

Chloroquine and Hydroxychloroquine for the Treatment of COVID-19: a Systematic Review and Meta-analysis



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BACKGROUND: There is no effective therapy for COVID-19. Hydroxychloroquine (HCQ) and chloroquine (CQ) have been used for its treatment but their safety and efficacy remain uncertain.

OBJECTIVE: We performed a systematic review to synthesize the available data on the efficacy and safety of CQ and HCQ for the treatment of COVID-19.

METHODS: Two reviewers searched for published and pre-published relevant articles between December 2019 and 8 June 2020. The data from the selected studies were abstracted and analyzed for efficacy and safety outcomes. Critical appraisal of the evidence was done by Cochrane risk of bias tool and Newcastle Ottawa Scale. The quality of evidence was graded as per the GRADE approach.

RESULTS: We reviewed 12 observational and 3 randomized trials which included 10,659 patients of whom 5713 received CQ/HCQ and 4966 received only standard of care. The efficacy of CQ/HCQ for COVID-19 was inconsistent across the studies. Meta-analysis of included studies revealed no significant reduction in mortality with HCQ use [RR 0.98 95% CI 0.66–1.46], time to fever resolution (mean difference – 0.54 days (– 1.19–0.11)) or clinical deterioration/development of ARDS with HCQ [RR 0.90 95% CI 0.47–1.71]. There was a higher risk of ECG abnormalities/arrhythmia with HCQ/CQ [RR 1.46 95% CI 1.04 to 2.06]. The quality of evidence was graded as very low for these outcomes.

AUTHORS' CONCLUSION: The available evidence suggests that CQ or HCQ does not improve clinical outcomes in COVID-19. Well-designed randomized trials are required for assessing the efficacy and safety of HCQ and CQ for COVID-19.

KEY WORDS: Chloroquine; hydroxychloroquine; COVID-19; SARS-CoV-2; meta-analysis.

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BACKGROUND

A novel coronavirus-severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) is responsible for the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). The World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 as a global pandemic on 11 March 2020. As of 8 June, more than 7.1 million people have been infected, and 406,959 have died due to COVID-19.¹ In the absence of any definitive therapy, repurposing of some commonly used antivirals and immunomodulatory drugs has been tried to treat COVID-19. Among such drugs, hydroxychloroquine (HCQ) was one of the first drugs to be tested for COVID-19 and has been recommended in national treatment guidelines in some countries such as India and the USA.² Although the US FDA has not approved the drug for its clinical use, CDC (USA) has mentioned its use on the website as an approved drug lending support to such claims.³ Clinical studies evaluating the efficacy of HCQ have several limitations such as small sample size, heterogeneity, inconsistent results, and early stoppage of trials and thus, robust data are lacking with regard to its efficacy and safety. In view of the recent controversy, public anxiety, and lack of effective therapy, it is therefore important to systematically review the literature, critically appraise it and present credible evidence, which might help treating clinicians, policymakers, and patients make informed decisions.

We performed a systematic review of studies that tested the efficacy of chloroquine (CQ) and HCQ for the SARS-CoV-2 infection/COVID-19 and did a meta-analysis of the relevant studies.

OBJECTIVE

This systematic review was carried out to answer the following research question:

In patients with COVID-19, is the use of CQ or HCQ effective and safe in reducing mortality and improving the clinical course, fever remission, and virologic clearance as compared with no CQ/HCQ?

METHODS

Criteria for considering relevant studies for this review were as follows

1. Types of studies

We included studies on humans, which were randomized controlled trials (RCTs), prospective or retrospective case series, or cohort studies with a control arm. We excluded case series without a control arm, case reports, review articles, viewpoints, experimental in vitro studies, editorials, and expert opinion. We included indexed studies from PubMed and Google scholar and non-indexed and pre-print articles from various pre-print servers because of the latest information on COVID-19, a new disease, available on these pre-print servers might be valuable for the present review.

2. Types of participants

We included human studies in which patients with confirmed COVID-19 of all ages and sexes were enrolled.

3. Types of interventions

We sought studies in which patients were given HCQ or CQ in any dose, alone or combined with other drugs, and had compared with patients in whom HCQ or chloroquine was not given.

4. Outcomes

For each study, we sought the following outcomes:

(i) Efficacy outcomes

- Clinical outcomes: Mortality, improvement in the clinical course in terms of time to fever resolution, and development of acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) or need for mechanical ventilation suggestive of worsening of disease.
- Radiologic outcomes: Improvement in findings on CT chest
- Laboratory outcomes: Virologic clearance as determined by RT-PCR test

(ii) Safety outcomes: Adverse effects associated with HCQ/Chloroquine

Search Strategy and Identification of Studies

Two authors independently searched PubMed, Google Scholar, and medRxiv databases using the following search terms: “(chloroquine OR hydroxychloroquine) AND (COVID-19 OR SARS-CoV-2)” from 2000 to 8 June 2020. Studies of all languages were included. No limits were applied to the search results except studies in humans. Hand searching of cross-references of original articles, reviews, and pre-published articles was also performed to find additional relevant articles.

Data Collection and Analysis

The citations were retrieved into a reference management software (Zotero version 5.0.85). Duplicate citations were removed. All the remaining studies were reviewed by going through their title and abstract to select the studies meeting our inclusion criteria mentioned above. Data on outcomes were extracted by one reviewer (AE) and cross-checked by another reviewer (Sh). The risk of bias was assessed using the Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool for RCTs⁴ and the Newcastle Ottawa Scale for Cohort studies.⁵ Meta-analysis of RCTs was done for the outcomes virologic clearance and time to fever resolution. Meta-analyses of the other studies were done for the following outcomes:

1. Mortality,
2. Worsening of clinical condition in the form of development of ARDS or need for mechanical ventilation,
3. Virologic clearance,
4. ECG abnormalities and de novo ventricular arrhythmias

We calculated relative treatment effects using Mantel-Haenszel random-effects model, expressed as RRs with 95% (CIs) for the outcomes: mortality, worsening of pneumonia/ARDS/mechanical ventilation, and virologic clearance. For the outcome ECG abnormalities/de novo ventricular arrhythmia, odds ratio (OR) with 95% CI was calculated using the generic inverse variance method. Adjusted odds ratio was used whenever available and unadjusted odds ratio in other circumstances. The standard error was calculated from the 95% confidence intervals. In the case of continuous variables, the mean difference for each study was plotted, and the summary statistic was calculated using the inverse variance method. All the analyses were performed using RevMan 5.3.

The certainty in the evidence was graded using the GRADE methodology (Grading of Recommendations, Assessment, Development and Evaluations).⁶

RESULTS

Description of Studies

The PubMed search yielded 579 articles. medRxiv search yielded 291 articles and Google scholar search yielded 1360 articles. The Cohen's Kappa for inter-rater agreement between the 2 reviewers was 0.8. Hand searching of relevant articles

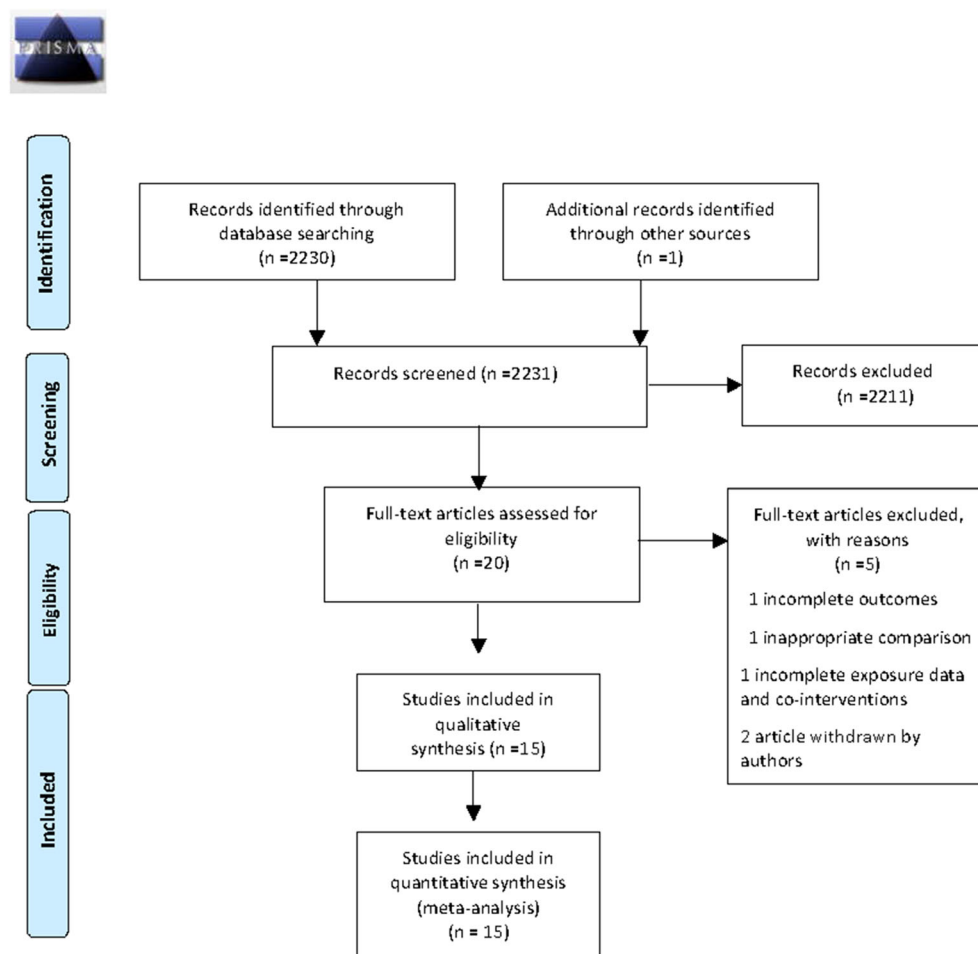


Figure 1 PRISMA flow diagram for study selection.

yielded one article. After excluding articles that did not fulfill the inclusion criteria and duplicate citations, we had 20 articles to be examined in detail.

Out of these 20, one study was excluded as it compared two doses of HCQ, the comparison was with historical data, and complete information was missing.⁷ Another article was excluded as it had incomplete outcome data.⁸ Two studies were excluded as the authors had withdrawn the papers.^{9, 10} Another study was excluded as the exposure data and co-interventions were incompletely

reported.¹¹ Thus, 15 articles^{12–26} were included for the final review and synthesis of evidence, and assessment of the risk of bias. PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses) flow chart has been provided (Fig. 1).

Studies Included

The 15 studies that were selected had included 10,659 patients. Of these, 12 were cohort studies which had a control group and 3 RCTs. The details about the study design,

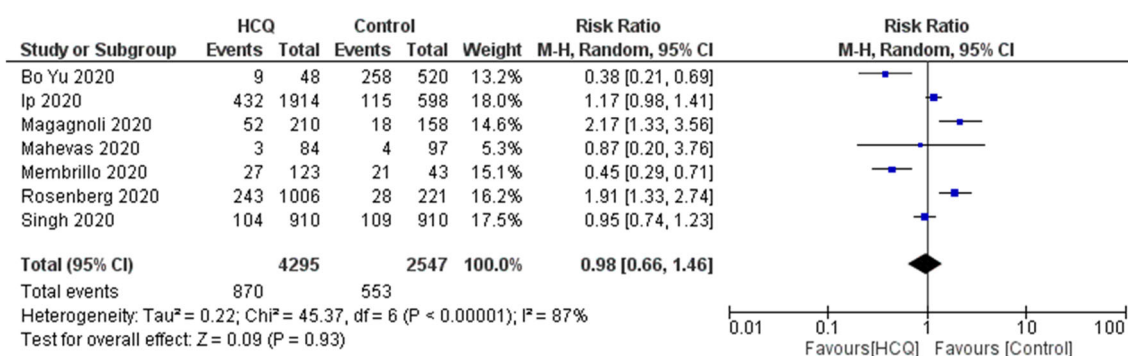


Figure 2 Effect of HCQ on mortality in patients with COVID-19.

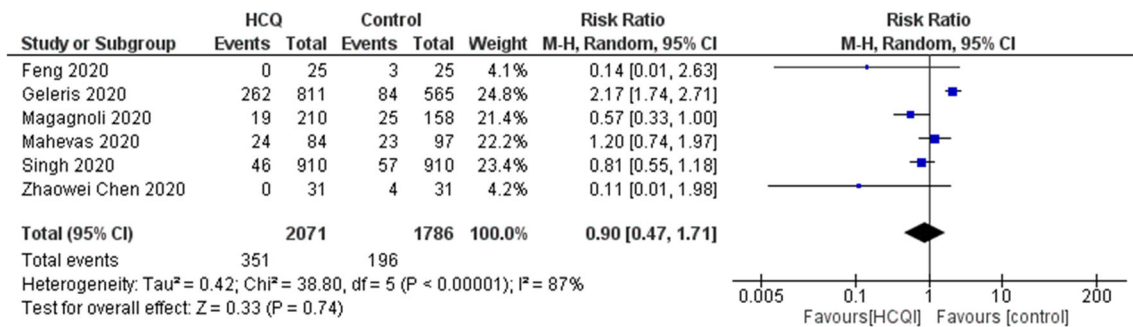


Figure 3 Effect of HCQ on clinical deterioration/need for mechanical ventilation in patients with COVID-19.

participants, interventions and outcomes are described in Supplementary Tables 1–3.

Risk of Bias in Included Studies

Assessment of bias for the 3 RCTs and 12 cohort studies revealed a significant risk of bias as assessed against various quality parameters. Most of the comparative studies were of poor methodologic quality and were subject to high risk of bias owing to the non-randomized study design and the lack of placebo control. Even the RCTs were unblinded and subject to the risk of assessment bias. The details are shown in Supplementary Figure 1 and Supplementary Table 4.

Effects of CQ and HCQ on COVID-19. Of the 15 studies, 2 studies reported the use of CQ and 13 reported the use of HCQ. Of the total 10,659 patients included in 15 studies, 5713 received CQ or HCQ along with standard of care and 4946 received only standard of care (no CQ/HCQ). Each study reported only a few of the outcomes of interest.

Efficacy Outcomes. Mortality. 7 cohort studies reported mortality. Two of them showed a reduction in mortality, 3 did not show any benefit, and 2 showed higher mortality with the use of HCQ compared with the controls (Supplementary

Table 1). However, after adjusting for baseline severity and comorbidities, one of the cohort studies did not show any difference in mortality with the use of HCQ.²¹

Clinical Course. One RCT and 5 cohort studies reported the effect of CQ/HCQ on the clinical course of the disease with either improvement or worsening in the form of development of ARDS or requirement for mechanical ventilation. One cohort study reported higher disease progression; one RCT and 4 cohort studies showed no difference in clinical course between CQ/HCQ and standard of care arm.

Time to fever remission. Two RCTs and one cohort reported this outcome. One of the RCTs reported a shorter time to fever remission with the use of HCQ while the other RCT and a cohort study did not.

Virologic clearance. Three cohort studies and 2 RCTs reported on virologic clearance. Two cohort studies found faster clearance of viral RNA in the HCQ group as compared with the standard of care group at study endpoints. But both the RCTs did not show any benefit in terms of virologic clearance (Supplementary Table 2).

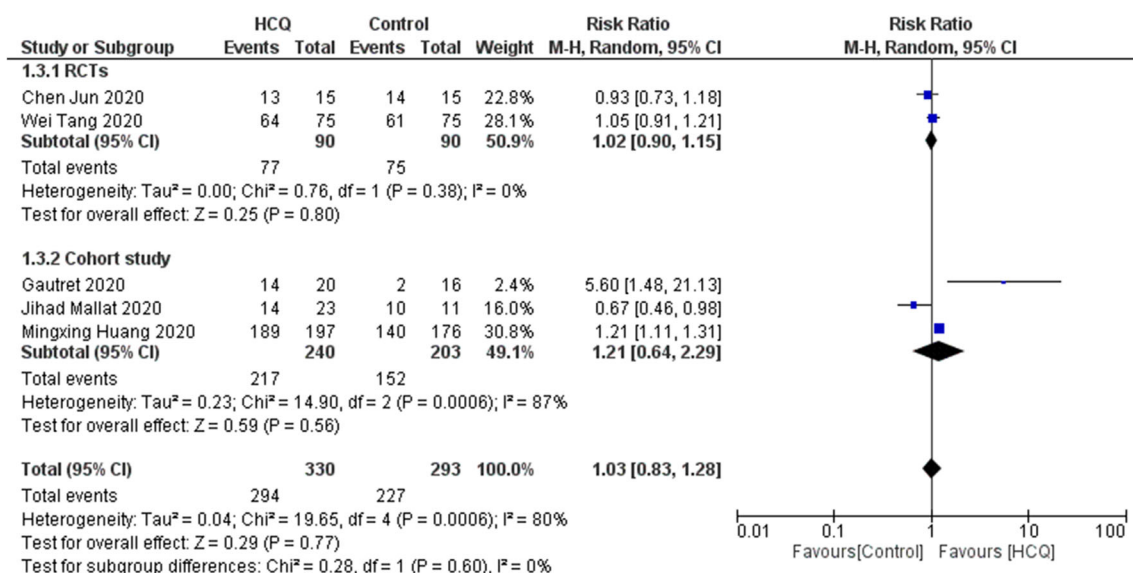


Figure 4 Effect of HCQ on virological clearance in patients with COVID-19.

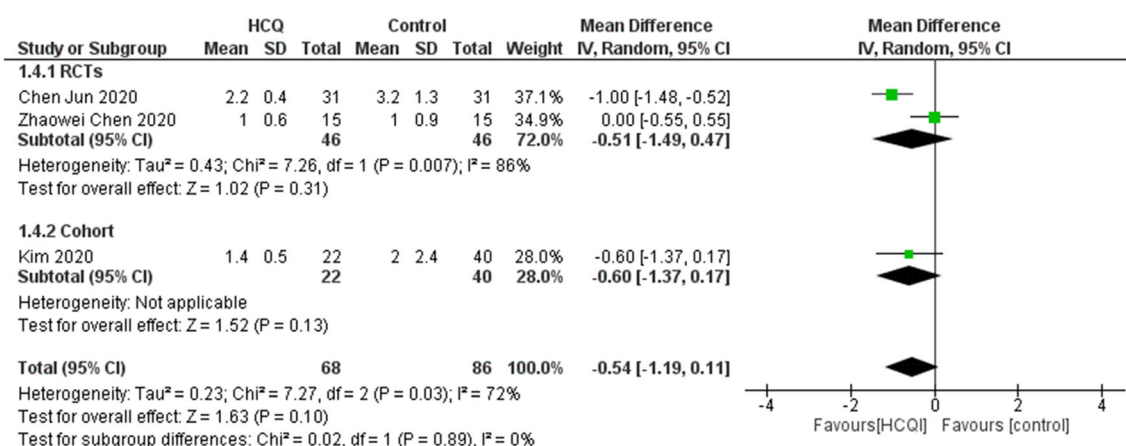


Figure 5 Effect of HCQ on time to fever remission in patients with COVID-19.

Safety outcomes. Two cohort studies reported ECG abnormalities and one of them reported a higher occurrence of ECG abnormalities in patients receiving HCQ with or without azithromycin. However, after adjusting for age, gender, comorbidities, and baseline severity, there was no significant increase in odds of ECG abnormality. The other cohort study reported no difference in cardiac arrhythmias.

Meta-analysis. Meta-analysis of 7 studies showed no significant reduction in mortality with HCQ use [RR 0.98 95% CI 0.66–1.46] (Fig. 2). There was no significant difference with regard to clinical deterioration/development of ARDS/need for mechanical ventilation between the HCQ and standard of care [RR 0.90 95% CI 0.47–1.71] (Fig. 3). There was no statistically significant difference in virologic clearance between HCQ and placebo in the meta-analysis of 2 RCTs and 3 cohort studies [RR 1.03, 95% CI 0.83–1.28] (Fig. 4). The time to fever remission was reported in 2 RCTs and one cohort study; meta-analysis showed the reduced time to fever remission in the HCQ arm [mean difference – 0.54 days, 95% CI – 1.19 to 0.11], which did not attain statistical significance (Fig. 5).

Meta-analysis of two cohort studies suggested an increased risk of ECG abnormalities/cardiac arrhythmias in the HCQ arm as compared with standard of care and this was statistically significant (RR 1.46 [95% CI 1.04–2.06]) (Fig. 6).

Critical Appraisal. We included all clinical studies in humans in which HCQ or CQ arm was compared with

no HCQ or CQ arm. We found significant heterogeneity in the inclusion criteria of the studies in which patients ranged from asymptomatic to severe and critically ill COVID-19. The other causes of heterogeneity were the dosage of HCQ and the use of other supportive care interventions including corticosteroids, antiviral drugs, tocilizumab, and IVIG. The stage of disease at which the drug was administered and host factors such as age and comorbid conditions was also different between the various studies. Similarly, virologic clearance was checked at various time points from day 6 to day 28. There was a significant risk of bias due to the study design being non-randomized in 12 of the 15 included studies. The RCTs were not blinded and fraught with a risk of assessment bias. The reason for giving HCQ/CQ in some patients and not giving in others was not explicitly mentioned in any of the cohort studies. The Cochrane risk of bias tool was used to critically appraise the RCTs and Newcastle Ottawa Scale to assess the risk of bias in cohort studies and the risk is summarized in Supplementary Figure 1 and Supplementary Table 4.

Quality of Evidence. The evidence was judged to be of very low quality for the outcome mortality, clinical deterioration/ARDS/need for mechanical ventilation, virologic clearance (cohort studies), time to fever resolution (cohort studies), and ECG abnormalities. For the outcomes virologic cure (RCTs) and time to fever remission (RCTs), it was judged to be low quality (Supplementary Table 5).

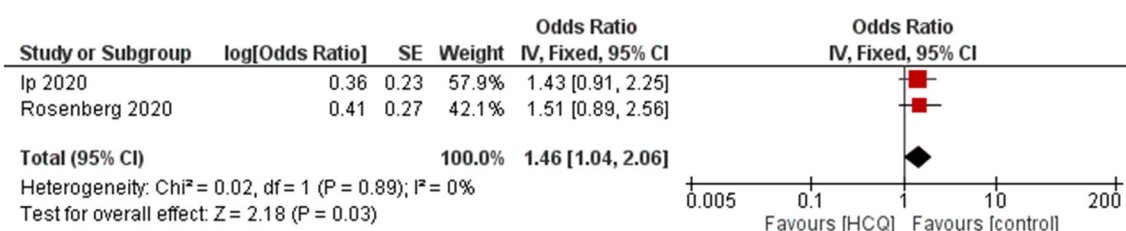


Figure 6 Effect of HCQ on ECG abnormalities in patients with COVID-19.

DISCUSSION

Due to the sheer magnitude of the COVID-19 pandemic and lack of effective therapy, there is a race to find therapies that would improve the clinical outcomes of the patients. Amongst the various medications tried, HCQ has received maximum attention, partly due to the media coverage. A few initial in vitro studies as well as a proof of concept study by Guatret et al. had shown some benefit.¹⁵ Subsequently, many institutional protocols in countries like China, France, the USA, and India² mandated the use of HCQ in the management of all patients with COVID-19. This has led to several observational studies being reported in rapid succession, which were of poor methodologic quality, and most did not report outcomes of clinical interest uniformly. There were 3 RCTs but neither of them reported outcomes in terms of mortality, need for mechanical ventilation, or ECG abnormalities. The initial observational studies and RCTs had many limitations such as small sample size, heterogeneous patient population, variable end-points, variable dosing of the drug, and no control for confounders.

Serious adverse drug reactions with the use of CQ and HCQ though uncommon have been reported. These include cardiac toxicity in the form of cardiomyopathy and prolonged QTc interval,²⁷ and hemolysis in patients with underlying G6PD deficiency. Moreover, their therapeutic index is narrow.²⁸ The NIH panel has recommended against using high-dose chloroquine (600 mg twice daily for 10 days) and a combination of hydroxychloroquine plus azithromycin because of the potential for toxicities.²⁹ The most recent and largest study which reported higher mortality was subsequently retracted due to multiple reasons chiefly lack access to data for independent review held by a private company.³⁰ The investigators of a multicenter trial, the RECOVERY trial, being conducted in the UK have announced negative results but the full report is still to be published.

Our results are at odds with those of a recent meta-analysis from France which has shown that HCQ results in significant improvements in various clinical parameters including mortality.³¹ However, this meta-analysis did not use the standard methodology for a meta-analysis and did not do a proper risk of bias assessment for the included studies. They also included a study in their meta-analysis which has now been retracted. The quality of evidence was also not graded. At this time, it is important to present credible evidence due to recent scientific controversy, political discourse, and heightened public anxiety.

CONCLUSION

There is very low-quality evidence to suggest that neither chloroquine nor hydroxychloroquine improves mortality or clinical course nor does it hasten virologic clearance in the treatment of COVID-19.

Implications for Research

Since the COVID-19 pandemic is ongoing, and > 7.1 million patients have been infected worldwide, there is an urgent need to generate robust evidence regarding the efficacy and safety of CQ and HCQ in COVID-19. Randomized controlled studies of adequate sample size with sound methodology are needed to provide definite answers.

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Compliance with Ethical Standards:

Conflict of Interest: The authors declare that they do not have a conflict of interest.

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