

Corticosteroids

A Review of Pertinent Drug Information for SARS-CoV-2

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Data as of June 24, 2020

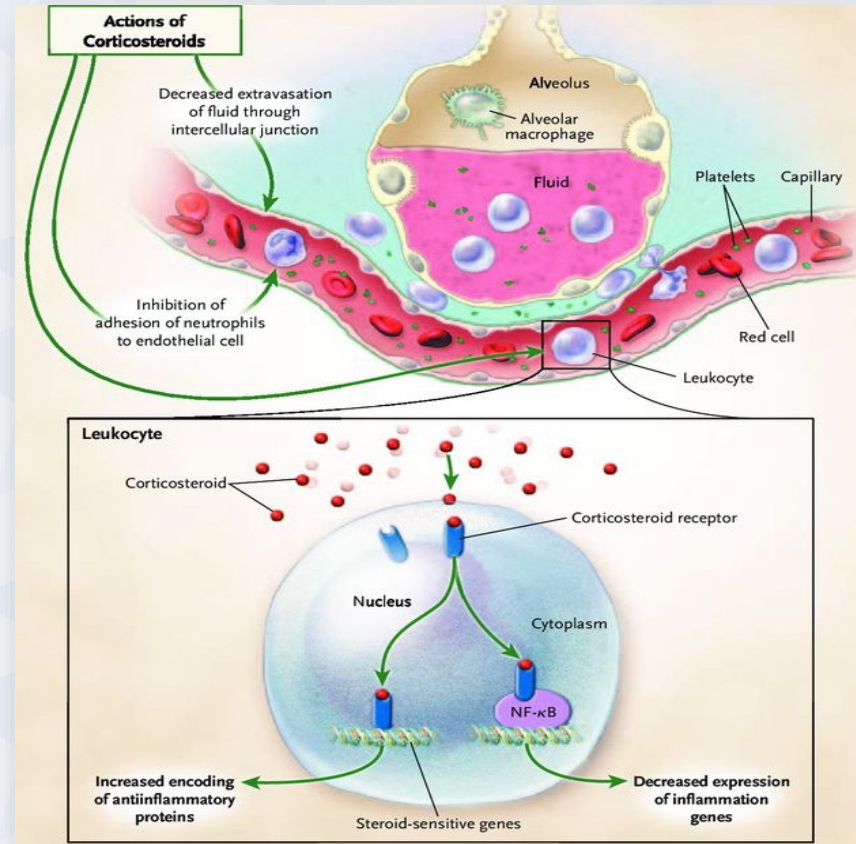


Objectives

- Discuss the mechanism of action and safety of corticosteroids
- Explain the potential benefit and harm of using corticosteroids for COVID-19
- Evaluate relevant literature for role of corticosteroids in COVID-19

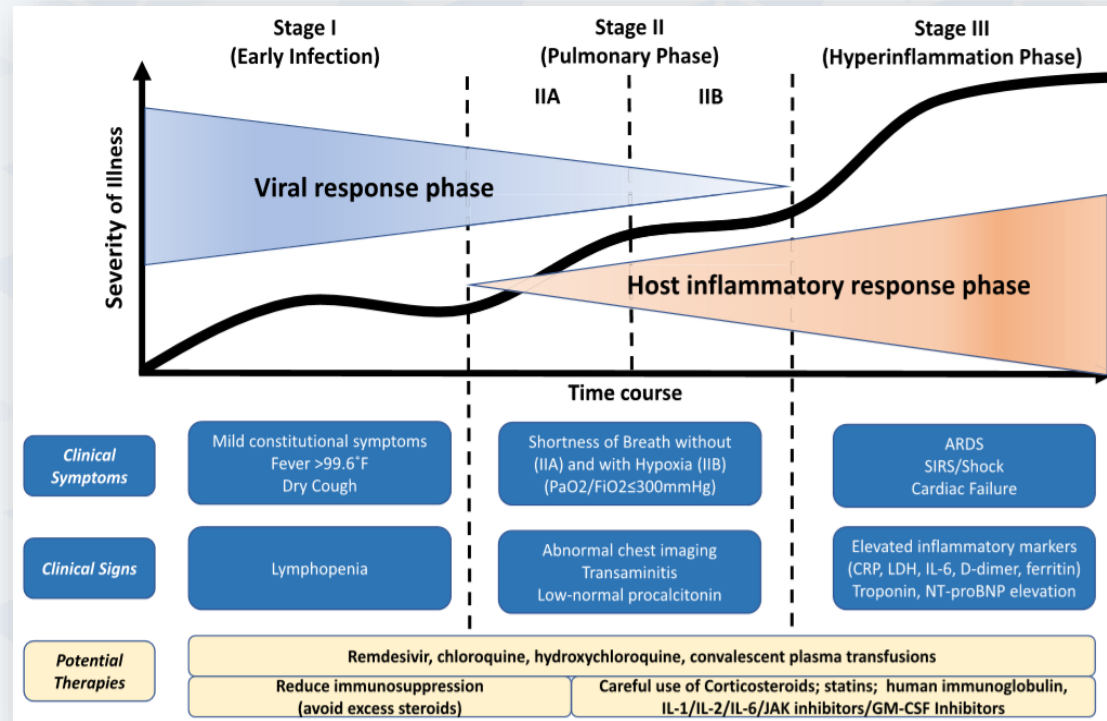
Mechanism of Action

- Anti-inflammatory/Immunomodulatory
 - Effects on gene expression
 - Glucocorticoid receptors (GR) binding to glucocorticoid-responsive elements
 - GR interactions with transcription factors (activator protein 1 & NF- κ B)
 - Effects of GR on 2nd-messenger cascades



Stages of COVID-19 Disease Progression

- **Stage I:** might not be beneficial and could even enhance viral replication?
- **Stage II:** potentially in case of worsening hypoxia?
- **Stage III:** greatest benefit?



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Dosing

SCCM Guidelines

- Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS)
 - Early ARDS (up to day 7 of onset): 1 mg/kg/day (methylprednisolone or equivalent doses)
 - Late ARDS (after day 6 of onset): 2 mg/kg/day
 - Follow treatment with slow taper over 6-14 days
- Refractory Septic Shock
 - Low-dose (hydrocortisone IV 200 mg/day)

Recovery Trial

- Dexamethasone 6 mg/day X 10 days



Adverse Drug Reactions

Infections

Hyperglycemia

Hypernatremia
Hypokalemia

Fluid retention

Leukocytosis

Neuropsychiatric

Muscular

Gastrointestinal



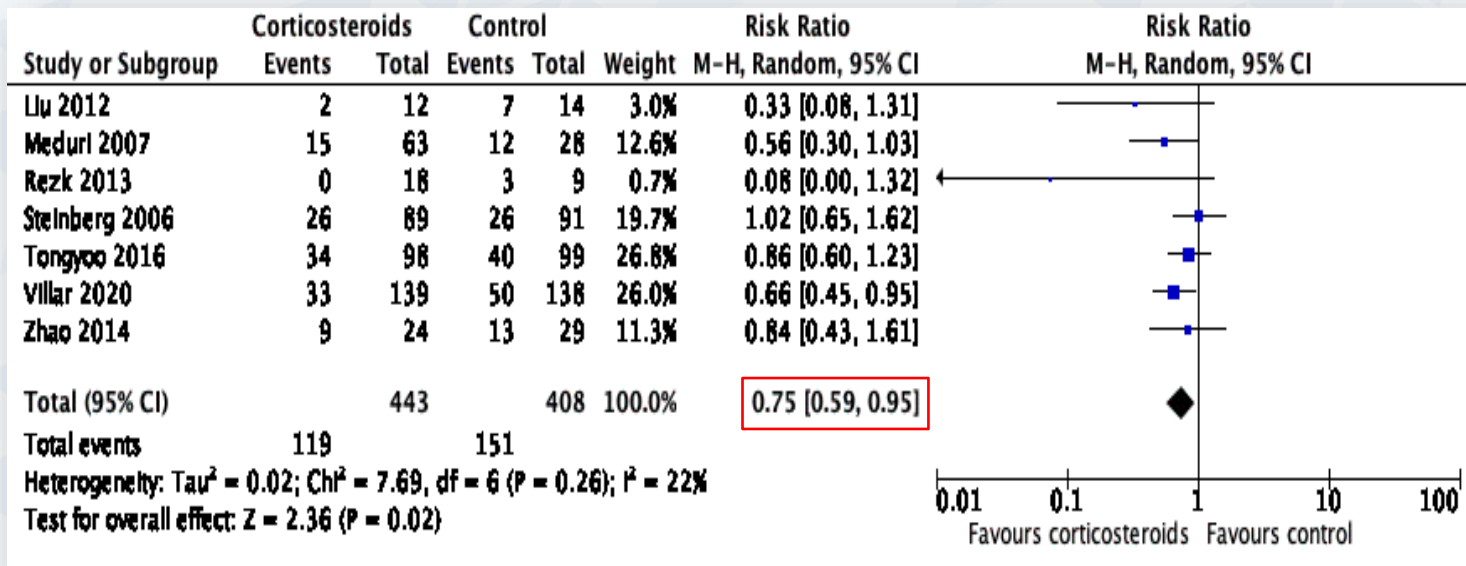
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Solu-Medrol Package Insert. Last revised July 24, 2018. <http://labeling.pfizer.com/ShowLabeling.aspx?id=873>
Adverse Reactions. Lexicomp. Wolters Kluwer Health Inc. Riverwoods, IL. Available at: <http://online.lexi.com>.
Accessed May 10, 2020.

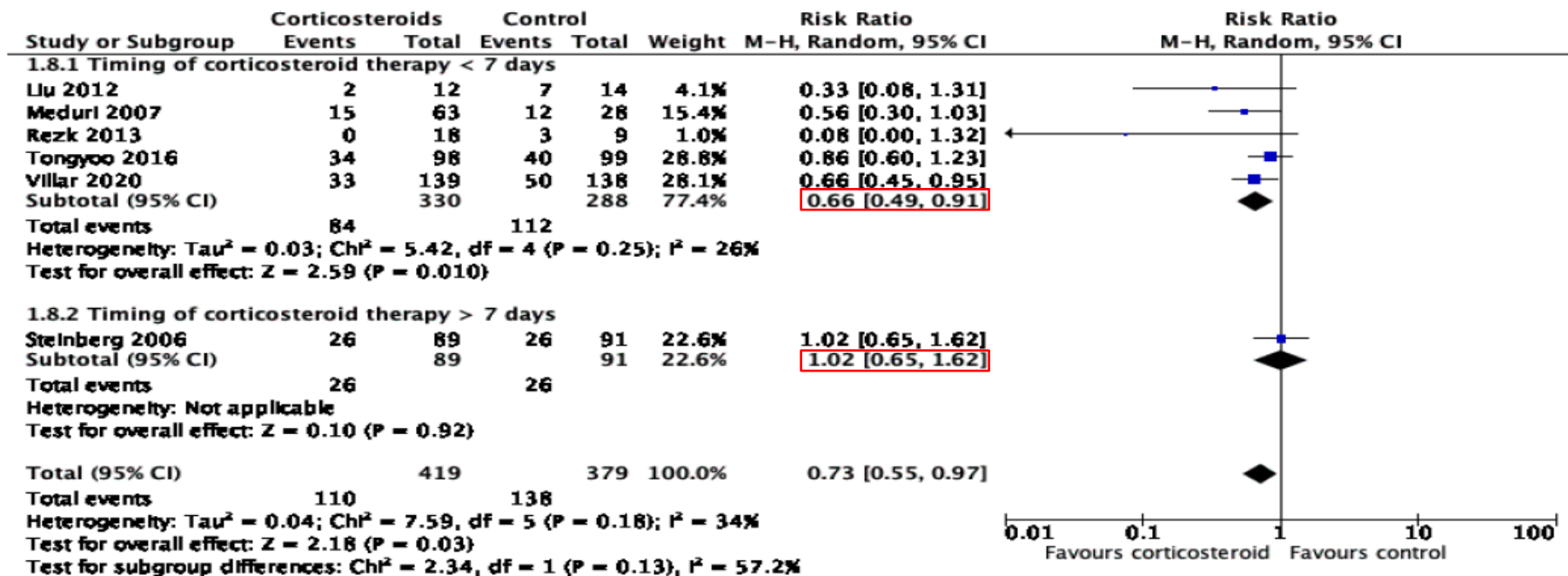
Drug-Drug Interactions

- Additive
- Metabolic
 - CYP450 3A4 inhibitors (including protease inhibitors) and inducers

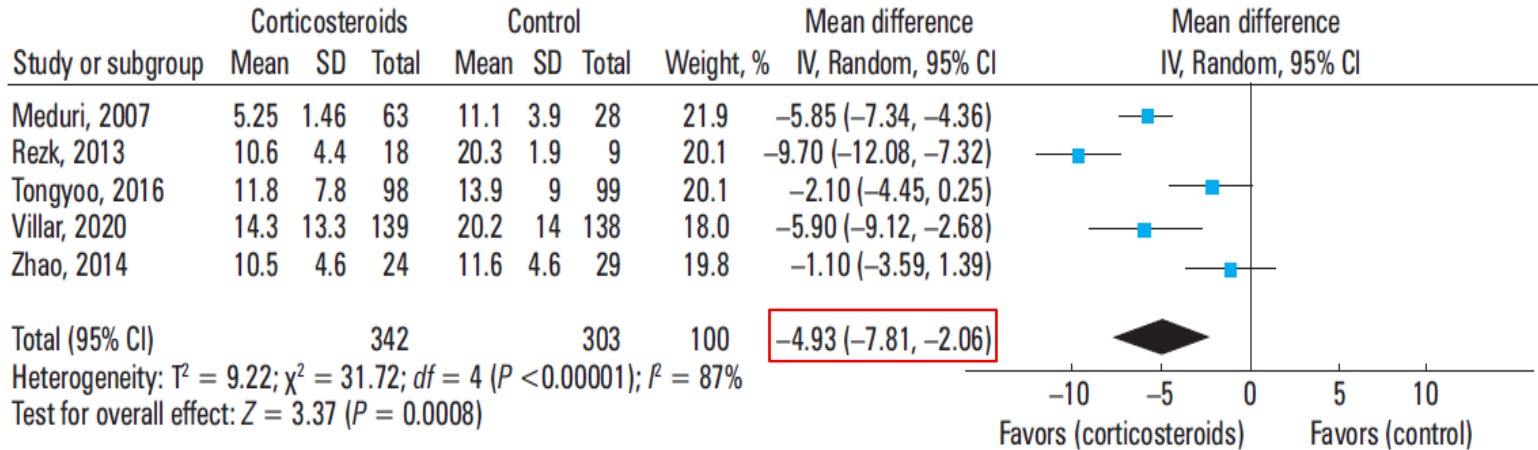
Mortality in ARDS: Meta-analysis of RCTs



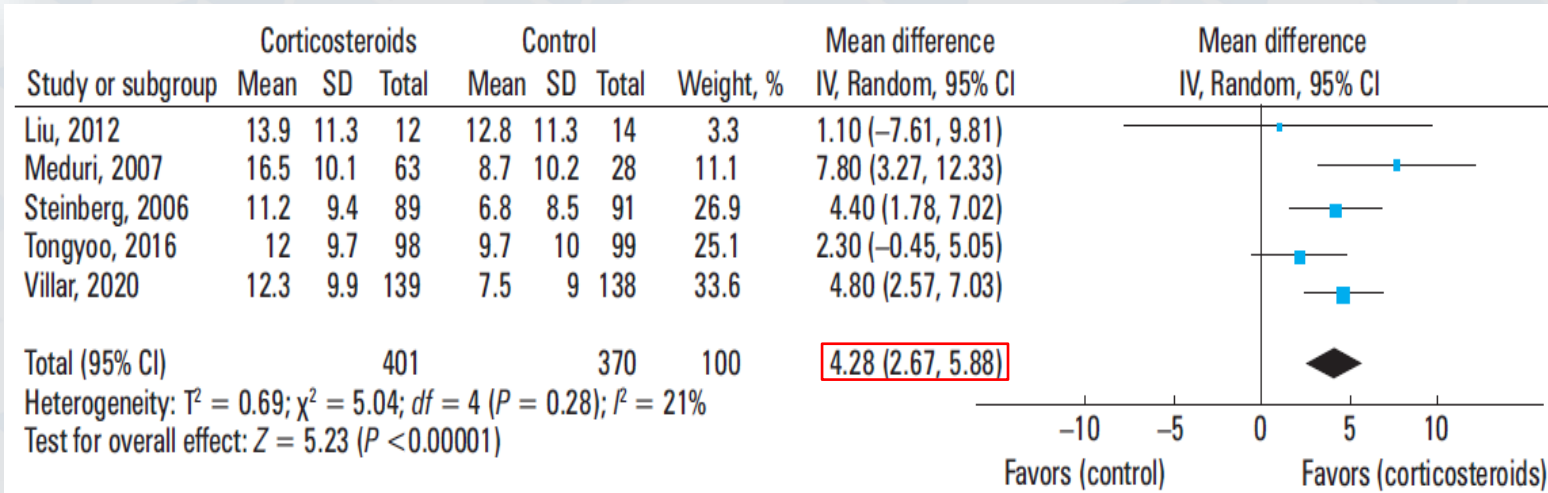
Mortality in ARDS: Meta-analysis of RCTs



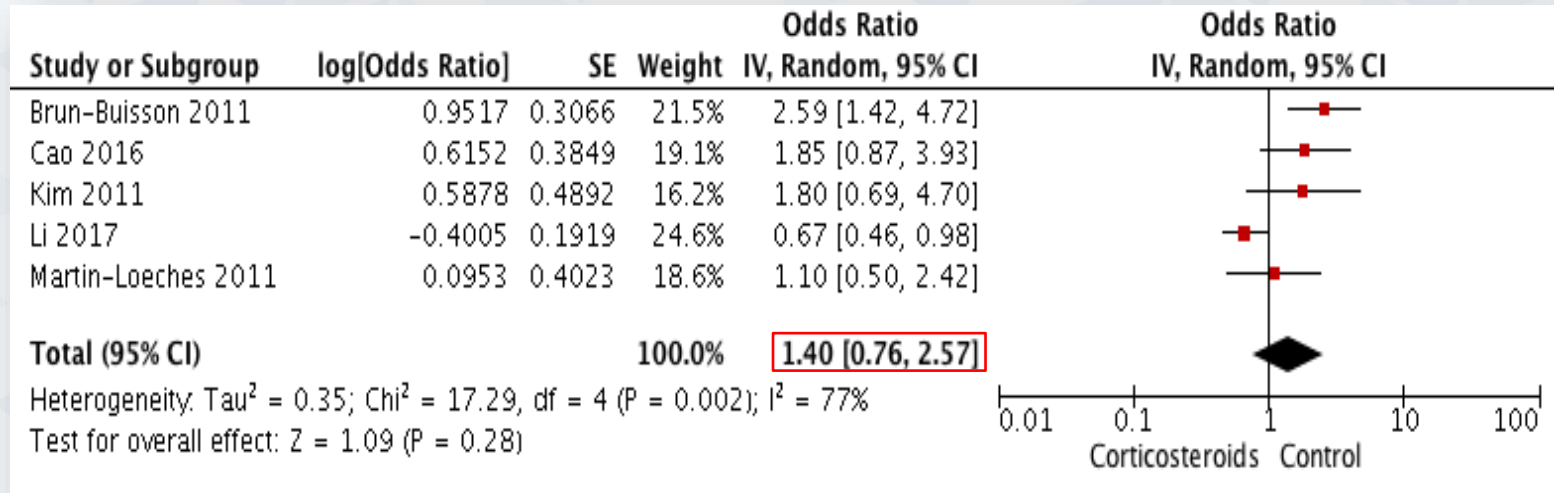
Duration of MV in ARDS: Meta-analysis of RCTs



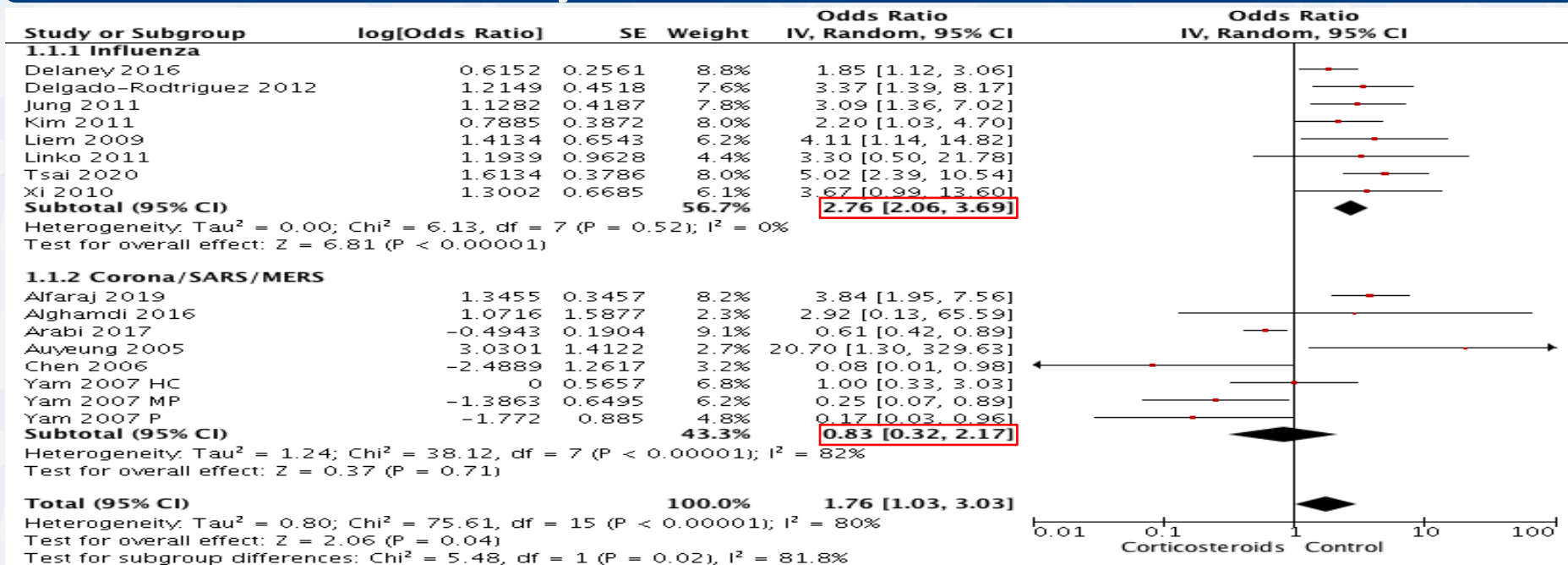
Ventilator-Free Days in ARDS: Meta-analysis of RCTs



Mortality in Viral ARDS: Meta-analysis of Observational Studies



Mortality in Viral Pneumonia: Meta-analysis of Observational Studies



Corticosteroids and COVID-19

Trial	Trial Design	N	Corticosteroids	Outcomes
Wu C, et al	Retrospective cohort study in China	N = 84 with ARDS	Methylprednisolone No specific data on dose or duration	Reduced risk of death (HR, 0.38; 95% CI, 0.20-0.72; P=0.003)



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Wu C, et al. JAMA Intern Med 2020. <https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamainternalmedicine/fullarticle/2763184>

Corticosteroids and COVID-19

Trial	Trial Design	N	Corticosteroids	Outcomes
Wang Y, et al	Retrospective cohort study in China	N = 46 with severe COVID-19 pneumonia	Methylprednisolone 1-2 mg/kg/day X 5-7 days	SpO2 improvement: 8 days vs. 14 days; P < 0.001. Need for MV: 11.5% vs. 35%; P = 0.05. Hospital LOS: 14 days vs. 22 days; P < 0.001. ICU LOS: 8 days vs. 15 days; P < 0.001. No difference in deaths: 2 vs. 1; P=0.714.

Corticosteroids and COVID-19

Trial	Trial Design	N	Corticosteroids	Outcomes
Lu X, et al	Retrospective cohort study in China	N = 244 critically ill COVID-19 (ARDS or sepsis with acute organ dysfunction) N = 62 propensity score matched	Methylprednisolone 40 mg/day or equivalent of dexamethasone X 8 days	28-day mortality in multivariate analysis: aOR, 1.05; 95% CI, 0.15-7.46. 28-day mortality in PSM: 39% vs. 16%; P=0.09.



Corticosteroids and COVID-19

Trial	Trial Design	N	Corticosteroids	Outcomes
Cruz AF, et al	Retrospective cohort study in Spain	N = 463 propensity score matched patients with COVID-19 pneumonia with ARDS and/or hyperinflammatory syndrome	1 mg/kg/day (methylprednisolone or equivalent) or pulses (78% vs. 22%) Unclear duration	In-hospital mortality: 13.9% vs. 23.9%; HR 0.51; 95 %CI, 0.27-0.96, p=0.044.



Corticosteroids and COVID-19

Trial	Trial Design	N	Corticosteroids	Outcomes
Fadel R, et al	Pre-test, post-test quasi-experimental study in United States	N = 213 with moderate to severe COVID-19 pneumonia requiring respiratory support	Methylprednisolone 0.5-1 mg/kg/day X 3 days	<p>Composite endpoint (escalation to ICU, requiring MV, & mortality): 34.9% vs. 54.3%; p=0.005.</p> <p>After Adj: aOR, 0.41; 95% CI, 0.22 – 0.77.</p> <p>Mortality: 13.6% vs. 26.3%; p=0.024</p> <p>Requiring MV: 21.7% vs. 36.6%; p=0.025</p> <p>Escalation to ICU: 27.3% vs. 44.3%; p=0.017.</p> <p>ARDS: 26.6% vs. 38.8%; p=0.04.</p> <p>Hospital LOS: 5 days vs. 8 days; p < 0.001.</p>



Corticosteroids and COVID-19

Trial	Trial Design	N	Corticosteroids	Outcomes
Sun F, et al	Retrospective cohort study in China	N = 139 with COVID-19 of any severity	Methylprednisolone or dexamethasone $\leq 0.5-1$ mg/kg/day methylprednisolone or equivalent X 7 days	Clinical deterioration during the whole hospital stay: aOR, 3.0; 95% CI, 1.2-7.8. Deterioration within 72h of 1 st S/S: aOR, 1; 95% CI, 0.2-6.3.



Corticosteroids and COVID-19

Trial	Trial Design	N	Corticosteroids	Outcomes
Yuan M, et al	Retrospective cohort study in China	<p>N = 132 with non-severe COVID-19 pneumonia</p> <p>N = 70 propensity score matched</p>	Methylprednisolone 50 mg/day X 11 days	<p>CT imaging score on day 7: 8.6 days vs. 12.0 days; P=0.046.</p> <p>Others (progression to severe cases, LOS, viral shedding duration, & fever time): no significant differences.</p> <p>All outcomes in PSM: No significant differences</p>



First RCT: Recovery Trial

Low-cost dexamethasone reduces death by up to one third in hospitalised patients with severe respiratory complications of COVID-19

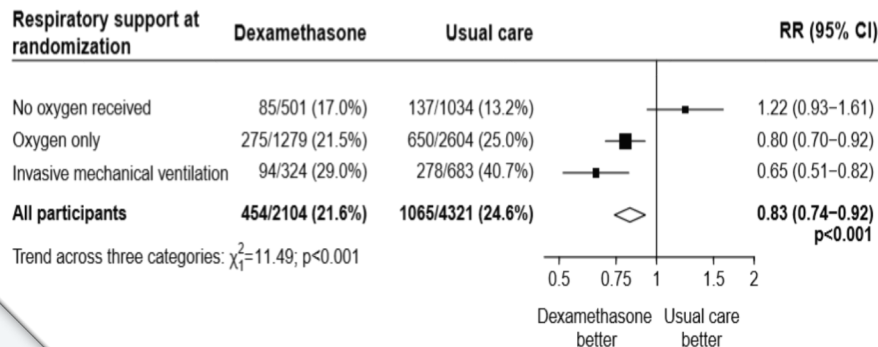
16 June 2020

Statement from the Chief Investigators of the Randomised Evaluation of COVID-19 thERapY (RECOVERY) Trial on dexamethasone, 16 June 2020

Table 2: Effect of allocation to dexamethasone on main study outcomes

	Treatment allocation		RR (95% CI)	p-value
	Dexamethasone (n=2104)	Usual care (n=4321)		
Primary outcome:				
28-day mortality	454 (21.6%)	1065 (24.6%)	0.83 (0.74-0.92)	<0.001
Secondary outcomes:				
Discharged from hospital within 28 days	1360 (64.6%)	2639 (61.1%)	1.11 (1.04-1.19)	0.002
Receipt of invasive mechanical ventilation or death*	425/1780 (23.9%)	939/3638 (25.8%)	0.91 (0.82-1.00)	0.049
Invasive mechanical ventilation	92/1780 (5.2%)	258/3638 (7.1%)	0.76 (0.61-0.96)	0.021
Death	360/1780 (20.2%)	787/3638 (21.6%)	0.91 (0.82-1.01)	0.07

Figure 2: Effect of allocation to dexamethasone on 28-day mortality by level of respiratory support received at randomization



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Horby P, et al. <https://www.recoverytrial.net/news/low-cost-dexamethasone-reduces-death-by-up-to-one-third-in-hospitalised-patients-with-severe-respiratory-complications-of-covid-19>



Summary

- The role of corticosteroids in COVID-19 is controversial
- Low dose dexamethasone was found in one RCT to significantly reduce mortality in COVID-19 patients requiring respiratory support
- No evidence of benefit and concern of potential harm in patients not requiring respiratory support
- Multiple RCTs are ongoing



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