



BY ZIA H SHAH ON APRIL 11, 2020 • (3 COMMENTS)

A Study from France, 1061 Patients Treated with Hydroxychloroquine

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Professor Didier Raoult

Treatment Study on 1061 Patients

The new study, of which the abstract was released today, was performed at IHU Méditerranée Infection, Marseille, France. A cohort of 1061 COVID-19 patients, treated for at least 3 days with the Hydroxychloroquine-Azithromycin (HCQ-AZ) combination and a follow-up of at least 9 days was investigated.

Key findings are:

- No cardiac toxicity was observed.
- A good clinical outcome and virological cure was obtained in 973 patients within 10 days (91.7%).

A poor outcome was observed for 46 patients (4.3%); 10 were transferred to intensive care units, 5 patients died (0.47% (74-95 years old) and 31 required 10 days of hospitalization or more.

The authors conclude that:

“The HCQ-AZ combination, when started immediately after diagnosis, is a safe and efficient treatment for COVID-19, with a mortality rate of 0.5%, in elderly patients. It avoids worsening and clears virus persistence and contagiousity in most cases.”

See the complete abstract below.

The original abstract can be accessed here (https://www.mediterranee-infection.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Abstract_Raoul_EarlyTrtCovid19_09042020_vD1v.pdf?fbclid=IwAR2Bx-Fldm2fFsLg7Lo6BYUz-8QvwuJ-hAW9uWmwx1KdKzCUoYGHtSwXXWw).

Also, the researchers made this table (<https://www.mediterranee-infection.com/wp->

It's not clear when the complete study will be made available.

ABSTRACT

Background

In a recent survey, most physicians worldwide considered that hydroxychloroquine (HCQ) and azithromycin (AZ) are the two most effective drugs among available molecules against COVID-19.

Nevertheless, to date, one preliminary clinical trial only has demonstrated its efficacy on the viral load. Additionally, a clinical study including 80 patients was published, and in vitro efficiency of this association was demonstrated.

Methods

The study was performed at IHU Méditerranée Infection, Marseille, France. A cohort of 1061 COVID-19 patients, treated for at least 3 days with the HCQ-AZ combination and a follow-up of at least 9 days was investigated. Endpoints were death, worsening and viral shedding persistence.

Findings

From March 3rd to April 9th, 2020, 59,655 specimens from 38,617 patients were tested for COVID-19 by PCR. Of the 3,165 positive patients placed in the care of our institute, 1061 previously unpublished patients met our inclusion criteria. Their mean age was 43.6 years old and 492 were male (46.4%). No cardiac toxicity was observed. A good clinical outcome and virological cure was obtained in 973 patients within 10 days (91.7%). Prolonged viral carriage at completion of treatment was observed in 47 patients (4.4%) and was associated to a higher viral load at diagnosis ($p < 10^{-2}$) but viral culture was negative at day 10 and all but one were PCR-cleared at day 15. A poor outcome was observed for 46 patients (4.3%); 10 were transferred to intensive care units, 5 patients died (0.47%) (74-95 years old) and 31 required 10 days of hospitalization or more. Among

significantly associated to older age (OR 1.12), initial higher severity (OR 10.05) and low hydroxychloroquine serum concentration. In addition, both poor clinical and virological outcomes were associated to the use of selective beta-blocking agents and angiotensin II receptor blockers ($P < 0.05$). Mortality was significantly lower in patients who had received > 3 days of HCQ-AZ than in patients treated with other regimens both at IHU and in all Marseille public hospitals ($p < 10^{-2}$).

Refernce (http://covexit.com/professor-didier-raoult-releases-the-results-of-a-new-hydroxychloroquine-treatment-study-on-1061-patients/?fbclid=IwAR15Asq2_HZ2ltNtfPJdtNmsYnwMtKCvfe3l4JrwCgdZSu8bk2HQR2Uxm2Y)



Dr. Zia H Shah, Chief Editor of the Muslim Times
and in charge of health section

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PARIS—Sporting long white hair, a shaggy beard, a skull ring on his right pinkie finger, a French doctor with a history of challenging the medical establishment has become a folk hero here by stoking the controversy over the use of an antimalarial drug to treat Covid-19.

Reply

Didier Raoult, a 68-year-old infectious-disease specialist, has emerged as a standard-bearer for those who support the use of the medicine, hydroxychloroquine, to treat the growing number of people sickened by the new coronavirus, despite a lack of evidence...

TO READ THE FULL STORY

<https://www.wsj.com/articles/french-doctor-leads-charge-for-treating-coronavirus-with-antimalarial-drug-11586629801> (<https://www.wsj.com/articles/french-doctor-leads-charge-for-treating-coronavirus-with-antimalarial-drug-11586629801>)

His research team has published data showing that 93 percent of 80 mild Covid-19 patients treated with hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin, 93 percent had no detectable levels of the virus after eight days.

Reply

Dr. Raoult recommends administering the drug early stage, before Covid-19 causes serious damage to patients' lungs.

Reply

<https://www.wsj.com/articles/french-doctor-leads-charge-for-treating-coronavirus-with-antimalarial-drug-11586629801> (<https://www.wsj.com/articles/french-doctor-leads-charge-for-treating-coronavirus-with-antimalarial-drug-11586629801>)

