**Prophylaxis with Hydroxychloroquine for COVID-19**

Date: July 9, 2020

Author: Ferreira A, et al.

Journal: Journal of Medical Virology

Title: Chronic treatment with hydroxychloroquine and SARS-CoV-2 infection.

Findings: "We were able to show that patients taking HCQ have had reduced odds of SARS-CoV-2 infection. ... Our data suggest that chronic treatment with HCQ confer protection against SARS-CoV-2 infection.

Preprint at: <https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.06.26.20056507v1.full.pdf>

Published at: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32644224/>,

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/jmv.26286>

----------

Date: June 12, 2020

Author: Bhattacharya R, et al.

Title: “Pre exposure Hydroxychloroquine use is associated with reduced COVID19 risk in healthcare workers”

Findings: This study demonstrated that voluntary HCQ consumption as pre-exposure prophylaxis by HCWs is associated with a statistically significant reduction in risk of SARSCoV-2. The current study also validated the known safety profile for HCQ with no serious adverse events reported by the participants.

<https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.06.09.20116806v1.full.pdf>

------------

Date: May 28, 2020

Author: Chatterjee P, et al.

Journal: Indian Journal of Medical Research

Title: “Healthcare workers & SARS-CoV-2 infection in India: A case-control

investigation in the time of COVID-19”

Findings: Consumption of four or more maintenance doses was associated with a significant

decline in the risk of SARS-CoV-2 infection among the study participants. Of the 172 cases and 193 controls reporting HCQ intake, no significant difference in the occurrence of adverse drug reactions was noted.

<http://www.ijmr.org.in/preprintarticle.asp?id=285520;type=2>

------------

Date: April 17, 2020

Author: Hee Lee S, et al.

Journal: International Journal of Antimicrobial Agents

Title: Can post-exposure prophylaxis for COVID-19 be considered as an outbreak response strategy in long-term care hospitals?

Findings: After a large COVID-19 exposure event in an LTCH in Korea, PEP using hydroxychloroquine (HCQ) was administered to 211 individuals, including 189 patients and 22 careworkers, whose baseline polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests for COVID-19 were negative. PEP was completed in 184 (97.4%) patients and 21 (95.5%) careworkers without serious adverse events. At the end of 14 days of quarantine, all follow-up PCR tests were negative.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S092485792030145X?via%3Dihub>

---------------

**Early Treatment**

Date: July 29, 2020

Author: Monforte A

Journal: International Journal of Infectious Diseases

We divided a subset of our cohort in three groups who started treatment a median of 1 day after admission.… After adjusting for a number of key confounders, the use of hydroxycholoroquine + azithromycin was associated with a 66% reduction in risk of death as compared to controls; the analysis also suggested a larger effectiveness of hydroxychloroquine in patients with less severe COVID-19 disease (PO2/FiO2 > 300, interaction p-value<.0001). Our results are remarkably similar to those shown by Arshad et al.

<https://www.ijidonline.com/article/S1201-9712(20)30600-7/fulltext>

---------------

Date: July 14, 2020

Author: Raoult, Didier et al

Title: Response to David Spencer from Didier Raoult, et al.

Findings: "We have recently carried out a meta-analysis of all the work done on 58 hydroxychloroquine. … This new meta-analysis included 18,211 patients (10,409 treated by a

66 chloroquine derivative) from 12 studies and assessed mortality in 4 countries. … The body of publications shows that hydroxychloroquine therapy is significantly and reproducibly correlated with a two-fold decrease in both mortality and viral shedding."

<https://www.mediterranee-infection.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Response-to-Mr.-David-Spencer-ELSEVIER.pdf>

------------------

Date: July 3, 2020

Author: Zelenko V, et al

Title: COVID-19 Outpatients – Early Risk-Stratified Treatment with Zinc Plus Low Dose Hydroxychloroquine and Azithromycin: A Retrospective Case Series Study

Findings: Risk stratification-based treatment of COVID-19 outpatients as early as possible after symptom onset with the used triple therapy, including the combination of zinc with low dose hydroxychloroquine, was associated with significantly less hospitalizations and 5 times less all-cause deaths.

<https://www.preprints.org/manuscript/202007.0025/v1>

--------------

Date: July 2, 2020

Author: Arshad S, et al

Journal: International Journal of Infectious Diseases

Title: Treatment with Hydroxychloroquine, Azithromycin, and Combination in Patients Hospitalized with COVID-19

Findings: In this multi-hospital assessment, when controlling for COVID-19 risk factors, treatment with hydroxychloroquine alone and in combination with azithromycin was associated with reduction in COVID-19 associated mortality. The benefits of hydroxychloroquine in our cohort as compared to previous studies maybe related to its use early in the disease course with standardized, and safe dosing, inclusion criteria, comorbidities, or larger cohort. Overall, 2,541 consecutive patients were included in the analyses with a median age of 64 years (IQR: 53-76 years), 51% male, 56% African American, median inpatient LOS was 6 days (IQR: 4-10 days). "Roughly 82% of the patients began receiving hydroxychloroquine within 24 hours and 91% within 48 hours, a factor Dr. Marcus Zervos identified as a potential key to the medication’s success"

<https://www.ijidonline.com/article/S1201-9712(20)30534-8/pdf>

--------------

Date: July 2, 2020

Author: Bhandari S, et al

Title: Characteristics, Treatment Outcomes and Role of Hydroxychloroquine among 522 COVID-19 hospitalized patients in Jaipur City: An Epidemio-Clinical Study

Findings: It was observed that putative definitive management protocol with HCQ enhances the chances of early recovery, modulating the overall mortality profile of COVID-19.

<https://www.japi.org/v2c474c4/characteristics-treatment-outcomes-and-role-of-hydroxychloroquine-among-522-covid-19-hospitalized-patients-in-jaipur-city-an-epidemio-clinical-study>

--------------

Date: June 30, 2020

Author: Mikami T

Journal: Journal of General Internal Medicine

Title: Risk Factors for Mortality in Patients with COVID-19 in New York City

Findings: In this retrospective study of over 6000 ambulatory and hospitalized patients with COVID-19 in the New York City metropolitan area … Hydroxychloroquine use was associated with decreased mortality. Hazard ratio 0.53 (0.41–0.67)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11606-020-05983-z>

--------------

Date: June 25, 2020

Author: Lagier J, et al.

Title: Outcomes of 3,737 COVID-19 patients treated with hydroxychloroquine/azithromycin and other regimens in Marseille, France: A retrospective analysis

Findings: Our approach of early diagnosis and care of as many patients as possible results in much lower mortality rates than other strategies. Our global mortality rate was 0.9%, and the mortality rate was 0.5% among patients treated with HCQ-AZ ≥ 3days. Whereas no death was observed in patients <60 years old in our study, the proportion of deaths under 60 years was 3.5, 4.3, 9.8 and 19% respectively in Italy, in grand Est region, France, in Ile de France region and in China, respectively. HCQ-AZ ≥3 days was an independent protective factor against death and/or transfer to ICU (death hazard ratio (HR) 0.49, 95% confidence interval (0.25–0.97)) (Table 5, Fig. 3). Finally, the significant association between treatment with HCQ-AZ≥3days and reduction of risk of death was confirmed to be independent of age, comorbidities and severity of the disease, by two different propensity score methods.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1477893920302817>

-------------

Date: June 12, 2020

Author: Oteo, J, et al.

Title: A short therapeutic regimen based on hydroxychloroquine plus azithromycin for the treatment of COVID-19 in patients with non-severe disease. A strategy associated with a reduction in hospital admissions and complications.

Findings: we implemented a ... treatment outside the hospital with hydroxychloroquine plus azithromycin ... associated with a reduction in the burden of hospital ... successful in terms of the number of patients who have developed serious complications. "None of our patients have died in the 30 days of follow-up."

<https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.06.10.20101105v1>

---------------

Date: May 22, 2020

Author: Ahmad I, et al.

Title: Doxycycline and Hydroxychloroquine as Treatment for High-Risk COVID-19 Patients: Experience from Case Series of 54 Patients in Long-Term Care Facilities

Findings: DOXY and HCQ combination therapy is known to be anti-inflammatory, and immunomodulatory in both in-vitro and in-vivo studies. In addition, HCQ has anti-viral properties. Although this sample size is small (n=54), the results suggest that early intervention of DOXY-HCQ may improve the clinical outcome of high-risk COVID-19 patients suffering from moderate-severe symptoms in LTCF. These data is also associated with a reduction of hospitalization by 44% among moderate to high severity COVID-19 LTCF residents compared with previously reported data by similar populations from King county, Washington18.

<https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.05.18.20066902v1.full.pdf>

-------------------------------

Date: June 10, 2020

Author: Leiden emeritus professor of mathematical statistics Richard Gill

Findings: "There is a good chance that HCQ is effective in the treatment of Covid-19 in primary health care. Leiden emeritus professor of mathematical statistics draws this conclusion after an audit of two patient studies that used statistical analyzes."

<https://world-today-news.com/controversial-drug-hydroxychloroquine-still-seems-valuable-i/>

------------------------

Date: June 9, 2020

Title: Malaysia Finds Hydroxychloroquine Can Slow Covid-19 Progress

Findings: Health director-general Dr Noor Hisham Abdullah said the off-label usage of HCQ has managed to delay Covid-19 progression among patients in Malaysia.

<https://codeblue.galencentre.org/2020/06/09/malaysia-finds-hydroxychloroquine-can-slow-covid-19-progress/>

------------------------

Date: June 9, 2020

Title: Costa Rica to resume use of HCQ

Findings: In Costa Rica, all patients — including those with minor symptoms or who are asymptomatic — are offered the option to take hydroxychloroquine. ... It has a low case fatality rate (.75%), and < 5% of known active cases are currently hospitalized.

<https://ticotimes.net/2020/06/08/costa-rica-to-resume-use-of-hydroxychloroquine-for-covid-19-treatment>

--------------------------

Date: June 8, 2020

Author: Million M, et al

Title: Clinical Efficacy of Chloroquine derivatives in COVID-19 Infection: Comparative meta-analysis between the Big data and the real world

Findings: Twenty clinical studies were identified involving 105,040 patients (19,270 treated)." Chloroquine derivatives "reduce mortality by a factor 3 in patients infected with COVID-19.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2052297520300615>

--------------------------

Date: May 30, 2020

Author: Guerin, Violaine

Title: Azithromycin and Hydroxychloroquine Accelerate Recovery of Outpatients with Mild/Moderate COVID-19

Findings: Eighty-eight patients received either no or a symptomatic treatment (NST) (n=34) or AZM alone (n=34) or AZM+HCQ (n=20). The efficacy end point was the time to clinical recovery and the safety end point was the occurrence of cardiovascular events. The mean (SD) times to achieve clinical recovery were respectively 25.8 days (11.1), 12.9 days (13.4) and 9.2 days (9.3), showing a statistically significant difference between NST and AZM alone (p<0.0001) or AZM+HCQ (p<0.0001). To improve the evidence level, a case-control analysis was performed on a sample of 57 patients (19/group) matched for age, sex and BMI. The statistical difference between NST and AZM was confirmed (p=0.0149) as well as the difference with AZM+HCQ (p=0.0002). No cardiac toxicity was recorded in any patient. No statistical difference was shown between AZM and AZM+HCQ groups, although the dual therapy tended to be more effective in patients over 50 years, based on an analysis using the cox model. In conclusion, AZM and AZM+HCQ favourably impacted the course of the disease.

<https://www.preprints.org/manuscript/202005.0486/v1>

-------------------------

Date: May 27, 2020

Author: Risch H

Title: Early Outpatient Treatment of Symptomatic, High-Risk Covid-19 Patients that Should be Ramped-Up Immediately as Key to the Pandemic Crisis.

Findings: Evidence about use of hydroxychloroquine alone, or of hydroxychloroquine + azithromycin in inpatients, is irrelevant concerning efficacy of the pair in early high-risk outpatient disease. Five studies, including two controlled clinical trials, have demonstrated significant major outpatient treatment efficacy. Hydroxychloroquine+azithromycin has been used as standard-of-care in more than 300,000 older adults with multicomorbidities, with estimated proportion diagnosed with cardiac arrhythmias attributable to the medications 47/100,000 users, of which estimated mortality is <20%, 9/100,000 users, compared to the 10,000 Americans now dying each week. These medications need to be widely available and promoted immediately for physicians to prescribe.

<https://academic.oup.com/aje/advance-article/doi/10.1093/aje/kwaa093/5847586>

-------------------------

Date: May 5, 2020

Author: Million M, et. al

Title: Early Treatment of COVID-19 Patients With Hydroxychloroquine and Azithromycin: A Retrospective Analysis of 1061 Cases in Marseille, France

Findings: A total of 1061 patients were included in this analysis (46.4% male, mean age 43.6 years - range 14-95 years). Good clinical outcome and virological cure were obtained in 973 patients within 10 days (91.7%). Administration of the HCQ+AZ combination before COVID-19 complications occur is safe and associated with a very low fatality rate in patients.

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32387409/

------------------------

Date: May 5, 2020

Author: Novales, M et. al.

Title: Early Hydroxychloroquine Is Associated with an Increase of Survival in COVID-19 Patients: An Observational Study

Findings: According to clinical picture at admission, hydroxychloroquine increased the mean cumulative survival in all groups from 1,4 to 1,8 times. Conclusions: in a cohort of 166 patients from 18 to 85 years hospitalised with COVID-19, hydroxychloroquine treatment with 800mg added loading dose increased survival when patients were admitted in early stages of the disease. There was a non-statistically significant trend towards survival in all groups.

<https://www.preprints.org/manuscript/202005.0057/v1>

-------------------------

Date: May 2020

Author: Robert C Bransfield, MD, DLFAPA

Title: Lyme Disease, COVID-19 & Prophylactic & Early Treatment Strategies

Link: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qBsVsXSCTZk-Cww6TJ9zS-4eW2t89Of1/view?usp=sharing>

-----------------------

Date: April 17, 2020

Author: Esper R

Title: Empirical treatment with hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin for suspected cases of COVID-19 followed-up by telemedicine

Findings: Of the 636 symptomatic outpatients, 412 started treatment with hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin and 224 refused medications (control group). Need for hospitalization was 1.9% in the treatment group and 5.4% in the control group

Link:

<https://pgibertie.files.wordpress.com/2020/04/2020.04.15-journal-manuscript-final.pdf>