



Remdesivir and COVID-19 infection, therapeutic benefits or unnecessary risks?

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To the editor

The global COVID-19 pandemic is currently underway. To date, there are about 1.49 million dead and 64.5 million people infected [1]. In this period of global pandemic, several pharmacological treatments have been investigated [2–4]. A good hope to fight COVID-19 comes from the excellent results derived from the latest stages of clinical trials of effective vaccines. However, even when vaccines are available, there will always be a need to continue clinical trials and research to identify effective therapies against SARS-CoV-2. Among all the antiviral drugs used against SARS-CoV-2, remdesivir is currently the subject of scientific debate. Initial evidence has suggested that remdesivir can reduce recovery time for seriously ill patients hospitalized, giving it global attention [5], so much so that emergency use authorization was quickly issued by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in May [6]. Remdesivir represented the therapeutic antiviral treatment against SARS-CoV-2, where the highest hopes were placed during the entire COVID-19 pandemic. However, recently, its role in reducing mortality from COVID-19 seems to be questioned, also considering the recent guidelines developed by the World Health Organization. Indeed, there is conflicting evidence that a treatment cycle of 5 or 10 days leads to clinical improvement. And the World Health Organization's Solidarity study, a huge international study involving thousands of patients, has published provisional results showing that

the drug does not have a significant impact on mortality or other important outcomes for patients, such as the need for mechanical ventilation or the time needed for clinical improvement [7, 8]. However, some studies, as also reported in other articles [9], associate remdesivir treatment in COVID-19 patients with continuous and clinically significant improvements in positive patients, leading to reduced mortality and reduced recovery time [10–12]. Certainly, therapeutic treatment with remdesivir in COVID-19 patients requires additional data from well-structured clinical trials. However, it could be considered that the inconsistency of data from some studies is probably due to the specific and subjective immunopathology characteristic of each COVID-19 patient. In addition, if the drug treatment with remdesivir does not bring benefits, its use could still increase the risks of possible adverse reactions; in fact, the information prescribed by the FDA for remdesivir currently includes caution notes on the need to monitor renal and liver function in human patients [13]. Ultimately, what is the current role of remdesivir in the treatment of COVID-19 infection? Some trials have demonstrated its antiviral efficacy in SARS-CoV-2 and faster recovery; others associate lack of efficacy and increased unnecessary risks associated with treatment. Currently, research is focusing on moderately ill patients who could benefit from the drug if administered early. In conclusion, the lack of benefits in the Solidarity study only reinforces the need to better understand the role and effects of remdesivir on the SARS-CoV-2 virus.

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Authors' contributions I, the undersigned, Antonio Vitiello, and any other author declare that the manuscript was written entirely by the authors. All authors made an equal contribution in the development of the paper.

Antonio Vitiello: conceptualization, writing—original draft, methodology, writing—original draft.

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Compliance with ethical standards

The document does not conflict with ethical legislation.

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