

A RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS ON PHARMACOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO COVID-19 PATIENTS IN AN ITALIAN HUB HOSPITAL DURING THE EARLY PHASE OF THE PANDEMIC

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SUMMARY

COVID-19 is a complex, multi-organ systemic disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus whose pathophysiological basis and pharmacological approaches are still to be defined. Our study aims to retrospectively evaluate the role played by clinical and demographic variables as well as the specific therapies administered in COVID-19 patients admitted to a referral Hospital in Northern Italy (Santa Croce e Carle Hospital, Cuneo) during the COVID-19 first epidemic wave.

We analyzed data from 277 patients with virological diagnosis of COVID-19 who were admitted to the hospital from February 20th to April 30th 2020. The inpatients' pharmacological treatments and clinical outcomes were assessed up to May 31st 2020. Correlations between pharmacological treatments as well as clinical and demographic variables and clinical outcomes have been performed.

Several drugs were used in different dosages and combinations. In the first weeks of the epidemic, the most widely used drugs were hydroxychloroquine and the antivirals lopinavir/ritonavir and darunavir/cobicistat, then replaced by corticosteroids and heparin derivatives. Supplementation with vitamin C, D, or polyvitamins exerted a slight, but not significant, increase in survival rate, mainly in patients over 65 years old. Results showed that age and comorbidities significantly affected the survival as shown by the Charlson Comorbidity Index which was significantly higher in patients who died than in those who survived, thus confirming that victims of the disease were mostly debilitated and elderly people.

The most influencing COVID-19 survival factors here recorded were age and comorbidities. No statistically significant differences were detected among the different pharmacological treatments used in our clinical setting during the first epidemic wave.

Key words

COVID-19; Italian hub hospital; pharmacological treatments; comorbidities.

Impact statement

No significant differences have been recorded in terms of efficacy among the several pharmacological approaches used during the first epidemic way in an Italian hub hospital.

INTRODUCTION

SARS-CoV-2 infection, which triggers the COVID-19 disease, originated in Wuhan, China at the end of 2019. Subsequently, it spread to Europe and the rest of the world. Italy was one of the first country affected by SARS-CoV-2 epidemic having the patient 1 been detected in Lombardy region on February 20th 2020. The first wave of the COVID-19 epidemic in Italy lasted from February 20th to the end of May and it was characterized by a very rapid spread of cases and deaths and a strong territorial concentration in the north of the country (1). Piedmont Region, in the North-western part of Italy, had registered 30637 infections and 3867 deaths, but there may had been more, according to a seroprevalence survey conducted by the Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT) and the Italian Ministry of Health, suggesting that the ratio of notified to actual cases was at least 1 to 6. The pharmacological approach for treating SARS-CoV-2 infection has been proposed as a two-step approach. In the first step, antiviral drugs are used due to their alleged inhibitory effect on viral entry and replication, whereas in the second step, which typically begins after 7–10 days from the onset of symptoms, immunosuppressive and immunomodulatory drugs are thought to be of benefit because of the hyperinflammatory and cytokine release syndrome (2). However, the medications used in the first wave of the epidemic were based on a very limited experience, mainly carried out on other coronavirus-linked diseases, such as SARS and MERS. Here we report the results of a retrospective analysis, conducted on 277 inpatients with confirmed COVID-19 admitted to one of the largest referral hospital in Piedmont, the Santa Croce e Carle Hospital in Cuneo. The study describes the pharmacologic approaches recorded during the early phase of the epidemic as well as the most relevant factors affecting patients' survival in the selected population.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

We analysed data from patients with laboratory confirmed COVID-19 who were admitted to the Department of Medicine of Santa Croce e Carle Hospital (Cuneo, North West Italy) from February 20th 2020, the date of the first Coronavirus infection in Italy, to April 30th 2020. The inpatients' pharmacological treatments and clinical outcomes were assessed up to May 31st 2020.

A descriptive analysis was performed to assess the distribution of inpatients demographic characteristics, clinical characteristics (comorbidities and complications), drugs and supplements administered during hospitalization and clinical outcomes in terms of survival status.

Data were analysed and presented as frequencies and percentages and compared for any significant difference using chi square or Fischer's exact test and Odds Ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence interval (95% CI). Continuous variables were analysed and presented as median and interquartile ranges and means with standard deviations where appropriate, compared for any significant difference using the t-test. P-values less than 0.05 were considered statistically significant. The Charlson Comorbidity Index (CCI) has been calculated using an online calculator which included the age implementation (www.mdcalc.com/charlson-comorbidity-index-cci#next-steps).

RESULTS

Demographic characteristics

277 patients have been included in the retrospective analysis. As reported in **table I**, the mean age was 69.2 years with a median of 70 years and an interquartile range (IQR) of 59-82 with a large majority of male patients (62.8%). 81.6% of patients (137 men and 89 women) survived, whereas 14 females and 37 males died, with no gender-related significant differences.

Table I. Characteristics of COVID-19 inpatients.

Characteristics		Overall Sample 277	Survived (%) 226 (81.6)	Deceased (%) 51 (18.4)	P Value
Age	Mean ± SD	69.2 ± 15.5	67.2 ± 15.6	77.9 ± 11.4	< 0.01
	Median (IQR)	70 (59-82)	67 (57-79)	80 (73-87)	
	18-34 (%)	7 (2.5)	7 (3.1)	0 (0)	< 0.01
	35-49 (%)	25 (9.0)	23 (10.2)	2 (3.9)	
	50-64 (%)	73 (26.4)	68 (30.1)	5 (9.8)	
	65-79 (%)	90 (32.5)	72 (31.9)	18 (35.3)	
	≥ 80 (%)	82 (29.6)	56 (24.8)	26 (51.0)	
Sex	Men (%)	174 (62.8)	137 (78.7)	37 (21.3)	> 0.05
	Women (%)	103 (37.2)	89 (86.4)	14 (13.6)	

A single tailed Student Test has been applied for the comparison of age and sex between the surviving and the deceased patients.
A chi-square test has been performed for the statistical analysis of the age groups dependency.

As shown in **figure 1**, patients survival was age-dependent: more than 90% of patients in the age range between 18 and 64 years survived, whereas the percentage of survivors was reduced to 74% in older patients (OR = 4.81; CI 95% (2.08-11.15)).

Treatments

During the early phase of COVID-19, different pharmacological therapies have been pro-

posed. As shown in Figure 2, one of the first drug used in our setting was hydroxychloroquine, starting on March 5th up to May 26th 2020. Treatment consisted of high initial doses (400-800 mg/day), followed by 200 mg/day maintenance dose. On May 29th, the Italian Medicine Agency ruled out the use of hydroxychloroquine and chloroquine in COVID-19 patients, except for inpatients under close monitoring involved in clinical trials or nation-

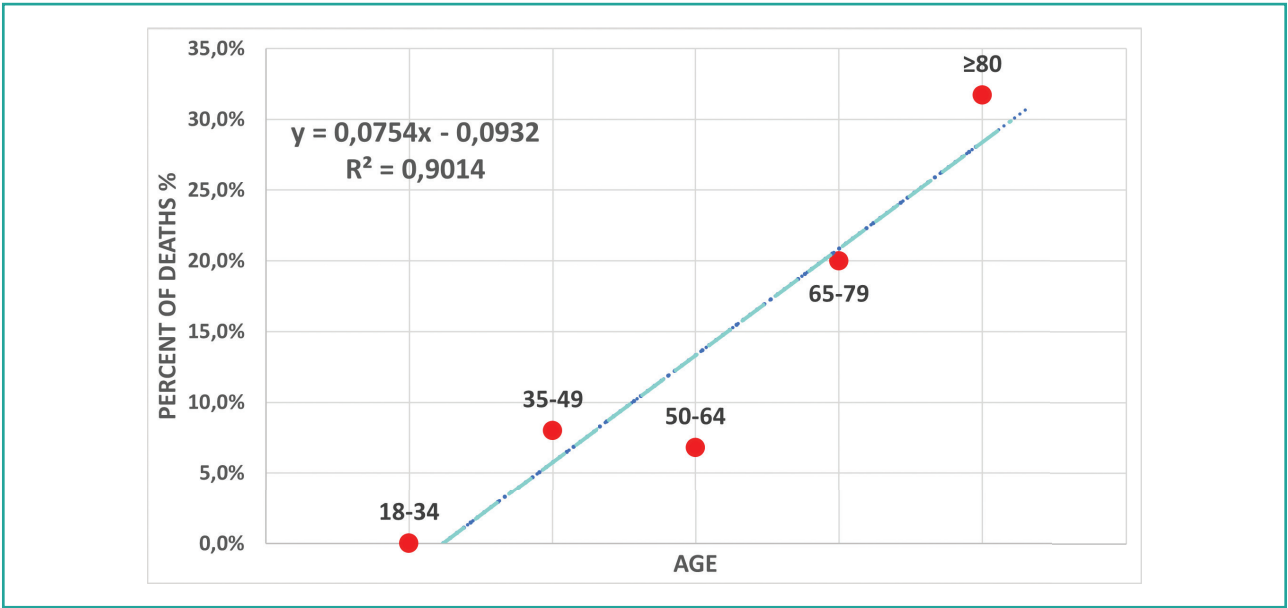


Figure 1. Regression line showing the relationship between age and the percent of deaths.

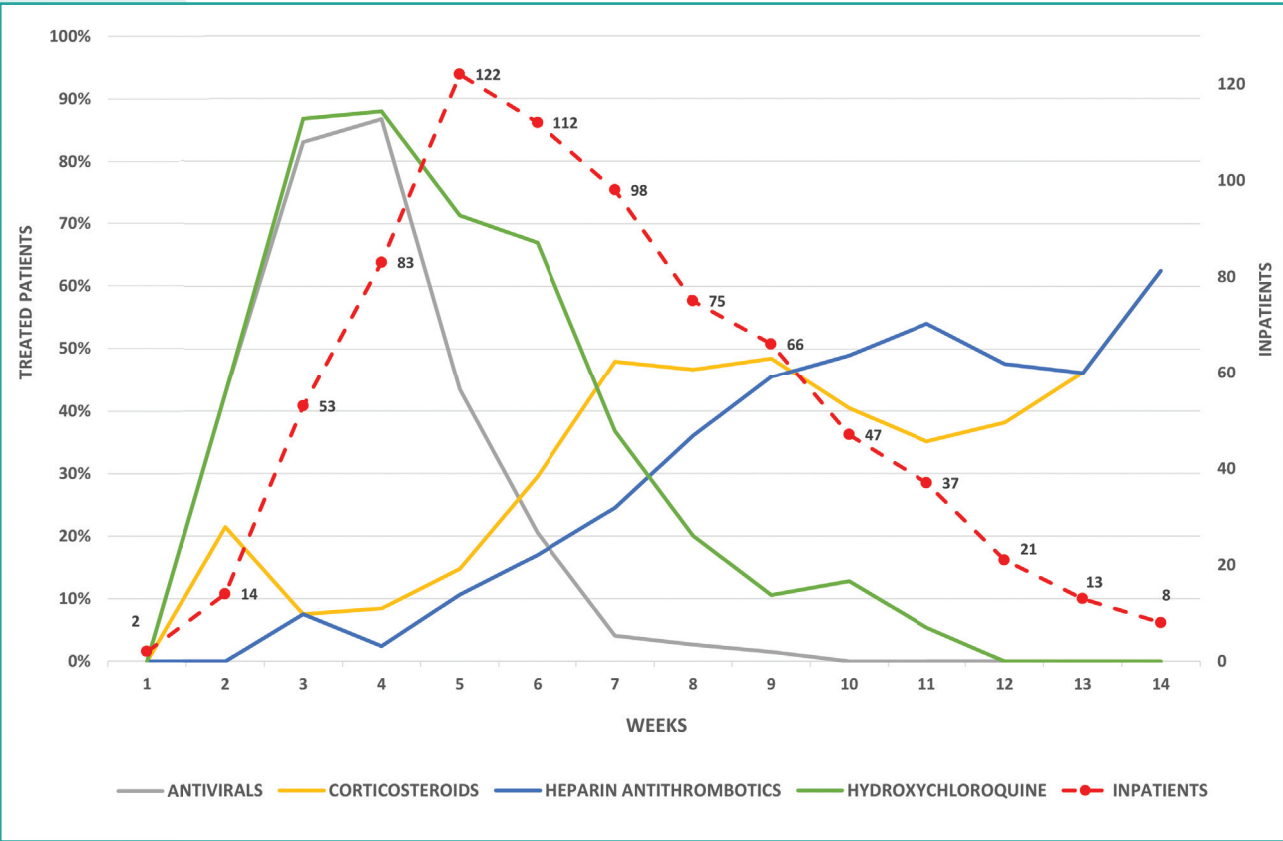


Figure 2. Pharmacological treatments administered to laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 patients hospitalized in the Medical Department.

al emergency management programmes. As shown in **figure 2**, the administration of the antivirals lopinavir/ritonavir and darunavir/cobicistat fell sharply in April 2020. This is due both to limited availability on the market and the limitations of their use in combination with other pharmacological therapies because of their potential high incidence of drug interactions. In addition, several studies published in the same period showed that they were not effective against COVID-19 (2). Subsequently, the use of corticosteroids, mainly dexamethasone, prednisone and methylprednisolone increased. The most widely used antibiotics were beta-lactams, either carbapenems (ertapenem, meropenem), or cephalosporins (mainly ceftriaxone), or piperacillin/tazobactam. Macrolides (azithromycin), and tetracyclines (doxycycline) were also administered to COVID-19 patients. More than 80% of COVID-19 patients were treated with antithrombotic heparin deriva-

tives either at prophylactic dosages (61.7%) or at therapeutic dosages (23.1%), according to the severity of respiratory failure and the risk of pulmonary embolism. Prophylaxis consisted of a single daily administration of low molecular weight heparin (LMWH), enoxaparin and parnaparin, at dosages up to 6,000 IU/day, unfractionated heparin (UFH) at dosages up to 12,500 IU/day or fondaparinux at dosages up to 2.5 mg/day. In total, 64 patients were treated with high doses of heparin derivatives, including enoxaparin, unfractionated heparin and fondaparinux, with a survival rate over 80%. As shown in **table II**, correlations between the patient survival and the drug treatments showed no significant differences among the proposed therapies, nor alone neither in combination. The association of hydroxychloroquine with antithrombotic heparin derivatives showed a greater efficacy – although not significant – compared to other treatment

Table II. Pharmacological treatments administered to inpatients with confirmed COVID-19.

Treatments		Overall sample N = 277	Survived N = 226 (81.6)	Deceased N = 51 (18.4)	% Patients in ICU	P Value
Single Therapy	Corticosteroids	85 (30.7)	63 (74.1)	22 (25.9)	16.5	> 0.05
	Heparin antithrombotics	64 (23.1)	52 (81.3)	12 (18.7)	17.2	
	Hydroxychloroquine	200 (72.2)	168 (84.0)	32 (16.0)	16.5	
	Antivirals	116 (41.9)	97 (83.6)	19 (16.4)	19.8	
Combined Therapy	Hydroxychloroquine+antivirals	112 (40.4)	93 (83.0)	19 (17.0)	19.6	> 0.05
	Hydroxychloroquine+corticosteroids	60 (21.7)	47 (78.3)	13 (21.7)	18.3	
	Hydroxychloroquine+heparin antitrombotics	35 (12.6)	30 (85.7)	5 (14.3)	11.4	
	Antivirals+corticosteroids	26 (9.4)	20 (76.9)	6 (13.1)	19.2	
	Corticosteroids+heparin antitrombotics	25 (9.0)	18 (72.0)	7 (28.0)	12.0	

Statistical analysis was performed by using the chi-square test.

schedules. The majority of patients were administered hydroxychloroquine in combination with corticosteroids or antivirals, and received an antithrombotic prophylaxis using a low dosage of LMWH, UFH or fondaparinux. The implementation of intermediate or therapeutic doses in 64 patients did not reduce the odds of develop thromboembolic and cardiac complications (OR = 0.90; CI 95% (0.43-1.86)). Even when patients were stratified according their age, no significant differences in efficacy among treatments were recorded. Nevertheless, age remains the most relevant factor affecting the clinical outcome and in-hospital death. Inpatients treated with antiviral and hydroxychloroquine had the lowest mean age than the group exposed to other COVID-19 therapies ($p < 0.01$) and were also characterised by a shorter hospitalisation time ($p < 0.05$). Therapy was supplemented with vitamin C, D, polyvitamins in 68 patients and the best outcome was recorded in patients over 65 (84% survival), when compared to patients of the same age but not treated with vitamins (70% survival, Fisher's exact test $p = 0.0565$).

Clinical characteristics

The impact of comorbidities on patient survival was also analysed (table III). More than

30% of patients was suffering of at least one comorbidity and there was a robust increase in the death risk in the presence of comorbidities (OR = 5.93; 95% CI (3.08-11.42)). We identified 17 patients suffering from chronic cardiovascular diseases, 17 patients affected by chronic respiratory diseases, resulting in an in-hospital death of 7 patients per group (OR = 3.44; 95%CI (1.24-9.52)). There were 22 diabetic patients, 1 with type 1 diabetes and 21 with type 2 diabetes, with an in-hospital death of 7 patients in the latter group (OR = 2.73; 95% CI (1.03-7.24)). Hypoglycaemic drugs (insulin and/or oral hypoglycaemic drugs) have been also administered to further 29 patients due to transient hyperglycaemic state, 9 of which died (OR = 2.46; 95% CI (1.03-35.83)). Patients taking hypoglycaemic drugs were older than those who did not received the hypoglycaemic treatments. The CCI was significantly higher for the deceased than for the survivors.

Patients with cancer had higher increase of death than other populations (OR = 5.17; 95% CI (1.94-13.78)).

As shown in figure 3, the numbers of comorbidities and complications occurred during the hospitalization significantly affected patients' survival.

Table III. Comorbidities in COVID-19 inpatients.

Clinical characteristics		Overall sample N = 277	Survived N = 226(81.6)	Deceased N = 51(18.4)	P Value
Admitting diagnosis	Pneumonia (%)	201 (72.6)	166 (82.6)	35 (17.4)	< 0.01
	Virus disease (%)	24 (8.7)	24 (100)	0 (0.0)	
	Lung failure (%)	14 (5.1)	6 (42.9)	8 (57.1)	
	Other (%)	38 (13.7)	30 (78.9)	8 (21.1)	
Comorbidities	Chronic cardiovascular diseases (OR)	17	10	7 (3.44)	< 0.05
	Chronic respiratory diseases (OR)	17	10	7 (3.44)	< 0.05
	Type 2 diabetes (OR)	21	14	7 (2.73)	< 0.05
	Cancer (OR)	18	9	9 (5.17)	< 0.05
	Charlson Comorbidity Index Mean ±SD	3.1 ± 2.1	2.8 ± 2.1	4.7 ± 1.9	< 0.01
Acute complications	Respiratory failure	157 (56.7)	121 (77.1)	36 (22.9)	> 0.05
	Acute CVD	38 (13.7)	25 (65.8)	13 (34.2)	
	Sepsis and septicemic	20 (7.2)	10 (50.0)	10 (50.0)	
	Pulmonary embolism	12 (4.3)	10 (83.3)	2 (16.7)	
	Kidney failure	8 (2.9)	8 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	
	Acute cerebrovascular diseases	8 (2.9)	2 (25.0)	6 (75.0)	

The chi-square test was applied for the statistical analysis of the “admitting diagnosis”, “comorbidities” and “acute complications”. The impact on patient survival has been calculated using OR and its IC has been expressed by multiplying its Standard Error for 1.96 assuming a normal distribution.

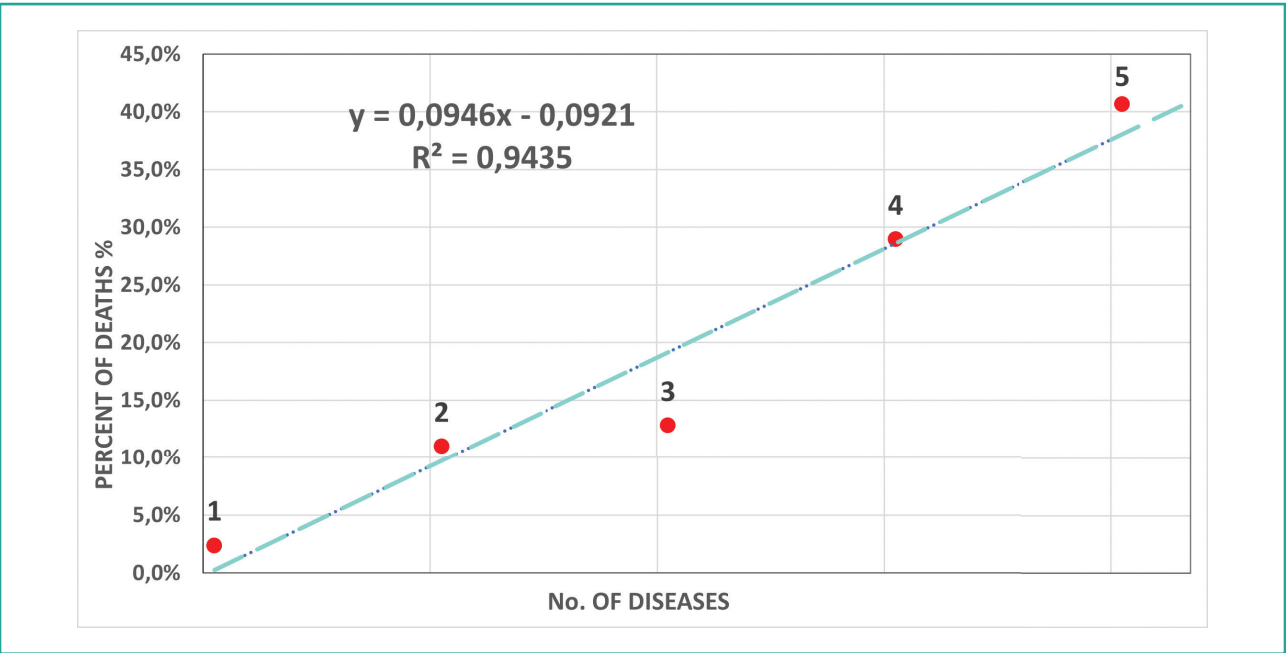


Figure 3. Regression line showing the relationship between number of diseases and the percent of deaths.

DISCUSSION

This retrospective analysis, carried out on 277 laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 patients hospitalized in the Medical Department confirmed and further extended previous findings, showing that age and number of concurrent diseases are among the most important factors affecting survival from SARS-CoV-2 infection. Interestingly, despite our study was focused only on patients hospitalized in a Medical Department, the results we collected are in keeping with those carried out in the first wave of COVID-19 in Italy and other countries on ICU patients and which often included patients without laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 (3-6). As shown in our study, during the early phase of COVID-19 epidemic, most of the inpatients were elderly individuals with severe COVID-19 and comorbidities. The progressive accumulation of senescent cells during life may play a role in the vulnerability of old people to COVID-19, resulting in reduced functionality of the organs, such as the lungs, and facilitating conditions for the development of fibrosis. Moreover, senescent cells can generate a pro-inflammatory environment, which might influence the expression of CoV-associated molecules in human tissues, thus favouring viral entry (3, 4). Gender differences were also detected, with the highest prevalence of both admitted and deceased patients within the male population. The majority of the admitted patients were male in the age range 35-80, without any gender differences between the youngest and oldest groups. Our data on impact of gender as risk factor for COVID-19 morbidity and mortality are similar to those previously published (5-7).

Another important factor affecting the survival rate was the presence of concurrent diseases. The CCI mean was statistically higher in the deceased group than in the survived, showing that most victims of the virus were debilitated and elderly people. The highest frequency of in-hospital death was recorded in patients with ≥ 5 concomitant diseases. The most relevant concomitant diseases were diabetes, chron-

ic cardiovascular or respiratory diseases and cancer, being type 2 diabetes the one with the highest mortality risk. Similar results have been obtained in the French Coronado study and other retrospective analysis (8-11). The pathogenic mechanisms underlying the increased mortality in diabetic patients have not yet been elucidated, despite intriguing data suggest a pivotal role for the ACE2 receptor expressed by pancreatic islet cells, altering immune response and evoking activation of specific inflammatory pathways, thus, causing cytokine dysregulation (9, 12, 13). Interestingly, a higher risk of mortality was also recorded in 29 non-diabetic patients who were given hypoglycaemic drugs (including insulin) due to transient hyperglycaemic conditions, most likely depending on the use of corticosteroid drugs. However, it must to be noted that the population under hypoglycaemic drugs was the oldest one and thus the increased mortality here recorded could be affected by age. The lack of data on Body Mass Index (BMI) and other anthropometric parameters does not allow further considerations on this specific issue.

Overall, the patients' survival was not affected by the specific drugs regimens, ranging from 72% for corticosteroids and heparin derivatives to 85% for hydroxychloroquine and heparin derivatives. The greater survival rate observed for patients taking hydroxychloroquine could conceivably explained by a sort of inclusion bias. In fact, that treatment was usually administered to patients with greatest odds of survival, such as those of younger age and with fewer comorbidities or those with less severe COVID 19. Under this light the age difference might explain by itself these differences, being patients given antivirals and hydroxychloroquine younger and with lower CCI than patients taking other COVID-19 therapies. Antithrombotic heparin drugs were administered to more than 80% of the patients either as prophylactic (61.7%) and therapeutic (23.1%) approaches. In order to contrast thromboembolic complications, the prophylactic dosages were increased, but the administration of in-

intermediate/ therapeutic doses did not reduce the odds of thromboembolic and cardiac complications. Additionally, no dose-dependent effects on mortality were recorded. Again, our data are in keeping with previously published and largest randomized, open-label trials (14-16). The impact of vitamin D deficiency on risk of COVID-19 severity and mortality as well as the effects of vitamin supplementation in COVID-19 patients has been already documented (17, 18). Here we observed a slight, despite no significant, improvement in patients' survival rate, mainly in over 65, in the presence of supplementing therapies with vitamin C, D, or polyvitamins.

We are aware that the results of the present study must be interpreted with caution and a number of limitations should be borne in mind, including the limited number of patients, the lack of specific patients characteristics such as the BMI, smoking habits and ethnicity. In

addition, we had no access to laboratory data such as blood glucose, creatinine clearance, coagulation indices, etc.

In conclusion, our study confirmed and further extended previous findings on the impact of age and concurrent diseases on COVID-19 morbidity and mortality, focusing on a well-selected population of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 patients hospitalized in a Medical Department. Most notably, it offers a clear picture of the pharmacological treatments proposed during the first wave of the COVID-19 epidemic showing that changes in the drug treatments that took place in the early phase of the infection did not significantly affect patients' survival rate.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interests.

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