

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.⁶²

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