

Early Treatment of COVID-19 : The TOGETHER Adaptive Platform Trial

Effect of ivermectin on extended emergency room observation or hospitalization among outpatients with an early diagnosis of COVID-19



TOGETHER Trial Overview



- Randomized adaptive platform trial to investigate the efficacy of repurposed treatments for COVID-19 disease among high-risk adult outpatients
- Received ethics board approval in Brazil and Canada
- Data and Safety Monitoring Committee provides independent oversight
- The trial was initiated on June 2, 2020
- Enrollment into the ivermectin arm took place from March 23, 2021 until August 6, 2021

In April 2020, emerging *in vitro* results suggested ivermectin inhibits replication of SARS-CoV-2

The FDA-approved drug ivermectin inhibits the replication of SARS-CoV-2 *in vitro*

Leon Caly ^a, Julian D. Druce ^a, Mike G. Catton ^a, David A. Jans ^b, Kylie M. Wagstaff ^b  


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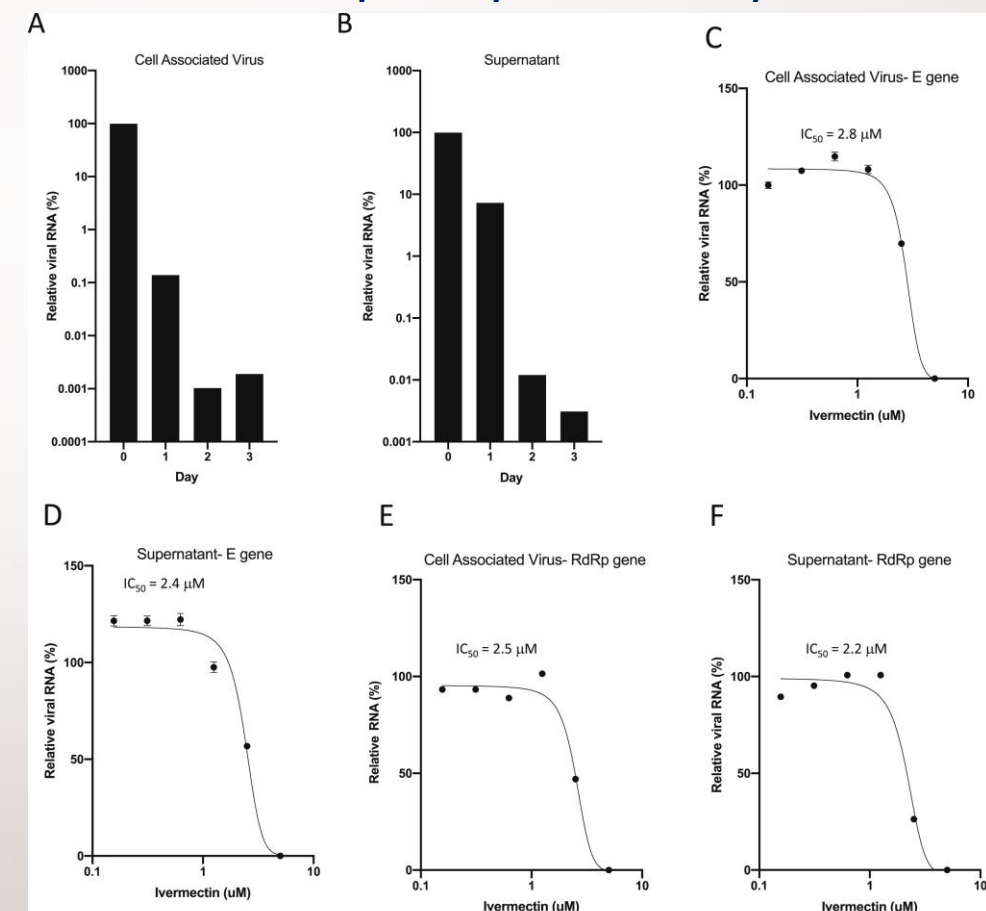
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Highlights

- Ivermectin is an inhibitor of the COVID-19 causative virus (SARS-CoV-2) *in vitro*.
- A single treatment able to effect ~5000-fold reduction in virus at 48 h in cell culture.
- Ivermectin is FDA-approved for parasitic infections, and therefore has a potential for repurposing.
- Ivermectin is widely available, due to its inclusion on the WHO model list of essential medicines.

In Vitro activity ivermectin vs DMSO in SARS-CoV-2- Australia/VICo1/2020 in Vero/hSLAM cells





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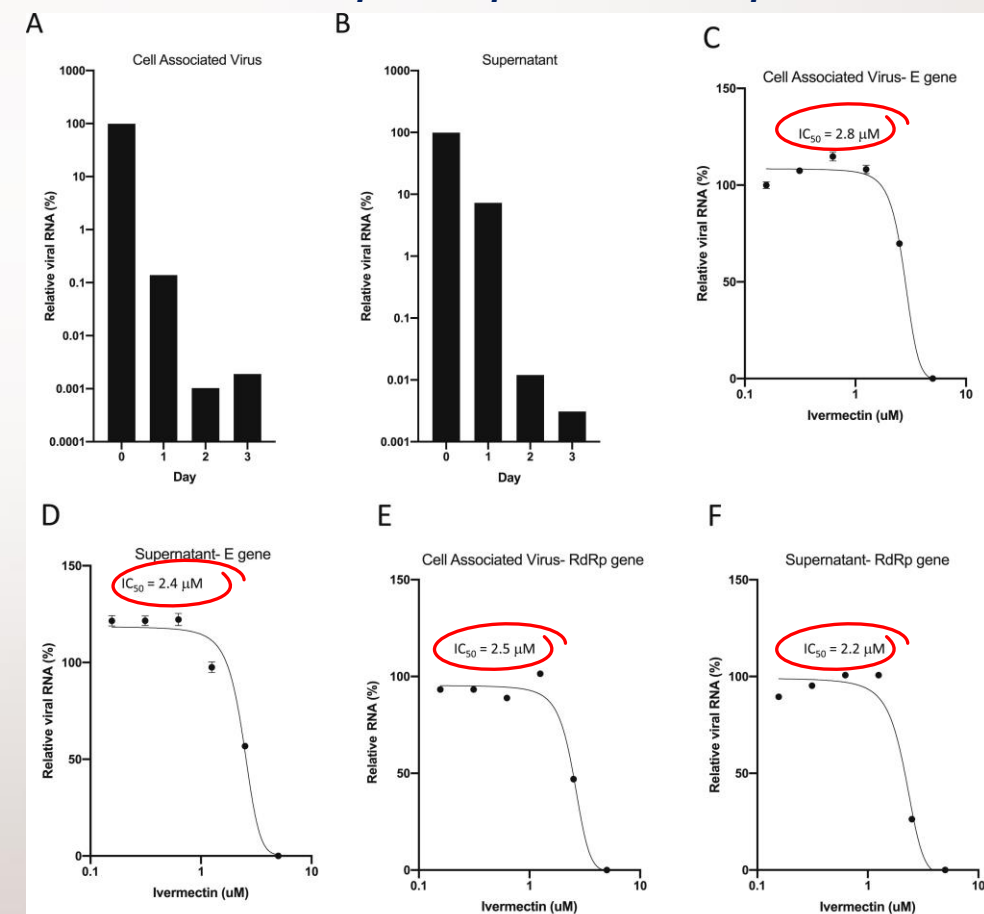
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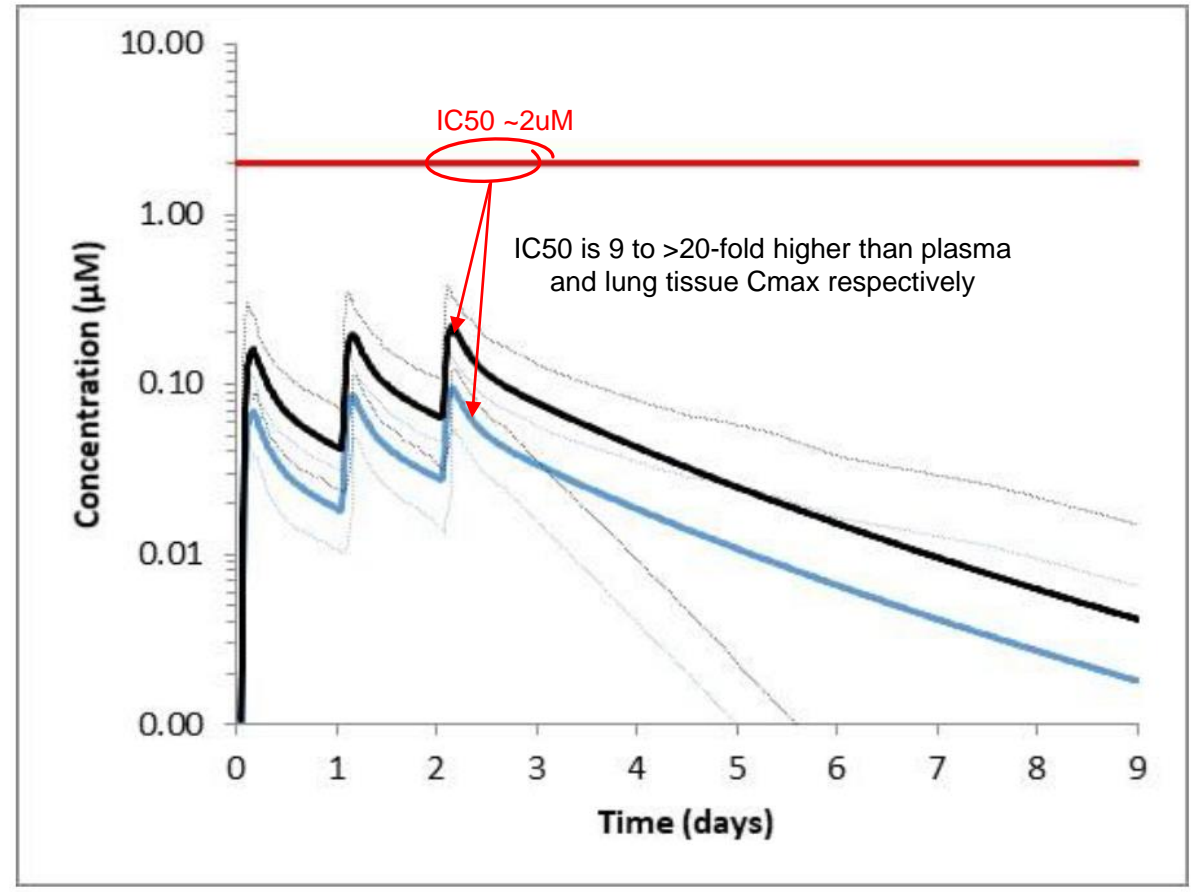
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Translation of Antiviral Pharmacology

- PBPK modelling was used to simulate time-course of ivermectin concentrations relative to *in vitro* susceptibility
- We simulated concentrations in plasma (black line) and lung tissue (blue line) relative to the IC₅₀ following **600µg/kg QD for 3days** (9x cumulative highest labelled dose regimen)
- **Dose regimens many-fold higher than labelled would be insufficient to reach IC₅₀ levels**

Simulated mean (5-95%) concentration-time profile



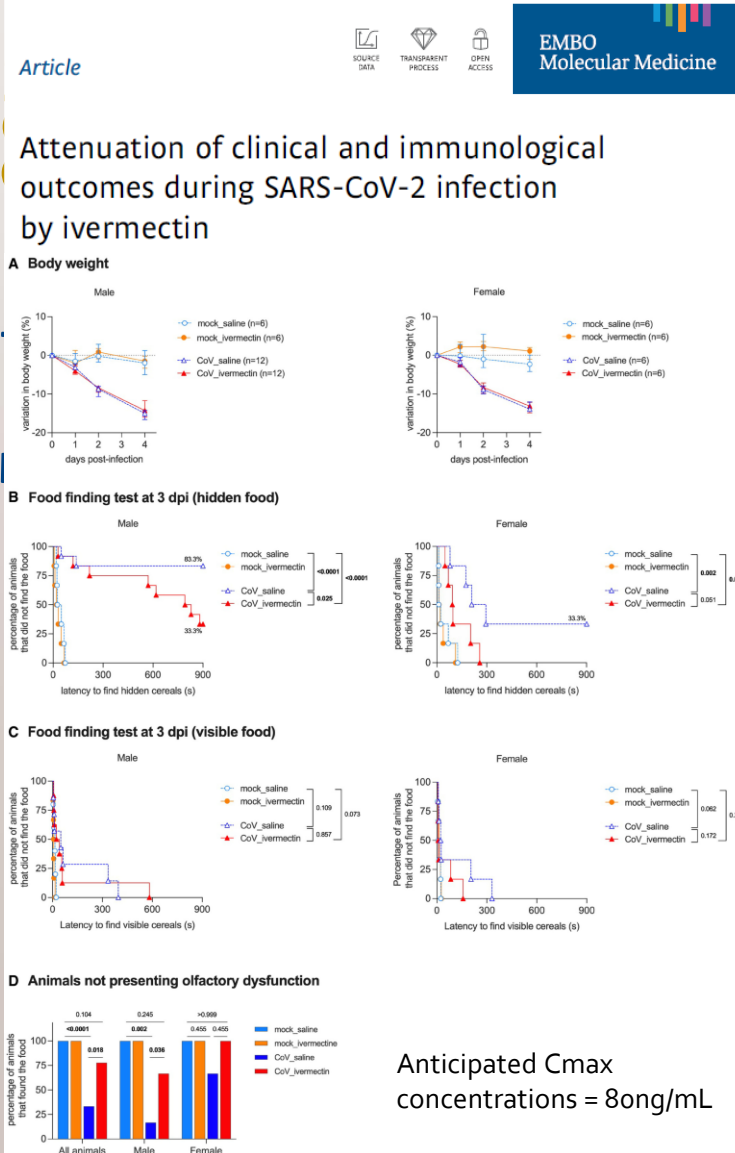
Ivermectin and COVID-19: A report in *Antiviral Research*, widespread interest, an FDA warning, two letters to the editor and the authors' responses

Bray M et al. Ivermectin and COVID-19: A report in *Antiviral Research*, widespread interest, an FDA warning, two letters to the editor and the authors' responses. *Antiviral Res.* 2020;178:104805

Rapidly evolving data under health emergency conditions led to ivermectin being studied in the TOGETHER trial

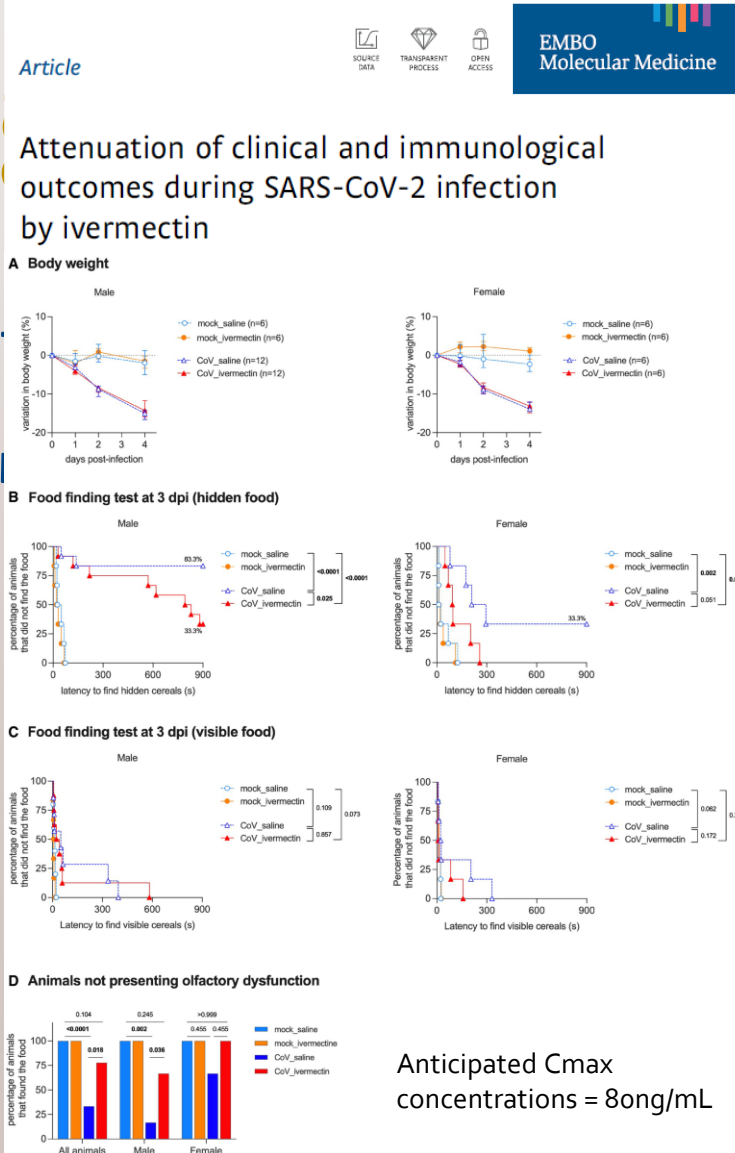
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Journal of Infection and Chemotherapy 27 (2021) 1743–1749

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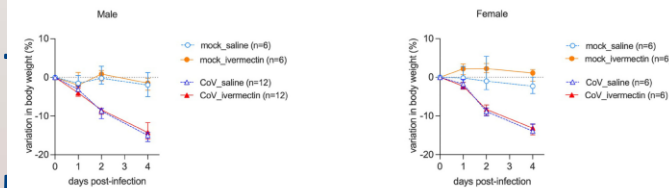
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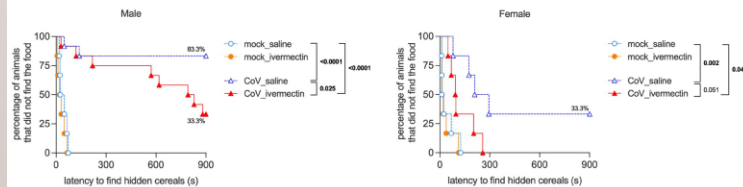
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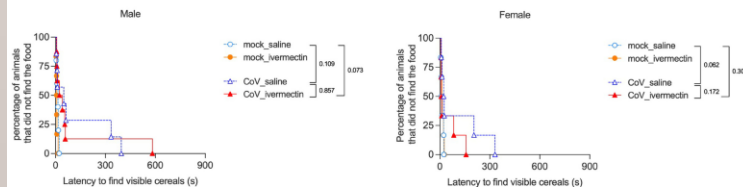
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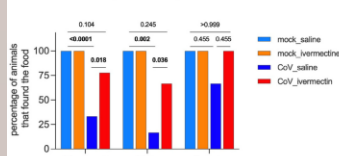
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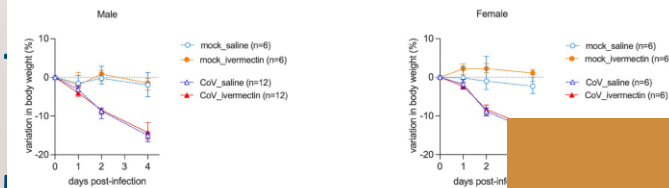
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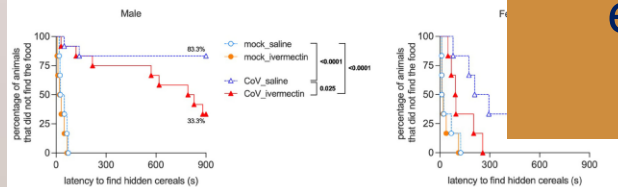
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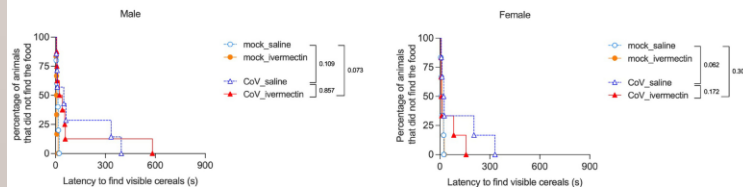
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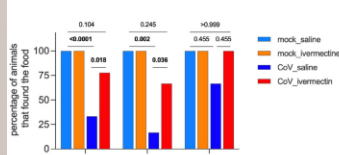
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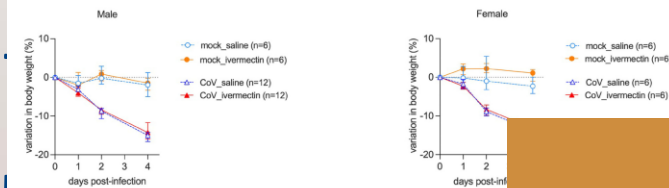
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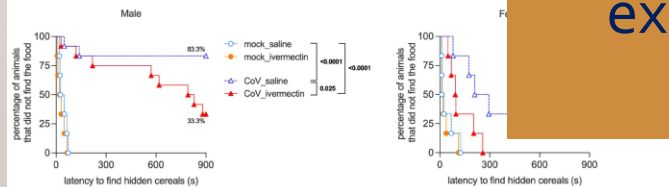
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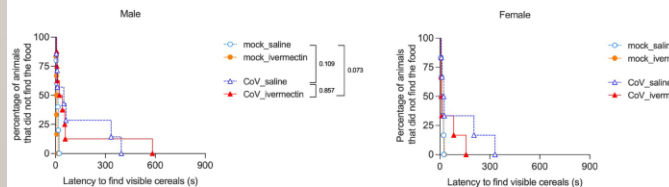
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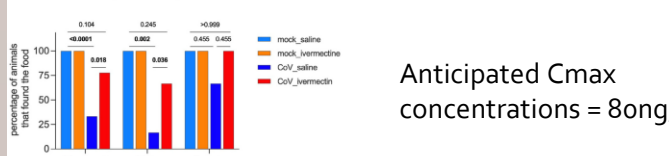
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The Journal of Antibiotics (2022) 75:122
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REVIEW ARTICLE

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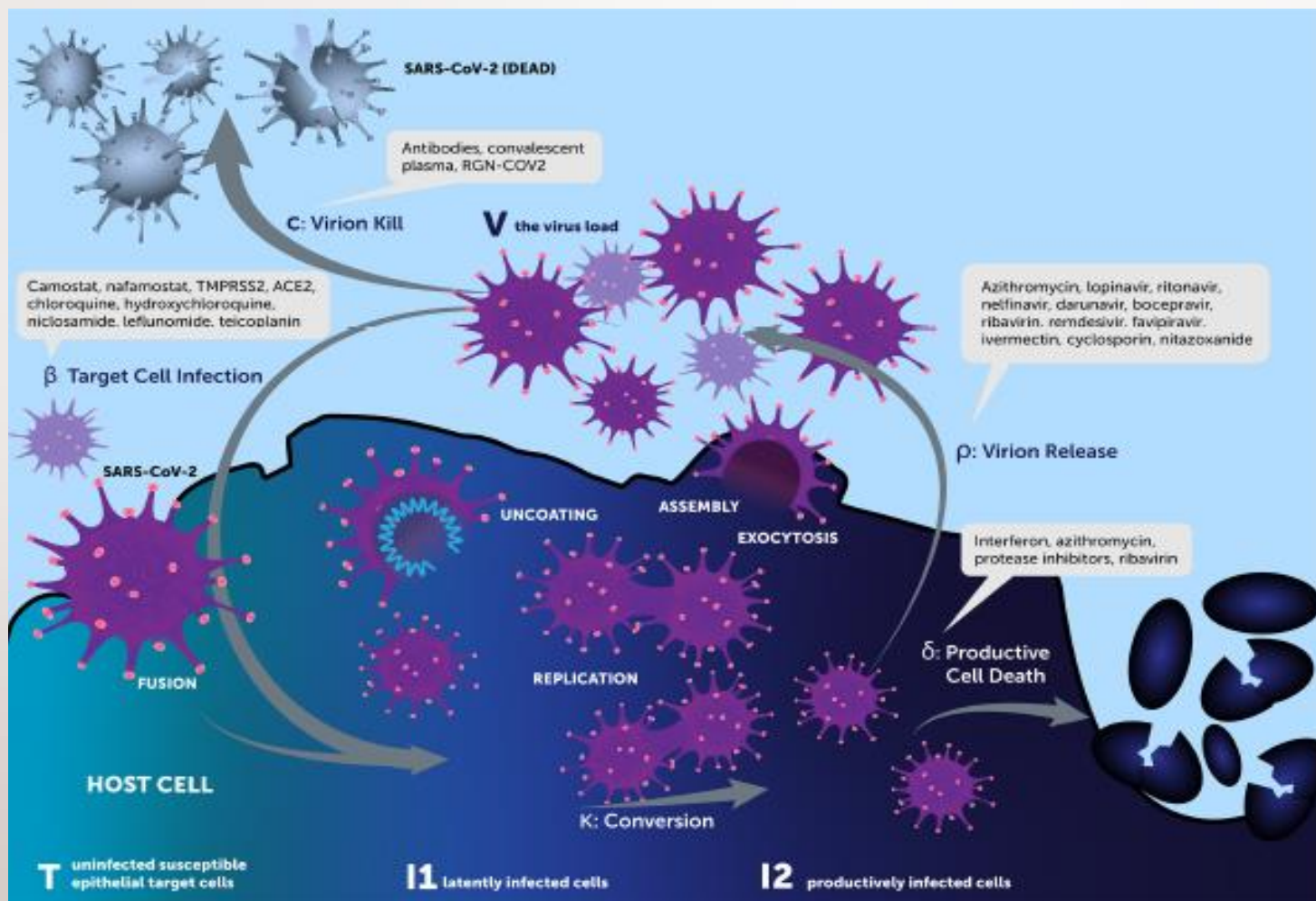
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Timing Rationale: Viral Cell Cycle

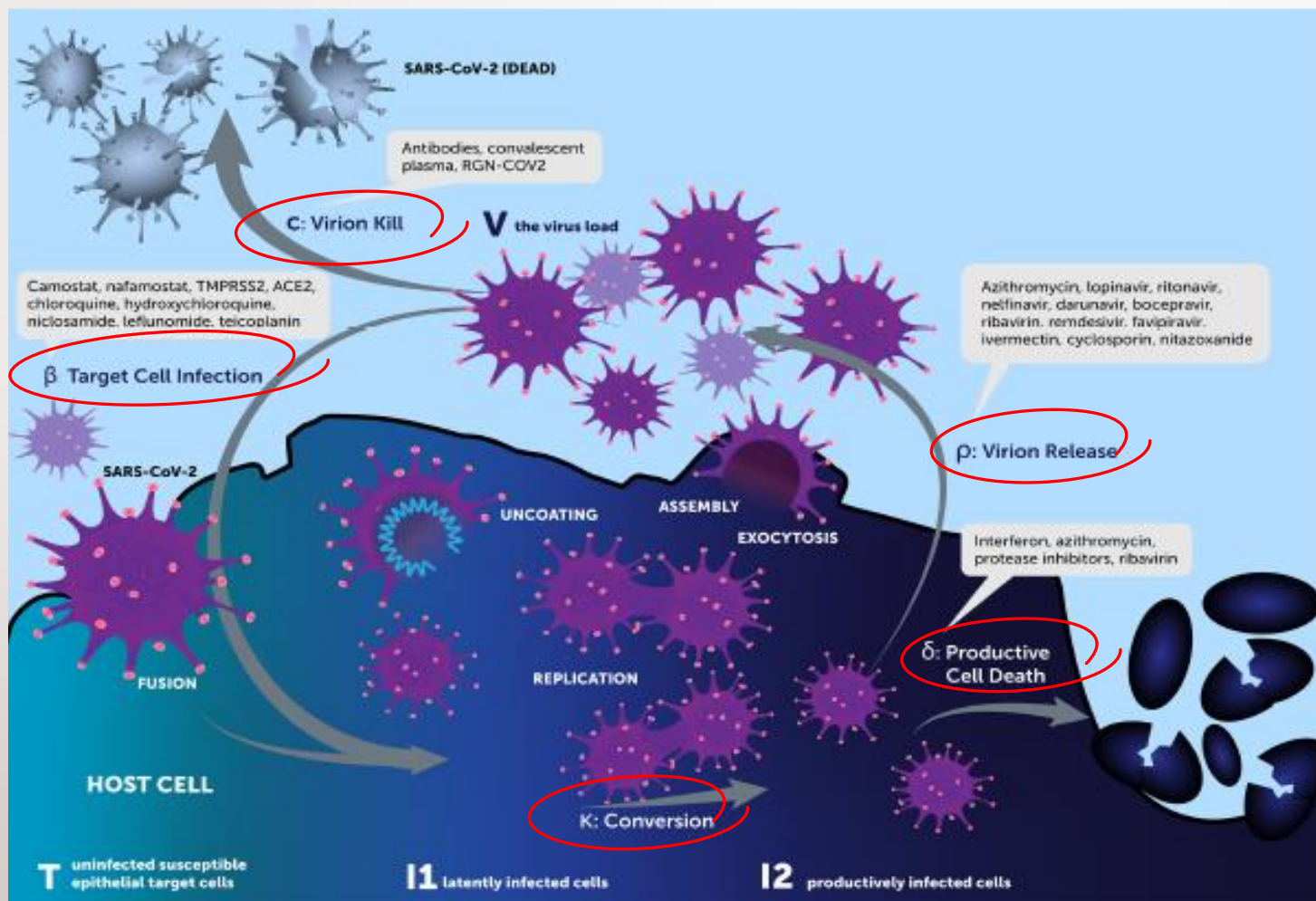
SARS-CoV-2 cell cycle model used to inform treatment timing



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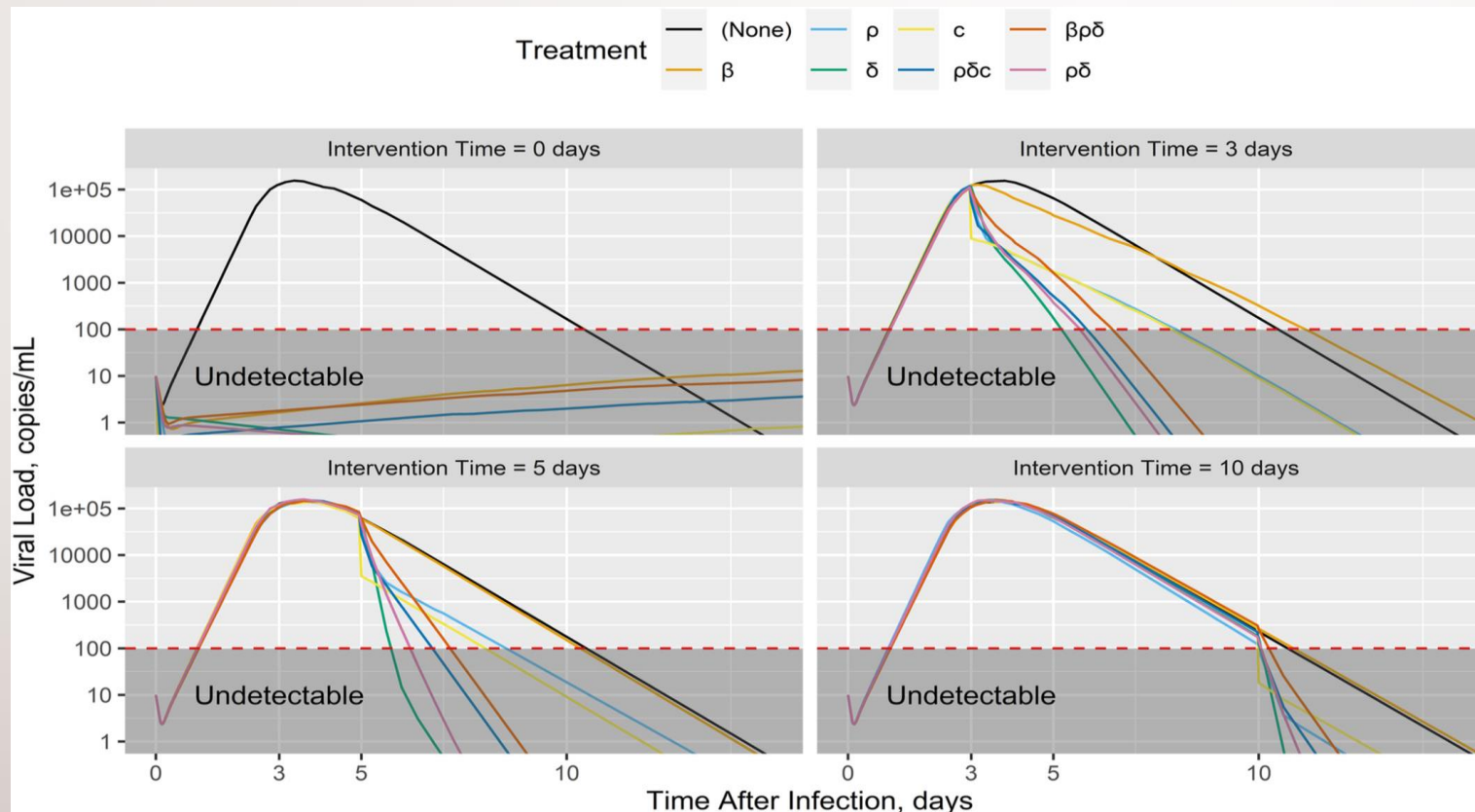
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- Patel K et al. Using in silico viral kinetic models to guide therapeutic strategies during a pandemic: An example in SARS-CoV-2. Br J Clin Pharmacol. 2021 Sep;87(9):3425-3438
- Dodds MG et al. Model-informed drug repurposing: Viral kinetic modelling to prioritize rational drug combinations for COVID-19. Br J Clin Pharmacol. 2021 Sep;87(9):3439-3450

Timing Rationale: Early Intervention Most Sensitive

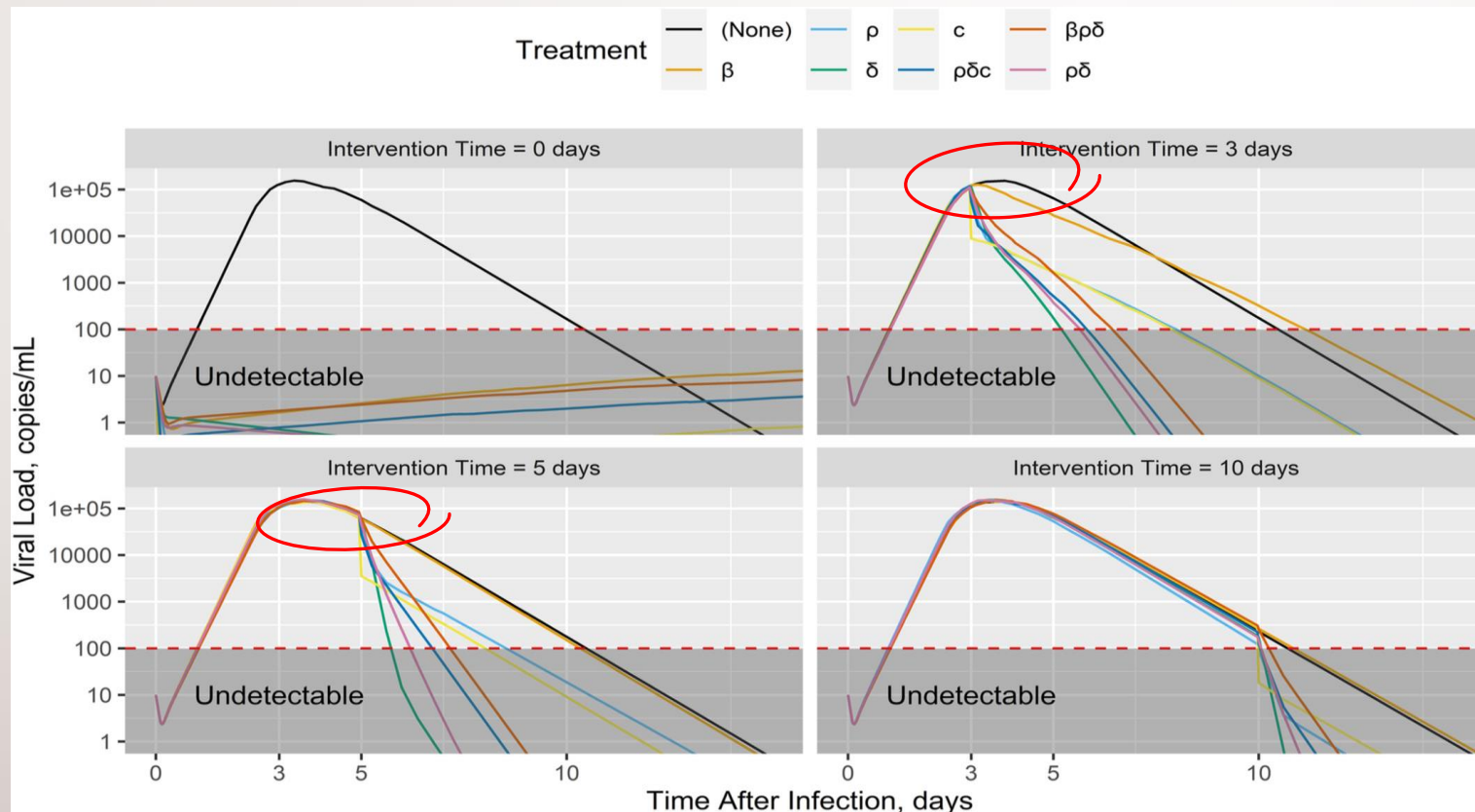
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Dosing Rationale: 0.4mg/kg qd 3 days



The logo for CODEx By CERTARA features a circular icon with three horizontal bars and a diamond shape, followed by the text "CODEx" in a bold, blue, sans-serif font, and "By CERTARA" in a smaller, blue, sans-serif font below it.

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COVID-19

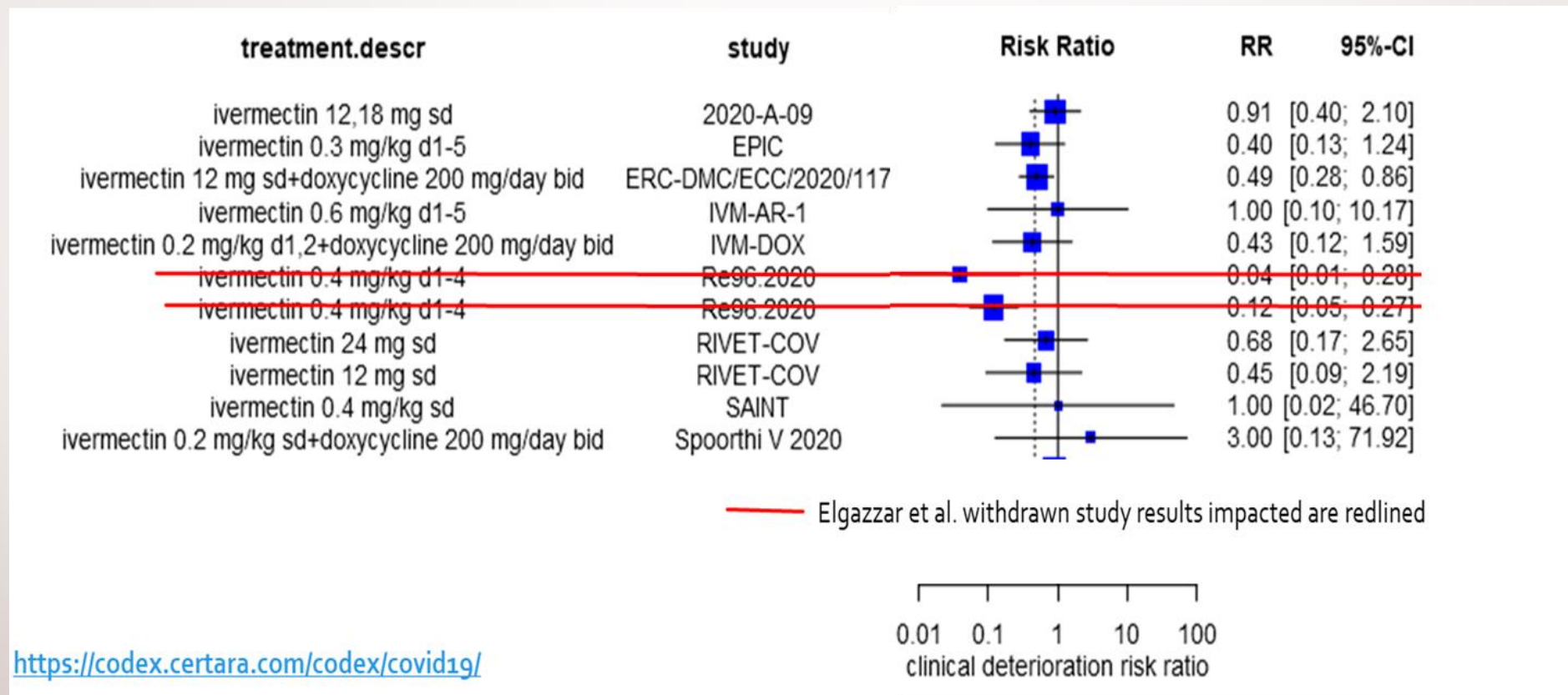
A graphic showing a blue and white COVID-19 virus particle on a dark blue background. A blue circular icon with a white COVID-19 symbol is in the bottom left corner of the graphic.

Summary

The CODEx COVID-19 Clinical Outcomes Database was developed to document clinical safety and efficacy information from studies investigating treatments and emerging interventions. It captures all important aspects of reference information, study design, patient population characteristics, randomized and concomitant treatments, statistical analyses and results. The complete database contains summary level endpoint data from 582 studies reported in 576 references. The most commonly reported efficacy and biomarker endpoints are death (485 studies), critical disease (293 studies), hospitalization (264 studies), time in hospital (249 studies), and hospitalization discharge (228 studies).



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Dosing Rationale: 0.4mg/kg qd 3 days



Dosing Rationale: 0.4mg/kg qd 3 days

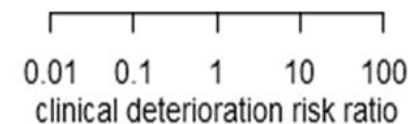


treatment.descr	study	Risk Ratio	RR	95%-CI
ivermectin 12,18 mg sd	2020-A-09		0.91	[0.40; 2.10]
ivermectin 0.3 mg/kg d1-5	EPIC		0.40	[0.13; 1.24]
ive			0.49	[0.28; 0.86]
iverm			1.00	[0.10; 10.17]
			0.43	[0.12; 1.59]
			0.04	[0.01; 0.28]
			0.12	[0.05; 0.27]
			0.68	[0.17; 2.65]
			0.45	[0.09; 2.19]
iverm			1.00	[0.02; 46.70]
			3.00	[0.13; 71.92]

Dosing considerations

- High dose compared to other regimens at the time with significant efficacy claims
- Started with 1 day duration which evolved to 3 day duration following feedback
- Cumulative dose was 6x highest USPI dose (ie. 0.2mg/kg single dose for *Strongyloidiasis*)

Elgazzar et al. withdrawn study results impacted are redlined



<https://codex.certara.com/codex/covid19/>

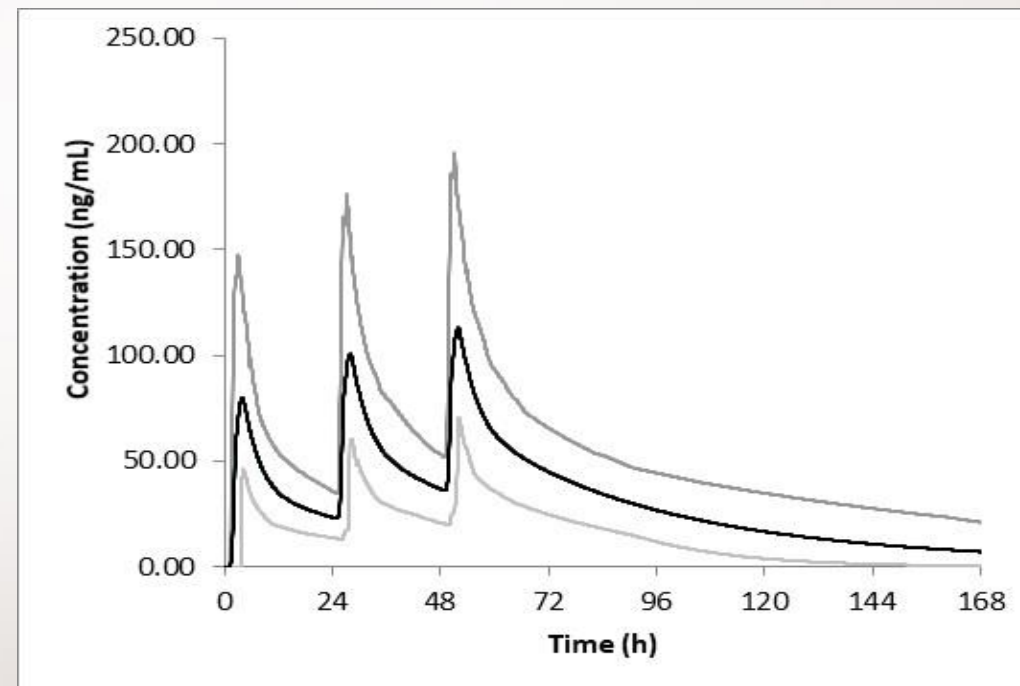
Dosing Rationale: 0.4mg/kg qd 3 days (fasted)

Dose (mg)	Subjects	Study design	Food effect
12	15 healthy subjects	POP-PK analysis of clinical data from 2 studies – one with a high fat breakfast and the other in the fasted state	1.18 (95% CI: 1.10-1.67)
12	13 elderly Japanese subjects (73-95 years)	Food effect study (high fat meal) crossover	1.25 (90% CI: 1.09-1.43)
30	12 healthy subjects (21-45 years)	Dose escalation study including food effect arm (high fat breakfast) – crossover	2.57 (95% CI: 2.16-3.05)

Dosing considerations

- Fasted conditions consistent with USPI
- Cmax exceeded those in Syrian Hamster model
- Cumulative exposures 6x labelled dose

PBPK modelling of ivermectin with 0.4 mg/kg dosing for 3 days in fasted state



- Guzzo CA et al. Safety, tolerability, and pharmacokinetics of escalating high doses of ivermectin in healthy adult subjects. J Clin Pharmacol. 2002 Oct;42(10):1122-33
- Duthaler U et al. The effect of food on the pharmacokinetics of oral ivermectin. J Antimicrob Chemother. 2020 Feb 1;75(2):438-440
- Miyajima A et al. Effect of high-fat meal intake on the pharmacokinetic profile of ivermectin in Japanese patients with scabies. J Dermatol. 2016 Sep;43(9):1030-6
- Stromectol USPI: https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2009/050742s026lbl.pdf

Clinical Pharmacology Summary

- Based on the rationale presented, ivermectin entered into the TOGETHER platform RCT
 - Viral cell cycle model supported early treatment (suitable for TOGETHER trial)
 - 0.4mg/kg d, based on emerging clinical evidence at time and limited preclinical rationale
 - Fasting conditions, consistent with USPI
 - Duration: initially 1 day, following feedback, increased to 3 days

Trial Setting

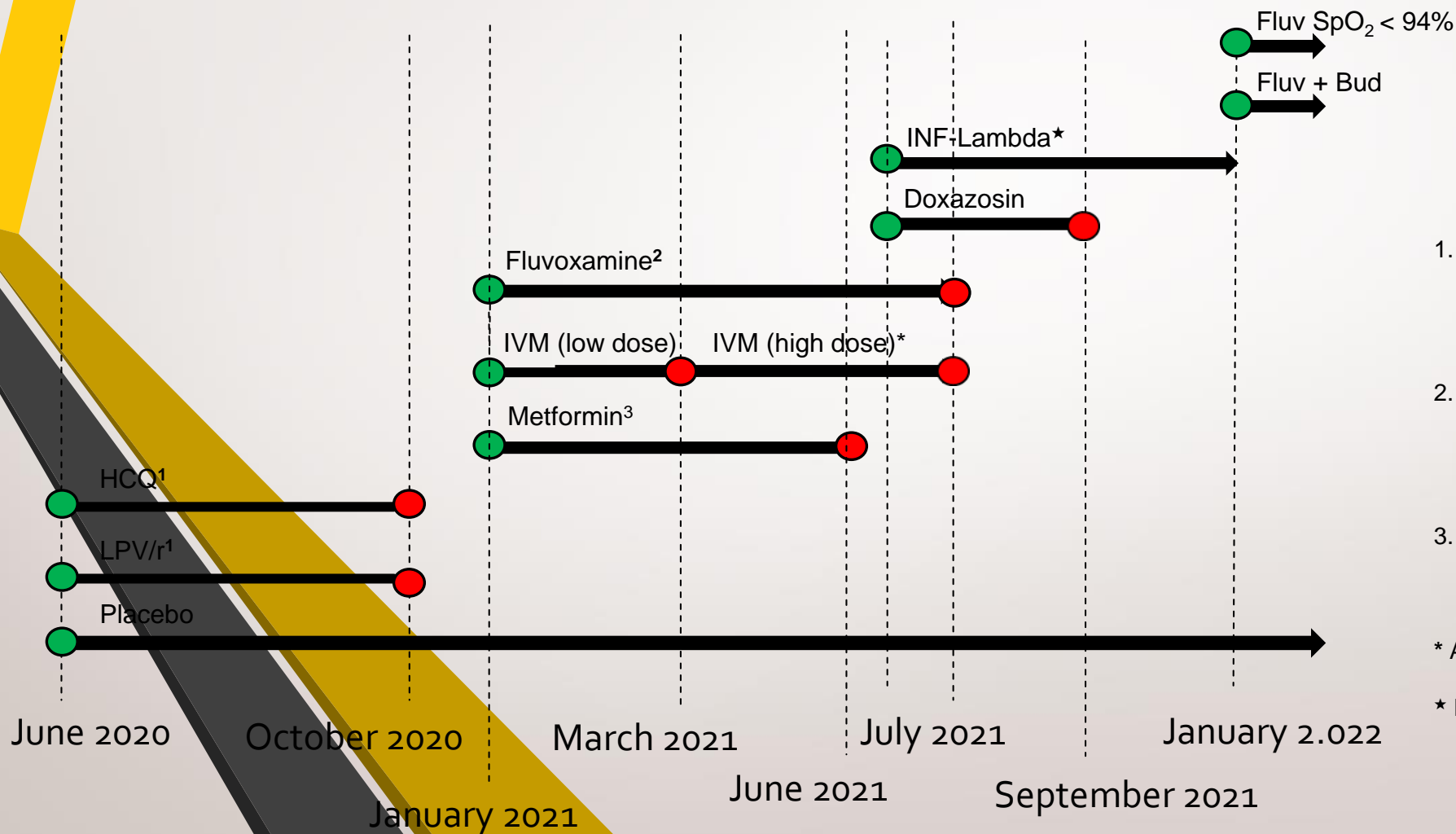
Clinical Sites In Minas Gerais:

1. Sete Lagoas
2. Ibirite
3. Brumadinho
4. Gov Valadares
5. Montes Claros
6. Nova Lima
7. Santa Luzia
8. Ouro Preto
9. Betim
10. Sabará
11. Contagem
12. Belo Horizonte





Intervention Timeline



1. Reis G et al. JAMA Netw Open. 2021 Apr 1;4(4):e216468. doi: 10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2021.6468
2. Reis G et al. Lancet Glob Health. 2021 Oct 27:S2214-109X(21)00448-4. doi: 10.1016/S2214-109X(21)00448-4
3. Reis G et al. Lancet Reg Health Am. 2022 Feb;6:100142. doi: 10.1016/j.lana.2021.100142.

* Accepted manuscript

* Finished arm

Randomization

- Patients screened for eligibility
- Informed consent obtained
- Randomized to ivermectin (400ug/kg once a day) or placebo for 3 days
- Randomization stratified:
 - To account for other arms in the trial
 - Clinical site
 - Age (≥ 50 years vs < 50 years)

Key Eligibility Criteria

1. Patients over the age of 18
2. Presenting to an outpatient care setting with an acute clinical condition consistent with COVID-19 and symptoms beginning within 7 days of the screening date
3. Positive rapid test for SARS-CoV-2 antigen
4. At least one additional criterion for high-risk:
 - Diabetes mellitus
 - Systemic arterial hypertension
 - Symptomatic lung disease
 - Symptomatic asthma patients
 - Smoking
 - Obesity
 - Transplant patients
 - Patient with stage IV chronic kidney disease or on dialysis
 - immunosuppressed
 - History of cancer in the last 0.5 years or undergoing current cancer treatment.
 - Age greater than 50 years

Exclusion Criteria

1. Diagnostic examination for SARS-CoV2 negative associated with acute flu-like symptoms
2. Acute respiratory condition compatible with COVID-19 treated in the primary care and requiring hospitalization
3. Acute respiratory condition due to other causes
4. Patients who have received vaccination for SARS-CoV2
5. Dyspnea secondary to other acute and chronic respiratory causes or infections
6. Acute flu showing at least one of the criteria below:
 - Respiratory Rate > 28 / min;
 - SaO₂ < 90% or < 93% on nasal oxygen therapy at 10 L / min;
 - PaO₂ / FIO₂ < 300 mm Hg;
7. Use of study drugs for COVID
8. Patient risks

Outcomes

Primary Outcomes:

- Emergency room visits due to the clinical worsening of COVID-19 (defined as participant remaining under observation for > 6 hours)
- Hospitalization due to the progression of COVID-19 (defined as worsening of viral pneumonia) and/or complications within 28 days of randomization.

Secondary Outcomes:

- WHO clinical worsening scale
- PROMIS global health scale
- Mortality defined and all-cause
- Cause-specific hospitalization
- Viral clearance and viral load
- Respiratory symptoms
- Adverse events
- Adverse drug reactions
- Adherence with medication



Data Collection

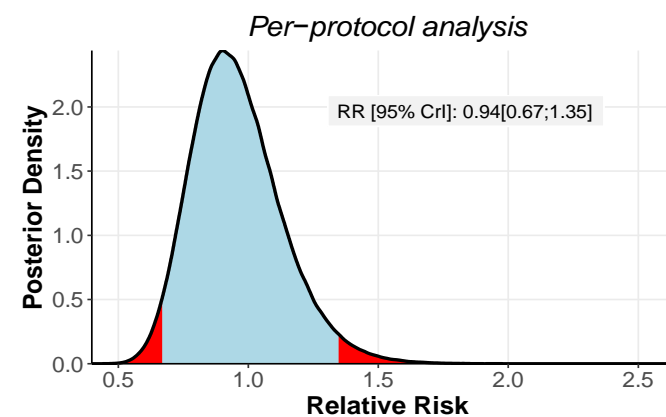
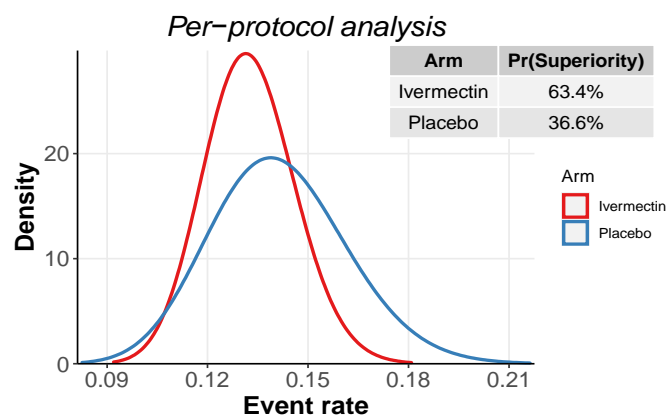
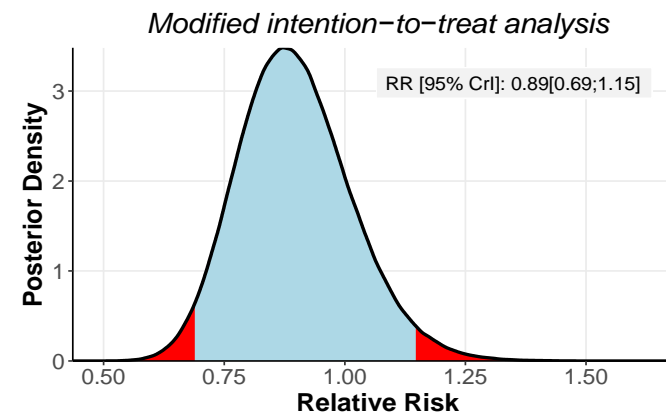
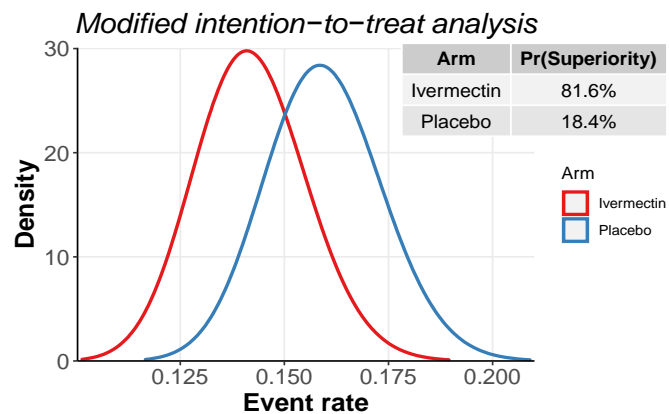
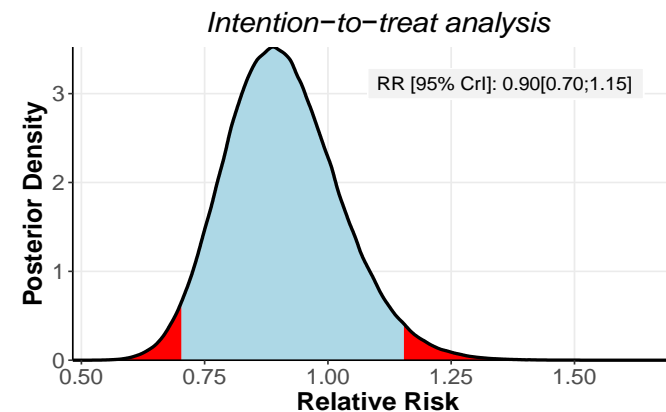
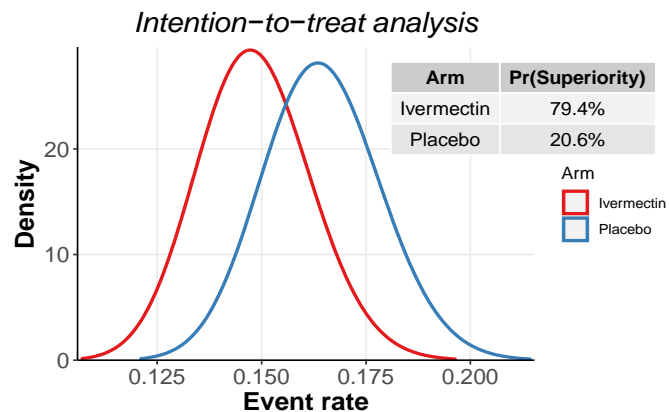
- Participants were contacted on Days 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 14, and 28 via telephone and social media applications
- Participants were contacted up to day 60 to assess long-term outcomes
- All SAEs were documented and reported as per local regulatory requirements
- Data were entered into the trial's EDC system (IBM Clinical Development)

Primary Outcome

- 14.7% (100 of 679) of participants allocated to ivermectin experienced a primary outcome event
- 16.3% (111 of 679) of participants allocated to placebo in the ITT population experienced a primary outcome event

(Relative Risk [RR]: 0.90; 95% Bayesian Credible Interval [BCI]: 0.70 – 1.16)

- **mITT population** (24h treatment before event): (RR: 0.89; 95% BCI: 0.69 – 1.15)
- **PP population** (100% adherence): (RR: 0.94; 95% BCI: 0.67 – 1.35)
- 81% of events were hospitalization in the ITT population



Primary Outcome

Intention to treat (ITT)			
	N	n (%)	RR (95% BCI)
Ivermectin	679	100 (14.7)	0.90 (0.70 - 1.16)
Placebo	679	111 (16.3)	1.00 (Ref)
All	1358	211 (15.5)	--
Modified Intention to Treat (mITT)			
	N	n (%)	RR (95% BCI)
Ivermectin	674	95 (14.1)	0.89 (0.69 - 1.15)
Placebo	675	107 (15.9)	1.00 (Ref)
All	1349	202 (15.0)	--
Per Protocol (PP)*			
	N	n (%)	RR (95% BCI)
Ivermectin	624	82 (13.1)	0.94 (0.67 – 1.35)
Placebo	288 **	40 (13.9)	1.00 (Ref)
All	912	122 (13.4)	--

*(PP) population was defined by 100% self-reported adherence.

**The PP population compared only those with 100% adherence to both ivermectin and 3-day matched placebo-control.

Secondary Outcomes

	Ivermectin	Placebo	Estimated treatment effect (95% BCI)
Viral clearance (Day 7)	36/142 (25.4%)	42/165 (25.5%)	1.00 (0.68, 1.46)
Hospitalized for COVID-19	78/679 (11.5%)	93/679 (13.7%)	0.84 (0.63, 1.11)
All-cause hospitalization	79/679 (11.6%)	95/679 (14%)	0.83 (0.63, 1.10)
Days to hospitalization	5 days [3 to 7]	5 days [3 to 7.5]	0.83 (0.61, 1.13) ⁺
Days of hospitalization	6 days [3.75 to 10]	6 days [3 to 11]	0.99 (0.80, 1.24) [‡]
Emergency room visit for at least 6 hours	36/679 (5.3%)	31/679 (4.6%)	1.16 (0.73, 1.85)
Days to the emergency visit for at least 6 hours	5 days [4 to 7]	5 days [3 to 8]	1.15 (0.71, 1.89) ⁺
Death	20/679 (2.9%)	24/679 (3.5%)	0.84 (0.46, 1.50)
Days to death	13.5 days [8.75 to 19.25]	14 days [8 to 20]	0.84 (0.46, 1.50) ⁺

Secondary Outcomes

	Ivermectin	Placebo	Estimated treatment effect (95% BCI)
Mechanical ventilation required	19/679 (2.8%)	25/679 (3.7%)	0.77 (0.43, 1.36)
Days on mechanical ventilator	6 days [3 to 15.5]	7 days [2 to 12]	1.06 (0.63, 1.75) [‡]
PROMIS Global Physical	49.6 [42.6 to 53.1]	49.6 [42.6 to 56.6]	-0.43 (-1.37, 0.55) [§]
PROMIS Global Mental	52.5 [43.5 to 58.6]	52.5 [46.5 to 58.6]	6.05 [-104.1;116.7] ^{§§}
Medicine Adherence 100%	624/679 (91.9%)	547/679 (80.6%)*	1.14 (1.09, 1.19)
Grade 1 TEAE	16/679 (2.4%)	12/679 (1.8%)	1.32 (0.64, 2.76)
Grade 2 TEAE	49/679 (7.2%)	76/679 (11.2%)	0.65 (0.46, 1.04)
Grade 3 TEAE	41/679 (6%)	50/679 (7.4%)	0.82 (0.55, 1.22)
Grade 4 TEAE	17/679 (2.5%)	18/679 (2.7%)	0.95 (0.49, 1.80)
Grade 5 TEAE	20/679 (2.9%)	25/679 (3.7%)	0.81 (0.45, 1.42)

Subgroup Analyses

- We found no evidence of moderation of treatment effect for ivermectin compared to placebo, for sub-groups of:
 - age, sex, days since symptom onset, BMI, smoking status, or lung or cardiovascular disease
 - We observed no benefit among those initiating ivermectin within 3 days of symptom onset over placebo (RR: 1.14; 95% CI: 0.76 – 1.74)
 - Events in our trial happened an average of 5 days post-randomization.

Conclusions

- In this trial, we did not find a significant effect of ivermectin for the treatment of early COVID
- But we cannot rule out a small treatment effect

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