TARGETING PATIENTS WITH PNEUMONIA BY COVID19 THAT COULD BE BENEFICIATED BY COLCHICINE

Elena Villamañán, Carmen Sobrino, Carmen Mateos, Victoria Collada, Ángela Hoyo, Sonia Mallón, J Pavón, Inmaculada Jiménez, Yolanda Larrubia, Alicia Herrero.
Pharmacy Service Hospital Universitario La Paz, Madrid.

Objectives

Primary endpoint: evaluate whether treatment with colchicine reduced the rate of death in COVID-19 hospitalized patients.

Secondary endpoints: length of stay (LOS), differences in response to colchicine according to the total dose, gender and age, inflammatory markers, comorbidities, and concomitant drugs prescribed to treat coronavirus.

Methods

• Real-world, controlled, retrospective study carried out in two tertiary hospitals in Spain.
• Patients (≥ 18 years) hospitalised with a diagnosis of COVID-19 pneumonia from March to June 2020.
• Patients who received colchicine (colchicine group-CG) VS patients who did not (non-colchicine group-NCG). Controls were matched to the CG 1:1 by age (±2 years), sex and severity of the disease.
• Exclusion of COVID-19 patients admitted to critical care units.

Results

Almost all patients received antimicrobials (91.9%) concomitantly, mainly azithromycin and ceftriaxone.

Conclusion

I. Colchicine may reduce mortality in COVID-19 hospitalized patients with pneumonia.

II. More RCTs are still needed in order to identify which patients hospitalized for COVID-19 pneumonia may benefit from this safe and inexpensive drug.