

Randomised Evaluation of COVID-19 Therapy: the RECOVERY trial

Collaborators' Meeting

5th 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

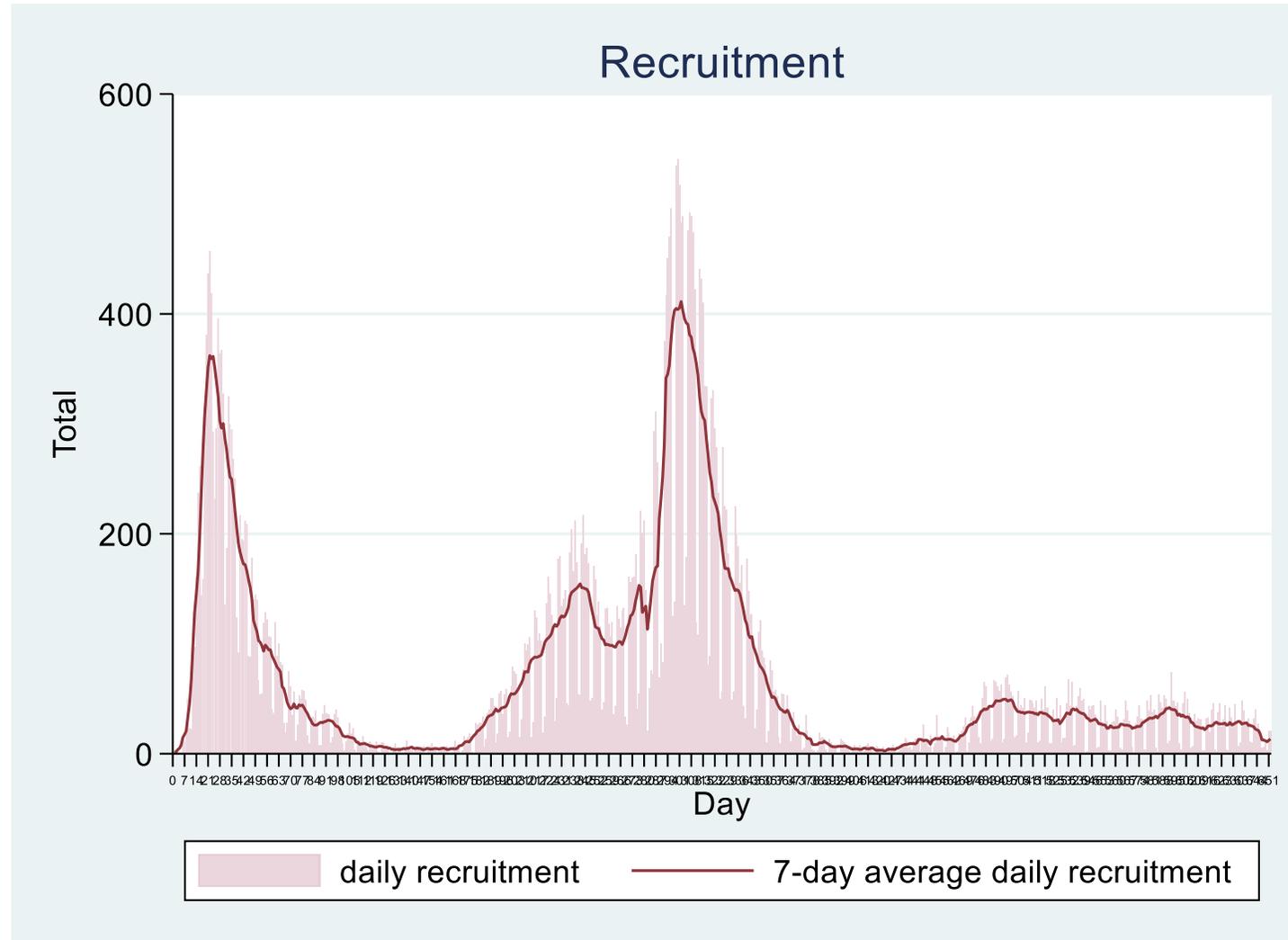
Introductions



- 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

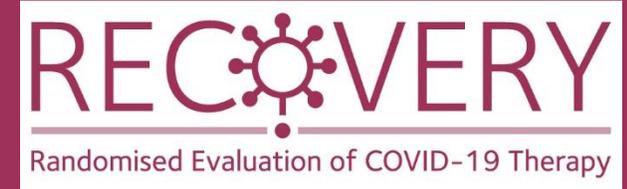


Current numbers in comparisons



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

Recruitment

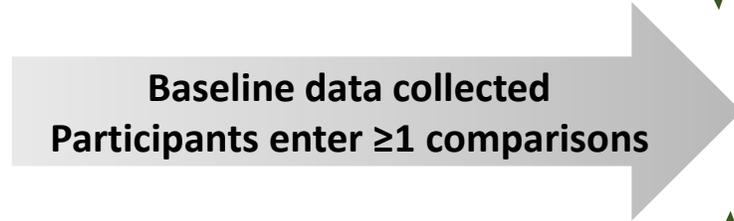
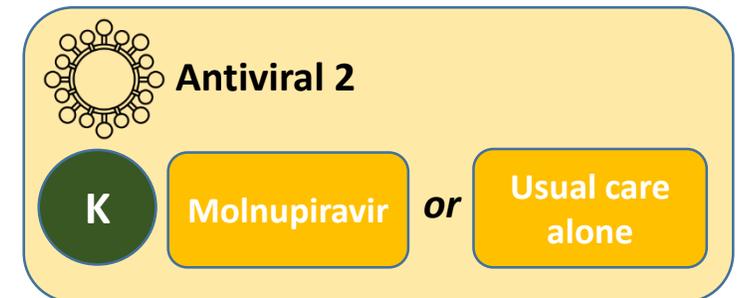
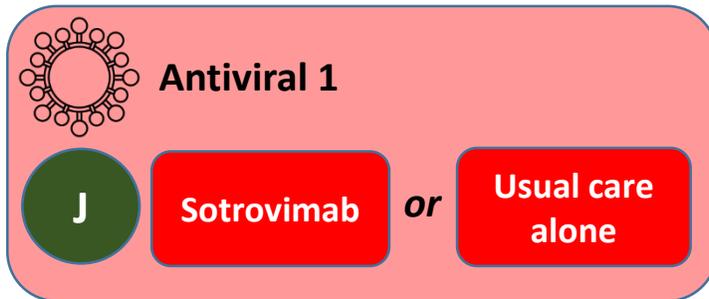
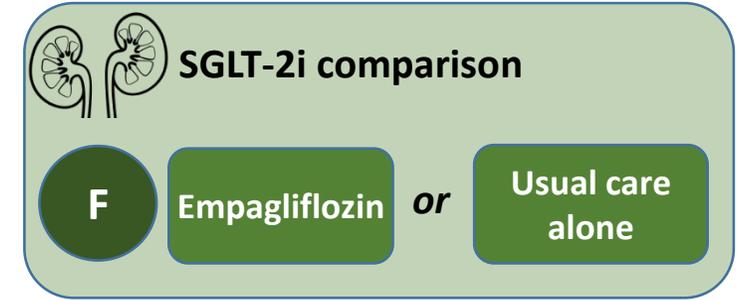
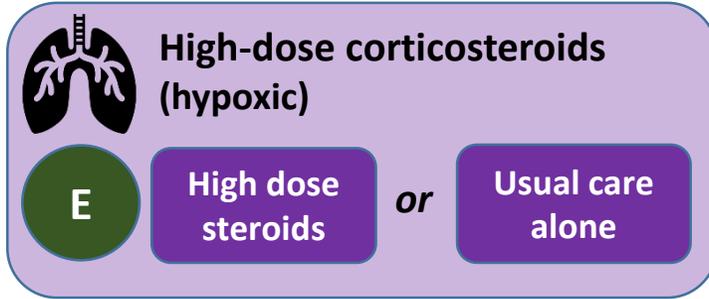


- We recognise up to $\frac{1}{3}$ of admissions *with* COVID-19 are ‘incidental’ diagnoses (ie, patient was admitted for something else)
- Such patients are eligible if they develop symptoms of COVID-19 during admission
- Staff absences mean that situation is just as challenging as in January 2020 even 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

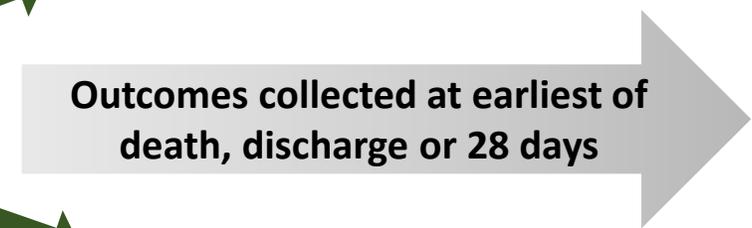
CURRENT DESIGN

Current comparisons for adults with COVID-19

ELIGIBLE PATIENTS

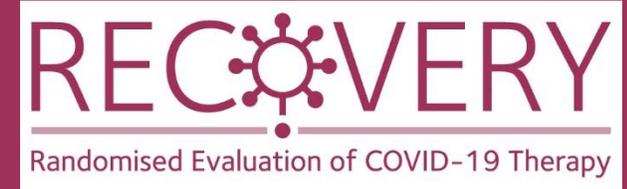


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OUTCOMES

Eligibility

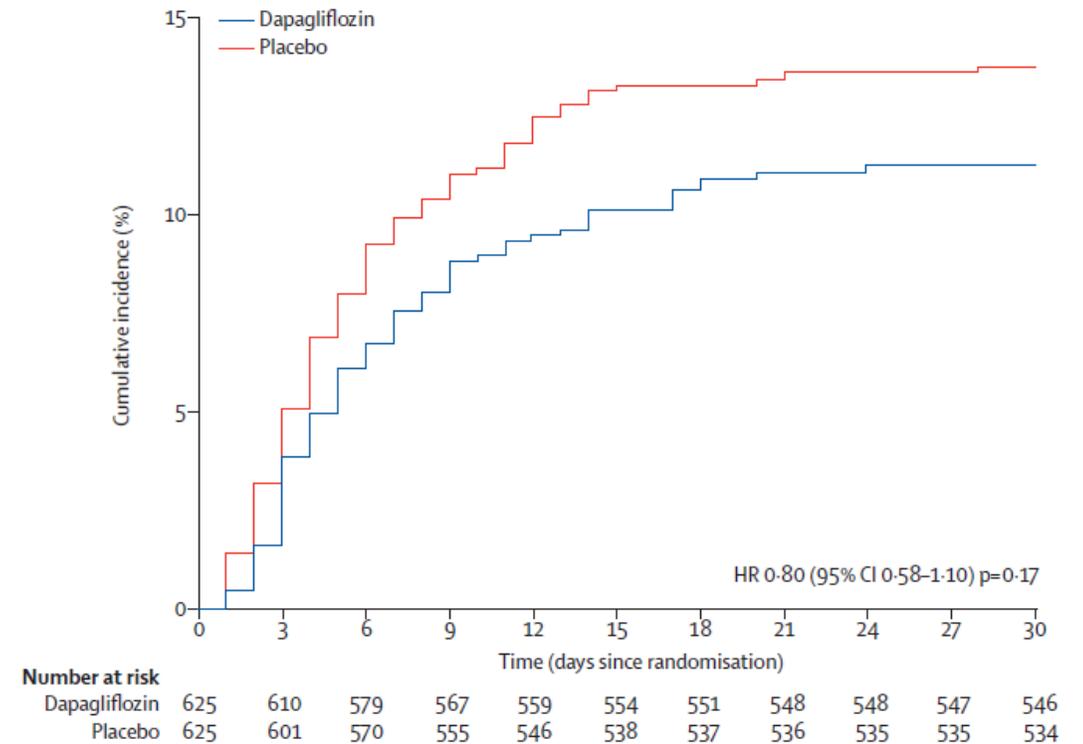


1. Hospitalised
2. Viral pneumonia syndrome
 - or PIMS-TS in children
3. Confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection
 - PCR (hospital or community) or in-hospital lateral flow test
4. No medical history that might put the patient at risk if s/he were to participate

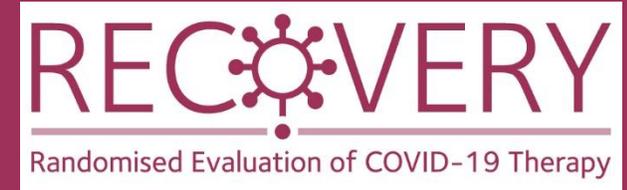
EMPAGLIFLOZIN

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 ≥ 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

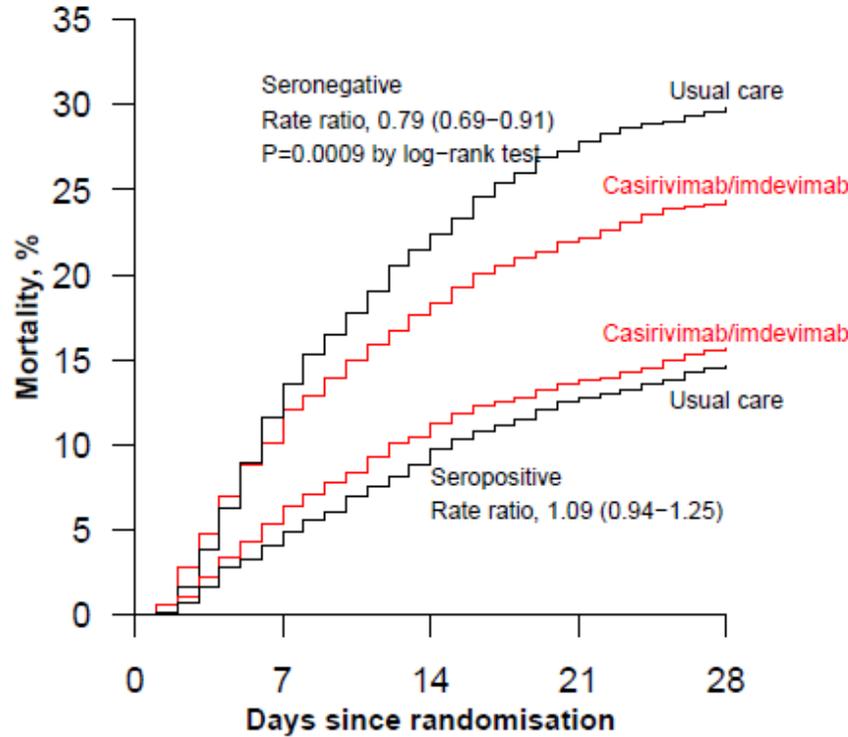
High-dose corticosteroids

- **Eligibility:** adult patients with hypoxia
 - on supplemental oxygen or SpO₂ <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



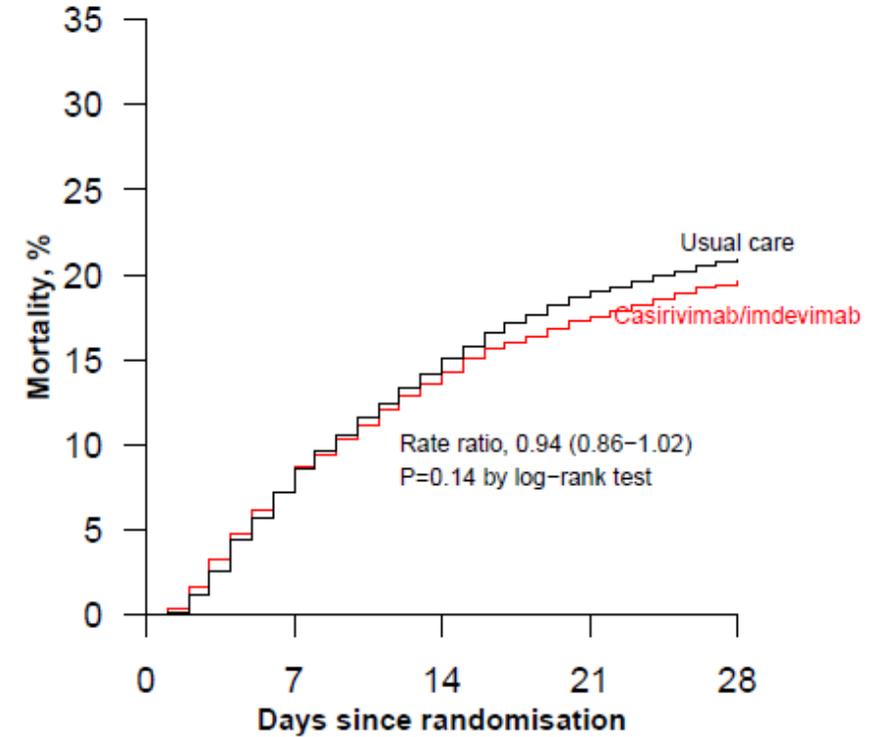
No. at risk, Seronegative

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

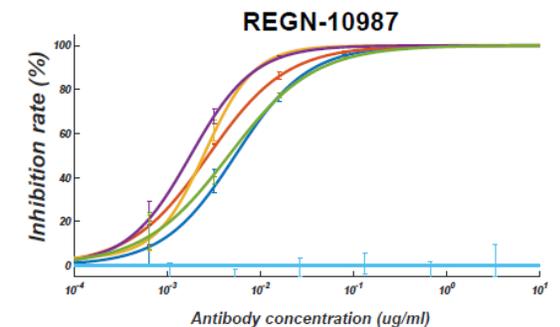
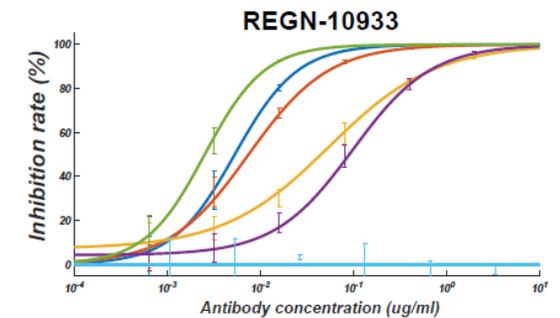
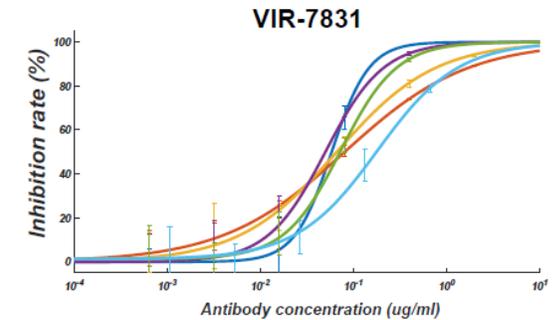
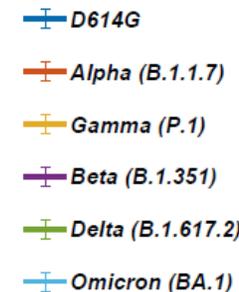


No. at risk

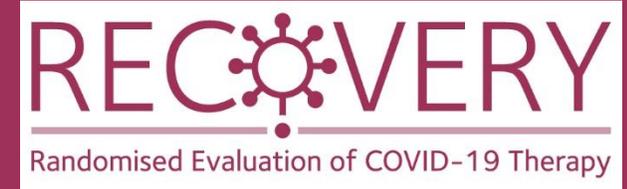
Casirivimab/imdevimab	4839	4394	4122	3968	3868
Usual care	4946	4508	4186	3992	3899

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



Sotrovimab



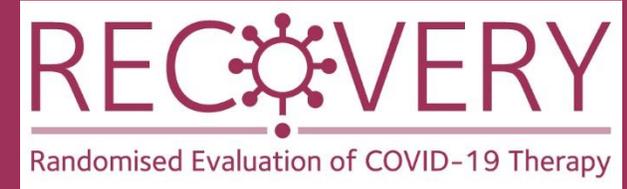
- Derived from an antibody identified in a patient who had SARS-CoV-1 infection
- Thought to bind to part of the spike protein which is more “conserved” so may be less likely to mutate in future variants
- Is fully human, but has had Fc portion modified to increase its half-life after infusion

Efficacy of sotrovimab



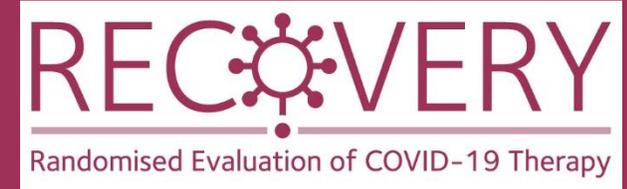
- Among **outpatients** in the COMET ICE trial, sotrovimab reduced need for hospitalisation or death by 85%
- Assessed in NIH ACTIV-3-TICO trial among **inpatients**, but abandoned for futility
 - However, pre-specified analysis did not take into account serostatus, so effects like that seen with Ronapreve 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 ≥ 12 years old and ≥ 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
Baseline (Day 1 - <u>after</u> consent, <u>before</u> randomisation)	✓	✓
Day 3	✗	✓
Day 5	✗	✓

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 is more time is required

Completeness of follow-up

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

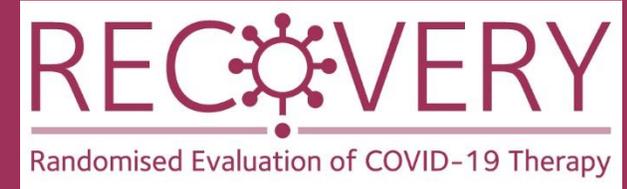
Follow-up form completion summary

Days Since Rand.	FU Not Completed	FU Completed	Total Rands.	Not Completed	Completed
7 ≤ 14	3 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3	3	0
14 ≤ 21	15 (88.2%)	2 (11.8%)	17	15	2
21 ≤ 28	26 (56.5%)	20 (43.5%)	46	26	20
28 ≤ 35	13 (34.2%)	25 (65.8%)	38	13	25
> 35	1 (7.1%)	13 (92.9%)	14	1	13
Total	58 (49.2%)	60 (50.8%)	118	58	60

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

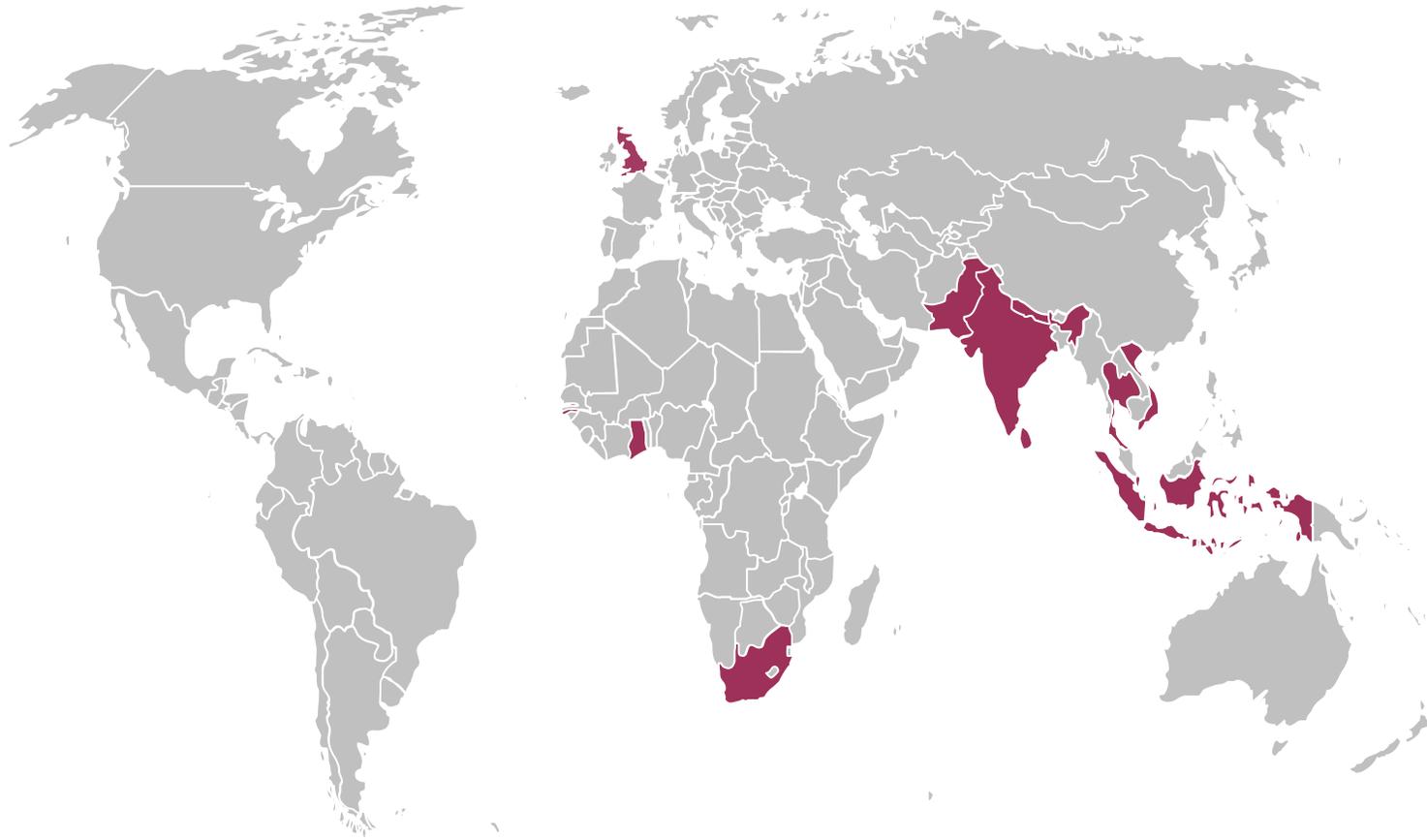
FUTURE PLANS

Future COVID arms

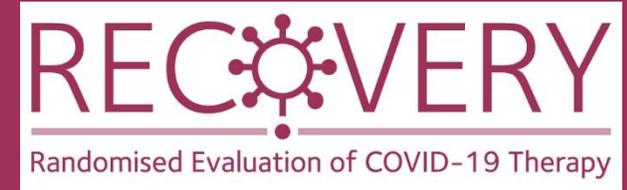


- Molnupiravir arm will be activated once supply is agreed with DHSC
- Paxlovid was given a license by MHRA on 31st December and will be considered for RECOVERY
- Further immunomodulatory therapies await results of baricitinib comparison

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