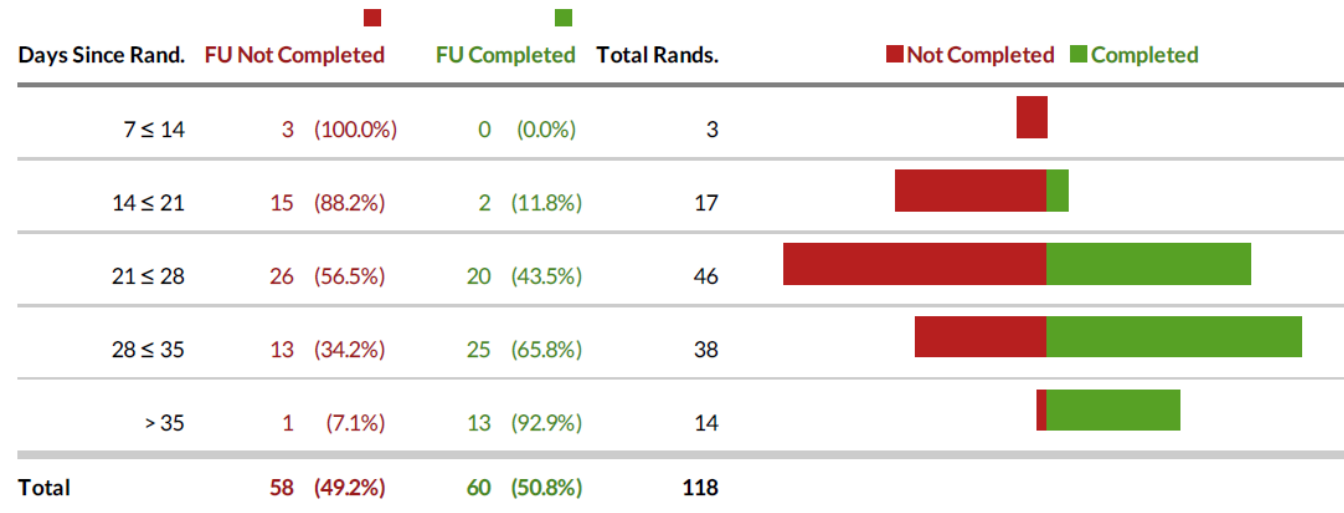


- It has always been intention to monitor consent process, but delayed until now
- All sites have been asked to review a random sample of 20-40 consent forms and provided tool for completion
- We recognise current pressures so please say if more time is required

# Completeness of follow-up

- Weekly reminders highlighting participants randomised >28 days ago without complete form

Follow-up form completion summary



- Baricitinib arm now closed to recruitment, so complete follow-up is essential

## FUTURE PLANS

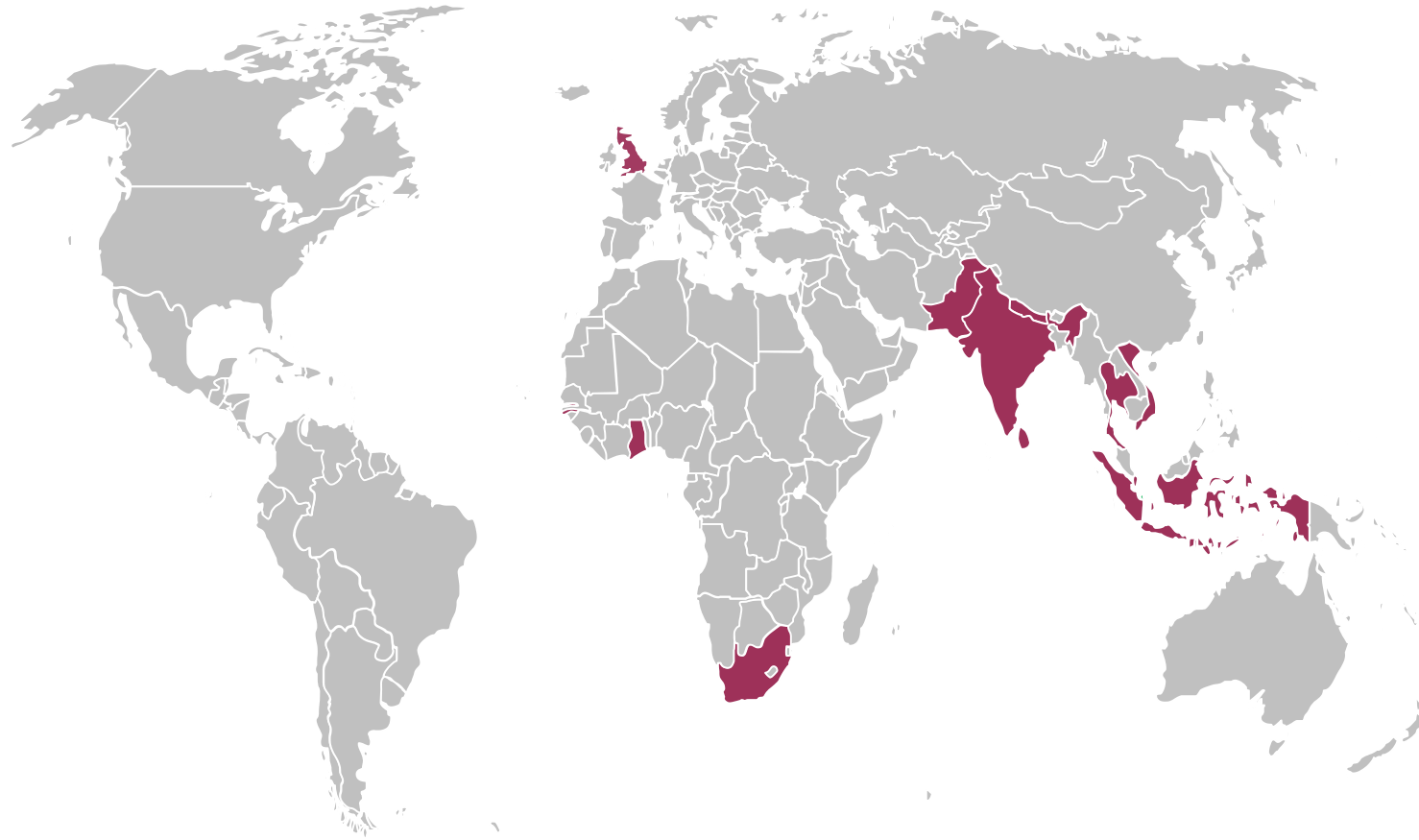
# Future COVID arms



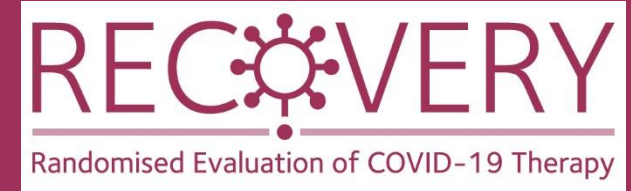
- Molnupiravir arm will be activated once supply is agreed with DHSC
- Paxlovid was given a license by MHRA on 31<sup>st</sup> December and will be considered for RECOVERY
- Further immunomodulatory therapies await results of baricitinib comparison



# RECOVERY international



# Carry on recruiting!



- January 2022 will be a challenging time in the NHS
- In January 2021 over 10,000 participants were recruited in equally challenging (but different) circumstances
- We are extremely grateful for your efforts to recruit to RECOVERY as part of the clinical care pathway and help us identify new treatments as we care for patients with COVID-19