COVID-19

Ongoing Living Update of Potential COVID-19 Therapeutics: Summary of Rapid Systematic Reviews

RAPID REVIEW, 30 October 2020

Disclaimer

This document includes the results of a rapid systematic review of current available literature. The information included in this review reflects the evidence as of the date posted in the document. Yet, recognizing that there are numerous ongoing clinical studies, PAHO will periodically update these reviews and corresponding recommendations as new evidence becomes available.

Summary of the evidence

In this section we present a summary of the evidence on therapeutics for the prevention and treatment of patients with COVID-19, by intervention. Table 1 summarizes the evidence provided by randomized controlled trials (RCT) and table 2, the evidence from non-randomized controlled trials (non-RCT).

Table 1. Interventions effects and certainty in RCT

Intervention	Overall number of studies including the intervention, n=115	Mortality (n of studies)	Invasive mechanical ventilation (n of studies)	Symptom resolution (n of studies)	Prevention of infection (n of studies)	Adverse events (n of studies)
Hydroxychloroquine or Chloroquine	22	6	5	3	6	5
Glucocorticoids	11	10	4	3		6
Lopinavir-Ritonavir	7	3	3	2		1
Convalecent plasma	7	6	2	3		1
Favipiravir	6			2		
Remdesivir	6	4 (*)	4	3		3
Tocilizumab	5	3	3	3		4
Umifenovir	5					
Ivermectin	4	2	1		1	
Coclchicine	3	1	1			
Azithromycin	2	2		1		1
Bromhexine Hydrochloride	2	1	1	1		1
Interferon beta-1a	2	2	2	1		
IVIG	2	2	1			1
Leflunomide	2					
Mesenchimal cell tranplantation	2			1		
Sofosbuvir/Daclatasvir	2	1	1			
99mTc-MDP	1					
Anticoagulants	1	1				
Aprepitant	1					
Auxora	1	1	1			
Azvudine	1					
Baloxavir	1			1		
Cofactors	1			1		1
CIGB-325	1			1		1
Electrolyzed saline	1	1		1		
Darunavir-Cobicistat	1					
Febuxostat	1					
Icatibant	1	1				
iC1e/K	1	1				
IFN-alpha2b + IFN-gamma	1					
IFX-1	1	1				1
Interferon beta-1b	1	1	1	1		
Interferon kappa + TFF2	1	1				1
Lincomicin	1					
N-acetylcysteine	1	1	1			1
Nasal hypertonic saline	1			1		
Nitazoxanide	1			1		
Novaferon	1					
Ozone	1	1				1
Ramipril	1	1			1	
Recombinant Super-Compound IFN	1	1		1		
Ribavirin	1					
Ribavirin + Interferon beta-1b	1					
Ruxolitinib	1			1		
rhG-CSF	1	1		1		1
Telmisartan	1	1	1			
Triazavirin	1	1		1		1
Vitamin C	1	1	1	1		
Vitamin D	1					
α-Lipoic acid	1	1				

(*) Inconsistent results between included studies. Beigel et al. informed mortality reduction with remdesivir while WHO SOLIDARITY found no significant differences. Pooled estimates show a small non-statitically significant mortality reduction (RR 0.94, 95%CI 0.82 - 1.08).

	GRADE High- Moderate certainty	GRADE Low certainty
Beneficial effect		
No beneficial effect nor harmfull effect		
Harmfull effect		
Uncertain effect		
No evidence or no estimable effect		

Table 2. Interventions effects and certainty in non-RCT

Intervention	Overall number of studies including the intervention	Mortality (n of studies)	Mechanical ventilation (n of studies)	Symptom resolution (n of studies)	Prevention of infection (n of studies)	Adverse events (n of studies)
Anticoagulants	10	7				
Colchicine	2	2				
Convalecent plasma	5	4				1*
Ivermectin	2	2				
Famotidine	1	1				
NSAID	6	6				
Tocilizumab	13	11				

* Only specific transfusion related adverse events

	GRADE High- Moderate certainty	GRADE Low certainty
Beneficial effect		
No beneficial effect nor harmfull effect		
Harmfull effect		
Uncertain effect		
No evidence or no estimable effect		

Take home message thus far

• More than 200 therapeutic options or their combinations are being investigated in more than 1,700 clinical trials. In this review we examined 46 therapeutic options (Table 3).

• The body of evidence on steroids including ten RCT shows that low/moderate dose treatment schemes (RECOVERY trial dose was 6 mg of oral or intravenous preparation once daily for 10 days) are probably effective in reducing mortality in patients with severe COVID-19 infection. These results remained robust after including studies in which patients with ARDS secondary to alternative etiologies (not COVID-19 related) were randomized to steroids or placebo/no steroids.

• In the WHO Solidarity trial Remdesivir resulted in little or no effect on overall mortality, initiation of ventilation and duration of hospital stay among hospitalized patients. When combining those findings with other three RCT, remdesivir may slightly reduce mortality, invasive mechanical ventilation requirements and may improve time to symptom resolution. However, overall certainty of the evidence is low and further research is needed to confirm or discard these findings.

• The body of evidence on hydroxychloroquine, Lopinavir-Ritonavir and interferon beta-1a, including anticipated RECOVERY trial and SOLIDARITY trial findings showed no benefit in terms of mortality reduction, invasive mechanical ventilation requirements or time to clinical improvement. Furthermore, the analysis showed probable mortality increment in those patients treated with hydroxychloroquine. Six studies assessed hydroxychloroquine in exposed individuals and showed a non-statistically significant trend towards reduction in symptomatic infection.

• The results of seven RCT assessing convalescent plasma in COVID-19 patients showed a non-statistically significant trend towards reduction in mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation requirements. However, the only study in which patients and caregivers were blinded, showed no mortality reduction. Overall certainty of the evidence is very low and further research is needed to confirm or discard these findings.

• Currently, as to tocilizumab, the results of three RCT providing low certainty evidence suggest no mortality reduction with a trend towards less invasive mechanical ventilation requirement and faster symptom resolution. Further research is needed to confirm or discard those findings.

• Currently, as to ivermectin, colchicine and famotidine, there is very low certainty of its effects on clinical important outcomes.

• Thromboembolic complications in patients infected with COVID-19 are relatively frequent. As for hospitalized patients with severe medical conditions current guidelines recommend thromboprophylactic measures to be adopted for inpatients with COVID-19 infection.

• Currently, as to NSAID exposure, no association with increased mortality was observed. However, certainty of the evidence is very low and further research is needed to confirm or discard these findings.

• The use of medications such as ivermectin, antivirals, and immunomodulators, among others, should be done in the context of patient consented, ethically approved, randomized clinical trials that evaluate their safety and efficacy.

• The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) is continually monitoring ongoing research on any possible therapeutic options. As evidence emerges, then WHO/PAHO will immediately assess and update its position, and particularly as it applies to any special sub-group populations such as children, expectant mothers, those with immune conditions etc.

• PAHO is also mindful of the emerging differential impact of COVID-19 on ethnic and minority groups and is continuously seeking data that could help in mitigating excess risk of severe illness or death to minority sub-groups. These groups are plagued by social and structural inequities that bring to bear a disproportionate burden of COVID illness onto them.

• The safety of the patient suffering from COVID-19 is a key priority to improve the quality of care in the provision of health services.

• There remains an urgent need for additional high-quality randomized controlled trials that includes patients with COVID-19 before most therapeutic options can be administered with any confidence. The importance of an adequately designed and reported clinical trial is paramount in evidence-based medicine. Most of the research to date on COVID has very poor methodology that is hidden and very difficult to validate. The depth of transparency that is required is very lacking.

Mensajes clave hasta el momento

• Más de 200 intervenciones terapéuticas o sus combinaciones están siendo investigadas en más de 1700 estudios clínicos. En esta revisión se exploran 46 intervenciones para el manejo de pacientes con COVID-19 (cuadro 3).

• El cuerpo de evidencia sobre los esteroides incluye diez estudios aleatorizados y controlados (ECA) y muestra que esquemas con dosis bajas a moderadas (la dosis utilizada en el estudio RECOVERY fue dexametasona 6 mg por vía oral o endovenosa al día durante 10 días) probablemente reducen la mortalidad en pacientes con infección grave por COVID-19. Estos resultados fueron uniformes luego de agregar al análisis estudios en los que pacientes con SDRA de otras etiologías fueron aleatorizados a recibir corticosteroides o manejo estándar.

• En el estudio WHO-solidarity, remdesivir no tuvo un efecto clínicamente relevante sobre la mortalidad global, la necesidad de ventilación mecánica invasiva o el tiempo de estadía hospitalaria. Al combinar dichos resultados con otros tres ECA, remdesivir podría reducir la mortalidad, los requerimientos de ventilación mecánica invasiva y mejorar el tiempo hasta la resolución de los síntomas. Sin embargo, la certeza en la evidencia es baja y es necesaria más información de estudios adecuadamente diseñados para confirmar o descartar estos hallazgos.

• El cuerpo de la evidencia sobre hidroxicloroquina, interferón beta 1-a y lopinavir-ritonavir, incluidos los resultados preliminares de los estudios RECOVERY y SOLIDARITY, no muestra beneficios en la reducción de la mortalidad, requerimientos de ventilación mecánica invasiva o en el plazo necesario para la mejoría clínica. Incluso el cuerpo de evidencia sobre hidroxicloroquina sugiere que su utilización probablemente genere un incremento en la mortalidad. Seis estudios que evaluaron la hidroxicloroquina en personas expuestas a la COVID-19 mostraron una tendencia no estadísticamente significativa hacia una reducción en el riesgo de infección.

• Los resultados de siete ECA que evaluaron el uso de plasma de convaleciente en pacientes con COVID-19 mostraron una tendencia no estadísticamente significativa hacia una reducción en la mortalidad y la necesidad de ventilación mecánica invasiva. Sin embargo, el único estudio en el que tanto pacientes como personal de salud estuvieron ciegos a las intervenciones no mostró reducción en la mortalidad. La certeza en la evidencia es muy baja y se necesita más información de estudios adecuadamente diseñados para confirmar o descartar estos hallazgos.

• Hasta el momento, en relación con el tocilizumab, los resultados de tres ECA sugieren ausencia de beneficios en mortalidad con una tendencia hacia la reducción en los requerimientos de ventilación mecánica e incremento en la velocidad de resolución de los síntomas. Sin embargo,

la certeza en la evidencia es baja y más información de estudios adecuadamente diseñados es necesaria para confirmar o descartar estos hallazgos.

• Hasta el momento, en relación con la ivermectina, colchicina y famotidina hay evidencia de muy baja certeza, por lo que sus efectos son inciertos. Se necesita más información de estudios adecuadamente diseñados para evaluar la utilidad de ivermectina en este supuesto.

• Las complicaciones tromboembólicas en pacientes con COVID-19 son frecuentes. Al igual que en pacientes hospitalizados por afecciones médicas graves, las directrices de práctica clínica vigentes sugieren que pacientes hospitalizados por COVID-19 sean tratados con medidas tromboprofilácticas.

• Hasta el momento, en relación con el uso de AINES no se observa una asociación con un incremento en la mortalidad. Sin embargo, la certeza en la evidencia resultó muy baja, por lo que se necesita más información de estudios adecuadamente diseñados para confirmar o descartar estos hallazgos.

• El uso de medicamentos como ivermectina, antivirales e inmunomoduladores, entre otros, debería realizarse solo en el ámbito de estudios clínicos diseñados para evaluar su eficacia y seguridad, éticamente aprobados y con previo consentimiento de los pacientes.

• La Organización Panamericana de la Salud (OPS) hace seguimiento en todo momento de la evidencia en relación con cualquier posible intervención terapéutica. A medida que se disponga de nueva evidencia, la OPS la incorporará con rapidez y actualizará sus recomendaciones, especialmente si dicha evidencia se refiere a grupos especiales como los niños, las mujeres embarazadas o los pacientes inmunocomprometidos, entre otros.

• La OPS también tiene en cuenta las diferencias en los efectos de la COVID-19 en función de la identidad étnica de las personas y sobre las minorías. En consecuencia, recopila de manera continua información que pueda servir para mitigar el exceso de riesgo de enfermedad grave o muerte de estas minorías. Estos grupos sufren inequidades sociales y estructurales que conllevan una carga desproporcionada relacionada con la COVID.

• La seguridad de los pacientes afectados por la COVID-19 es una prioridad para mejorar la calidad de la atención y los servicios de salud.

• Sigue siendo apremiante la necesidad de elaborar ensayos clínicos aleatorizados de alta calidad que incluyan pacientes con COVID-19 a fin de poder desarrollar estrategias de manejo confiables. La importancia de los ECA adecuadamente diseñados es fundamental en la toma de

decisiones basadas en evidencia. Hasta el momento, la mayoría de la investigación en el campo de la COVID-19 tiene muy baja calidad metodológica, lo que dificulta su uso y aplicación.

Background

The vast amount of data that is coming present important challenges and it must be interpreted quickly so that the correct most optimal treatment decisions can be made with as least harm to patients, and that manufacturers and supply chains can scale up production rapidly. This will ensure that reportedly successful drugs can be administered to as many patients and in as timely a manner as possible. Moreover, if evidence indicates that a medication is potentially suboptimal and not effective, then the many ongoing clinical trials could change focus and pivot onto more promising alternatives. Additionally, many are using drugs already in huge volumes and also via compassionate or single use applications.[1] It is absolutely imperative therefore that prescribers be given the most updated research evidence fast to inform if what was done was optimal or if it is not optimal or even harmful to patients. The following evidence-database was compiled to orient the published studies thus far and will endeavor to add to this table list as research is released into the public space.

Methods

Search methods

We systematically searched in L·OVE (Living OVerview of Evidence) platform for COVID-19, a system that maps PICO questions to a repository developed by Epistemonikos Foundation. This repository is continuously updated through searches in electronic databases, preprint servers, trial registries, and other resources relevant to COVID-19. The last version of the methods, the total number of sources screened, and a living flow diagram and report of the project is updated regularly on the website.[2]

The repository is continuously updated, and the information is transmitted in real-time to the L·OVE platform, however, it was last checked for this review the day before release on October 29, 2020. The searches covered the period from the inception date of each database, and no study design, publication status or language restriction was applied.

Study selection

The results of the searches in the individual sources were de-duplicated by an algorithm that compares unique identifiers (database ID, DOI, trial registry ID), and citation details (i.e. author names, journal, year of publication, volume, number, pages, article title, and article abstract). Then, the information matching the search strategy was sent in real-time to the L·OVE platform where at least two authors independently screened the titles and abstracts yielded against the inclusion criteria. We obtained the full reports for all titles that appeared to meet the inclusion criteria or required further analysis and then decided about their inclusion.

Living evidence synthesis

An artificial intelligence algorithm deployed in the Coronavirus/COVID-19 topic of the L·OVE platform provides instant notification of articles with a high likelihood of being eligible. The authors review them, decide upon inclusion, and update the living web version of the review accordingly.

The focus has been on RCTs studies for all included therapeutic pharmacological interventions (adults and children). Adults and children exposed to or with confirmed or suspected COVID-19 were and will be included. Trials that compare interventions head-to-head or against no intervention or placebo is the focus. We have focused on comparative effectiveness studies that provide evidence on patient-important outcomes (mortality, invasive mechanical ventilation, symptom resolution or improvement, infection (prophylaxis studies) and severe adverse events).[3] No electronic database search restrictions were imposed. If meta-analytical pooling was and is

possible from retrieved evidence, this review would seek to do this to derive more precise estimates of effect and derive additional statistical power.

In addition to RCT, we included and will continue to include comparative non-RCT which report on effects of specific interventions that are being extensively used within the region (table 2.). For some of these interventions (TCZ and NSAID) we only incorporated non-RCT that included, at least, 100 patients. We presented results of RCT and non-RCT separately.[4]

For any meta-analytical pooling if and when data allowed, we pooled all studies. We presented the combined analysis relative and absolute effects. To assess interventions' absolute effects, we applied relative effects to baseline risks (risks with no intervention). We extracted mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation baseline risks from ISARIC cohort (https://isaric.tghn.org/), for baseline infection risk in exposed to COVID-19 we used estimates from a SR on physical distancing and mask utilization,[5] and for adverse events and symptom resolution/improvement we used the mean risk in the control groups from included RCT. For mortality there were some drug instances whereby we provide systematic-review (meta-analysis) evidence indirectly related to COVID-19 patients e.g. corticosteroids in patients with ARDS.

A risk of bias assessment was applied to RCTs focusing on randomization, allocation concealment, blinding, attrition, or other relevant biases to the estimates of effect.[6] For non-RCT potential residual confounding was assumed in all cases and certainty of the evidence was downgraded twice for RoB. The GRADE approach was used to assess the certainty on the body of evidence, for every comparison, on an outcome basis (Table 3).

We used MAGIC authoring and publication platform (https://app.magicapp.org/) to generate summary of finding tables.

Results

Risk of Bias

Overall, our risk of bias assessment for the limited reported RCTs resulted in high risk of bias due to suboptimal randomization, allocation concealment, and blinding (as well as other methodological and reporting concerns). Most RCTs were also very small in size and had small event numbers. The methods were very poor overall, and the reporting was very sub-optimal. For the observational studies we had concerns with the representativeness of study groups (selection bias) and imbalance of the known and unknown prognostic factors (confounding). Many studies are also at risk of being confounded by indication. Most are not prospective in nature and the outcome measures are mainly heterogeneous with wide variation in reporting across the included studies. In general, follow-up was short and as mentioned, confounded potentially by severity of disease, comorbidities, previous or concomitant COVID-19 treatment. The Risk of Bias assessment of each randomized controlled trial is presented in table 4.

Main findings

Corticosteroids (see summary of findings table 1 in appendix)

We identified 11 RCT including 7914 participants in which systemic steroids (dexamethasone, methylprednisolone or hydrocortisone) were compared against standard of care or other treatments. Ten of these trials provided information on relevant outcomes. RECOVERY trial was the biggest with 2104 patients assigned to dexamethasone and 4321 to standard of care. All ten studies included patients with severe to critical disease as mortality in the control groups ranged from 14.2% to 61.4%. In the RECOVERY trial a subgroup analysis by baseline respiratory support received informed significant differences favoring those with oxygen requirement. However, as mortality was high in the subgroup of patients that did not receive baseline oxygen treatment (14%) we decided to adopt a conservative approach and include the primary analysis considering all randomized patients. Our results showed:

- Steroids probably reduce mortality, RR 0.89 (95%CI 0.78 to 1.02); RD -3.6% (95%CI -7.3% to 0.6%); Moderate certainty ⊕⊕⊕◯ (figure 1.)
- Steroids probably reduce invasive mechanical ventilation requirement, RR 0.84 (95%CI 0.67 to 1.04); RD -1.8% (95%CI -3.8% to 0.4%); Moderate certainty ⊕⊕⊕◯
- Steroids probably improve time to symptom resolution, RR 1.49 (95%CI 1.22 to 1.84); RD 27.1% (95%CI 12.2% to 46.5%); Moderate certainty ⊕⊕⊕◯

- Steroids may not significantly increase the risk of severe adverse events, RR 0.89 (95%CI 0.68 to 1.17); RD -0.6% (95%CI -1.7% to 0.9%); Low certainty ⊕⊕◯◯
- Results were consistent with trials in which steroids were used to treat non COVID-19 patients with ARDS. No significant differences between subgroups of studies using different steroids were observed. (Figures 2. and 3.)

Figure 1: All-cause mortality with corticosteroids use vs. standard of care in randomized control trials including COVID-19 patients

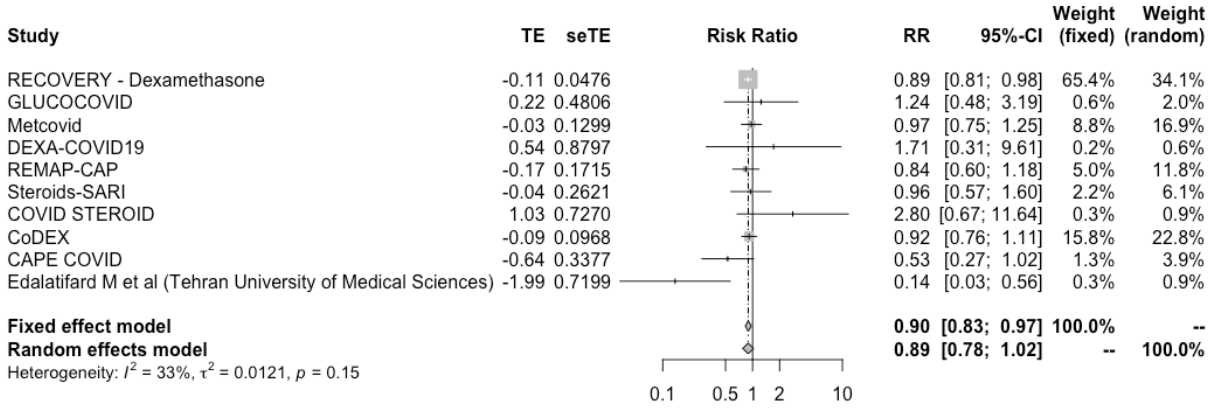


Figure 2. All-cause mortality with corticosteroids use vs. standard of care in randomized control trials including COVID-19 patients and ARDS non-COVID-19 patients

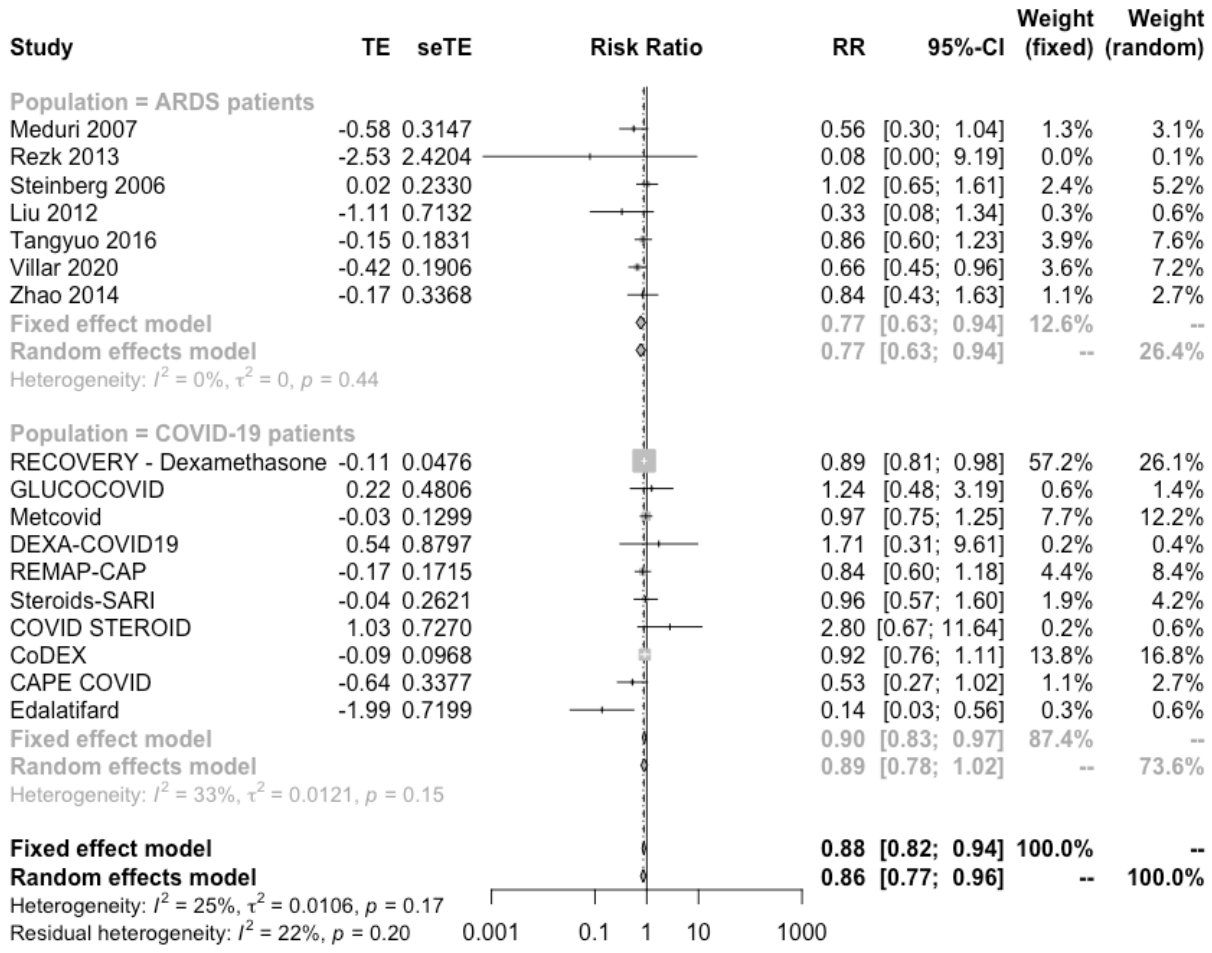
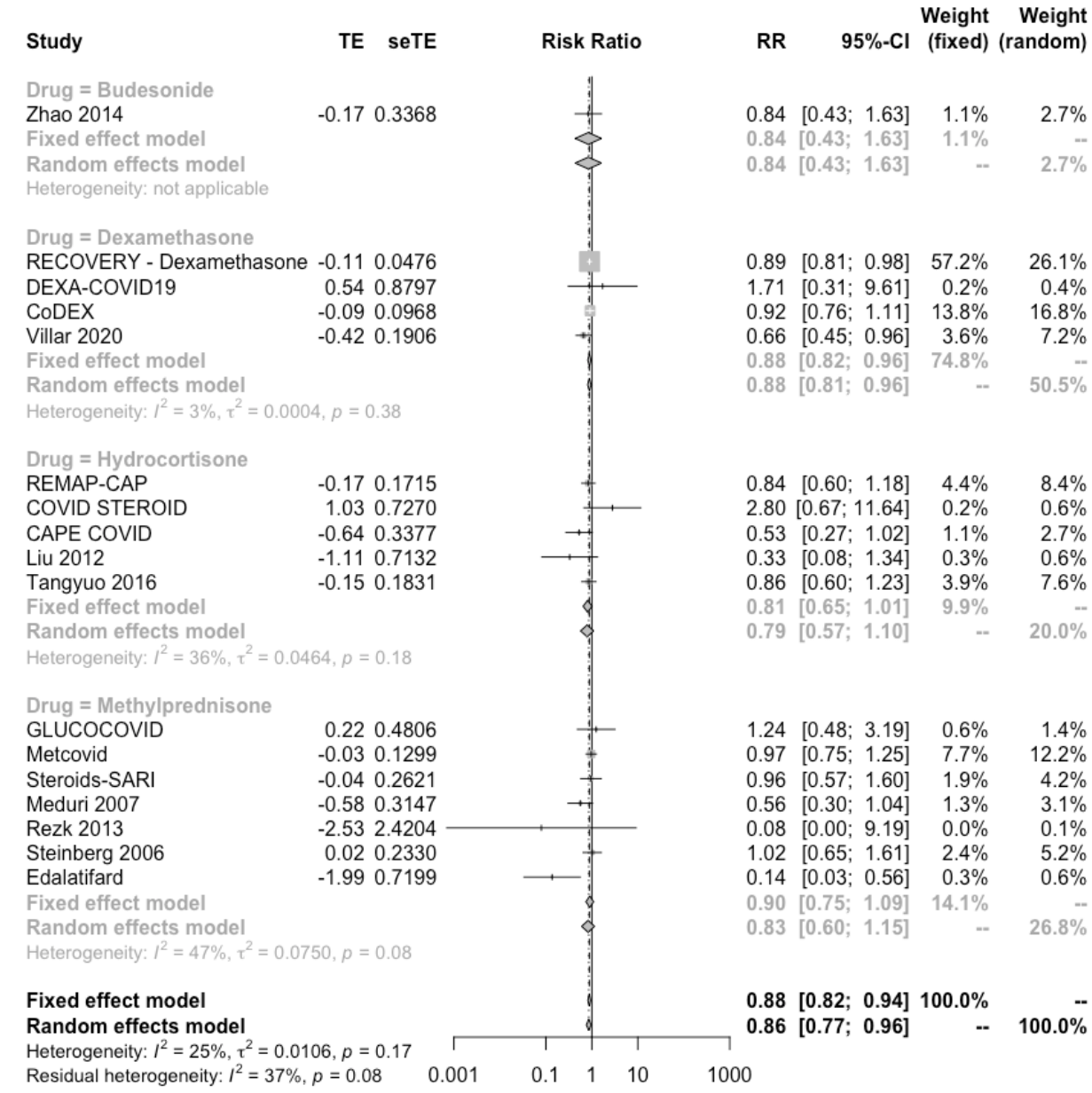


Figure 3. All-cause mortality by type of corticosteroids vs. standard of care in randomized control trials including COVID-19 patients and ARDS non-COVID-19 patients



Remdesivir (see summary of findings table 2 in appendix)

We identified 4 RCT including 7331 patients in which remdesivir was compared against standard of care or other treatments. In addition we identified one study that compared different remdesivir dosage schemes. WHO solidarity was the biggest with 2734 patients assigned to remdesivir and 2708 to standard of care. Three studies included patients with severe disease as the mortality in the control groups ranged from 10.3% to 12.6%, and one study included non-severe patients with 2% mortality in the control arm. Our results showed:

- Remdesivir may slightly reduce mortality, RR 0.94 (95%CI 0.82 to 1.08); RD -2% (95%CI -5.9% to 2.6%); Low certainty ⊕⊕◯◯ (figure 4.)
- Remdesivir may reduce invasive mechanical ventilation requirement RR 0.65 (95%CI 0.39 to 1.11); RD -4.1% (95%CI -7.1% to -1.3%); Low certainty ⊕⊕◯◯ (figure 5.)
- Remdesivir may improve time to symptom resolution, RR 1.17 (95%CI 1.03 to 1.33); RD 9.4% (95%CI 1.7% to 18.3%); Low certainty ⊕⊕◯◯ (figure 6.)
- Remdesivir may not significantly increase the risk of severe adverse events, RR 0.8 (95%CI 0.48 to 1.33); RD -1% (95%CI -2.8% to 1.8%); Low certainty ⊕⊕◯◯

Figure 4. All-cause mortality with remdesivir use vs. standard of care in randomized control trials including COVID-19 patients

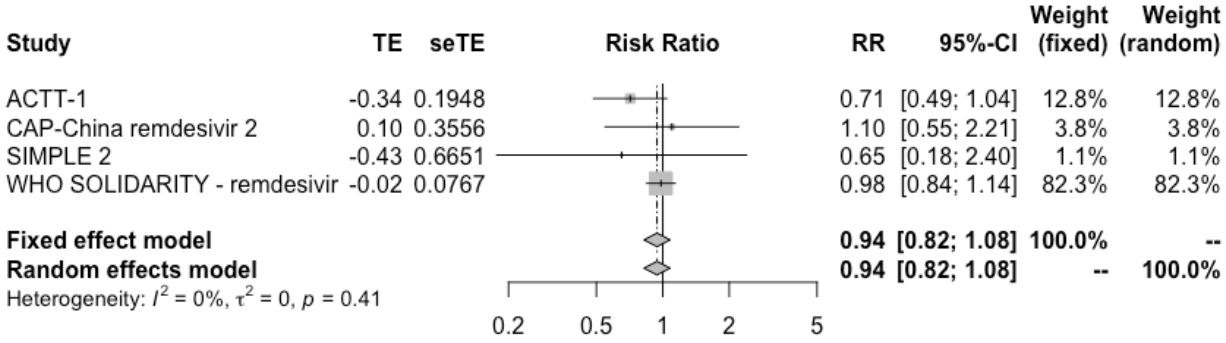


Figure 5. invasive mechanical ventilation requirement with remdesivir use vs. standard of care in randomized control trials including COVID-19 patients

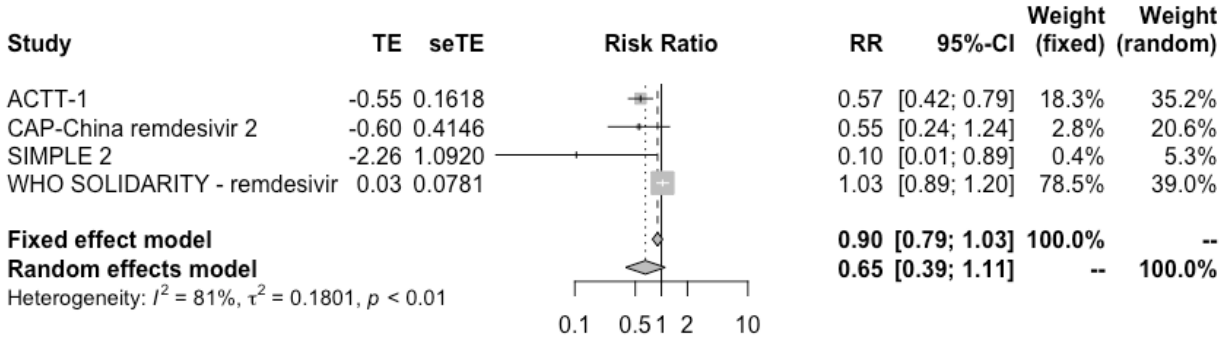
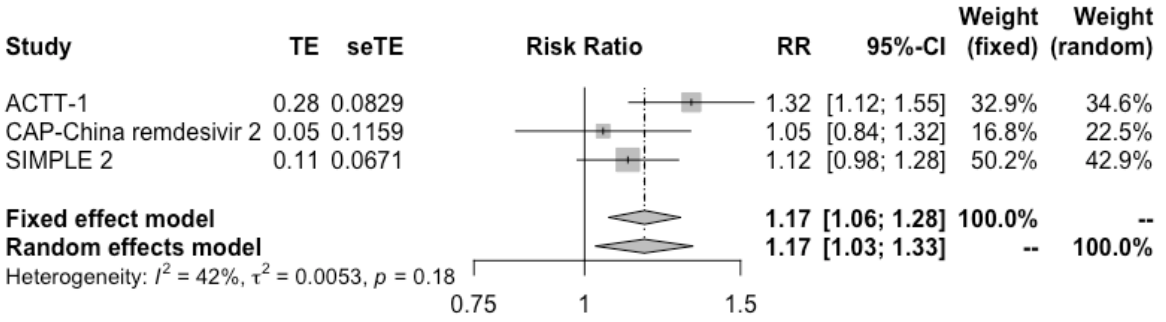


Figure 6. Symptom resolution or improvement with remdesivir use vs. standard of care in randomized control trials including COVID-19 patients



Hydroxychloroquine and Chloroquine (see summary of findings table 3 in appendix)

We identified 18 RCT including 13761 patients in which hydroxychloroquine or chloroquine was compared against standard of care or other treatments. In addition we identified 3 studies in which HCQ was compared with other interventions. RECOVERY trial was the biggest with 1561 patients assigned to dexamethasone and 3155 to standard of care. In RECOVERY and SOLIDARITY trials patients had severe disease as mortality risk in the control arms were 24.9% and 9.2% respectively. The remaining studies included patients with non-severe disease as mortality risk in the control arms ranged from 0 to 5.2%. Additionally we identified four studies in which hydroxychloroquine was used in healthy persons to prevent COVID-19 infection. Our results showed:

- Hydroxychloroquine or Chloroquine probably increase mortality, RR 1.09 (95%CI 0.99 to 1.20); RD 3% (95%CI -0.3% to 6.6%); Moderate certainty ⊕⊕⊕◯ (figure 7.)

- Hydroxychloroquine or Chloroquine probably does not reduce invasive mechanical ventilation requirement; RR 1.09 (95%CI 0.93 to 1.29); RD 1% (95%CI -0.8% to 3.4%); Moderate certainty ⊕⊕⊕◯
- Hydroxychloroquine or Chloroquine may not improve time to symptom resolution, RR 1.1 (95%CI 0.92 to 1.31); RD 5.5% (95%CI -4.4% to 17.2%); Low certainty ⊕⊕◯◯
- Hydroxychloroquine or Chloroquine may marginally reduce COVID-19 symptomatic infection in exposed individuals, RR 0.91 (95%CI 0.74 to 1.12); RD -1.6% (95%CI -4.5% to 2.1%); Low certainty ⊕⊕◯◯ (figure 8.)
- It is uncertain if Hydroxychloroquine or Chloroquine increase the risk of severe adverse events, RR 1.02 (95%CI 0.65 to 1.6); RD 0.1% (95%CI -1.9% to 3.2%); Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯

Figure 7. All-cause mortality with hydroxychloroquine or chloroquine use vs. standard of care in randomized control trials including COVID-19 patients

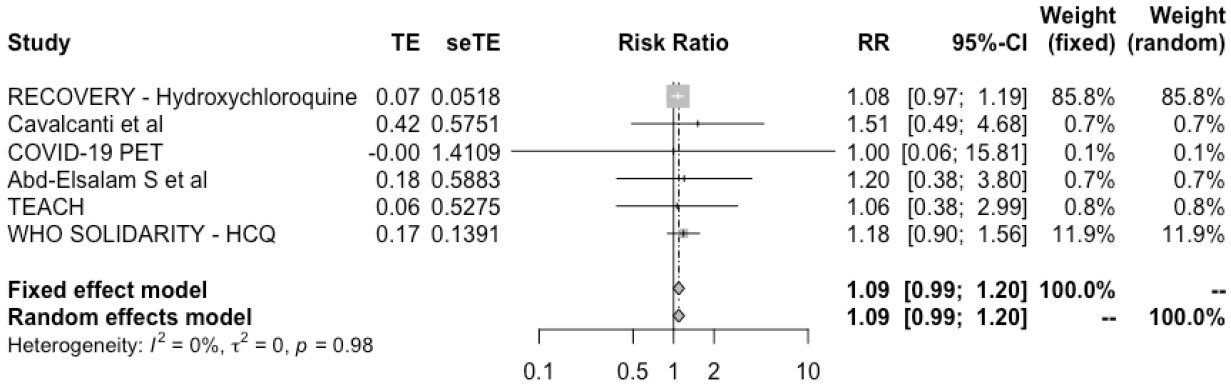
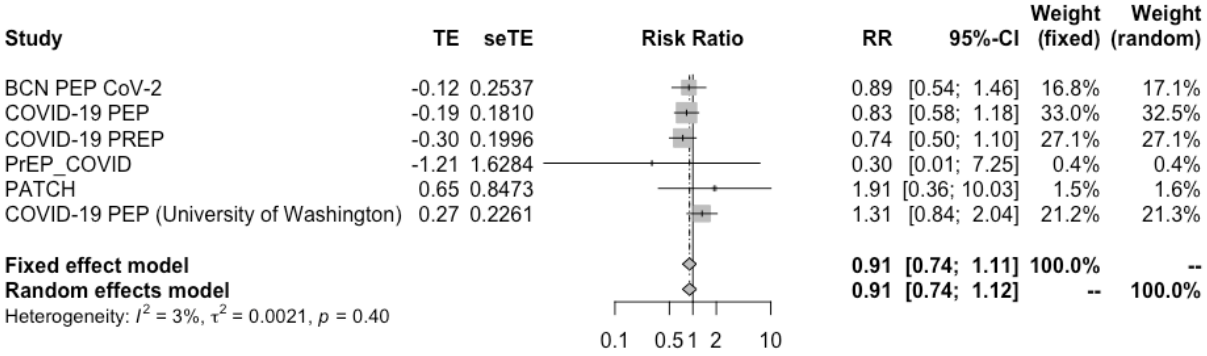


Figure 8. Symptomatic infection with hydroxychloroquine or chloroquine use vs. no prophylaxis in randomized control trials including persons exposed to COVID-19



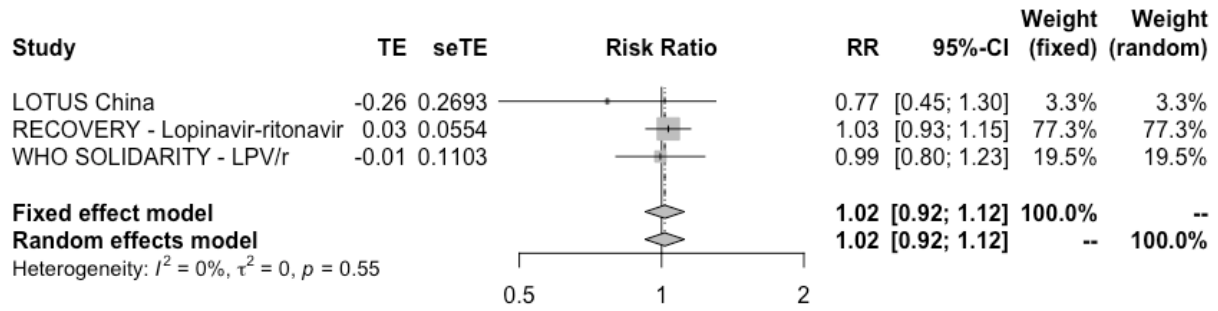
In addition, we identified a systematic review[7] that included 12 unpublished studies providing information on mortality outcome. Overall pooled estimates did not differ when including unpublished information (OR 1.08, 95%CI 0.99 to 1.18).

Lopinavir-Ritonavir (see summary of findings table 4 in appendix)

We identified 7 RCT including 5459 patients in which lopinavir-ritonavir was compared against standard of care or other treatments. RECOVERY trial was the biggest with 1616 patients assigned to dexamethasone and 3424 to standard of care. Three studies provided information on mortality outcome, all included patients with severe disease as mortality risk in control arms ranged from 10.6% to 25%. Our results showed:

- Lopinavir-Ritonavir probably does not reduce mortality, RR 1.02 (95%CI 0.92 to 1.22); RD 0.7% (95%CI -2.6% to 4%); Moderate certainty ⊕⊕⊕◯ (figure 9.)
- Lopinavir-Ritonavir does not reduce invasive mechanical ventilation requirement; RR 1.07 (95%CI 0.98 to 1.17); RD 0.8% (95%CI -0.2% to 2%); High certainty ⊕⊕⊕⊕
- Lopinavir-Ritonavir probably does not improve symptom resolution or improvement; RR 1.03 (95%CI 0.92 to 1.15); RD 1.7% (95%CI -4.4% to 8.3%); Moderate certainty ⊕⊕⊕◯
- Lopinavir-ritonavir may not increase the risk of severe adverse events, RR 0.6 (95%CI 0.37 to 0.98); RD -2.2% (95%CI -3.4% to -0.09%); Low certainty ⊕⊕◯◯

Figure 9. All-cause mortality with lopinavir-ritonavir vs. standard of care in randomized control trials including COVID-19 patients

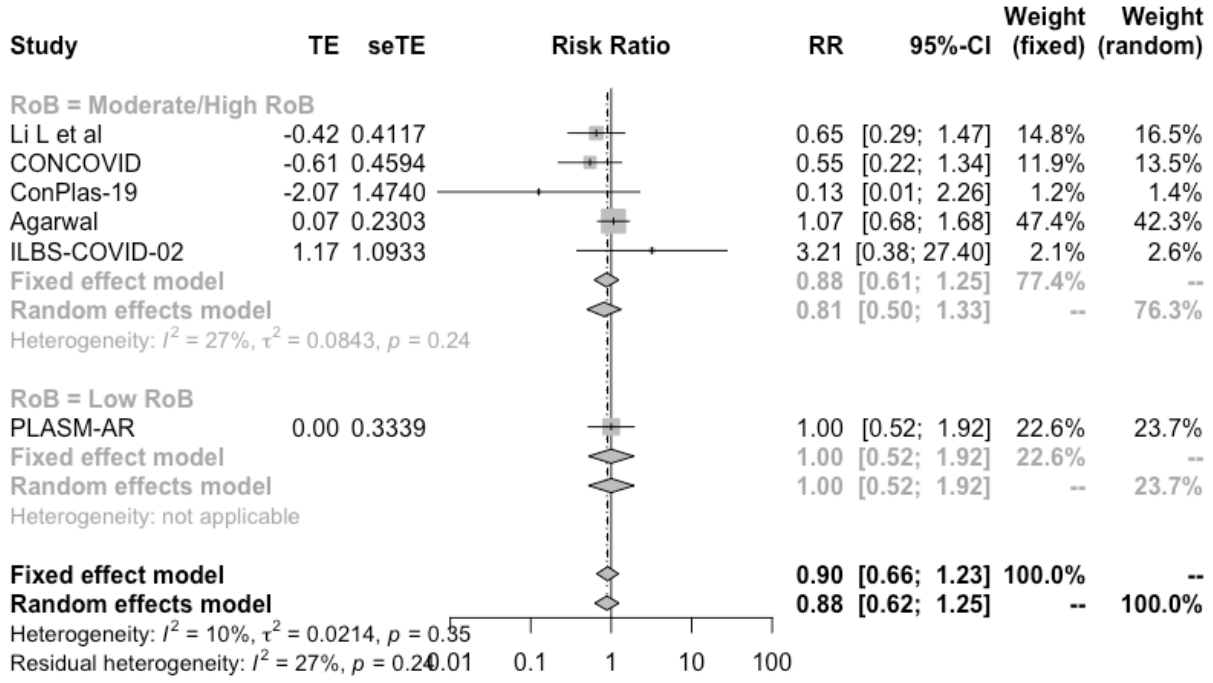


Convalescent plasma (see summary of findings table 5 in appendix)

We identified 5 RCT including 1067 patients in which convalescent plasma was compared against standard of care or other treatments. Agarwal et al performed the biggest study to date including 235 patients in the intervention arm and 229 in control. All studies included severe patients as mortality in the control arms ranged from 10% to 25.6%. Convalescent plasma was administered in one or two infusions to symptomatic patients in all cases. Our results showed:

- It is uncertain if convalescent plasma affects mortality, RR 0.88 (95%CI 0.62 to 1.25); RD -3.9% (95%CI -12.5% to 8.2%); Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ (figure 10.). However the only study in which patients and caregivers were blinded (Plasma-AR) (NCT04383535) reported no differences in mortality between convalescent plasma and placebo RR 1 (95%CI 0.52 to 1.92).
- It is uncertain if convalescent plasma reduces invasive mechanical ventilation requirements, RR 0.79 (95% CI 0.44 to 1.44); RD -2.4% (95%CI -6.5% to 5.1%); Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯.
- It is uncertain if convalescent plasma affects symptom resolution or improvement, RR 1.13 (95% CI 0.98 to 1.30); RD 7.2% (95%CI -1.1% to 16.6%); Very low certainty ⊕◯◯◯
- Specific adverse events related to convalescent plasma infusion are possibly rare: Transfusion related circulatory overload 0.18%; Transfusion related lung injury 0.10%; Severe allergic transfusion reaction 0.10%. However, we are uncertain if convalescent plasma increases severe adverse events as certainty of the evidence is very low.

Figure 10: All-cause mortality with convalescent plasma vs. standard of care in randomized control trials including COVID-19 patients



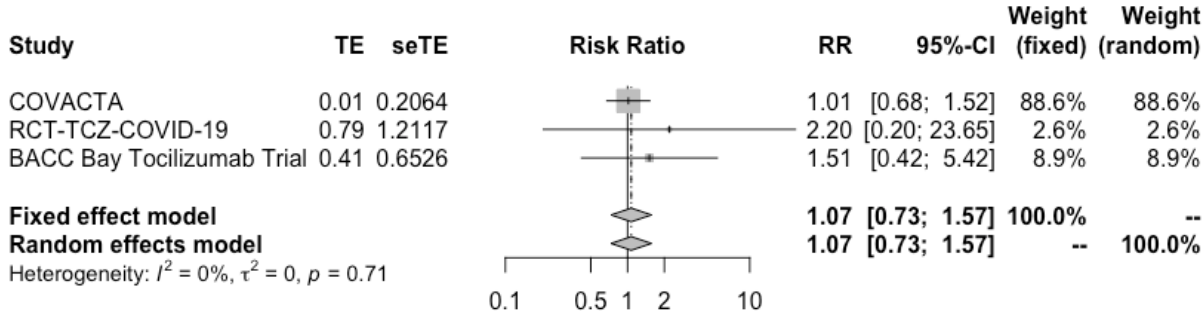
In addition, we identified one study in which patients were randomized to early CP administration (at the time they were randomized) or late CP administration (only if clinical deterioration was observed). All patients in the early arm received CP while 43.3% of patients in the late arm received CP. Results showed no mortality reduction (OR 4.22, 95%CI 0.33 to 53.57) nor invasive mechanical ventilation requirement reduction (OR 2.98, 95%CI 0.41 to 21.57) with early convalescent plasma infusion, although the certainty of the evidence was very low ⊕◯◯◯ because of imprecision.

Tocilizumab (see summary of findings table 6 in appendix)

We identified 2 RCT including 503 patients in which tocilizumab was compared against standard of care. In addition we identified one study in which TCZ was compared against other interventions. Only one study reported on mortality outcome and included severe patients as mortality in the control arm was 19.4%. Our results showed:

- Tocilizumab may not reduce mortality, RR 1.07 (95%CI 0.75 to 1.57); RD 2.3% (95%CI -8.9% to 18.8%); Low certainty ⊕⊕◯◯ (figure 11.)
- Tocilizumab may marginally reduce invasive mechanical ventilation requirements, RR 0.82 (95%CI 0.62 to 1.10); RD -2.8% (95%CI -5.5% to 1%); RD -1.7% (95%CI -4.5% to 2.2%); Low certainty ⊕⊕◯◯
- Tocilizumab probably does not improve time to symptom resolution, RR 1.04 (95%CI 0.96 to 1.12); RD 2.2% (95%CI -2.2% to 6.6%); Moderate certainty ⊕⊕⊕◯
- Tocilizumab probably does not significantly increase severe adverse events, RR 0.94 (95%CI 0.74 to 1.19); RD -0.3% (95%CI -1.4% to 1%); Moderate certainty ⊕⊕⊕◯

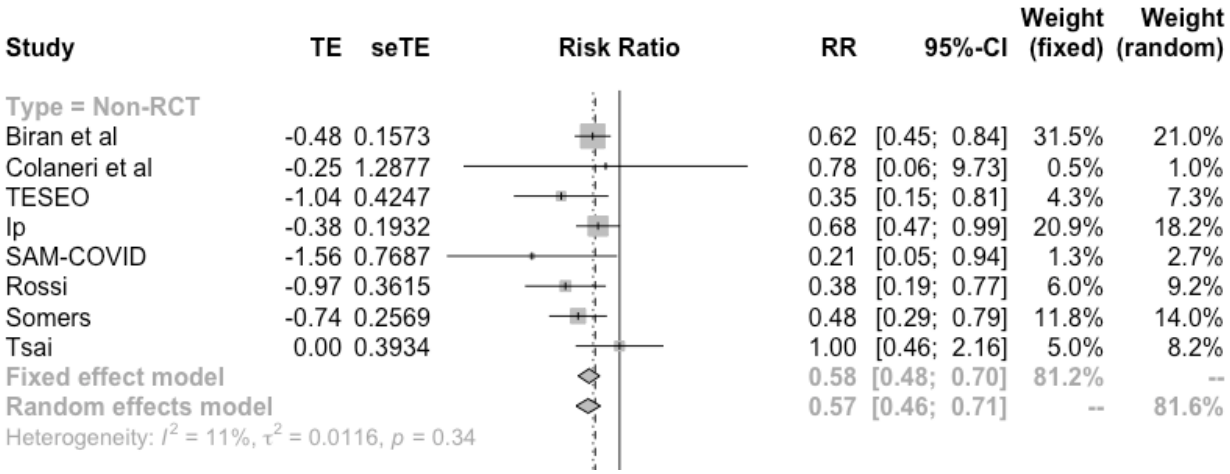
Figure 11: All-cause mortality with tocilizumab vs. standard of care in randomized control trials including COVID-19 patients



In addition, we identified thirteen non-RCT that included more than 100 individuals and informed on mortality comparing patients that were treated with or without tocilizumab. Our results showed:

- Pooled estimates from non-RCT suggest possible reduction in mortality (RR 0.54 95%CI 0.41 to 0.72) but certainty is very low ⊕◯◯◯ (figure 12.). These findings should be interpreted with extreme caution as they are exposed to risk of bias due to potential baseline patient prognostic imbalances and other biases

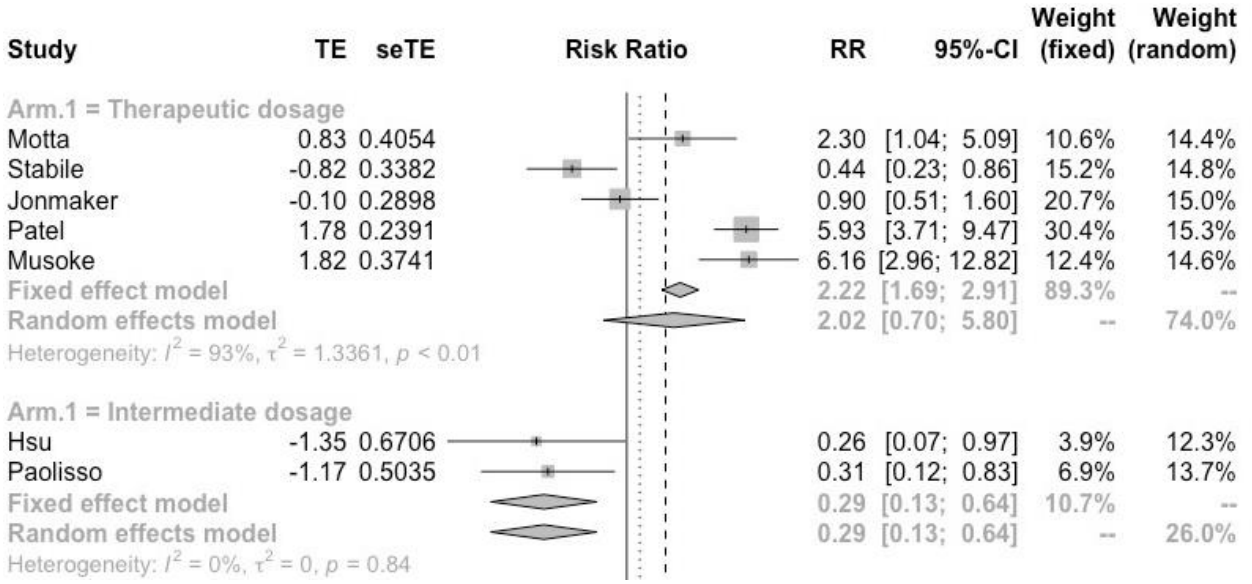
Figure 12: All-cause mortality with tocilizumab vs. standard of care in randomized control trials and non-randomized studies including COVID-19 patients



Anticoagulants (see summary of findings table 7 in appendix)

Thromboembolic complications in patients infected with COVID-19 are relatively frequent.[8] As for hospitalized patients with severe medical conditions current guidelines recommend thromboprophylaxis measures to be adopted for inpatients with COVID-19 infection.[9] To date, no appropriately designed and powered studies comparing different prophylactic strategies have been published. Hence, optimal intervention, dose and timing remains to be determined. Results of non-randomized studies suggest possible benefits with intermediate dosage anticoagulation in comparison to therapeutic or prophylactic dosage (figure 13.) however the certainty of the evidence is very low very low ⊕◯◯◯ which means that these findings should be interpreted with extreme caution as they are exposed to risk of bias due to potential baseline patient prognostic imbalances and other biases.

Figure 13: All-cause mortality with anticoagulants in therapeutic dosage or intermediate dose vs. prophylactic dose in non-randomized studies including COVID-19 patients

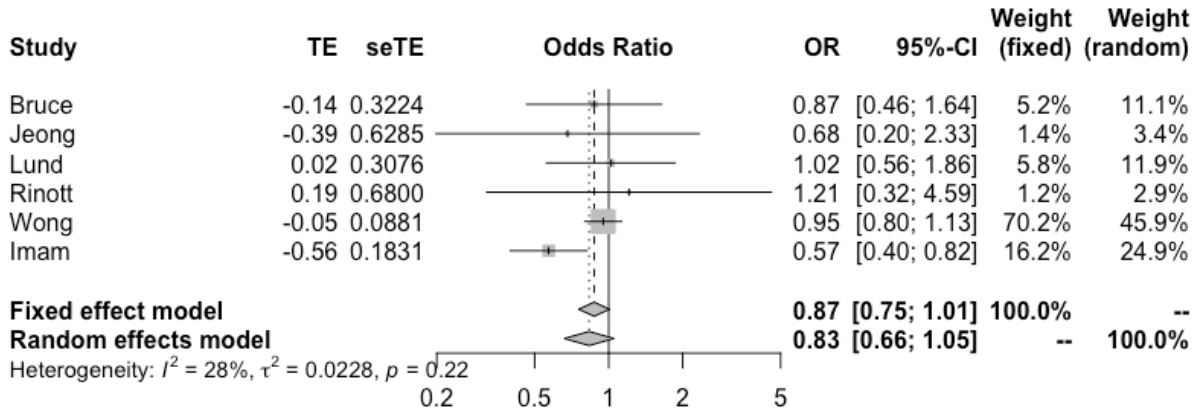


NSAID (see summary of findings table 8 in appendix)

We identified 6 non-RCT that included at least 100 patients, in which COVID-19 mortality risk was assessed in patients exposed and not exposed to NSAIDs. Populations included varied between studies as Wong et al. included persons exposed to COVID-19 (living in a region affected by the pandemic) and the rest included patients with confirmed COVID-19 infection. Our results showed:

- No association between NSAID exposure and mortality, OR 0.83 (95%CI 0.66 to 1.05); Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ (figure 14.)

Figure 14: All-cause mortality in patients exposed to NSAID vs. not exposed to NSAID in non-randomized studies including persons exposed or infected with COVID-19



Interferon Beta-1a (see summary of findings table 9 in appendix)

We identified 2 RCT including 4181 patients in which interferon beta-1a was compared against standard of care or other treatments and informed on mortality outcome. WHO solidarity was the biggest with 2050 patients assigned to intervention and 2050 to control. The studies included severe patients as mortality in the control arms ranged from 10.5% to 19.4%. Our results showed:

- IFN beta-1a probably does not reduce mortality, RR 1.07 (95%CI 0.90 to 1.26); RD 2.3% (95%CI -3.3% to 8.6%); Moderate certainty ⊕⊕⊕◯ (figure 15.)
- IFN beta-1a probably does not reduce invasive mechanical ventilation requirements, R 0.98 (95%CI 0.83 to 1.17); RD -0.2% (95%CI -2% to 2%); Moderate certainty ⊕⊕⊕◯
- It is uncertain if IFN beta-1a affects symptom resolution or improvement; Very low certainty ⊕◯◯◯

Figure 15: All-cause mortality with IFN beta-1a vs. standard of care in randomized studies including COVID-19 patients

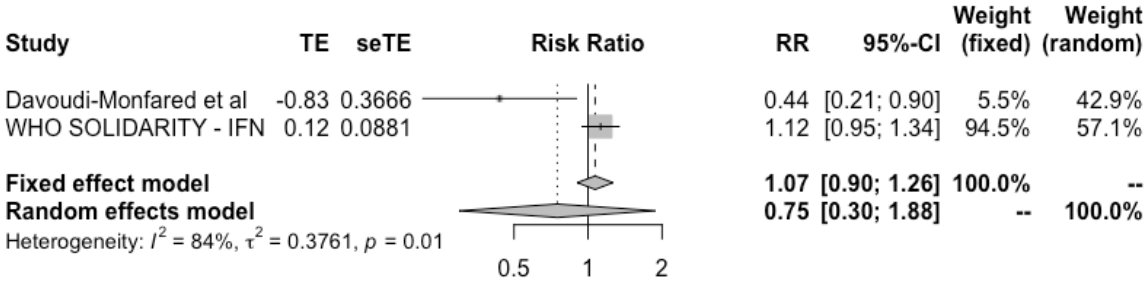


Table 3. Description of included studies and interventions effects

Study; publication status	Patients and interventions analyzed	Comorbidities	Additional interventions	Rob and study limitations	Interventions effects vs standard of care (SOC) and GRADE certainty of the evidence
99mTc-MDP **Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.**					
RCT					
Yuan et al;[10] Preprint; 2020	Patients with mild COVID-19 infection. 10 assigned to 99mTc-MDP 5/ml once a day for 7 days and 11 assigned to SOC	Median age 61 ± 20, male 42.9%	NR	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	**Mortality:** No information **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** No information **Symptom resolution or improvement:** No information **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No information **Adverse events:** No information

Anticoagulants

There are specific recommendations on the use of antithrombotic agents.[8]
Studies are ongoing to evaluate the preventive and therapeutic use of antithrombotic agents to mitigate the thrombotic and hemorrhagic events and assess the potential drug interactions with investigational drugs.

RCT

HESACOVID trial;[11] Bertoldi Lemos et al; Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients critical COVID-19. 10 assigned to LMWH therapeutic dose and 10 assigned to LMWH prophylactic dose	Mean age 56.5 ± 13, male 80%, hypertension 35%, diabetes 35%, CHD 10%, immunosuppression 5%	Steroids 70%, hydroxychloroquine 25%, azithromycin 90%	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study which might have introduced bias to symptoms and adverse events outcomes results.	**Mortality:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** No information **Symptom resolution or improvement:** No information **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No information **Adverse events:** No information

Non-RCT

Tang et al;[12] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with severe COVID-19 infection. 99 received Anticoagulants (heparins mostly in prophylaxis dose) for 7 days or longer and 350 received alternative treatment schemes	Mean age 65.1 ± 12, male 59.6%, comorbidities 60.6%	NR	High for mortality Notes: Non-randomized study. Retrospective design. Regression score was implemented to adjust for potential confounders (age, sex, comorbidities and coagulation parameters)	**Mortality:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯

Motta et al;[13] Preprint; 2020	Patients with moderate to severe COVID-19 infection. 75 received Anticoagulants heparins in therapeutic dose and 299 received heparins in prophylactic dose	Mean age 64.7 ± 18.1, male 58.8%, diabetes 31.6%, chronic lung disease 25.1%, CHD 56.7%, CKD 10.7%, immunosuppression 2.9%, cancer 12.3%	Hydroxychloroquine 58.6%, lopinavir-ritonavir 50.8%, tocilizumab 15%, ATB 58%	High for mortality Notes: Non-randomized study. Retrospective design. Regression was implemented to adjust for potential confounders (age, sex, race, ethnicity, BMI, smoking status, diabetes immunosupression, heart disease, pulmonary disease, kidney disease, cancer, hyperlipidemia, need for ICU admission, invasive mechanical ventilation, pharmacological treatments, laboratory measurements)	
Ayerbe et al;[14] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with moderate to severe COVID-19 infection. 1734 received Anticoagulants heparins in any dose and 285 received alternative treatment schemes	Mean age 67.6 ± 15.5, male 60.5%,	Steroids 46.2%, hydroxychloroquine 89.5%, lopinavir-ritonavir 59.3%, tocilizumab 20.3%, azithromycin 58.9%	High for mortality Notes: Non-randomized study. Retrospective design. Regression was implemented to adjust for potential confounders (age, sex, clinical parameters and concomitant interventions)	
Stabile et al;[15] Preprint; 2020	Patients with severe to critical COVID-19 infection. 131 received heparins in therapeutic dosage	Mean age 69.3 ± 10.7, male 67.7%, hypertension 63%, diabetes 17.9%, chronic lung disease	Steroids 56.8%, hydroxychloroquine 92.2%, lopinavir-ritonavir 91.8%, tocilizumab 9.7%,	High for mortality Notes: Non-randomized study. Retrospective design.	

	(enoxaparin 40mg a day) and 126 received heparins in prophylactic dosage (enoxaparin 70/100 mg/kg every 12 hs)	8.6%, asthma %, CHD 17.1%, CKD 8.6%, cancer 7%, obesity 9.7%	azithromycin 90.3%,	Regression was implemented to adjust for potential confounders (Other treatments)	
Jonmaker et al;[16] Preprint; 2020	Patients with critical COVID-19 infection. 37 received heparins in therapeutic dosage (tinzaparin ≥175 IU/kg of body weight per daily), 48 received heparins in intermediate dosage (tinzaparin >4500 IU daily to <175 IU/kg of body weight daily) and 67 received heparins in prophylactic dosage (tinzaparin 2500-4500 IU daily)	Mean age 61 ± 17, male 82.2%, hypertension 45.4%, diabetes 16.5%, chronic lung disease 19.7%, CHD 7.9%, CKD 5.9%, immunosuppression 5.3%, cancer 5.9%,	NR	High for mortality Notes: Non-randomized study. Retrospective design. Regression was implemented to adjust for potential confounders (sex, age, body-mass index, invasive mechanical ventilation, and Simplified Acute Physiology Score III)	
Patel et al;[17] Preprint; 2020	Patients with Moderate to severe COVID-19 infection. 78 received Anticoagulants in therapeutic dosage and 1298 received anticoagulants in prophylactic dosage	Mean age NR ± NR, male 54.5%, hypertension 58.6%, diabetes 34.7%, chronic lung disease 10.7%, asthma 10.7%, CHD 15.4%, CKD 19.3% immunosuppression 1.3%, cancer 10.1%	NR	High for mortality Notes: Non-randomized study. Retrospective design. Regression was implemented to adjust for potential confounders (age, sex, race and ethnicity, body mass index (BMI), Charlson score, glucose on admission, and use of antiplatelet agents)	
Schiavone et al;[18] Peer reviewed;	Patients with COVID-19 infection. 394	Mean age 63.4 ± 16.1, male 61.7%,	Steroids 11%, hydroxychloroquine	High for mortality	

2020	received heparins and 450 did not received heparins	hypertension 45.1%, diabetes 16.6%, chronic lung disease 7.4%, CHD 9.2%, CKD 7.5%, cerebrovascular disease 3.9%, obesity 9.4%	80.7%, tocilizumab 15%	Notes: Non-randomized study. Retrospective design. Regression was implemented to adjust for potential confounders (not specified)	
Musoke et al;[19] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with COVID-19 infection. 101 received LMWH 1 mg/kg q12 and 254 received alternative treatment schemes (prophylactic dosage or no anticoagulants)	Mean age 66.2 ± 14.2, male 51%, hypertension 77%, diabetes 47%, chronic lung disease 13%, asthma 8%, CHD 17%, CKD 18%	Steroids 29%, hydroxychloroquine 61%, tocilizumab 12%	High for mortality Notes: Non-randomized study. Retrospective design. Regression was implemented to adjust for potential confounders (age, gender, comorbidities, race, DD, VTE, major bleeding)	
Hsu et al;[20] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with moderate to severe COVID-19 infection. 16 received intermediate dosage anticoagulants (LMWH 40 mg twice daily or HSQ 7500 units three times daily) and 377 received prophylactic dosage anticoagulants	Mean age 60 ± 24, male 55.2%, diabetes 35.1%, chronic lung disease 9.9%, CHD 12.2%	NR	High for mortality Notes: Non-randomized study. Retrospective design. Regression was implemented to adjust for potential confounders (age, sex, indicators of COVID-19 severity, baseline, comorbidities, and baseline anticoagulant use)	
Paolisso et al;[21] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with moderate to severe COVID-19 infection. 89 received Anticoagulants in	Median age 67 ± 24, male 63%, hypertension 50.7%, diabetes 14.4%, chronic lung disease	Hydroxychloroquine 80.7%, tocilizumab 16%,	High for mortality Notes: Non-randomized study. Retrospective design.	

	intermediate dosage (LMWH 40-60mg twice day) and 361 received anticoagulants in prophylactic dosage (LMWH 40mg a day)	12.9%, CHD 8.2%, CKD 6.7%, cancer 11.3%,		Propensity score and matching were implemented to adjust for potential confounders (age, hypertension, hemoglobin value, PaO2/FIO2 value, administration of hydroxychloroquine and Tocilizumab)	
Aprepitant **Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.**					
RCT					
Mehboob et al;[22] Preprint; 2020	Patients with mild to critical COVID-19 infection. 10 assigned to Aprepitant 80mg once a day for 3-5 days and 8 assigned to SOC	Mean age 54.2 ± 10.91, male 61.1%,	NR	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	**Mortality:** No information **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** No information **Symptom resolution or improvement:** No information **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No information **Adverse events:** No information
Auxora **Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.**					
RCT					
Miller et al;[23] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with severe COVID-19 infection.	Mean age 60 ± 12, male 46.1%,	NR	High for mortality and invasive mechanical	**Mortality:** Very Low certainty ⨁◯◯◯

	17 assigned to Auxora initial dose 2.0 mg/kg (max 250 mg), followed by 1.6 mg/kg (max 200 mg) at 24 and 48 h and 9 assigned to SOC	hypertension 46.1%, diabetes 38.4%,		ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate. Analysis performed on a subgroup (patients that requires HFNC were excluded form primary analysis).	**Invasive mechanical ventilation:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ **Symptom resolution or improvement:** No information **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No information **Adverse events:** No information
Azithromycin **Azithrimycin may not affect mortality. However certainty of the evidence is low because of imprecision. Further research is needed.**					
RCT					
Sekhavati et al;[24] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with moderate to severe COVID-19 infection. 56 assigned to azithromycin 500 mg twice-daily and 55 assigned to SOC	Mean age 57.1 ± 15.73, male 45.9%	Hydroxychloroquine 100%, lopinavir-ritonavir 100%	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	**Mortality:** RR 1.05 (95%CI 0.83 to 1.33); RD 1.6% (95%CI -5.6% to 10.9%); Low certainty ⊕⊕◯◯ **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** No information **Symptom resolution or improvement:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No information
Guvenmez et al;[25] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with moderate COVID-19 infection. 12 assigned to Lincomicin 600mg twice a day for 5 days and 12 assigned to Azithromycin 500mg on first day followed	Mean age 58.7 ± 16, male 70.8%,	NR	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of	

	by 250mg a day for 5 days			allocation probably inappropriate.	**Adverse events:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯
COALITION II trial;[26] Furtado et al; Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients severe COVID-19. 214 assigned to azithromycin 500mg once a day for 10 days and 183 assigned to SOC	Median age 59.8 ± 19.5, male 66%, hypertension 60.7%, diabetes 38.2%, chronic lung disease 6%, asthma %, CHD 5.8%, CKD 11%, cerebrovascular disease 3.8%, immunosuppression %, cancer 3.5%, obesity %	Steroids 18.1%, remdesivir %, hydroxychloroquine %, lopinavir-ritonavir 1%, tocilizumab %, azithromycin %, convalescent plasma %, oseltamivir 46%, ATB 85%	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study which might have introduced bias to symptoms and adverse events outcomes results.	
Azvudine **Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.**					
RCT					
Ren et al;[27] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with mild to moderate COVID-19 infection. 10 assigned to Azvudine 5mg once a day and 10 assigned to SOC	Median age 52 ± 59, male 60%, hypertension 5%, diabetes 5%, CHD 5%	Antivirals 100%, ATB 40%	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	**Mortality:** No information **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** No information **Symptom resolution or improvement:** No information **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No information **Adverse events:** No information

Baloxavir **Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.**					
RCT					
Lou et al;[28] Preprint; 2020	Patients with mild to severe COVID-19 infection. 10 assigned to Baloxavir 80mg a day on days 1, 4 and 7, 9 assigned to favipiravir and 10 assigned to SOC	Mean age 52.5 ± 12.5, male 72.4%, hypertension 20.7%, diabetes 6.9%, CHD 13.8%	Antivirals 100%, IFN 100%	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	**Mortality:** No information **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** No information **Symptom resolution or improvement:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No information **Adverse events:** No information
Bromhexine Hydrochloride **Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.**					
RCT					
Li T et al;[29] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients severe to critical COVID-19. 12 assigned to Bromhexine Hydrochloride 32mf three times a day for 14 days and 6 assigned to SOC	Median age 52 ± 15.5, male 77.8%, hypertension 33.3%, diabetes 11.1%	Steroids 22.2%, IFN 77.7%	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	**Mortality:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ **Symptom resolution or improvement:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯
Ansarin et al;[30]	Patients mild to	Mean age 59.7 ± 14.9,	Hydroxychloroquine	High for mortality and	**Symptomatic**

Peer reviewed; 2020	critical COVID-19. 39 assigned to bromhexine 8mg three time a day for 14 days and 39 assigned to SOC	male 55.1%, hypertension 50%, diabetes 33.3%	100%	invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	**infection (prophylaxis studies):** No information **Adverse events:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯
CIGB-325 **Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.**					
RCT					
ATENEA-Co-300 trial;[31] Cruz et al; Preprint; 2020	Patients mild to moderate COVID-19. 10 assigned to CIGB-325 2.5 mg/kg/day during 5-consecutive days) and 10 assigned to SOC	Mean age 45.3 ± 12, male 70%, hypertension 25%, diabetes 0%, cancer 5%, obesity 25%	Hydroxychloroquine 100%, lopinavir-ritonavir 100%, IFN 100%	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	**Mortality:** No information **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** No information **Symptom resolution or improvement:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No information **Adverse events:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯
Cofactors (L-Carnitine, N-Acetylcysteine, Nicotinamide, Serine) **Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.**					
RCT					
COVID-19-MCS trial;[32] Altay et al;	Patients mild to moderate COVID-19.	Mean age 35.6 ± 47, male 60%	Hydroxychloroquine 100%	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical	**Mortality:** No information

Preprint; 2020	71 assigned to Cofactors (L-Carnitine, N-Acetylcysteine, Nicotinamide, Serine) and 22 assigned to SOC			ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Outcome assessors not blinded. Possible reporting bias.	**Invasive mechanical ventilation:** No information **Symptom resolution or improvement:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No information **Adverse events:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯
Colchicine **Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.**					
RCT					
GRECCO-19 trial;[33] Deftereos et al; Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with severe COVID-19 infection. 50 assigned to Colchicine 1.5mg once followed by 0.5mg twice daily until hospital discharge or 21 days and 55 assigned to SOC	Median age 64 ± 11, male 58.1%, hypertension 45%, diabetes 20%, chronic lung disease 4.8%, CHD 13.3%, immunosuppression 3.75%	Hydroxychloroquine 98%, Lopinavir-ritonavir 31.4%, tocilizumab 3.8%, azithromycin 92%	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study which might have introduced bias to symptoms and adverse events outcomes results.	**Mortality:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ **Symptom resolution or improvement:** No information **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No information **Adverse events:** No information
Lopes et al;[34] Preprint; 2020	Patients with moderate to severe COVID-19 infection. 19 assigned to Colchicine 0.5mg	Median age 50.75 ± 26.2, male 40%, diabetes 31.4%, chronic lung disease 14.2%, CHD 40%	Steroids 40%, hydroxychloroquine 100%, azithromycin 100%, convalescent plasma NR%, heparin	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse	

	three times a day, for 5 days followed by 0.5mg twice daily for 5 days and 19 assigned to SOC		100%	events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	
Salehzadeh et al;[35] Preprint; 2020	Patients moderate to critical COVID-19. 50 assigned to Colchicine 1mg a day for 6 days and 50 assigned to SOC	Mean age 56 ± NR, male 41%, hypertension 11%, diabetes 11%, chronic lung disease 4%, CHD 15%, CKD 5%	Hydroxychloroquine 100%	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	
Non-RCT					
Scarsi et al;[36] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with moderate to severe COVID-19 infection. 122 received Colchicine and 140 received alternative treatment schemes	Mean age 70 ± 9.6, male 63.7%, chronic lung disease 18.8%, CHD 69.4%, cancer 15%	Steroids 43%, hydroxychloroquine 51.6%, lopinavir-ritonavir 25.7%	High for mortality Notes: Non-randomized study. Retrospective design. Regression was implemented to adjust for potential confounders. (demographical (gender and age), clinical and laboratory parameters (PaO2/FiO2 ratio, ferritin and C reactive protein), comorbidities (history of malignancies, cardiovascular disease or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease)	**Mortality:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯

				and other treatments (HCQ, antivirals and dexamethasone)	
Brunetti et al;[37] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with moderate to critical COVID-19 infection. 33 received Colchicine and 33 received alternative treatment schemes	Mean age 62.9 ± 13.3, male 66.2%, hypertension 48.5%, diabetes 21.2%, chronic lung disease 13.6%, CHD 9.1%, cerebrovascular disease 10.6%, obesity 45.4%	Remdesivir 12.1%, hydroxychloroquine 72.7%, tocilizumab 34.8%, azithromycin 56%,	High for mortality Notes: Non-randomized study. Retrospective design. Propensity score and matching was implemented to adjust for potential confounders (age, sex, BMI, baseline laboratory values, baseline oxygen saturation on room air, receipt of tocilizumab, receipt of remdesivir, and comorbidity score)	
Convalescent plasma **Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.**					
RCT					
Li et al;[38] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with moderate to critical COVID-19 infection. 52 assigned to CP 4 to 13 mL/kg of recipient body weight and 51 assigned to SOC	Median age 70 ± 8, male 58.3%, hypertension 54.3%, diabetes 10.6%, CHD 25%, CKD 5.8%, cerebrovascular disease 17.45%, cancer 2.9%, liver disease 10.7%	Steroids 39.2%, antivirals 89.3%, ATB 81%, IFN 20.2%, IVIG 25.4%	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	**Mortality:** Very Low certainty ⨁◯◯◯ **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** Very Low certainty ⨁◯◯◯ **Symptom resolution or improvement:** Very Low certainty ⨁◯◯◯ **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No
CONCOVID trial; Gharbharan et al;[39] Preprint; 2020	Patients with moderate to critical COVID-19 infection. 43 assigned to CP	Median age 62 ± 18, male 72%, hypertension 26%, diabetes 24.4%,	NR	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution,	

	300ml once or twice and 43 assigned to SOC	chronic lung disease 26.7%, CHD 23.2%, CKD 8.1%, immunosuppression 12.8%, cancer 9.3%		infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study which might have introduced bias to symptoms and adverse events outcomes results.	information **Adverse events:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯
Avendaño-Solá et al;[40] Preprint; 2020	Patients severe COVID-19. 38 assigned to CP 250-300 ml once and 43 assigned to SOC	Mean age 60.8 ± 15.5, male 54.3%, hypertension 39.5%, diabetes 20.9%, chronic lung disease 12.3%, asthma NR%, CHD 18.5%, CKD 4.9%	Steroids 56.8%, remdesivir 4.94%, hydroxychloroquine 86.4%, lopinavir-ritonavir 41.9%, tocilizumab 28.4%, azithromycin 61.7%	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study which might have introduced bias to symptoms and adverse events outcomes results.	
PLACID trial;[41] Agarwal et al; Preprint; 2020	Patients severe COVID-19. 235 assigned to CP 200ml twice in 24hs and 229 assigned to SOC	Median age 52 ± 18, male 76.3%, hypertension 37.3%, diabetes 43.1%, chronic lung disease 3.2%, CHD 6.9%, CKD 3.7%, cerebrovascular disease 0.9%, cancer 0.2%, obesity 7.1%	Steroids 64.4%, remdesivir 4.3%, hydroxychloroquine 67.7%, lopinavir-ritonavir 14.2%, tocilizumab 9%, azithromycin 63.8%	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study which might have introduced bias to symptoms and adverse events outcomes results.	
PLASM-AR trial;(NCT04383535) Simonovich et al; Other; 2020	Patients severe to critical COVID-19. 222 assigned to CP and 111 assigned to	Mean age 62 ± NR, male 68.2%	NR	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; Low for symptom resolution,	

	SOC			infection and adverse events	
ILBS-COVID-02 trial;[42] Bajpai et al; Preprint; 2020	Patients severe to critical COVID-19. 14 assigned to CP 500ml twice and 15 assigned to SOC	Mean age 48.2 ± 9.8, male 75.9%,	Hydroxychloroquine 100%, azithromycin 100%,	Low for mortality and mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study which might have introduced bias to symptoms and adverse events outcomes results.	
Balcells et al;[43] Preprint; 2020	Patients moderate to severe COVID-19. 28 assigned to CP at enrolment, 200mg twice and 30 assigned to CP when clinical deterioration was observed (43.3% received CP in this arm)	Mean age 65.8 ± 65, male 50%, hypertension 67.2%, diabetes 36.2%, chronic lung disease %, asthma 5.1%, CHD %, CKD 8.6%, cerebrovascular disease 5.1%, immunosuppression 12%, cancer 7%, obesity 12%	Steroids 51.7%, hydroxychloroquine 12%, lopinavir-ritonavir 1.7%, tocilizumab 3.4%	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study which might have introduced bias to symptoms and adverse events outcomes results.	**Mortality:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ **Symptom resolution or improvement:** No information **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No information **Adverse events:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯
Non-RCT					
Joyner et al;[44] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with moderate to critical COVID-19 infection. 20000 received CP	Median age 62.3 ± 79.3, male 60.8%	NR	Low for specific transfusion related adverse events	**Mortality:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ **Adverse events:**

Liu et al;[45] Preprint; 2020	Patients with severe to critical COVID-19 infection. 39 received CP and 156 received alternative treatment schemes	Mean age 55 ± 13, male 64%, diabetes 21%, asthma 8%, CKD 3%, cancer 5%, obesity 54%	Steroids 57.4%, hydroxychloroquine 94.4%, azithromycin 84.1%, ATB 72.3%	High for mortality Notes: Non-randomized study. Retrospective design. Propensity score was implemented to adjust for potential confounders (exact matching was enforced on the administration of hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin, intubation status and duration, length of hospital stay, and oxygen requirement on the day of transfusion)	Transfusion related circulatory overload 0.18%; Transfusion related lung injury 0.10%; Severe allergic transfusion reaction 0.10%
Rogers et al;[46] Preprint; 2020	Patients with severe to critical COVID-19 infection. 64 received CP and 177 received alternative treatment schemes	Median age 61 ± 25, male 54.8%, hypertension 40.7%, diabetes 23.7%, chronic lung disease 14.9%, CHD 13.7%, CKD 10.8%, cancer 4.6%, obesity 39.4%	NR	High for mortality Notes: Non-randomized study. Retrospective design with matched control group. Regression was implemented to adjust for potential confounders (age, gender, race, baseline oxygen requirements, remdesivir use, and corticosteroid use)	
Salazar et al;[47] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with severe to critical COVID-19 infection. 136 received CP and 251 received alternative treatment schemes	Mean age NR ± NR, male 58.4%, hypertension 34.7%, diabetes 26.7%, chronic lung disease 10.8%, CHD 10.3%, CKD 13.9%	Steroids 54.8%, remdesivir 3.5%, hydroxychloroquine 16.5%, lopinavir-ritonavir 1.6%, tocilizumab 19.6%, azithromycin 60.3%	High for mortality Notes: Non-randomized study. Prospective design with matched control group. Propensity score was	

				implemented to adjust for potential confounders (age, gender, race, baseline oxygen requirements, remdesivir use, and corticosteroid use.)	
Hegerova et al;[48] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with severe to critical COVID-19 infection. 20 received CP and 20 received alternative treatment schemes	NR	NR	High for mortality Notes: Non-randomized study. Retrospective design. Matching was implemented to adjust for potential confounders (age, number of comorbidities, WHO score, sequential organ failure assessment score, and severity of illness)	
Darunavir-Cobicistat **Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.**					
RCT					
DC-COVID-19 trial;[49] Chen et al; Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with mild COVID-19 infection. 15 assigned to Darunavir-Cobicistat 800mg/150mg once a day for 5 days and 15 assigned to SOC	Mean age 47.2 ± 2.8, male NR, diabetes 6.6%, CHD 26.6%	NR	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	**Mortality:** No information **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** No information **Symptom resolution or improvement:** No information **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No

					information **Adverse events:** No information
Electrolyzed saline **Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.**					
RCT					
TX-COVID19 trial;[50] Delgado-Enciso et al; Preprint; 2020	Patients mild to moderate COVID-19. 45 assigned to electrolyzed saline nebulizations 4 times a day for 10 days and 39 assigned to SOC	Mean age 47 ± 14.6, male 53.5%, hypertension 18.9%, diabetes 11.9%	Steroids 3.65%, remdesivir %, hydroxychloroquine 7.5%, ivermectin 9.4%, ATB 30.6%	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	**Mortality:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** No information **Symptom resolution or improvement:** No information **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ **Adverse events:** No information
Famotidine **Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.**					
Non-RCT					
Mather et al;[51] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with moderate to critical COVID-19 infection. 83 received Famotidine and 689 received alternative treatment schemes	Mean age 67 ± 16, male 54.7%, hypertension 32.8%, diabetes 22.7%, chronic lung disease 6%, asthma 5%, CHD 6%, CKD 28.2%	Steroids 48.8%, remdesivir 3.5%, hydroxychloroquine 51%, azithromycin 50.6%,	High for mortality Notes: Non-randomized study. Retrospective design. Regression and propensity score matching were implemented to adjust for potential	**Mortality:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯

				confounders (not specified)	
Favipiravir **Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.**					
RCT					
Chen et al; Preprint;[52] 2020	Patients with moderate to critical COVID-19 infection. 116 assigned to favipiravir 1600mg twice the first day followed by 600mg twice daily for 7 days and 120 assigned to Umifenovir 200mg three times daily for 7 days	Mean age NR ± NR, male 46.6%, hypertension 27.9%, diabetes 11.4%	NR	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	**Mortality:** No information **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** No information **Symptom resolution or improvement:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No information **Adverse events:** No information
Ivashchenko et al;[32] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with moderate COVID-19 infection. 20 assigned to favipiravir 1600mg once followed by 600mg twice a day for 12 days, 20 assigned to favipiravir and 20 assigned to SOC	Mean age NR ± NR, male NR	NR	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	
Lou et al;[28] Preprint; 2020	Patients with mild to severe COVID-19 infection. 10 assigned to Baloxavir 80mg a day on days 1, 4 and 7, 9 assigned to favipiravir and 10 assigned to SOC	Mean age 52.5 ± 12.5, male 72.4%, hypertension 20.7%, diabetes 6.9%, CHD 13.8%,	Antivirals 100%, IFN 100%	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably	

				inappropriate.	
Doi et al;[54] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients mild COVID-19. 44 assigned to favipiravir (early) 1800mg on day 1 followed by 800mg twice daily for 10 days and 45 assigned to favipiravir (late) 1800mg on day 6 followed by 800mg twice daily for 10 days	Median age 50 ± 26.5, male 61.4%, comorbidities 39%	Steroids 2.3%, ATB 12.5%	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	
Dabbous et al;[55] Preprint; 2020	Patients mild to moderate COVID-19. 50 assigned to Favipiravir 3200mg once followed by 1200mg a day for 10 days and 50 assigned to HCQ + Oseltamivir 800mg once followed by 400mg a day for 10 days + 75mg a day for 10 days	Mean age 36.3 ± 12, male 50%, any comorbidities 15%	NR	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	
Zhao et al;[56] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with moderate to critical COVID-19 infection. 13 assigned to Favipravir 3200mg once followed by 600mg twice a day for 7 days, 7 assigned to TCZ 400mg once or twice and 5 assigned to Favipravir + TCZ	Mean age 72 ± 40, male 54%, hypertension 42.3%, diabetes 11.5%, CHD 23.1%	NR	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	

Febuxostat

Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.

RCT

Davoodi et al;[57] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with moderate to severe COVID-19 infection. 30 assigned to Febuxostat 80mg per day and 30 assigned to HCQ	Mean age 57.7 ± 8.4, male 59%, hypertension NR%, diabetes 27.8%, chronic lung disease 1.9%	NR	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	**Mortality:** No information **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** No information **Symptom resolution or improvement:** No information **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No information **Adverse events:** No information

Hydroxychloroquine and chloroquine

HCQ/CQ probably does not reduce mortality, invasive mechanical ventilation nor significantly improves time to symptom resolution with moderate certainty. When used prophylactically in persons exposed to COVID-19 it may marginally reduce the risk of infection. However certainty of the evidence is very low because of risk of bias and imprecision. HCQ/CQ may also be associated with a small increase in severe adverse events.

RCT

CloroCOVID19 trial;[58] Borba et al; Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with severe COVID-19 infection. 41 assigned to CQ 600mg twice a day for 10 days and 40 assigned to CQ 450mg twice on day 1 followed by 450mg once a day for 5 days	Mean age 51.1 ± 13.9, male 75.3%, hypertension 45.5%, diabetes 25.5%, chronic lung disease NR%, asthma 7.4%, CHD 17.9%, CKD 7.4%, alcohol use disorder 27.5%, HIV 1.8%, tuberculosis 3.6%,	Azithromycin 100%, oseltamivir 89.7%	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; Low for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events	**Mortality:** RR 1.09 (95%CI 0.99 to 1.20); RD 3% (95%CI -0.3% to 6.6%); Moderate certainty ⊕⊕⊕◯ **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** RR 1.09 (95%CI 0.93 to 1.29); RD 1% (95%CI -0.8% to 3.4%); Moderate certainty ⊕⊕⊕◯
Huang et al;[59] Peer	Patients with	Mean age 44 ± 21,	NR	High for mortality and	

reviewed; 2020	moderate to severe COVID-19 infection. 10 assigned to CQ 500mg twice a day for 10 days and 12 assigned to Lopinavir-Ritonavir 400/100mg twice a day for 10 days	male 59.1%		invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	**Symptom resolution or improvement:** RR 1.1 (95%CI 0.92 to 1.31); RD 5.5% (95%CI -4.4% to 17.2%); Low certainty ⊕⊕◯◯ **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** RR 0.91 (95%CI 0.74 to 1.12); RD -1.6% (95%CI -4.5% to 2.1%); Low certainty ⊕⊕◯◯ **Severe Adverse events:** RR 1.02 (95%CI 0.65 to 1.6); RD 0.1% (95%CI -1.9% to 3.2%); Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯
RECOVERY - Hydroxychloroquine trial;[60] Horby et al; Preprint; 2020	Patients with Mild to critical COVID-19 infection. 1561 assigned to HCQ 800mg once followed by 400mg twice a day for 9 days and 3155 assigned to SOC	Mean age 65.3 ± 15.3, male %, diabetes 26.9%, chronic lung disease 21.9%, asthma NR%, CHD 25.4%, CKD 7.8%, HIV 0.4%	NR	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; Some Concerns for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study which might have introduced bias to symptoms and adverse events outcomes results.	
BCN PEP CoV-2 trial;[61] Mitja et al; Preprint; 2020	Patients exposed to COVID-19. 1116 assigned to HCQ 800mg once followed by 400mg x once a day for 6 days and 1198 assigned to SOC	Mean age 48.6 ± 19, male 27%, diabetes 8.3%, chronic lung disease 4.8%, CHD 13.3%, Nervous system disease 4.1%	NR	Some concerns for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; Some Concerns for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study which might have introduced bias to symptoms and adverse events outcomes results. Significant number of patients excluded from analysis.	

COVID-19 PEP trial;[62] Boulware et al; Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients exposed to COVID-19. 414 assigned to HCQ 800 mg once followed by 600 mg daily for a total course of 5 days and 407 assigned to SOC	Median age 40 ± 6.5, male 48.4%, hypertension 12.1%, diabetes 3.4%, asthma 7.6%, comorbidities 27.4%	NR	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Significant loss of information that might have affected the study's results.	
Cavalcanti et al trial;[63] Cavalcanti et al; Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with moderate to severe COVID-19 infection. 159 assigned to HCQ 400mg twice a day for 7 days, 172 assigned to HCQ + AZT and 173 assigned to SOC	Mean age 50.3 ± 14.6, male 58.3%, hypertension 38.8%, diabetes 19.1%, chronic lung disease 1.8%, asthma 16%, CHD 0.8%, CKD 1.8%, cancer 2.9%, obesity 15.5%	Steroids 1.5%, ACE inhibitors 1.2%, ARBs 17.4%, NSAID 4.4%	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study which might have introduced bias to symptoms and adverse events outcomes results.	
Kamran SM et al trial;[64] Kamran et al; Preprint; 2020	Patients with mild COVID-19 infection. 349 assigned to HCQ 400mg twice a day once then 200mg twice a day for 4 days and 151 assigned to SOC	Mean age 36 ± 11.2, male 93.2%, diabetes 3%, comorbidities 7.6%	NR	High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	
COVID-19 PET trial;[65] Skipper et al; Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with mild COVID-19 infection. 212 assigned to HCQ 1400mg once followed by 600mg once a day for 5 days and 211 assigned to	Median age 40 ± 9, male 44%, hypertension 11%, diabetes 4%, chronic lung disease %, asthma 11%,	NR	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; Low for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events	

	SOC				
BCN PEP CoV-2 trial;[66] Mitja et al; Preprint; 2020	Patients with mild COVID-19 infection. 136 assigned to HCQ 800mg once followed by 400mg a day for 6 days and 157 assigned to SOC	Mean age 41.6 ± 12.6, male 49%, comorbidities 53.2%	NR	High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study which might have introduced bias to symptoms and adverse events outcomes results.	
Tang et al; Peer reviewed;[67] 2020	Patients with mild to moderate COVID-19 infection. 75 assigned to HCQ 1200 mg daily for three days followed by 800 mg daily to complete 7 days and 75 assigned to SOC	Mean age 46.1 ± 14.7, male 54.7%, hypertension 6%, diabetes 14%, other comorbidities 31%	Steroids 7%, lopinavir-ritonavir 17%, umifenovir 47%, oseltamivir 11%, entecavir 1%, ATB 39%, ribavirin 47%	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study which might have introduced bias to symptoms and adverse events outcome results.	
Chen et al; Preprint;[68] 2020	Patients with moderate COVID-19 infection. 31 assigned to HCQ 200mg twice a day for 5 days and 31 assigned to SOC	Mean age 44 ± 15.3, male 46.8%,	ATB 100%, IVIG 100%, antivirals 100%	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	
Chen et al;[69] Preprint; 2020	Patients with moderate COVID-19 infection. 18	Mean age 47.4 ± 14.46, male 45.8%, hypertension 16.7%,	NR	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for	

	assigned to HCQ 200mg twice a day for 10 days, 18 assigned to CQ and 12 assigned to SOC	diabetes 18.7%		symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	
Chen et al;[70] Preprint; 2020	Patients with mild to severe COVID-19 infection. 21 assigned to HCQ 400mg twice on day one followed by 200mg twice a day for 6 days and 12 assigned to SOC	Mean age 32.9 ± 10.7, male 57.6%	NR	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	
HC-nCoV trial;[71] Jun et al; Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with mild to severe COVID-19 infection. 15 assigned to HCQ 400mg once a day for 5 days and 15 assigned to SOC	Mean age 48.6 ± 3.7, male 0.7%, hypertension 26.6%, diabetes 6.6%, chronic lung disease 3.3%	Lopinavir-ritonavir 6.6%, umifenovir 73.3%, IFN 100%	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	
Abd-Elsalam et al;[72] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with mild to severe COVID-19 infection. 97 assigned to HCQ 400 mg twice on day one followed by 200 mg tablets twice daily for 15 days and 97 assigned to SOC	Mean age 40.7 ± 19.3, male 58.8%, CKD 3.1%, obesity 61.9%, comorbidities 14.3%, liver disease 1%	NR	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of	

				allocation probably inappropriate.	
COVID-19 PREP trial;[73] Rajasingham et al; Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients exposed to COVID-19. 989 assigned to HCQ 400mg twice in one day followed by 400 mg once weekly for 12 weeks or 400 mg twice weekly for 12 weeks and 494 assigned to SOC	Median age 41 ± 15, male 49%, hypertension 14%, asthma 10%	NR	Low for infection and adverse events	
TEACH trial;[74] Ulrich et al; Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients mild to moderate COVID-19. 67 assigned to HCQ 800mg on day 1 followed by 200mg twice a day for 2 to 5 days and 61 assigned to SOC	Mean age 66 ± 16.2, male 59.4%, hypertension 57.8%, diabetes 32%, chronic lung disease 7%, asthma 15.6%, CHD 26.6%, CKD 7.8%, cerebrovascular disease 6.2%	Steroids 10.2%, remdesivir 0.8%, lopinavir-ritonavir 0.8%, azithromycin 23.4%, convalescent plasma 13.3%	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	
PrEP_COVID trial;[75] Grau-Pujol et al; Preprint; 2020	Patients exposed to COVID-19. 142 assigned to HCQ 400mg daily for four days followed by 400mg weekly for 6 months and 127 assigned to SOC	Median age 39 ± 20, male 26.8%, hypertension 1.8%, diabetes 0.4%, chronic lung disease 2.6%	NR	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; Low for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events	
PATCH trial;[76] Abella et al; Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients exposed to COVID-19. 64 assigned to HCQ 600mg a day for 8 weeks and 61 assigned to SOC	Median age 33 ± 46, male 31%, hypertension 21%, diabetes 3%, asthma 17%	NR	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; Low for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events	
WHO SOLIDARITY trial;[77] Pan et al;	Patients moderate to critical COVID-19.	age < 70 years 61%, male 62%, diabetes	Steroids 15.1%, convalescent plasma	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical	

Preprint; 2020	947 assigned to HCQ 800mg once followed by 200mg twice a day for 10 days and 906 assigned to SOC	25%, COPD 6%, asthma 5%, CHD 21%, CKD %	0.5%, Anti IL6 2.1%	ventilation; Some Concerns for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study which might have introduced bias to symptoms and adverse events outcomes results.	
Davoodi et al;[57] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with moderate to severe COVID-19 infection. 30 assigned to Febuxostat 80mg per day and 30 assigned to HCQ	Mean age 57.7 ± 8.4, male 59%, hypertension NR%, diabetes 27.8%, chronic lung disease 1.9%	NR	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	
COVID-19 PEP (University of Washington) trial; Barnabas et al; Abstract; 2020	Patients exposed to COVID-19. 381 assigned to HCQ 400mg for three days followed by 200mg for 11 days and 400 assigned to SOC	NR	NR	NA	
Icatibant / iC1e/K **Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.**					
RCT					
Mansour et al;[78] Preprint; 2020	Patients with moderate to severe COVID-19 infection. 10 assigned to Icatibant 30 mg every 8 h for 4 days, and 10	Mean age 51.6 ± 11.5, male 53.3%, hypertension 50%, diabetes 46.7%,%, asthma 3.3%, obesity 43.3%	NR	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events	**Mortality:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** No information

	assigned to iC1e/K			Notes: Non-blinded study which might have introduced bias to symptoms and adverse events outcomes results.	**Symptom resolution or improvement:** No information **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No information **Adverse events:** No information
IFX-1 **Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.**					
RCT					
Vlaar et al;[79] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with severe COVID-19 infection. 15 assigned to IFX-1 800mg IV with a maximum of 7 doses and 15 assigned to SOC	Mean age 60 ± 9, male 73%, hypertension 30%, diabetes 27%, obesity 20%	NR	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	**Mortality:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** No information **Symptom resolution or improvement:** No information **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No information **Adverse events:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯
Interferon alpha-2b + Interferon gamma **Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.**					
RCT					
ESPERANZA trial;[80]	Patients with mild to	Median age 38 ± 63,	Hydroxychloroquine	High for mortality and	**Mortality:** No

Esquivel-Moynelo et al; Preprint; 2020	moderate COVID-19 infection. 30 assigned to IFN-alpha2b + IFN-gamma Twice a week for two weeks (SC) and 33 assigned to IFN-alpha2b Thrice a week (IM)	male 54%, hypertension 22.2%, diabetes 4.7%, asthma 6.3%, CHD 6.3%, any comorbidities 50.8%	100%, lopinavir-ritonavir 100%, convalescent plasma NR%, ATB 100%	invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	information **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** No information **Symptom resolution or improvement:** No information **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No information **Adverse events:** No information
Interferon beta-1a **IFN beta-1a probably does not reduce mortality nor invasive mechanical ventilation requirements.**					
RCT					
Davoudi-Monfared et al;[81] Preprint; 2020	Patients with severe COVID-19 infection. 42 assigned to Interferon beta-1a 44 microg subcutaneous, three times a week and 39 assigned to SOC	Mean age 57.7 ± 15, male 54.3%, hypertension 38.3%, diabetes 27.2%, chronic lung disease 1.2%, asthma 1.2%, CHD 28.4%, CKD 3.7%, cancer 11.1%	Steroids 53%, hydroxychloroquine 97.5%, azithromycin 14.8%, ATB 81%, IVIG 30.8%	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	**Mortality:** RR 1.07 (95%CI 0.90 to 1.26); RD 2.3% (95%CI -3.3% to 8.6%); Moderate certainty ⊕⊕⊕◯ **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** RR 0.98 (95%CI 0.83 to 1.17); RD -0.2% (95%CI -2% to 2%); Moderate certainty ⊕⊕⊕◯ **Symptom resolution or improvement:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ **Symptomatic infection**
WHO SOLIDARITY;[77] Pan et al; Preprint; 2020	Patients moderate to critical COVID-19. 2050 assigned to Interferon beta-1a three doses over six days of 44µg and 2050 assigned to SOC	age < 70 years 61%, male 62%, hypertension %, diabetes 25%, COPD 6%, asthma 5%, CHD 21%,	Steroids 15.1%, convalescent plasma 0.5%, Anti IL6 2.1%	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; Some Concerns for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded	

				study which might have introduced bias to symptoms and adverse events outcomes results.	**(prophylaxis studies):** No information **Adverse events:** No information
Interferon beta-1b **Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.**					
RCT					
Rahmani et al;[82] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients severe COVID-19. 33 assigned to Interferon beta-1b 250 mcg subcutaneously every other day for two consecutive weeks and 33 assigned to SOC	Median age 60 ± 10.5, male 59%, hypertension 40.9%, diabetes 31.8%, chronic lung disease 4.5%, asthma NR%, CHD 30.3%, CKD NR%, cerebrovascular disease NR%, immunosuppression NR%, cancer 3%, obesity NR%	Steroids 21.2%, ATB 51.5%, antivirals 100%	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	**Mortality:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ **Symptom resolution or improvement:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No information **Adverse events:** No information
Interferon kappa + TFF2 **Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.**					
RCT					
Fu et al;[83] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients moderate COVID-19. 40 assigned to IFN-k +TFF2 5mg/2mg once a day for 6 days and 40 assigned to SOC	Mean age 35.2 ± 11.2, male 63.7%, hypertension 5%, diabetes 3.7%	NR	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events	**Mortality:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** No information

				Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	**Symptom resolution or improvement:** No information **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No information **Adverse events:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯
Ivermectin **Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.**					
RCT					
Zagazig University trial; NCT04422561, Shouman et al; Other; 2020	Patients exposed to COVID-19. 203 assigned to ivermectin 15 to 24mg a day and 101 assigned to SOC	Mean age 38.72 ± 15.94, male 51.3%	NR	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	**Mortality:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ **Symptom resolution or improvement:** No information **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ **Adverse events:** No information
Mohiuddin et al;[84] Preprint; 2020	Patients mild to moderate COVID-19. 60 assigned to ivermectin + Doxi 200µgm/kg single dose + 100 mg BID for 10days and 56 assigned to HCQ +AZT	Mean age 33.9 ± 14.1, male 72.4%	NR	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	

Podder et al;[85] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients mild to moderate COVID-19. 32 assigned to ivermectin 200mg once and 30 assigned to SOC	Mean age 39.16 ± 12.07, male 71%	NR	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	
Hashim HA et a (Alkarkh Health Directorate-Baghdad) trial;[86] Hashim et al; Preprint; 2020	Patients mild to critical COVID-19. 70 assigned to Ivermectin + Doxycycline 200mg/kg two or three doses + 100mg twice a day for 5 to 10 days and 70 assigned to SOC	Mean age 48.7 ± 8.6, male %	Steroids 100%, azithromycin 100%,	High for mortality and mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	
Non-RCT					
Rajter et al;[87] Preprint; 2020	Patients with moderate to severe COVID-19 infection. 173 received Ivermectin and 107 received alternative treatment schemes	Mean age 59.6 ± 17.9, male 54.6%, hypertension 17.9%, diabetes 32.1%, chronic lung disease 10%, CHD 15.4%, CKD 8.6%, cancer 6.1%, obesity 40.7%	Hydroxychloroquine 92.9%, azithromycin 86.1%	High for mortality Notes: Non-randomized study. Retrospective design. Regression was implemented to adjust for potential confounders (age, sex, comorbidities of diabetes, chronic lung disease, cardiovascular disease, and hypertension, smoking status, severity of pulmonary involvement, BMI,	**Mortality:** Very Low certainty ⨁◯◯◯

				peripheral white blood count, absolute lymphocyte count, and use of hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin)	
Soto-Becerra et al;[88] Preprint; 2020	Patients with moderate to critical COVID-19 infection. 203 received Ivermectin and 2630 received alternative treatment schemes	Mean age 58.4 ± 16.3, male 63.2%, hypertension 15.7%, diabetes 11.9%, chronic lung disease 1.7%, CHD 1.1%, CKD 4.1%, cancer 1.1%, obesity 4.5%	Steroids 8.4%,	High for mortality Notes: Non-randomized study. Retrospective design. Propensity score and matching was implemented to adjust for potential confounders (age, sex, Charlson's index at hospital admission, comorbidities, healthcare network, month, history of emergency care before hospital admission, antibiotics used (other than azithromycin) in the first 48 hours, antecedent of angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors/angiotensin-II receptor antagonists, and pneumonia diagnosis in the first 48 hours)	
IVIG **Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.**					
RCT					
Sakoulas et al;[89]	Patients with severe	Mean age 54 ± NR,	Steroids 78.7%,	High for mortality and	**Mortality:** RR 0.41

Preprint; 2020	COVID-19 infection. 16 assigned to IVIG 0.5 g/kg/day for 3 days and 17 assigned to SOC	male 60.6%, hypertension 33.3%, diabetes 36.3%, chronic lung disease 12%, CHD 3%, CKD 3%, immunosuppression 3%	remdesivir 51.5%, convalescent plasma 15.2%	invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	(95%CI 0.19 to 0.87); RD -19.4% (95%CI -26.7% to 4.3%); Low certainty ⊕⊕◯◯ **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ **Symptom resolution or improvement:** No information **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No information **Adverse events:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯
Gharebaghi et al;[90] Preprint; 2020	Patients severe to critical COVID-19. 30 assigned to IVIG 5gr a day for 3 days and 29 assigned to SOC	Mean age 56 ± 16, male 69.5%, hypertension 22%, diabetes 27.1%, chronic lung disease 3.3%,	NR	Some Concerns for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; Some Concerns for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	
Leflunomide **Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.**					
RCT					
Hu et al;[91] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with mild to critical COVID-19 infection. 5 assigned to Leflunomide 50mg every 12hs (three doses) followed by 20mg a day for 10 days and 5 assigned to SOC	Mean age 52.5 ± 11.5, male 30%, hypertension 60%, chronic lung disease 10%	Umifenovir 100%	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	**Mortality:** No information **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** No information **Symptom resolution or improvement:** No information **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No information
Wang et al;[92] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients moderate to severe COVID-19. 24 assigned to	Median age 55.7 ± 21.5, male 50%, hypertension 27.2%,	Steroids 34.1%, hydroxychloroquine 56.8%, lopinavir-	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for	

	Leflunomide 100 mg on the first day followed by 20mg a day for 8 days and 24 assigned to SOC	diabetes 4.5%, chronic lung disease 4.5%, CHD 2.3%, cancer 2.3%	ritonavir 11.4%, umifenovir 75%, IVIG 20.4%, ATB 63.6%, IFN 100%	symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	**Adverse events:** No information
Lincomycin **Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.**					
RCT					
Guvenmez et al;[25] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with moderate COVID-19 infection. 12 assigned to lincomycin 600mg twice a day for 5 days and 12 assigned to Azithromycin 500mg on first day followed by 250mg a day for 5 days	Mean age 58.7 ± 16, male 70.8%,	NR	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	**Mortality:** No information **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** No information **Symptom resolution or improvement:** No information **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No information **Adverse events:** No information
Lopinavir-Ritonavir **Lopinavir-ritonavir probably does not reduce mortality with moderate certainty. Lopinavir-ritonavir may not be associated with a significant increase in severe adverse events. However, the certainty is low because of risk of bias and imprecision.**					
RCT					
LOTUS China trial;[93] Cao et al; Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with severe to critical COVID-19 infection. 99 assigned to Lopinavir-Ritonavir	Median age 58 ± 9.5, male 60.3%, Diabetes 11.6%, disease 6.5%, cancer 3%	Steroids 33.7%, remdesivir NR%, IFN 11.1%, ATB 95%	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse	**Mortality:** RR 1.02 (95%CI 0.92 to 1.22); RD 0.7% (95%CI -2.6% to 4%); Moderate certainty

	400/100mg daily for 14 days and 100 assigned to SOC			events Notes: Non-blinded study which might have introduced bias to symptoms and adverse events outcomes results.	⊕⊕⊕◯ **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** RR 1.07 (95%CI 0.98 to 1.17); RD 0.8% (95%CI -0.2% to 2%); High certainty ⊕⊕⊕⊕ **Symptom resolution or improvement:** RR 1.03 (95%CI 0.92 to 1.15); RD 1..7% (95%CI -4.4% to 8.3%); Moderate certainty ⊕⊕⊕◯ **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No information **Severe Adverse events:** RR 0.6 (95%CI 0.37 to 0.98); RD -2.2% (95%CI -3.4% to -0.09%); Low certainty ⊕⊕◯◯
ELACOI trial;[94] Li et al; Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with moderate to severe COVID-19 infection. 34 assigned to Lopinavir-Ritonavir 200/50mg twice daily for 7-14 days, 35 assigned to Umifenovir and 17 assigned to SOC	Mean age 49.4 ± 14.7, male 41.7%	Steroids 12.5%, IVIG 6.3%	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study which might have introduced bias to symptoms and adverse events outcomes results.	
RECOVERY - Lopinavir-ritonavir trial;[95] Horby et al; Other; 2020	Patients with mild to critical COVID-19 infection. 1616 assigned to Lopinavir-Ritonavir 400/100mg twice a day for 10 days and 3424 assigned to SOC	Mean age 66.2 ± 15.9, male 60.5%, diabetes 27.5%, chronic lung disease 23.5%, CHD 26%	NR	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; Some Concerns for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study which might have introduced bias to symptoms and adverse events outcomes results.	
Huang et al; Peer reviewed;[59] 2020	Patients with moderate to severe COVID-19 infection. 10 assigned to CQ 500mg twice a day	Mean age 44 ± 21, male 59.1%	NR	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse	

	for 10 days and 12 assigned to Lopinavir-Ritonavir 400/100mg twice a day for 10 days			events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	
Zheng et al; Preprint;[96] 2020	Patients with moderate to severe COVID-19 infection. 30 assigned to Novaferon 40 microg twice a day (inh), 30 assigned to Novaferon + Lopinavir-Ritonavir 40 microg twice a day (inh) + 400/100mg a day and 29 assigned to Lopinavir-Ritonavir	Median age 44.5 ± NR, male 47.1%	NR	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	
Chen et al; Preprint;[97] 2020	Patients with mild to moderate COVID-19 infection. 33 assigned to Ribavirin 2gr IV loading dose followed by orally 400-600mg every 8hs for 14 days, 36 assigned to Lopinavir-Ritonavir and 32 assigned to Ribavirin + Lopinavir-Ritonavir	Mean age 42.5 ± 11.5, male 45.5%	NR	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	
WHO SOLIDARITY - trial;[77] Pan et al; Preprint; 2020	Patients moderate to critical COVID-19. 1399 assigned to Lopinavir-Ritonavir 200/50MG twice a day for 14 days and	age 61% < 70 years, male 62%, diabetes 25%, COPD 6%, asthma 5%, CHD 21%	Steroids 15.1%, convalescent plasma 0.5%, Anti IL6 2.1%	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; Some Concerns for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events	

	1372 assigned to SOC			Notes: Non-blinded study which might have introduced bias to symptoms and adverse events outcomes results.	
Mesenchymal stem cell transplantation **Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.**					
RCT					
Shu et al;[98] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with severe COVID-19 infection. 12 assigned to mesenchymal stem cell 2 × 10^6 cells/kg.one infusion and 29 assigned to SOC	Median age 61 ± 10, male 58.5%, hypertension 22%, diabetes 19.5%	Steroids 100%, antibiotics 87.8%, antivirals 100%	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	**Mortality:** No information **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** No information **Symptom resolution or improvement:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No information **Adverse events:** No information
Shi et al;[99] Preprint; 2020	Patients severe COVID-19. 65 assigned to mesenchymal stem cell three infusions with 4.0×107 cells each and 35 assigned to SOC	Mean age 60.3 ± 8.4, male 56%, hypertension 27%, diabetes 17%, COPD 2%	Steroids 22%	Low for mortality and mechanical ventilation	
N-acetylcysteine **Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.**					
RCT					
de Alencar et al;[100] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients severe COVID-19. 68 assigned to NAC 21gr once and 67 assigned	Mean age 58.5 ± 22.5, male 59.2%, hypertension 46.6%, diabetes 37.7%, cancer	NR	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; Low for symptom resolution,	**Mortality:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** Very

	to SOC	12.6%,		infection and adverse events	Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ **Symptom resolution or improvement:** No information **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No information **Adverse events:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯
Nasal hypertonic saline **Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.**					
RCT					
Kimura et al;[101] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients mild to moderate COVID-19. 14 assigned to nasal hypertonic saline 250cc twice daily, 14 assigned to nasal hypertonic saline + surfactant and 17 assigned to SOC	Mean age 37.9 ± 15.7, male 53.3%, hypertension 24.4%, diabetes 6.6%, chronic lung disease 15.5%, CHD 4.4%,	NR	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	**Mortality:** No information **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** No information **Symptom resolution or improvement:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No information **Adverse events:** No information

Nitazoxanide Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.					
RCT					
SARITA-2 trial;[102] Rocco et al; Preprint; 2020	Patients mild COVID-19. 194 assigned to nitazoxanide 500mg three times a day for 5 days and 198 assigned to SOC	Age range 18 - 77, male 47%, comorbidities 13.2%	NR	Low for mortality and mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study which might have introduced bias to symptoms and adverse events outcomes results. Significant lost to follow up.	**Mortality:** No information **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** No information **Symptom resolution or improvement:** Very Low certainty ⨁◯◯◯ **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No information **Adverse events:** No information
Novaferon Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.					
RCT					
Zheng et al;[96] Preprint; 2020	Patients with moderate to severe COVID-19 infection. 30 assigned to Novaferon 40 microg twice a day (inh), 30 assigned to Novaferon + Lopinavir-Ritonavir 40 microg twice a day (inh) + 400/100mg a day and 29 assigned to	Median age 44.5 ± NR, male 47.1%	NR	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	**Mortality:** No information **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** No information **Symptom resolution or improvement:** No information **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis**

	Lopinavir-Ritonavir				**studies):** No information **Adverse events:** No information
NSAID **Current best evidence suggests no association between NSAID consumption and COVID-19 related mortality. However certainty of the evidence is very low because of risk of bias. Further research is needed.**					
Non-RCT					
Bruce et al;[103] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with moderate to severe COVID-19 infection. 54 received NSAID and 1168 received alternative treatment schemes	age < 65 31.7%, male 56.5%, hypertension 50.3%, diabetes 27%, CHD 22.3%, CKD 38.7%,	NR	High for mortality Notes: Non-randomized study. Retrospective design. Regression was implemented to adjust for potential confounders (age, sex, smoking status, CRP levels, diabetes, hypertension, coronary artery disease, reduced renal function)	**Mortality:** OR 0.83 (95%CI 0.66 to 1.05); Very Low certainty ⨁◯◯◯
Jeong et al;[104] Preprint; 2020	Patients with moderate to severe COVID-19 infection. 354 received NSAID and 1470 received alternative treatment schemes	age >65 36%, male 41%, hypertension 20%, diabetes 12%, chronic lung disease 16%, asthma 6%, CKD 2%, cancer 6%	NR	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation Notes: Non-randomized study. Retrospective design. Propensity score and IPTW were implemented to adjust for potential confounders (age, sex, health insurance type, hypertension, hyperlipidemia, diabetes mellitus,	

				malignancy, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, atherosclerosis, chronic renal failure, chronic liver disease, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, gastrointestinal, conditions, and use of co-medications)	
Lund et al;[105] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with mild to severe COVID-19 infection. 224 received NSAID and 896 received alternative treatment schemes	Median age 54 ± 23, male 41.5%, chronic lung disease 3.9%, asthma 5.4%, CHD 10.2%, cerebrovascular disease 3.4%, cancer 7.1%, obesity 12.5%	Steroids 7.1%	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation Notes: Non-randomized study. Retrospective design. Propensity score and matching were implemented to adjust for potential confounders (age, sex, relevant comorbidities, use of selected prescription drugs, and phase of the outbreak	
Rinott et al;[106] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with moderate to critical COVID-19 infection. 87 received NSAID and 316 received alternative treatment schemes	Median age 45 ± 37, male 54.6%, diabetes 9.4%, CHD 12.9%,	NR	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation Notes: Non-randomized study. Retrospective design. No adjustment for potential confounders.	
Wong et al;[107] Preprint; 2020	Patients exposed to COVID-19 infection. 535519 received	Median age 51 ± 23, male 42.7%, hypertension 19.6%,	Steroids 2.2%, hydroxychloroquine 0.6%	High for mortality Notes: Non-	

	NSAID and 1924095 received alternative treatment schemes	diabetes 9.6%, chronic lung disease 2.4%, asthma %, CHD 0.5%, CKD 2.8%, cancer 5.2%,		randomized study. Retrospective design. Regression was implemented to adjust for potential confounders (age, sex, relevant comorbidities, use of selected prescription drugs, vaccination and deprivation)	
Imam et al;[108] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with moderate to critical COVID-19 infection. 466 received NSAID and 839 received alternative treatment schemes	Mean age 61 ± 16.3, male 53.8%, hypertension 56.2%, diabetes 30.1%, chronic lung disease 8.2%, asthma 8.8%, CHD 15.9%, CKD 17.5%, immunosuppression 1%, cancer 6.4%,	NR	High for mortality Notes: Non-randomized study. Retrospective design. Regression was implemented to adjust for potential confounders (not specified)	
Ozone **Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.**					
RCT					
PROBIOZOVID trial;[109] Araimo et al; Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients moderate to severe COVID-19. 14 assigned to Ozone 250ml ozonized blood and 14 assigned to SOC	Mean age 61.7 ± 13.2, male 50%,	NR	High for mortality and mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	

Ramipril

Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.

RCT

RASTAVI trial;[110] Amat-Santos et al; Preprint; 2020	Patients exposed to COVID-19. 50 assigned to Ramipril 2.5mg a day progressively increased to 10mg a day and 52 assigned to SOC	Mean age 82.3 ± 6.1, male 56.9%, hypertension 54.15%, diabetes 20.65%, chronic lung disease 7.35%, CHD 22.45%, CKD 34.15%, cerebrovascular disease 11.15%	NR	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study which might have introduced bias to symptoms and adverse events outcomes results.	**Mortality:** Very Low certainty ⨁◯◯◯ **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** No information **Symptom resolution or improvement:** No information **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** Very Low certainty ⨁◯◯◯ **Adverse events:** No information

Recombinant Super-Compound Interferon

Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.

RCT

Li et al;[111] Preprint; 2020	Patients with moderate to severe COVID-19 infection. 46 assigned to Recombinant Super-Compound Interferon 12 million IU twice daily (nebulization) and 48 assigned to Interferon alfa	Median age 54 ± 23.5, male 46.8%, hypertension 19.1%, diabetes 9.6%, chronic lung disease 1.1%, CHD 7.4%, cerebrovascular disease 5.3%, liver disease 6.4%	Steroids 9.6%, ATB 22.3%, IVIG 3.2%	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	**Mortality:** Very Low certainty ⨁◯◯◯ **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** No information **Symptom resolution or improvement:** Very Low certainty ⨁◯◯◯ **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis**

					studies): No information **Adverse events:** No information
Remdesivir **Remdesivir may slightly reduce mortality and improve time to symptom resolution without significantly increasing the risk of severe adverse events. However, the certainty is low because of risk of bias and imprecision.**					
RCT					
ACTT-1 trial; Beigel et al;[112] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with mild to critical COVID-19 infection. 541 assigned to Remdesivir intravenously 200mg loading dose on day 1 followed by a 100-mg maintenance dose administered daily on days 2 through 10 or until hospital discharge or death and 522 assigned to SOC	Mean age 58.9 ± 15, male 64.3%, hypertension 49.6%, diabetes 29.7%, chronic lung disease 7.6%, CHD 11.6%,	NR	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; Low for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events	**Mortality:** RR 0.94 (95%CI 0.82 to 1.08); RD -2% (95%CI -5.9% to 2.6%); Low certainty ⊕⊕◯◯ **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** RR 0.65 (95%CI 0.39 to 1.11); RD -4.1% (95%CI -7.1% to -1.3%); Low certainty ⊕⊕◯◯ **Symptom resolution or improvement:** RR 1.17 (95%CI 1.03 to 1.33); RD 9.4% (95%CI 1.7% to 18.3%); Low certainty ⊕⊕◯◯ **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No information **Severe Adverse events:** RR 0.8 (95%CI 0.48 to 1.33); RD -1% (95%CI -2.8% to 1.8%); Low certainty
SIMPLE trial; Goldman et al;[113] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with severe COVID-19 infection. 200 assigned to Remdesivir (5 days) 200mg once followed 100mg for 5 days and 197 assigned to Remdesivir (10 days)	Median age 61.5 ± 20, male 63.7%, hypertension 49.8%, diabetes 22.6%, asthma 12.3%	NR	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study which might have introduced bias to symptoms and adverse events outcomes results.	
CAP-China remdesivir 2	Patients with severe to critical COVID-19	Median age 65 ± 7.5, male 60.5%,	Steroids 65.6%, lopinavir-ritonavir	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical	

trial;[114] Wang et al; Peer reviewed; 2020	infection. 158 assigned to Remdesivir 200 mg on day 1 followed by 100 mg on days 2–10 in single daily infusions and 79 assigned to SOC	hypertension 43%, diabetes 23.7%, CHD 7.2%	28.4%, IFN 32.2%, ATB 91.1%	ventilation; Low for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events	⊕⊕◯◯
SIMPLE 2 trial; Spinner et al;[115] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with moderate COVID-19 infection. 384 assigned to Remdesivir 200mg on day 1 followed by 100mg a day for 5 to 10 days and 200 assigned to SOC	Median age 57 ± 9, male 61.3%, hypertension 42%, diabetes 40%, asthma 14%, CHD 56%	Steroids 17%, hydroxychloroquine 21.33%, lopinavir-ritonavir 11%, tocilizumab 4%	Some Concerns for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Additional treatments unbalanced between arms which suggests that patients might have been treated differently.	
WHO SOLIDARITY;[77] Pan et al; Preprint; 2020	Patients moderate to critical COVID-19. 2743 assigned to remdesivir 200mg once followed by 100mg a day for 10 days and 2708 assigned to SOC	age < 70 years 61%, male 62%, hypertension %, diabetes 25%, COPD 6%, asthma 5%, CHD 21%	Steroids 15.1%, convalescent plasma 0.5%, Anti IL6 2.1%	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; Some Concerns for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study which might have introduced bias to symptoms and adverse events outcomes results.	

rhG-CSF (in patients with lymphopenia)

Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.

RCT

Cheng et al;[116] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients moderate to severe COVID-19 and lymphopenia. 100 assigned to rhG-CSF six doses and 100 assigned to SOC	Mean age 45 ± 15, male 56%	Lopinavir-ritonavir 15.5%, IFN 9%, umifenovir 18%	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	**Mortality:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** No information **Symptom resolution or improvement:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No information **Severe Adverse events:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯

Ribavirin

Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.

RCT

Chen et al;[97] Preprint; 2020	Patients with mild to moderate COVID-19 infection. 33 assigned to Ribavirin 2gr IV loading dose followed by orally 400-600mg every 8hs for 14 days, 36 assigned to Lopinavir-Ritonavir and 32 assigned to Ribavirin + Lopinavir-	Mean age 42.5 ± 11.5, male 45.5%	NR	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	**Mortality:** No information **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** No information **Symptom resolution or improvement:** No information **Symptomatic infection**

	Ritonavir				**(prophylaxis studies):** No information **Adverse events:** No information
Ribavirin + Interferon beta-1b **Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.**					
RCT					
Hung et al;[117] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with mild to moderate COVID-19 infection. 86 assigned to Ribavirin + Interferon beta-1b 400 mg every 12 h (ribavirin), and subcutaneous injection of one to three doses of interferon beta-1b 1 mL (8 million international units [IU]) on alternate days, for 14 days and 41 assigned to SOC	Median age 52 ± 15, male 54%, hypertension 18.3%, diabetes 13.3%, CHD 7.9% cerebrovascular disease 1.5%, cancer 1.5%	Steroids 6.2%, ATB 53.3%	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study which might have introduced bias to symptoms and adverse events outcomes results.	**Mortality:** No information **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** No information **Symptom resolution or improvement:** No information **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No information **Adverse events:** No information
Ruxolitinib **Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.**					
RCT					
Cao et al;[118] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with severe COVID-19 infection. 22 assigned to Ruxolitinib 5mg twice a day and 21 assigned to SOC	Mean age 63 ± 10, male 58.5%, hypertension 39%, diabetes 19.5%, CHD 7.3%,	Steroids 70.7%, IVIG 43.9%, umifenovir 73%, oseltamivir 27%	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; Low for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events	**Mortality:** No information **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** No information **Symptom resolution or**

					improvement: Very Low certainty ⨁◯◯◯ **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No information **Adverse events:** No information
Sofosbuvir/daclatasvir **Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.**					
RCT					
Kasgari et al;[119] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with moderate COVID-19 infection. 24 assigned to sofosbuvir/daclatasvir 400/60mg twice daily and 24 assigned to HCQ plus lopinavir-ritonavir	Median age 52.5 ± NR, male 37.5%, hypertension 35.4%, diabetes 37.5%, chronic lung disease 2%	NR	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	**Mortality:** Very Low certainty ⨁◯◯◯ **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** Very Low certainty ⨁◯◯◯ **Symptom resolution or improvement:** No information **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No information **Adverse events:** No information
Sadeghi et al;[120] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with moderate to severe COVID-19 infection. 33 assigned to sofosbuvir/daclatasvir 400/60mg once a day for 14 days and 33 assigned to SOC	Median age 58 ± 13, male 20.21%, hypertension 34.8%, diabetes 42.4%, chronic lung disease 22.7%, asthma 3%, CHD 15.1%, cancer 4.5%, obesity 25.7%	Steroids 30.2%, lopinavir-ritonavir 48.4%, antibiotics 89.4%	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Only outcome assessors and data analysts were blinded. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	

Steroids

Steroids reduce mortality and probably reduce invasive mechanical ventilation requirements in patients with severe COVID-19 infection with moderate certainty. Steroids may not significantly increase the risk of severe adverse events

RCT

GLUCOCOVID trial;[121] Corral-Gudino et al; Preprint; 2020	Patients with moderate to severe COVID-19 infection. 56 assigned to Methylprednisolone 40mg twice daily for 3 days followed by 20mg twice daily for 3 days and 29 assigned to SOC	Mean age 69.5 ± 11.5, male 61.9%, hypertension 47.6%, diabetes 17.5%, chronic lung disease 7.9%, cerebrovascular disease 12.7%	Hydroxychloroquine 96.8%, lopinavir-ritonavir 84.1%, azithromycin 92%	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	**Mortality:** RR 0.89 (95%CI 0.78 to 1.02); RD -3.6% (95%CI -7.3% to 0.6%); Moderate certainty ⨁⨁⨁◯ **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** RR 0.84 (95%CI 0.67 to 1.04); RD -1.8% (95%CI -3.8% to 0.4%); Moderate certainty ⨁⨁⨁◯ **Symptom resolution or improvement:** RR 1.49 (95%CI 1.22 to 1.84); RD 27.1% (95%CI 12.1% to 46.5%); Low certainty ⨁⨁◯◯ **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No information **Severe Adverse events:** RR 0.89 (95%CI 0.68 to 1.17); RD -0.6% (95%CI -1.7% to 0.9%); Low certainty ⨁⨁◯◯
Metcovid trial;[122] Prado Jeronimo et al; Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with severe COVID-19 infection. 194 assigned to Methylprednisolone 0.5mg/kg twice a day for 5 days and 199 assigned to SOC	Mean age 55 ± 15, male 64.6%, hypertension 48.9%, diabetes 29.1%, chronic lung disease 0.5%, asthma 2.5%, CHD 6.9%, alcohol use disorder 27%, liver disease 5.5%	Remdesivir 0%, tocilizumab 0%, convalescent plasma 0%	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; Low for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events	
RECOVERY - Dexamethasone trial;[123] Horby et al; Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with Mild to critical COVID-19 infection. 2104 assigned to Dexa 6mg once daily for 10 days and 4321 assigned to SOC	Mean age 66.1 ± 15.7, male 64%, diabetes 24%, chronic lung disease 21%, asthma NR%, CHD 27%, CKD 8%, liver disease 2%, any comorbidities 56%	Steroids NA%, remdesivir 0.08%, hydroxychloroquine 1%, lopinavir-ritonavir 0.5%, tocilizumab 3%, azithromycin 25%	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; Some Concerns for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study which might have introduced bias to symptoms and adverse events outcomes results.	

DEXA-COVID19 trial;[124] Villar et al; Unpublished; 2020	Patients severe to critical COVID-19. 7 assigned to Dexa 20mg a day for 5 days followed by 10mg a day for 5 days and 12 assigned to SOC	NR	NR	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation Notes: RoB judgment from published SR	
CoDEX trial;[125] Tomazini et al; Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients critical COVID-19. 151 assigned to Dexa 20mg a day for 5 days followed by 10mg a day for 5 days and 148 assigned to SOC	Mean age 61.4 ± 14.4, male 62.5%, hypertension 66.2%, diabetes 42.1%, CHD 7.7%, CKD 5.3%, obesity 27%	hydroxychloroquine 21.4%, azithromycin 71.2%, ATB 87%	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study which might have introduced bias to symptoms and adverse events outcomes results.	
REMAP-CAP trial;[126] Arabi et al; Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients severe to critical COVID-19. 278 assigned to Hydrocortisone 50mg every 6 hours for 7 days and 99 assigned to SOC	Mean age 59.9 ± 13, male 71%, diabetes 32%, chronic lung disease 20.3%, CHD 7.5%, CKD 9.2%, immunosuppression 4.9%	NR	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study which might have introduced bias to symptoms and adverse events outcomes results.	
COVID STEROID trial;[124] Petersen et al; Unpublished; 2020	Patients severe to critical COVID-19. 15 assigned to Hydrocortisone 200mg a day for 7	NR	NR	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation Notes: RoB judgment	

	days and 14 assigned to SOC			from published SR	
CAPE COVID trial;[127] Dequin et al; Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients severe to critical COVID-19. 76 assigned to Hydrocortisone 200mg a day progressively reduced to 50mg a day for 7 to 14 days and 73 assigned to SOC	Median age 64.7 ± 19.3, male 69.8%, hypertension %, diabetes 18.1%, chronic lung disease 7.4%, immunosuppression 6%	Remdesivir 3.4%, hydroxychloroquine 46.9%, lopinavir-ritonavir 14.1%, tocilizumab 2%, azithromycin 34.2%	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; Low for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events	
Steroids-SARI trial;[124] Unpublished; 2020	Patients severe to critical COVID-19. 24 assigned to Methylprednisolone 40mg twice a day for 5 days and 23 assigned to SOC	NR	NR	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation Notes: RoB judgment from published SR	
Farahani et al;[128] Preprint; 2020	Patients severe to critical COVID-19. 14 assigned to Methylprednisolone 1000 mg/day for three days followed by prednisolone 1mg/kg for 10 days, and 15 assigned to SOC	Mean age 64 ± 13.5	Hydroxychloroquine 100%, lopinavir-ritonavir 100%, azithromycin 100%	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	
Edalatifard et al;[129] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients severe COVID-19. 34 assigned to Methylprednisolone 250mg/day for 3 days and 28 assigned to SOC	Mean age 58.5 ± 16.6, male 62.9%, hypertension 32.3%, diabetes 35.5%, chronic lung disease 9.7%, CHD 17.7%, CKD 11.3%, cancer 4.8%	Hydroxychloroquine 100%, lopinavir-ritonavir 100%	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of	

				allocation probably inappropriate.	
Telmisartan **Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.**					
RCT					
Duarte et al;[130] Preprint; 2020	Patients with mild to severe COVID-19 infection. 38 assigned to Telmisartan 80 mg twice daily and 40 assigned to SOC	Mean age 61.9 ± 18.2, male 61.5%, hypertension 30.7%, diabetes 11.5%, chronic lung disease 11.5%, asthma 1.3%, CKD 2.6%, cerebrovascular disease 7.7%, obesity 12.8%	NR	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	**Mortality:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ **Symptom resolution or improvement:** No information **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No information **Adverse events:** No information
Tocilizumab **Tocilizumab may not affect mortality but may reduce invasive mechanical ventilation requirements and improve time to symptom resolution. However certainty of the evidence is low because of imprecision. Further research is needed.**					
RCT					
COVACTA trial; Rosas et al;[131] Preprint; 2020	Patients Severe COVID-19. 294 assigned to TCZ 8mg/kg once and 144 assigned to SOC	Mean age 60.8 ± 14, male 70%, hypertension 62.1%, diabetes 38.1%, chronic lung disease 16.2%, asthma %, CHD 28%, CKD %, cerebrovascular disease %, immunosuppression	Steroids 42.2%, convalescent plasma 3.6%, Antivirals 31.5%	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; Low for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events	**Mortality:** RR 1.07 (95%CI 0.75 to 1.57); RD 2.3% (95%CI -8.9% to 18.8%); Low certainty ⊕⊕◯◯ **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** RR 0.82 (95%CI 0.62 to 1.10); RD -2.8%

		%, cancer %, obesity 20.5%			(95%CI -5.5% to 1%); Low certainty ⊕⊕◯◯ **Symptom resolution or improvement:** RR 1.04 (95%CI 0.96 to 1.12); RD 2.2% (95%CI -2.2% to 6.6%); Moderate certainty ⊕⊕⊕◯ **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No information **Adverse events:** RR 0.94 (95%CI 0.74 to 1.19); RD -0.3% (95%CI -1.4% to 1%); Moderate certainty ⊕⊕⊕◯
Wang et al;[132] Preprint; 2020	Patients moderate to severe COVID-19. 34 assigned to TCZ 400mg once or twice and 31 assigned to SOC	Median age 63 ± 16, male 50.8%, hypertension 30.8%, diabetes 15.4%	NR	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	
Zhao et al;[56] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with moderate to critical COVID-19 infection. 13 assigned to Favipravir 3200mg once followed by 600mg twice a day for 7 days, 7 assigned to TCZ 400mg once or twice and 5 assigned to Favipravir + TCZ	Mean age 72 ± 40, male 54%, hypertension 42.3%, diabetes 11.5%, CHD 23.1%	NR	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	
RCT-TCZ-COVID-19 trial;[133] Salvarani et al; Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients severe COVID-19. 60 assigned to TCZ 8mg/kg twice on day 1 and 66 assigned to SOC	Median age 60 ± 19, male 61.1%, hypertension 44.4%, diabetes 15.1%, COPD 3.2%, obesity 32.2%	Hydroxychloroquine 91.3%, azithromycin 20.6%, antivirals 41.3%	Low for mortality and mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study which might have introduced bias to symptoms and adverse events outcomes results.	
BACC Bay Tocilizumab Trial	Patients severe COVID-19. 161	Median age 59.8 ± 15.1, male 58%,	Steroids 9.5%, remdesivir 33.9%,	Low for mortality and mechanical ventilation;	

trial;[134] Stone et al; Peer reviewed; 2020	assigned to TCZ 8mg/kg once and 81 assigned to SOC	hypertension 49%, diabetes 31%, COPD 9%, asthma 9%, CHD 10%, CKD 17%, cancer 12%,	hydroxychloroquine 3.7%,	Low for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events	
Non-RCT					
Biran et al;[135] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with moderate to critical COVID-19 infection. 210 received TCZ and 420 received alternative treatment schemes	Median age 63.5 ± 18, male 69.2%, hypertension 59%, diabetes 37.5%, chronic lung disease 14.5%, CHD 15%, cerebrovascular disease 4.5%,	Steroids 45.5%, hydroxychloroquine 90%, azithromycin 56%,	High for mortality Notes: Non-randomized study. Retrospective design. Propensity score was implemented to adjust for potential confounders (age, gender, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) or asthma, hypertension, cancer, renal failure, obesity, oxygenation less than 94%, quick Sequential Organ Failure Assessment (qSOFA) score, use of steroids, C-reactive protein 15 mg/dL or higher, and intubation or invasive mechanical ventilator support)	**Mortality:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯
Colaneri et al;[136] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with moderate to critical COVID-19 infection. 21 received TCZ and 91 received alternative treatment schemes	Median age 63.5 ± 16.9, male 73.2%, hypertension 50%, diabetes 17.8%, chronic lung disease 7.1%, CHD 16%, obesity 28.5%	NR	High for mortality Notes: Non-randomized study. Retrospective design. Propensity score was implemented to adjust	

				for potential confounders (sex, age, LDH, and neutrophils)	
TESEO study;[137] Guaraldi et al; Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with severe COVID-19 infection. 125 received TCZ and 179 received alternative treatment schemes	Median age 66 ± 21, male 69%, hypertension 25%, diabetes 7%, CHD 8%, CKD 4%, cerebrovascular disease 8%, cancer 3%	NR	High for mortality Notes: Non-randomized study. Retrospective design. Propensity score was implemented to adjust for potential confounders (age, sex, recruiting center, duration of symptoms, and Subsequent Organ Failure Assessment (SOFA) score)	
Ip et al;[138] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with severe to critical COVID-19 infection. 134 received TCZ and 413 received alternative treatment schemes	Median age 67 ± 18, male 65%, hypertension 62.1%, diabetes 37.5%, chronic lung disease 16.2%, CHD 18.2%, cerebrovascular disease 4.7%, cancer 12.4%, obesity 37.1%	Steroids 64.3%, hydroxychloroquine 88.8%, lopinavir-ritonavir %, tocilizumab %, azithromycin 76.6%, convalescent plasma %	High for mortality Notes: Non-randomized study. Retrospective design. Propensity score was implemented to adjust for potential confounders (age, gender, COPD, and renal failure)	
Martínez-Sanz et al; Preprint;[139] 2020	Patients with moderate to severe COVID-19 infection. 260 received TCZ and 969 received alternative treatment schemes	Median age 67 ± 22, male 62.2%, hypertension 22%, diabetes %, chronic lung disease 10.8%, CHD 7.9%, CKD 5.2%	NR	High for mortality Notes: Non-randomized study. Retrospective design. Adjusted estimates not provided.	
SAM-COVID study;[140] Rodríguez-Baño et al; Peer reviewed;	Patients with moderate to severe COVID-19 infection. 53 received TCZ and	Median age 68 ± 18, male 74.9%, hypertension 41.5%, diabetes 18.8%,	Remdesivir 0.6%, hydroxychloroquine 94.3%, lopinavir-ritonavir 79.2%,	High for mortality Notes: Non-randomized study.	

2020	106 received alternative treatment schemes	chronic lung disease 9.4%, CHD 18.2%, CKD 1.8%, cancer 3.1%, obesity 9.4%	tocilizumab %, azithromycin 66.6%	Retrospective design. Propensity score was implemented to adjust for potential confounders (age, gender, race, and comorbidities)	
Rossi et al;[141] Preprint; 2020	Patients with moderate to severe COVID-19 infection. 84 received TCZ and 84 received alternative treatment schemes	Median age 64.6 ± 14.85, male 62%, hypertension 56%, diabetes 39.2%, chronic lung disease 16%, CHD 25%, immunosuppression 4.8%, cancer 7.1%, obesity 31.5%	Hydroxychloroquine 77.3%, lopinavir-ritonavir 5.3%, ATB 100%	High for mortality Notes: Non-randomized study. Retrospective design. Propensity score was implemented to adjust for potential confounders (age, sex, smoking status, history of coronary artery disease, stroke, heart failure or peripheral artery disease, hypertension, chronic kidney disease with eGFR less than 60 mL/min/1m73², cancer, long-term corticosteroid treatment, use of antibiotics, of antivirals, of corticosteroids, of baricitinib after admission, SpO2/FiO2 ratio at admission, time between admission and inclusion, and SpO2/FiO2 ratio and CRP at inclusion)	
Somers et al;[142]	Patients with critical	Mean age 58 ± 14.9,	Steroids 25%,	High for mortality	

Peer reviewed; 2020	COVID-19 infection. 78 received TCZ and 76 received alternative treatment schemes	male 66%, hypertension 66%, diabetes 16%, chronic lung disease 16%, asthma 20%, CHD 23%, CKD 42%	remdesivir 3%, hydroxychloroquine 23%	Notes: Non-randomized study. Retrospective design. Propensity score was implemented to adjust for potential confounders (no details of variables included in the model are provided).	
Tsai et al;[143] Preprint; 2020	Patients with severe COVID-19 infection. 66 received TCZ and 66 received alternative treatment schemes	Mean age 62 ± 14, male 75.8%, hypertension 54%, diabetes 30.3%, chronic lung disease 15.5%, asthma %, CHD 9.85%, CKD 5.3%, cerebrovascular disease 9.1%, cancer 2.25%	Hydroxychloroquine 90.1%, lopinavir-ritonavir %, tocilizumab %, azithromycin 62.1%,	High for mortality Notes: Non-randomized study. Retrospective design. Propensity score was implemented to adjust for potential confounders. (age, sex, body mass index, select baseline laboratory values (lactic acid, ferritin, LDH, procalcitonin, serum creatinine, hypertension, and comorbidity score)	
De Rossi et al;[144] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with severe to critical COVID-19 infection. 90 received TCZ and 68 received alternative treatment schemes	Mean age 66.9 ± 13.5, male 71.5%, hypertension 48.7%, diabetes 22.1%, chronic lung disease %, asthma %, CHD 20.9%	NR	High for mortality Notes: Non-randomized study. Retrospective design. Regression was implemented to adjust for potential confounders (age, gender, diabetes, hypertension, heart disease; CRP,	

				respiratory support needed at hospital admission and time to hospitalization)	
Gokhale et al;[145] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with severe COVID-19 infection. 70 received TCZ and 91 received alternative treatment schemes	NR	NR	High for mortality Notes: Non-randomized study. Retrospective design. Regression was implemented to adjust for potential confounders (age, hypertension, use of invasive ventilation and use of non-invasive ventilation)	
Ruiz-Antoran et al;[146] Preprint; 2020	Patients with severe to critical COVID-19 infection. 254 received TCZ and 235 received alternative treatment schemes	Mean age 66.9 ± 12.75, male 64.4%, hypertension 32.3%, diabetes 28.8%, chronic lung disease 18.4%, CKD 9.4%	Steroids 22.9%, remdesivir 0.4%, hydroxychloroquine 96%, lopinavir-ritonavir 78.9%, tocilizumab %, azithromycin 58.9%,	High for mortality Notes: Non-randomized study. Retrospective design. Propensity score and matching were implemented to adjust for potential confounders (gender, age, hypertension, neurologic exploration, diabetes mellitus, WHO ordinal scale, time from symptoms, confirmed infection, lymphocytes, neutrophils, platelets, prothrombin activation, temperature, LDH, and baseline medication use of ACEs inhibitors,	

				lopinavir-ritonavir, hydroxychloroquine, corticosteroids, interferon, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, moxifloxacin, remdesivir, azithromycin.)	
Canziani et al;[147] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with moderate to critical COVID-19 infection. 64 received TCZ and 64 received alternative treatment schemes	Mean age 63 ± 10, male 73%, hypertension 52%,	Steroids 45%, hydroxychloroquine 90%, azithromycin 41%,	High for mortality Notes: Non-randomized study. Retrospective design. Regression was implemented to adjust for potential confounders (Age, gender, symptoms, comorbidities, severity and treatment.)	
Triazavirin **Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.**					
RCT					
Wu et al;[148] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients mild to critical COVID-19. 26 assigned to triazavirin 250 mg orally three or four times a day for 7 days and 26 assigned to SOC	Median age 58 ± 17, male 50%, hypertension 28.8%, diabetes 15.4%, chronic lung disease 5.8%, CHD 15.4%, cerebrovascular disease 7.7%	Steroids 44.2%, hydroxychloroquine 26.9%, lopinavir-ritonavir 9.6%, ATB 69.2%, IFN 48.1%, umifenovir 61.5%, ribavirin 28.9%,	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; Low for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events	**Mortality:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** No information **Symptom resolution or improvement:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No

					information **Adverse events:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯
Umifenovir **Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.**					
RCT					
Chen et al;[49] Preprint; 2020	Patients with moderate to critical COVID-19 infection. 116 assigned to favipiravir 1600mg twice the first day followed by 600mg twice daily for 7 days and 120 assigned to Umifenovir 200mg three times daily for 7 days	Mean age NR ± NR, male 46.6%, hypertension 27.9%, diabetes 11.4%	NR	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	**Mortality:** No information **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** No information **Symptom resolution or improvement:** No information **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No information **Adverse events:** No information
ELACOI trial; Li et al;[94] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients with moderate to severe COVID-19 infection. 34 assigned to Lopinavir-Ritonavir 200/50mg twice daily for 7-14 days, 35 assigned to Umifenovir and 17 assigned to SOC	Mean age 49.4 ± 14.7, male 41.7%	Steroids 12.5%, IVIG 6.3%	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study which might have introduced bias to symptoms and adverse events outcomes results.	
Nojomi et al;[149] Preprint; 2020	Patients severe COVID-19. 50 assigned to Umifenovir 100mg two twice a day for 7	Mean age 56.4 ± 16.3, male 60%, hypertension 39%, diabetes 28%, asthma 2%, CHD 9%, CKD 2%	Hydroxychloroquine 100%	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse	

	to 14 days and 50 assigned to Lopinavir-ritonavir 400mg a day for 7 to 14 days			events Notes: Non-blinded study which might have introduced bias to symptoms and adverse events outcomes results.	
Yethindra et al;[150] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients mild COVID-19. 15 assigned to Umifenovir 200mg three times a day for 1 to 5 days and 15 assigned to SOC	Mean age 35.5 ± 12.1, male 60%	NR	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	
Ghaderkhani S et al (Tehran University of Medical Sciences) trial;[151] Ghaderkhani et al; Preprint; 2020	Patients mild to moderate COVID-19. 28 assigned to Umifenovir 200mg three times a day for 10 days and 25 assigned to SOC	Mean age 44.2 ± 19, male 39.6%,	Hydroxychloroquine 100%	High for mortality and mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	
Vitamin C **Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.**					
RCT					
Zhang et al;[152] Preprint; 2020	Patients with severe COVID-19 infection. 26 assigned to Vit C 12gr twice a day for 7 days and 28 assigned to SOC	Mean age 67.4 ± 12.4, male 66.7%, hypertension 44.4%, diabetes 29.6%, chronic lung disease 5.6%, CHD 22.2%, CKD	NR	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events	**Mortality:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯

		1.85%, cancer 5.6%, nervous system disease 20.4%		Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	**Symptom resolution or improvement:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No information **Adverse events:** No information
Vitamin D **Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.**					
RCT					
COVIDIOL trial; Entrenas Castillo et al;[153] Peer reviewed; 2020	Patients moderate to severe COVID-19. 50 assigned to Vit D 0.532 once followed by 0.266 twice and 26 assigned to SOC	Mean age 52.95 ± 10, male 59.2%, hypertension 34.2%, diabetes 10.5%, chronic lung disease 7.9%, CHD 3.9%, immunosuppression 9.2%, cancer %, obesity %	Hydroxychloroquine 100%, azithromycin 100%	High for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study. Concealment of allocation probably inappropriate.	**Mortality:** No information **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** No information **Symptom resolution or improvement:** No information **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No information **Adverse events:** No information

α-Lipoic acid **Uncertainty in potential benefits and harms. Further research is needed.**					
RCT					
Zhong et al;[154] Preprint; 2020	Patients with critical COVID-19 infection. 8 assigned to α-Lipoic acid 1200mg infusion once daily for 7 days and 9 assigned to SOC	Median age 63 ± 7, male 76.5%, hypertension 47%, diabetes 23.5%, CHD 5.9%,	NR	Low for mortality and invasive mechanical ventilation; High for symptom resolution, infection and adverse events Notes: Non-blinded study which might have introduced bias to symptoms and adverse events outcomes results.	**Mortality:** Very Low certainty ⊕◯◯◯ **Invasive mechanical ventilation:** No information **Symptom resolution or improvement:** No information **Symptomatic infection (prophylaxis studies):** No information **Adverse events:** No information

Table 3. Risk of bias of included Randomized Controlled Trials

Study	Risk-of-bias arising from randomization process	Risk-of-bias due to deviations from the intended interventions	Risk-of-bias due to misssing outcome data	Risk-of-bias in measurement of the outcome	Risk-of-bias in selection of the reported result	Overall Risk-of-bias judgement	
						Mortality and Invasive mechanical ventilation	Symptoms, infection and adverse events
RECOVERY - Dexamethasone	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Low	Low	Low	Some Concerns
RECOVERY - Hydroxychloroquine	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Low	Low	Low	Some Concerns
BCN PEP CoV-2	Low	Some Concerns	Some Concerns	Some Concerns	Low	NA	Some Concerns
ACTT-1	Low	Low	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Low	Low
COVID-19 PEP	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	NA	High
Cavalcanti et al	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Low	High
Kamran SM et al	High	Some Concerns	Low	High	Low	NA	High
COVID-19 PET	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
SIMPLE	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Low	High
BCN PEP CoV-2	High	Some Concerns	Low	High	Low	NA	High
Chen C et al	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
CAP-China remdesivir 2	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
LOTUS China	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Low	High
Tang et al	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Low	High
Hung IF et al	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Low	High
GRECCO-19	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Low	High
Li L et al	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
RASTAVI	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	Low	NA	High
Chen, Zeng et al	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
Zheng et al	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
ELACOI	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Low	High
CONCOVID	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Low	High
GLUCOCOVID	High	Some Concerns	Low	Low	Low	High	High
CloroCOVID19	Low	Low	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Low	Low
Davoudi-Monfared et al	High	Some Concerns	Low	Low	Low	High	High
Chen et al	High	Some Concerns	Low	Low	Low	High	High
Davoodi L et al	High	Some Concerns	Low	Low	Low	High	High
Ivashchenko AA et al	High	Some Concerns	Low	Low	Low	High	High
Rasheed AM et al	High	Some Concerns	Low	Low	Low	High	High
Chen et al	High	Some Concerns	Low	Low	Low	High	High
Cao Y et al	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Chen PC et al	High	Some Concerns	Low	Low	Low	High	High
HC-nCoV	High	Some Concerns	Low	Low	Low	High	High
Lou Y et al	High	Some Concerns	Low	Low	Low	High	High
Vlaar APJ et al	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
DC-COVID-19	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
Guvenmez O et al	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
Huang et al	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
Yuan et al	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
Ren Z et al	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
Mehboob R et al	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
Zhong et al	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Low	Low	Low	High
Sakoulas et al	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
Hu K, Wang M et al	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
ESPERANZA	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
Lopes et al	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	High
Duarte M et al	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Some Concerns	High	High
Metcovid	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Mansour E et al	Low	Low	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Low	High
Zhang J et al	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
RECOVERY - Lopinavir-ritonavir	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Low	Low	Low	Some Concerns
Miller J et al	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Some Concerns	High	High
Abbaspour Kasgari H et al	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
Sadeghi A et al	High	Some Concerns	Low	Low	Low	High	High
Shu L et al	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
SIMPLE 2	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	High
Abd-Elsalam S et al	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
Sekhavati E et al	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
Zagazig University	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
Rahmani H et al	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
ConPlas-19	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Low	High
REMAP-CAP	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Low	High
CoDEX	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Low	High
COVIDIOL	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
CAPE COVID	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
COVACTA	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
COALITION II	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Low	High
Li T et al	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
Wang D et al	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
Mohiuddin ATMM et al	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
PLACID	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Low	High
Gharebaghi N et al	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Some Concerns	Some Concerns
TX-COVID19	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
Cheng LL et al	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
Farahani R et al	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
Kimura KS et al	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
ATENEA-Co-300	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
Wu X et al	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Balcells ME et al (Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile)	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Low	High
Edalatifard M et al (Tehran University of Medical Sciences)	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
COVID-19 PREP	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Wang M, Hu K et al (Renmin Hospital of Wuhan University)	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
Doi Y et al (Fujita Health University Hospital)	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High

Podder CS et al	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
HESACOVID	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Low	High
TEACH	High	Low	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
Nojomi et al (Iran University of Medical Sciences)	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Low	High
PrEP_COVID	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
de Alencar JCG et al (Universidade de São Paulo)	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Fu W et al (Shanghai Public Health Clinical Center)	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
Salehzadeh F (Ardabil University of Medical Sciences)	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
Dabbous H et al (Ain Shams University)	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
PATCH	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Zhao H et al	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
PLASM-AR	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
COVID-19-MCS	Low	Low	Low	Some Concerns	High	Low	High
Ansarin K (Tabriz University of Medical Sciences)	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
WHO SOLIDARITY - HCQ	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Low	Low	Low	Some Concerns
WHO SOLIDARITY - LPV/r	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Low	Low	Low	Some Concerns
WHO SOLIDARITY - remdesivir	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Low	Low	Low	Some Concerns
WHO SOLIDARITY - IFN	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Low	Low	Low	Some Concerns
WHO SOLIDARITY - IFN	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Low	Low	Low	Some Concerns
Yethindra V et al	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
Shi L et al	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
RCT-TCZ-COVID-19	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Low	High
BACC Bay Tocilizumab Trial	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
SARITA-2	Low	Some Concerns	Some Concerns	Some Concerns	Low	Low	High
Ghaderkhani S et al (Tehran University of Medical Sciences)	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
COVID-19 PEP (University of Washington)							
Hashim HA et a (Alkarkh Health Directorate-Baghdad)	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High
ILBS-COVID-02	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	Low	High
PROBIOZOVID	High	Some Concerns	Low	Some Concerns	Low	High	High

Appendix 1. Summary of findings tables

Summary of findings table 1.

Population: Patients with severe COVID-19 disease
Intervention: Steroids
Comparator: Standard of care

Outcome Timeframe	**Study results and measurements**	**Absolute effect estimates** Standard of care	Steroids	**Certainty of the Evidence** (Quality of evidence)	**Plain text summary**
Mortality 28 days	Relative risk: 0.89 (CI 95% 0.78 - 1.02) Based on data from 7885 patients in 10 studies	**330** per 1000	**294** per 1000 Difference: **36 fewer per 1000** (CI 95% 73 fewer - 7 more)	**Moderate** Due to serious imprecision[1]	Steroids probably decreases mortality
Invasive mechanical ventilation 28 days	Relative risk: 0.84 (CI 95% 0.67 - 1.04) Based on data from 5806 patients in 4 studies Follow up 28	**116** per 1000	**97** per 1000 Difference: **19 fewer per 1000** (CI 95% 38 fewer - 5 more)	**Moderate** Due to serious imprecision[2]	Steroids probably decreases invasive mechanical ventilation
Symptom resolution or improvement 28 days	Relative risk: 1.49 (CI 95% 1.22 - 1.84) Based on data from 510 patients in 3 studies	**554** per 1000	**825** per 1000 Difference: **271 more per 1000** (CI 95% 122 more - 465 more)	**Moderate** Due to serious risk of bias[3]	Steroids probably increases symptom resolution or improvement
Severe adverse events 28 days	Relative risk: 0.89 (CI 95% 0.68 - 1.17) Based on data from 833 patients in 6 studies	**54** per 1000	**48** per 1000 Difference: **6 fewer per 1000** (CI 95% 17 fewer - 9 more)	**Low** Due to serious risk of bias, Due to serious imprecision[4]	Steroids may have little or no difference on severe adverse events

1. **Imprecision: Serious.** 95%CI includes no mortality reduction;
2. **Imprecision: Serious.** 95%CI include no IVM reduction;
3. **Risk of bias: Serious.** Inadequate/lack of blinding of participants and personnel, resulting in potential for performance bias, Inadequate/lack of blinding of outcome assessors, resulting in potential for detection bias;

4. **Risk of bias: Serious.** Inadequate/lack of blinding of participants and personnel, resulting in potential for performance bias, Inadequate/lack of blinding of outcome assessors, resulting in potential for detection bias; **Imprecision: Serious.** Low number of patients;

Summary of findings table 2.

Population: Patients with COVID-19 infection
Intervention: Remdesivir
Comparator: Standard of care

Outcome Timeframe	**Study results and measurements**	**Absolute effect estimates** SOC	Remdesivir	**Certainty of the Evidence** (Quality of evidence)	**Plain text summary**
Mortality 28 days	Relative risk: 0.94 (CI 95% 0.82 - 1.08) Based on data from 7331 patients in 4 studies Follow up Median 28 days	**330** per 1000	**310** per 1000 Difference: **20 fewer per 1000** (CI 95% 59 fewer - 26 more)	**Low** Due to serious imprecision, Due to serious risk of bias[1]	Remdesivir may decrease mortality slightly
Invasive mechanical ventilation 28 days	Relative risk: 0.65 (CI 95% 0.39 - 1.11) Based on data from 6551 patients in 4 studies Follow up Median 28 days	**116** per 1000	**75** per 1000 Difference: **41 fewer per 1000** (CI 95% 71 fewer - 13 more)	**Low** Due to serious risk of bias, Due to serious imprecision[2]	Remdesivir may decrease invasive mechanical ventilation requirements
Symptom resolution or improvement 28 days	Relative risk: 1.17 (CI 95% 1.03 - 1.33) Based on data from 1873 patients in 3 studies Follow up 28 days	**554** per 1000	**648** per 1000 Difference: **94 more per 1000** (CI 95% 17 more - 183 more)	**Low** Due to serious risk of bias, Due to serious imprecision[3]	Remdesivir may improve symptom resolution or improvement
Severe adverse events	Relative risk: 0.8 (CI 95% 0.48 - 1.33) Based on data from 1869 patients in 3 studies	**54** per 1000	**43** per 1000 Difference: **11 fewer per 1000** (CI 95% 28 fewer - 18 more)	**Low** Due to serious risk of bias, Due to serious imprecision[4]	Remdesivir may have little or no difference on severe adverse events

1. **Risk of bias: Serious.** Inadequate/lack of blinding of participants and personnel, resulting in potential for performance bias, Inadequate/lack of blinding of outcome assessors, resulting in potential for detection bias; **Imprecision: Serious.** 95%CI includes significant mortality reduction and increase;
2. **Risk of bias: Serious.** Inadequate/lack of blinding of participants and personnel, resulting in potential for performance bias, Inadequate/lack of blinding of outcome assessors, resulting in potential for detection bias; **Imprecision: Serious.** 95% included significant invasive mechanical ventilation requirement reduction and absence of reduction;

3. **Risk of bias: Serious.** Inadequate/lack of blinding of participants and personnel, resulting in potential for performance bias, Inadequate/lack of blinding of outcome assessors, resulting in potential for detection bias; **Imprecision: Serious.** 95%CI includes significant benefits and absence of benefits;
4. **Risk of bias: Serious.** Inadequate/lack of blinding of participants and personnel, resulting in potential for performance bias, Inadequate/lack of blinding of outcome assessors, resulting in potential for detection bias; **Imprecision: Serious.** 95%ci included significant severe adverse events increase;

Summary of findings table 3.

Population: Patients with COVID-19 infection or exposed to COVID-19
Intervention: Hydroxychloroquine
Comparator: Standard of care

Outcome Timeframe	**Study results and measurements**	**Absolute effect estimates** SOC	HCQ	**Certainty of the Evidence** (Quality of evidence)	**Plain text summary**
Mortality 15 days	Relative risk: 1.09 (CI 95% 0.99 - 1.2) Based on data from 7824 patients in 6 studies Follow up Median 15 days	**330** per 1000	**360** per 1000 Difference: **30 more per 1000** (CI 95% 3 fewer - 66 more)	**Moderate** Due to serious risk of bias[1]	HCQ probably increases mortality
Mechanical ventilation 15 days	Relative risk: 1.09 (CI 95% 0.93 - 1.29) Based on data from 6607 patients in 5 studies Follow up Median 15 days	**116** per 1000	**131** per 1000 Difference: **15 more per 1000** (CI 95% 8 fewer - 44 more)	**Moderate** Due to serious risk of bias[2]	Hcq probably has little or no difference on mechanical ventilation
Symptom resolution or improvement 28 days	Relative risk: 1.1 (CI 95% 0.92 - 1.31) Based on data from 5308 patients in 3 studies Follow up 28 days	**554** per 1000	**609** per 1000 Difference: **55 more per 1000** (CI 95% 44 fewer - 172 more)	**Low** Due to serious risk of bias, Due to serious inconsistency[3]	Hcq may have little or no difference on symptom resolution or improvement
COVID-19 infection (in exposed individuals)	Relative risk: 0.91 (CI 95% 0.74 - 1.12) Based on data from 5799 patients in 6 studies	**174** per 1000	**158** per 1000 Difference: **16 fewer per 1000** (CI 95% 45 fewer - 21 more)	**Low** Due to serious risk of bias, Due to serious imprecision[4]	Hcq may have little or no difference on covid-19 infection (in exposed individuals)

Severe adverse events	Relative risk: 1.02 (CI 95% 0.65 - 1.6) Based on data from 3234 patients in 5 studies	**54** per 1000 **55** per 1000 Difference: **1 more per 1000** (CI 95% 19 fewer - 32 more)	**Very Low** Due to serious risk of bias, Due to serious inconsistency, Due to serious imprecision[5]	We are uncertain whether hcq increases or decreases severe adverse events

1. **Risk of bias: Serious.** Inadequate/lack of blinding of participants and personnel, resulting in potential for performance bias, Inadequate/lack of blinding of outcome assessors, resulting in potential for detection bias;
2. **Risk of bias: Serious.** Inadequate/lack of blinding of participants and personnel, resulting in potential for performance bias, Inadequate/lack of blinding of outcome assessors, resulting in potential for detection bias;
3. **Risk of bias: Serious.** Inadequate/lack of blinding of participants and personnel, resulting in potential for performance bias, Inadequate/lack of blinding of outcome assessors, resulting in potential for detection bias; **Inconsistency: Serious.** I2 82%; **Imprecision: No serious.** Secondary to inconsistency;
4. **Risk of bias: Serious.** Inadequate/lack of blinding of participants and personnel, resulting in potential for performance bias, Inadequate/lack of blinding of outcome assessors, resulting in potential for detection bias; **Imprecision: Serious.** 95%CI includes no infection reduction;
5. **Risk of bias: Serious.** Inadequate/lack of blinding of participants and personnel, resulting in potential for performance bias, Inadequate/lack of blinding of outcome assessors, resulting in potential for detection bias; **Inconsistency: Serious.** The confidence interval of some of the studies do not overlap with those of most included studies/ the point estimate of some of the included studies., Point estimates vary widely, The direction of the effect is not consistent between the included studies; **Imprecision: Serious.** Low number of patients;

Summary of findings table 4.

Population: Patients with COVID-19 infection
Intervention: Lopinavir-Ritonavir
Comparator: Standard of care

Outcome Timeframe	**Study results and measurements**	**Absolute effect estimates** SOC LPV	**Certainty of the Evidence** (Quality of evidence)	**Plain text summary**
Mortality 28 days	Relative risk: 1.02 (CI 95% 0.92 - 1.12) Based on data from 8010 patients in 3 studies Follow up Median 28 days	**330** per 1000 **337** per 1000 Difference: **7 more per 1000** (CI 95% 26 fewer - 40 more)	**Moderate** Due to serious imprecision[1]	Lpv probably has little or no difference on mortality
Invasive mechanical ventilation 28 days	Relative risk: 1.07 (CI 95% 0.98 - 1.17) Based on data from 7580 patients in 3 studies Follow up Median 28 days	**116** per 1000 **124** per 1000 Difference: **8 more per 1000** (CI 95% 2 fewer - 20 more)	**High**	Lpv does not reduce invasive mechanical ventilation

Symptom resolution or improvement 28 days	Relative risk: 1.03 (CI 95% 0.92 - 1.15) Based on data from 5239 patients in 2 studies Follow up 28 days	**554** per 1000 **571** per 1000 Difference: **17 more per 1000** (CI 95% 44 fewer - 83 more)	**Moderate** Due to serious risk of bias[2]	Lpv probably has little or no difference on symptom resolution or improvement
Severe adverse events	Relative risk: 0.6 (CI 95% 0.37 - 0.98) Based on data from 199 patients in 1 study	**54** per 1000 **32** per 1000 Difference: **22 fewer per 1000** (CI 95% 34 fewer - 1 fewer)	**Low** Due to serious risk of bias, Due to serious imprecision[3]	Lpv may have little or no difference on severe adverse events

1. **Imprecision: Serious.** 95%CI includes significant mortality reduction and increase;
2. **Risk of bias: Serious.** Inadequate/lack of blinding of participants and personnel, resulting in potential for performance bias, Inadequate/lack of blinding of outcome assessors, resulting in potential for detection bias; **Imprecision: No serious.** Secondary to inconsistency;
3. **Risk of bias: Serious.** Inadequate/lack of blinding of participants and personnel, resulting in potential for performance bias, Inadequate/lack of blinding of outcome assessors, resulting in potential for detection bias; **Imprecision: Serious.** Low number of patients;

Summary of findings table 5.

Population: Patients with COVID-19 infection
Intervention: Convalescent plasma
Comparator: Standard of care

Outcome Timeframe	**Study results and measurements**	**Absolute effect estimates** SOC CP	**Certainty of the Evidence** (Quality of evidence)	**Plain text summary**
Mortality 28 days	Relative risk: 0.88 (CI 95% 0.62 - 1.25) Based on data from 1096 patients in 6 studies Follow up Median 28 days	**330** per 1000 **290** per 1000 Difference: **40 fewer per 1000** (CI 95% 125 fewer - 83 more)	**Very Low** Due to serious imprecision, Due to serious risk of bias, Due to serious inconsistency[1]	It is uncertain if CP reduces mortality
Invasive mechanical ventilation 28 days	Relative risk: 0.79 (CI 95% 0.44 - 1.44) Based on data from 545 patients in 2 studies Follow up Median 28 days	**116** per 1000 **92** per 1000 Difference: **24 fewer per 1000** (CI 95% 65 fewer - 51 more)	**Very Low** Due to serious risk of bias, Due to very serious imprecision[2]	We are uncertain whether CP increases or decreases invasive mechanical ventilation

Symptom resolution or improvement 28 days	Relative risk: 1.13 (CI 95% 0.98 - 1.3) Based on data from 653 patients in 3 studies Follow up 28 days	**554** per 1000 **626** per 1000 Difference: **72 more per 1000** (CI 95% 11 fewer - 166 more)	**Very Low** Due to serious risk of bias, Due to serious imprecision, Due to very serious risk of bias[3]	We are uncertain whether CP increases or decreases symptom resolution or improvement
Severe adverse events (RCT)	Relative risk: 0.96 (CI 95% 0.35 - 2.34) Based on data from 81 patients in 1 study	**54** per 1000 **52** per 1000 Difference: **2 fewer per 1000** (CI 95% 35 fewer - 72 more)	**Very Low** Due to serious risk of bias, Due to serious imprecision, Due to very serious imprecision[4]	We are uncertain whether cp increases or decreases severe adverse events
Severe adverse events (Non-RCT)	Based on data from 20000 patients in 1 study	Observed risk of severe adverse events were: TRALI 0.1%, TACO 0.1%, severe allergic reactions 0.1%	**Very Low** Due to very serious risk of bias[5]	We are uncertain whether lpv increases or decreases severe adverse events

1. **Risk of bias: Serious.** Inadequate/lack of blinding of participants and personnel, resulting in potential for performance bias, Inadequate/lack of blinding of outcome assessors, resulting in potential for detection bias; **Inconsistency: Serious.** Point estimates vary widely; **Imprecision: Serious.** 95%CI includes significant mortality reduction and increase;
2. **Risk of bias: Serious.** Inadequate/lack of blinding of participants and personnel, resulting in potential for performance bias, Inadequate/lack of blinding of outcome assessors, resulting in potential for detection bias; **Imprecision: Very Serious.** Wide confidence intervals;
3. **Risk of bias: Very Serious.** Inadequate/lack of blinding of participants and personnel, resulting in potential for performance bias, Inadequate/lack of blinding of outcome assessors, resulting in potential for detection bias, Inadequate concealment of allocation during randomization process, resulting in potential for selection bias; **Imprecision: Serious.** Low number of patients;
4. **Risk of bias: Serious.** Inadequate/lack of blinding of participants and personnel, resulting in potential for performance bias, Inadequate/lack of blinding of outcome assessors, resulting in potential for detection bias; **Imprecision: Very Serious.** Low number of patients, Wide confidence intervals;
5. **Risk of bias: Very Serious.** Although adverse events were rare, we assume that some might have been missed and assumed as related to disease progression. RCT are needed to determine interventions' safety.

Summary of findings table 6.

Population: Patients with COVID-19 infection
Intervention: Tocilizumab
Comparator: Standard of care

Outcome Timeframe	**Study results and measurements**	**Absolute effect estimates** SOC	TCZ	**Certainty of the Evidence** (Quality of evidence)	**Plain text summary**
Mortality 28 days	Relative risk: 1.07 (CI 95% 0.73 - 1.57)	**330** per 1000	**353** per 1000	**Low**	

	Based on data from 806 patients in 3 studies Follow up Median 28 days	Difference: **23 more per 1000** (CI 95% 89 fewer - 188 more)	Due to serious imprecision, Due to very serious imprecision[1]	Tcz may have little or no difference on mortality
Mechanical ventilation 28 days	Relative risk: 0.82 (CI 95% 0.62 - 1.1) Based on data from 641 patients in 3 studies Follow up Median 28 days	**116** per 1000 **88** per 1000 Difference: **28 fewer per 1000** (CI 95% 55 fewer - 10 more)	**Low** Due to very serious imprecision[2]	Tcz may improve mechanical ventilation requirements slightly
Symptom resolution or improvement 28 days	Relative risk: 1.04 (CI 95% 0.96 - 1.12) Based on data from 433 patients in 3 studies Follow up 28 days	**554** per 1000 **576** per 1000 Difference: **22 more per 1000** (CI 95% 22 fewer - 66 more)	**Moderate** Due to very serious imprecision, Due to serious imprecision[3]	Tcz probably has little or no difference on symptom resolution or improvement
Severe adverse events	Relative risk: 0.94 (CI 95% 0.74 - 1.19) Based on data from 873 patients in 4 studies	**54** per 1000 **51** per 1000 Difference: **3 fewer per 1000** (CI 95% 14 fewer - 10 more)	**Moderate** Due to serious imprecision[4]	Tcz probably has little or no difference on severe adverse events

1. **Imprecision: Very Serious.** 95%CI includes significant mortality reduction and increase;
2. **Imprecision: Very Serious.** 95% included significant mechanical ventilation requirement reduction and increase;
3. **Imprecision: Serious.** 95%CI includes significant benefits and absence of benefits;
4. **Imprecision: Serious.** 95%ci included significant severe adverse events increase;

Summary of findings table 7.

Population: Patients with COVID-19 infection
Intervention: Anticoagulants
Comparator: Standard of care

Outcome Timeframe	**Study results and measurements**	**Absolute effect estimates** SOC	ACO	**Certainty of the Evidence** (Quality of evidence)	**Plain text summary**
Mortality: Therapeutic dose (i.e enoxaparin 1mg/kg every 12	Relative risk: 2.02 (CI 95% 0.7 - 5.8) Based on data from 2409 patients in 5 studies	**330** per 1000	**667** per 1000	**Very Low** Due to very serious risk of bias, Due to very serious imprecision[2]	We are uncertain whether ACO in therapeutic dose increases or decreases mortality in

hs) vs. prophylactic dose (i.e enoxaparin 40mg a day)[1] 28 days		Difference: **337 more per 1000** (CI 95% 99 fewer - 770 more)		comparison to ACO in prophylactic dose
Mortality: Intermediate dose (i.e enoxaparin 40mg every 12 hs) vs. prophylactic dose (i.e enoxaparin 40mg a day)[3] 28 days	Relative risk: 0.29 (CI 95% 0.13 - 0.64) Based on data from 843 patients in 2 studies	**330** per 1000 **96** per 1000 Difference: **234 fewer per 1000** (CI 95% 287 fewer - 119 fewer)	**Very Low** Due to very serious risk of bias[4]	We are uncertain whether ACO intermediate dose increases or decreases mortality in comparison to ACO prophylactic dose

1. Therapeutic dose (i.e enoxaparin 1mg/kg every 12 hs) vs. prophylactic dose (i.e enoxaparin 40mg a day)
2. **Risk of bias: Very Serious. Imprecision: Very Serious.** 95%CI includes significant mortality reduction and increase;
3. Intermediate dose (i.e enoxaparin 40mg every 12 hs) vs. prophylactic dose (i.e enoxaparin 40mg a day)
4. **Risk of bias: Very Serious.**

Summary of findings table 8.

Population: Patients with COVID-19 infection
Intervention: Non-steroids anti-inflammatory drugs
Comparator: Standard of care

Outcome Timeframe	**Study results and measurements**	**Absolute effect estimates** SOC NSAID	**Certainty of the Evidence (Quality of evidence)**	**Plain text summary**
Mortality 28 days	Odds Ratio: 0.83 (CI 95% 0.66 - 1.05) Based on data from 2465490 patients in 6 studies	**330** per 1000 **290** per 1000 Difference: **40 fewer per 1000** (CI 95% 85 fewer - 11 more)	Very Low Due to very serious risk of bias[1]	We are uncertain whether NSAID increases or decreases mortality

1. Risk of bias: Very Serious.

Summary of findings table 9.

Population: Patients with COVID-19 infection
Intervention: Interferon Beta-1a
Comparator: Standard of care

Outcome Timeframe	**Study results and measurements**	**Absolute effect estimates** SOC	IFN	**Certainty of the Evidence** (Quality of evidence)	**Plain text summary**
Mortality 28 days	Relative risk: 1.07 (CI 95% 0.9 - 1.26) Based on data from 4181 patients in 2 studies Follow up Median 28 days	**330** per 1000	**353** per 1000 Difference: **23 more per 1000** (CI 95% 33 fewer - 86 more)	**Moderate** Due to serious imprecision[1]	IFN probably has little or no difference on mortality
Invasive mechanical ventilation 28 days	Relative risk: 0.98 (CI 95% 0.83 - 1.17) Based on data from 3921 patients in 2 studies Follow up 28 days	**116** per 1000	**114** per 1000 Difference: **2 fewer per 1000** (CI 95% 20 fewer - 20 more)	**Moderate** Due to serious imprecision[2]	IFN probably has little or no difference on invasive mechanical ventilation
Symptom resolution or improvement 28 days	Hazard Ratio: 1.1 (CI 95% 0.64 - 1.87) Based on data from 81 patients in 1 study Follow up 28 days	**554** per 1000	**589** per 1000 Difference: **35 more per 1000** (CI 95% 150 fewer - 225 more)	**Very Low** Due to serious risk of bias, Due to very serious imprecision[3]	We are uncertain whether IFN increases or decreases symptom resolution or improvement

1. **Imprecision: Serious.** 95%CI includes significant mortality reduction and increase;
2. **Risk of bias: No serious.** Inadequate/lack of blinding of participants and personnel, resulting in potential for performance bias, Inadequate/lack of blinding of outcome assessors, resulting in potential for detection bias; **Imprecision: Serious.** 95% included significant invasive mechanical ventilation requirement reduction and increase;
3. **Risk of bias: Serious.** Inadequate/lack of blinding of participants and personnel, resulting in potential for performance bias, Inadequate/lack of blinding of outcome assessors, resulting in potential for detection bias, Inadequate concealment of allocation during randomization process, resulting in potential for selection bias; **Imprecision: Very Serious.** 95%CI includes significant benefits and absence of benefits;

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