



IAS PARLIAMENT

Information is Empowering
A Shankar IAS Academy Initiative

Solidarity Trial

Why in news?

The World Health Organization (WHO) made available interim results from the Solidarity Therapeutics Trial.

What is the Solidarity Trial?

- Initiated by WHO and its partners, the Solidarity Trial is the world's largest multinational human trials on Covid-19 therapeutics.
- The trial covers four repurposed drugs or drug combinations.
- This includes remdesivir, hydroxychloroquine, lopinavir/ritonavir and interferon (in combination with rotinavir and lopinavir).

What is the aim?

- The study spans over more than 30 countries involving 11,300 participants in the trial.
- It included 26 trials in parts of India with a high burden of cases.
- The study looks into the effects of these treatments on various indicators, including their ability to prevent deaths and shorten hospital stays.
- The aim was to help determine whether any of these drugs could at least moderately affect in-hospital mortality, and whether any effects differed between moderate and severe disease.

What have the trials found?

- None of the drugs was able to prove benefits across the parameters studied, especially in reducing mortality among hospitalised patients.
- The interim results said these drugs had little or no effect on hospitalised Covid-19 patients as indicated by overall mortality, initiation of ventilation and duration of hospital stay.
- Drugs like hydroxychloroquine and lopinavir had already been dropped over the course of the last six months for not showing much promise.

What are the other findings?

- The mortality findings contain most of the randomized evidence on Remdesivir and Interferon.
- The findings are consistent with meta-analyses of mortality in all major trials.
- Interferon was also dropped from the trial.
- The findings struck a nerve with American biopharmaceutical firm Gilead Sciences, which developed and patented remdesivir.

To what extent have these drugs been used in India?

- India stopped use of combinations like lopinavir/ritonavir early into the pandemic.
- But, remdesivir, hydroxychloroquine and interferon combinations are still used as part of the Covid-19 treatment regimen.
- Remdesivir, especially, has been heavily sought after.
- The size of India's remdesivir market was pegged at around Rs 121.29 crore in the 12 months ended September.
- These calculations were based on data available for only four of the several remdesivir brands. This means the market may be even larger.

How much of a blow are these findings to those prescribing these drugs?

- The **governments** will take a call on whether the evidence is convincing enough to remove these therapies from their clinical management protocols.
- **Doctors** who feel the drugs should be part of treatment may also take a call on how they will be used on a case-by-case basis.

What about remdesivir?

- The data on remdesivir is disappointing, and it will be under pressure to perform.
- Remdesivir's indiscriminate use will stop, but it still might have a place in individualised care.

What now for Covid-19 therapeutics, pending a vaccine?

- The findings don't impact the use of other drugs and assisted therapies that have been proven to improve clinical outcomes.
- Newer therapies like antibody cocktails may also be in focus as part of the Solidarity Trial going forward.
- The WHO will continue with the Solidarity Trial and look at immuno modulators.

Source: The Indian Express



IAS PARLIAMENT

Information is Empowering

A Shankar IAS Academy Initiative