It is also evident that remdesivir was effective in

treating the patients who were infected with

Ebola virus. Per this evidence, China has already

started testing the efficacy of remdesivir in

treating the patients with COVID-19, especially

in Wuhan, where the outbreak occurred.

Chloroquine, which is an existing drug which is

currently used in treating malaria cases, was

given to more than 100 patients who were

affected with novel coronavirus to test its

efficacy.°

A multicentric study was conducted in China to

test the effectiveness of remdesivir in treating

the patients with COVID-19. Thus, the results of

the clinical trial proved that remdesivir has a

considerably acceptable level of efficacy for

treating the patients with COVID-19. Therefore,

the National Health Commission of the People's

Republic of China decided to include remdesivir

in the Guidelines for the Prevention, Diagnosis

and Treatment of Pneumonia Caused by COVID-

19.62

Chloroquine and hydroxychloroquine are

existing anti-malaria drugs also given to more

than 30 patients infected with COVID-19 in

Guangdong province and Hunan province to

test their effectiveness and efficacy. Thus, the

results of the clinical trial showed that the