

## 附表：SARS-CoV-2 之藥物使用實證摘要 (2021.12.30)

1. 疫情初期，SARS-CoV-2 治療相關證據主要來自同為冠狀病毒的 SARS-CoV-1 與 MERS-CoV 之治療經驗、臨床與體外試驗結果，與針對 SARS-CoV-2 患者的小規模臨床研究。曾被用於治療的藥物包括多種抗病毒藥物 ( ribavirin, lopinavir/ritonavir, remdesivir )、免疫調節劑、病患恢復期血清與單株/多株抗體等[1, 2]。
2. 許多 SARS-CoV-2 治療的相關臨床試驗已有結果或正在進行中，大規模隨機對照試驗包括由英國牛津大學主導的 RECOVERY trial，與 WHO 主導之 SOLIDARITY trial。RECOVERY trial 治療組包括 lopinavir/ritonavir、dexamethasone、hydroxychloroquine 與 azithromycin 四種藥物。SOLIDARITY trial 則包括 remdesivir、lopinavir/ritonavir、lopinavir/ritonavir 加 interferon- $\beta$  與 chloroquine 或 hydroxychloroquine 四組。
3. 由於藥物治療試驗眾多且證據力不一，為使臨床醫師獲得證據力較高之實證資訊，自 2021 年 6 月 28 日更新版起，「實證摘要表格」將僅新增經大規模隨機對照試驗(randomized controlled trial, RCT)評估之藥物結果。目前針對 SARS-CoV-2 之藥物依主要作用機轉分類為**抗病毒藥物、免疫調節劑、抗 SARS-CoV-2 單株抗體與其他藥物**，實證簡列如下表 (紅字表示本版更新內容)：

## 一、抗病毒藥物

藥物名稱	證據等級	目前實證摘要
Lopinavir/Ritonavir ± interferon	體外試驗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 藥物接受器模擬研究顯示 lopinavir/ritonavir 對 SARS-CoV-2 可能有療效[3]。</li> </ul>
	隨機對照試驗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 99 名使用 lopinavir/ritonavir 之嚴重肺炎 ( SpO<sub>2</sub>&lt;94% ) 成人 ( &gt;18 歲 ) 患者與 100 名接受標準治療者相比，兩組達臨床改善天數與 28 天死亡率均無統計顯著差異，lopinavir/ritonavir 治療組中有 13.8%因副作用而停止用藥[4]。</li> <li>● 86 名接受 lopinavir/ritonavir 合併 ribavirin 與 IFN-β1b 的輕症患者，相較於 41 名僅接受 lopinavir/ritonavir 者，較早清除病毒 ( 陰轉天數中位數 7 vs 12 天 ) 與達症狀緩解[5]。</li> <li>● <b>RECOVERY trial</b> : 1616 名使用 lopinavir/ritonavir 之 COVID-19 住院病患，相較於 3424 名對照組，28 天死亡率並無統計顯著差異(23% vs 22 %)[6]。</li> <li>● <b>SOLIDARITY trial</b> : 1399 名使用 lopinavir/ritonavir 之 COVID-19 住院病患，相較於對照組，28 天時住院死亡率並無統計顯著差異(9.7% vs 10.3%)[7]。</li> </ul>
Remdesivir*	體外試驗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 體外試驗顯示有抑制病毒效果[8]。</li> </ul>
	個案報告	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 個案報告顯示患者於入院第七天起使用 remdesivir，隔日起病況改善[9]。</li> <li>● 恩慈療法結果顯示，53 名用藥患者中，68%用藥後氧氣需求下降，插管與非插管病患追蹤 18 天死亡率分別為 18% 與 5%[10]。</li> </ul>
	觀察性研究	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 570 名病患之匹配病例對照研究顯示，使用 remdesivir 治療者相較於未用藥者較快達臨床改善(5 vs 7 天)，但兩組病患 28 天死亡率差異並未達統計顯著(7.7% vs 14%)。本研究同時也比較 184 名同時使用 remdesivir 與 corticosteroids，與 158 名僅使用 remdesivir 之病患，併用 corticosteroids 者較慢達臨床改善(aHR 0.77)，但兩組 28 天死亡率並無差異(8.2% vs 6.3%) [11]。</li> <li>● 352 名於住院兩天內使用 remdesivir 治療之病患，與 1347 名未用藥者匹配後，治療組 14 天時死亡率較低(4.3% vs 6.7%, HR 0.58, CI 0.34-0.99)，且 Ct 值<sub>≥</sub> 35 之比例較高(40.6% vs 28.1%)。治療組與對照組分別有 79.3%與 83.3%病患於收案時並未使用氧氣[12]。</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 28855 名於住院兩天內使用 remdesivir 治療之病患，經與 16687 名未用藥者匹配後，治療組 14 天(10.6% vs 15.4%, HR 0.76, CI 0.70-0.83)與 28 天(15.4% vs 19.1%, HR 0.89, CI 0.82-0.96)死亡率均較低。同時在住院時未用氧、使用低/高流量氧氣與插管或使用 ECMO 之病患均有統計顯著差異[13]。</li> </ul>
	隨機對照試驗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 158 名接受 remdesivir 治療的嚴重肺炎病患，相較於接受標準治療者，兩組達臨床改善或病毒清除天數均無顯著差異[14]。</li> <li>● <b>ACTT-1 trial:</b> 538 名接受 remdesivir 治療的嚴重肺炎病患，相較於 521 名接受安慰劑者，較快達臨床改善 ( 臨床改善天數中位數 11 vs 15 天 ) [15]。</li> <li>● 397 名接受五天或十天 remdesivir 治療的嚴重肺炎病患，校正收案時疾病嚴重度後，臨床改善率並無統計差異[16]。</li> <li>● <b>SOLIDARITY trial :</b> 2743 名接受 remdesivir 治療的 COVID-19 住院病患，相較於對照組，28 天時住院死亡率未有統計顯著差異(12.5% vs 12.7%)[7]。</li> <li>● <b>PINETREE : 279 名發病七日內具重症風險因子 COVID-19 門診病患，接受三天 remdesivir 治療，相較於 283 名接受安慰劑者，28 天時因 COVID-19 住院或全死因死亡率下降 87%(0.7% vs 5.3%, p=0.008)，因 COVID-19 就診與全死因死亡率亦下降 81% (1.6% vs 8.6%, p=0.002)，但兩組第七天時鼻咽病毒量並無顯著差異[17, 18]。</b></li> <li>● <b>Interferon beta-1a plus remdesivir : 487 名 X 光片顯示肺炎或需使用氧氣之 COVID-19 住院病患，接受 remdesivir 與四劑 IFN beta-1a 治療，相較於 482 名接受 remdesivir 與安慰劑者，28 天死亡率並無差異(5% vs 3%，p=0.39)，且兩組達臨床恢復天數均為五天[19]。</b></li> </ul>
( Hydroxy ) chloroquine +/- azithromycin	體外試驗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 體外試驗顯示 chloroquine 與 hydroxychloroquine 均有抑制病毒與免疫調節 ( immune modulation ) 效果，且 hydroxychloroquine 用於暴露後預防亦可達有效抑菌濃度[8, 20, 21]。</li> </ul>
	觀察性研究	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 小規模非隨機對照試驗顯示，接受 hydroxychloroquine 與 azithromycin 治療之輕症患者較早清除病毒[22, 23]。</li> <li>● 大規模回溯性研究顯示接受 hydroxychloroquine ( +/- azithromycin ) 治療並無顯著降低重症或死亡率，且增加產生心律不整之風險[24-27]。</li> <li>● 接受高劑量 chloroquine 或合併 azithromycin 治療之患者，有較高比例出現 QT 延長之副作用[28]。</li> </ul>

	隨機對照試驗 (治療)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 對輕症病患於發病早期給予 hydroxychloroquine，並未加速症狀改善或病毒清除[29, 30]。</li> <li>● <b>RECOVERY trial</b>：1561 名接受 hydroxychloroquine 治療的 COVID-19 住院病患，相較於 3155 名對照組，28 天內全死因死亡率未有統計顯著差異(27% vs 25%)[31]。</li> <li>● <b>SOLIDARITY trial</b>：947 名接受 hydroxychloroquine 治療的 COVID-19 住院病患，相較於對照組，28 天時住院死亡率未有統計顯著差異(10.2% vs 8.9%)[7]。</li> </ul>
	隨機對照試驗 (預防)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 暴露後 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) 家戶內或職場確定病例接觸者於暴露後接受 hydroxychloroquine 預防性投藥，並未降低 14 天內 COVID-19 症狀發生率[32]。</li> <li>(2) 家戶內或醫護確定病例接觸者於暴露後接受 hydroxychloroquine 預防性投藥，並未降低 14 天內 COVID-19 確診率；對收案時 SARS-CoV-2 PCR 陽性之無症狀接觸者，亦未降低症狀發生率[33]。</li> </ul> </li> <li>● 暴露前：對高風險醫護工作者給予每周一或兩次 hydroxychloroquine 預防性投藥，連續 12 周，相較於安慰劑組，用藥並未降低確診或臨床症狀相符之 SARS-CoV-2 感染發生率[34]。</li> </ul>
	統合分析 (預防)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● WHO 統合分析顯示，在共計有 6059 名參與者的臨床試驗中，高強度證據顯示預防性給予 hydroxychloroquine 並無法降低死亡率、住院率與確診率，並可能增加不良事件發生機率，並建議將投注於 hydroxychloroquine 的研發資源轉向其他藥物[35]。</li> </ul>
Ivermectin	隨機對照試驗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 200 名使用 ivermectin 發病七天內輕症病患，相較於 200 名使用安慰劑者，達症狀改善天數中位數並無差異(10 vs 12 天，<math>p=0.53</math>)[36]。</li> <li>● WHO 的統合分析納入共有 2407 名病患參與的 16 個臨床試驗，結論顯示 ivermectin 對死亡、插管、病毒清除或住院的效果均不確定，且試驗存在嚴重偏差，不建議在臨床試驗之外情境使用 ivermectin[37]。</li> </ul>
	統合分析	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 分析 10 個隨機對照試驗，對照組為安慰劑或標準治療，其中 8 個收案對象為輕症，共 1173 名病患統合分析結果。Ivermectin 無法降低病患全死因死亡率(RR 0.37, 0.12-1.13)或住院天數(差距 0.72 天，-0.86-2.29)[38]。</li> <li>● <b>Cochrane</b>：分析 14 個隨機對照試驗，1478 名住院、門診病患或預防性用藥者，28 天死亡率(RR 0.60, CI 0.14-2.51)、插管率(0.55, CI 0.11-2.59)、住院天數(-0.10, CU -2.43-2.23)差異均未達統計顯著[39]。</li> </ul>
Molnupiravir (MK-4822)	動物試驗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 倉鼠實驗顯示，於暴露 SARS-CoV-2 前或後 12 小時給予 MK-4822，可抑制病毒複製[40]。</li> </ul>

	隨機對照試驗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 發病七天內門診病患，隨機分配給予 molnupiravir 200mg (n=23)、400mg (n=62)、800mg (n=55)每日兩次共五天或安慰劑(n=62)，第三天時 800mg 組 PCR 陽性率顯著低於安慰劑組(1.9% vs 16.7%, p=0.02)；第五天時安慰劑組仍有 11.1%培養陽性，400mg 與 800mg 組檢體則均已無法分離出病毒[41]。</li> <li>● <b>MOVE-OUT Phase III (interim)</b>：已達收案目標 90%的第三期臨床試驗期中分析結果顯示，385 名發病五天內，至少具一個重症風險因子之門診病患接受口服 molnupiravir 治療，相較於 377 名接受安慰劑者，29 天時住院或死亡率顯著較低(7.3% vs 14.1%, p=0.0012)，其中治療組無人死亡，安慰劑組則有 8 人死亡。病毒定序結果顯示 molnupiravir 對 Gamma、Delta 與 Mu 變異株均有效果[42]。</li> <li>● <b>MOVE-OUT Phase III (final)</b>：完整研究報告顯示 716 名發病五天內，至少具一個重症風險因子且未接種 COVID-19 疫苗之門診病患口服 molnupiravir 800mg 治療，相較於 717 名接受安慰劑者，29 天時住院或死亡率顯著較低(6.8% vs 9.7%，下降 31%)。病毒定序結果顯示 molnupiravir 對 Gamma、Delta 與 Mu 變異株均有效果，但分層分析顯示 molnupiravir 對 anti-SARS-CoV-2 抗體陽性、病毒量低與糖尿病者效果可能較不顯著[43]。</li> </ul>
Paxlovid# (Nirmatrelvir+Ritonavir)	隨機對照試驗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>EPIC-HR</b>：1039 名發病五天內，至少具一個重症風險因子且未接種 COVID-19 疫苗之門診病患口服 nirmatrelvir/ritonavir 300 mg/100 mg，相較於 1046 名接受安慰劑者，28 天時 COVID-19 相關住院或死亡率下降 88% (0.8 vs 6.3%)[44]。</li> </ul>

## 二、免疫調節劑

藥物名稱	證據等級	目前實證摘要
IL-6 inhibitor ( tocilizumab#/siltuximab/ sarilumab )	觀察性研究	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 小規模觀察性研究顯示，患者接受 IL-6 inhibitor(siltuximab)治療後 CRP 明顯下降，但僅約三成臨床改善[45]。</li> <li>● 回溯性世代研究統計 179 名嚴重肺炎患者使用 tocilizumab(皮下或靜脈注射)，相較於 365 名接受標準治療者，死亡率較低且達統計顯著 ( 13% vs 20% ) [46]。</li> <li>● 世代研究顯示 419 名於入住加護病房兩天內使用 tocilizumab 的患者，相較於 3492 名未用藥者，27 天時的死亡風險下降 29% (HR 0.71, CI 0.56-0.92)[21]。</li> </ul>
	隨機對照試驗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 60 名使用 tocilizumab 確診住院病患與接受標準治療者相比，14 天時插管入住加護病房或死亡比率未達統計顯著差異(Rate ratio 1.05, CI 0.59-1.86)[47]。</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 63 名需用氧氣但未插管確診病患接受 tocilizumab 治療，與接受標準治療者相比，14 天時需使用氧氣或死亡的比率較低(24% vs 36%, HR 0.58, CI 0.33-1.00)[48]。相同病患追蹤至 90 天，接受 tocilizumab 治療者 90 天死亡率較低 (11% vs 18%, aHR 0.64, CI 0.25-1.65)。而若病患 CRP <math>\geq</math> 15mg/dL，則 14 天時需使用氧氣或死亡之風險可下降 82% (18% vs 57%, HR 0.18, CI 0.06-0.59)，90 天時死亡風險亦可下降 82% (9% vs 35%, HR 0.18, CI 0.04-0.89)[49]。</li> <li>● 161 名需用氧氣或有肺炎確診病患接受 tocilizumab 治療，與接受安慰劑者相比，28 天時插管或死亡比例並無顯著差異(10.6% vs 12.5%)[50]。</li> <li>● <b>REMAP-CAP</b>：401 名入住 ICU 之確診病患，於入住 ICU 24 小時內接受 tocilizumab 或 sarilumab 治療，相較於 402 名接受標準治療者，21 天時無器官衰竭之天數顯著較長(10 vs 11 天 vs 0 天)，住院死亡率也較低(28% vs 22% vs 35.8%)[51]。</li> <li>● <b>COVACTA</b>：294 名接受 tocilizumab 治療之嚴重肺炎程度以上病患，與 144 名安慰劑組相比，28 天死亡率並無差異 (19.7% vs 19.4%)[52]。</li> <li>● 65 名接受 tocilizumab 治療之需用氧氣確診病患，與 64 名接受標準治療者相比，15 天時死亡風險顯著較高(OR 6.42, 1.59-43.2)，試驗也因此提前終止[53]。</li> <li>● <b>RECOVERY trial</b>：2022 名需用氧氣確診病患接受 tocilizumab 治療，2094 名接受標準治療，兩組共有 82%同時接受 dexamethasone 治療。Tocilizumab 組相較於標準治療組，28 天死亡率較低(RR 0.86, CI 0.77-0.96)，且存活出院率較高 (RR 1.23, CI 1.12-1.34)[54]。</li> <li>● <b>WHO meta-analysis</b>：WHO 團隊統計 27 個隨機對照試驗，共 10930 名病患。結果顯示使用 IL-6 抑制劑 (tocilizumab/siltuximab/sarilumab)者，相較於僅使用包括類固醇在內之標準治療，28 天死亡率下降(22% vs 25%, OR 0.86, CI 0.79-0.95)，且使用呼吸器比例較低(OR 0.72, CI 0.57-0.90)[55]。</li> <li>● <b>REMDACTA</b>：需用氧且<math>&gt;6L/min</math>之嚴重肺炎病患，隨機分配接受 tocilizumab(n=434)或安慰劑(n=251)，同時併用 remdesivir。兩組自收案至出院天數並無差異(14 vs 16 天，p=0.74)，死亡率亦無差異(18.2 vs 19.7%)[56]。</li> </ul>
<p>JAK inhibitor (Baricitinib#, tofacitinib)</p>	<p>隨機對照試驗</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>ACTT-2 trial</b>：相較於僅使用 remdesivir 者，對確診住院病患併用 baricitinib，可加速臨床改善約一天[57]。</li> <li>● <b>COV-BARRIER</b>：未插管住院病患隨機分配接受 baricitinib(n=764)或安慰劑(n=761)，並接受含 dexamethasone 在內的標準治療，28 天全死因死亡率下降 38.2%(8.1% vs 13.1%)，且效果在收案時使用高流量氧氣或非侵襲性呼吸器之病患最顯著(HR 0.52, p=0.007)[58]。</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>STOP-COVID trial</b> : 18 歲以上住院確診病患，未使用非侵襲性呼吸器或插管者，住院三天內隨機分配接受口服 tofacitinib(n=144)或標準治療(n=145)，治療組 28 天時死亡或插管率下降 37% (18% vs 29%, RR=0.63)，但死亡率無顯著差異(2.8% vs 5.5%, HR 0.49, CI 0.15-1.63)[59]。</li> </ul>
Corticosteroids	隨機對照試驗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>RECOVERY trial</b> : 2104 名使用 dexamethasone 病患與 4321 接受標準治療組相比，對收案時需使用氧氣或插管者，使用 dexamethasone 6mg 十天可分別降低 28 天全死因死亡風險 18%與 36%，但對收案時不需使用氧氣者，用藥與未用藥死亡率差異未達統計顯著[60]。</li> <li>● <b>MetCOVID</b> : 194 名使用 methylprednisolone (0.5mg/kg)之住院病患與 199 名接受安慰劑者相比，28 天死亡率差異未達統計顯著[61]。</li> <li>● <b>CAPE COVID</b> : 76 名使用 hydrocortisone 200mg 之入住加護病房病患與 73 名接受安慰劑者相比，21 天治療失敗率差異未達統計顯著[62]。</li> <li>● <b>CODEX</b> : 151 名使用 dexamethasone 20mg 五天與 10mg 五天之插管病患與 148 名標準治療組相比，28 天時可脫離呼吸器天數較多(6.6 vs 4.0 天, p=0.04)[63]。</li> <li>● <b>REMAP-CAP</b> : 比較使用固定劑量(hydrocortisone 50 或 100mg q6h 共七天、休克劑量(50mg q6h，臨床休克時使用)與未使用 hydrocortisone 之加護病房住院病患，21 天時不需插管或其他器官支持療法天數與死亡率差異未達統計顯著[64]。</li> <li>● <b>DEXA-COVID-19</b> : 7 名使用 dexamethasone 20mg 五天與 10mg 五天與 12 名未使用之插管病患，28 天死亡率差異未達統計顯著[65]。</li> <li>● <b>COVID STEROID 2</b> : 497 名使用 dexamethasone 12mg 十天，與 485 名使用 6 mg 十天之需使用 10L/min 以上濃度氧氣或插管病患，兩組在第 28 天時不需器官支持天數中位數並無差異(22 vs 20.5 天，p=0.07)，死亡率亦無統計顯著差異(27.1% vs 32.3%)[66]。</li> </ul>
Interferon	隨機對照試驗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>SOLIDARITY trial</b> : 2050 名使用 interferon 病患與接受標準治療者相比，28 天住院死亡率並無差異(12.9% vs 11.0%)[7]。</li> </ul>

GM-CSF inhibitors (Otilimab, lenzilumab, mavrilimumab)	隨機對照試驗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>OSCAR trial</b> : 403 名使用高流量氧氣、非侵襲性呼吸器或插管的確診病患使用 otilimab，相較於 403 名使用安慰劑者，28 天時存活且未插管率(71 vs 67%)與全死因死亡率(17 vs 19%)均無差異，但 70 歲以上病患 28 天時存活且未插管率顯著改善(66 vs 46%)[67]。</li> <li>● <b>LIVE-AIR trial</b> : 261 名使用氧氣但未插管病患接受 lenzilumab 治療，相較於 259 名使用安慰劑者，28 天時不需呼吸器且存活之機率增加 54% (HR: 1.54, CI: 1.02-2.31)[68]。</li> <li>● <b>MASH-COVID</b> : 21 名需使用氧氣且 CRP&gt;5 mg/dL 之確診病患接受 mavrilimumab 治療，相較於 19 名使用安慰劑者，14 天時存活且不需使用氧氣之比例並未達統計顯著差異(57 vs 47%)[69]。</li> <li>● 236 名需使用氧氣但未插管病患接受三劑 lenzilumab 治療，相較於 243 名接受安慰劑者，28 天時不需用氧存活率分別為 84%與 78% (p&lt;0.04)。94%病患同時接受 steroids，72%同時接受 remdeivir 治療，包括 69%同時使用 steroids 及 remdesivir [93]。</li> </ul>
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### 三、抗 SARS-CoV-2 單株抗體

藥物名稱	證據等級	目前實證摘要
Bamlanivimab±etesevimab (LY-CoV555)#	動物實驗/ 體外試驗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 動物實驗顯示，預防性投與 LY-CoV555 可抑制 SARS-CoV-2 在呼吸道之複製 [70]。</li> <li>● Bamlanivimab 對變異株效力：假病毒(pseudovirus)中和試驗結果顯示，bamlanivimab 對攜帶有 E484K (Beta, Gamma, Iota)與 L452R(Epsilon)之 SARS-CoV-2 變異株，抗體效價上升超過 1000 倍，顯示 bamlanivimab 可能無法有效中和上述變異株。對 Alpha 變異株，抗體效價則無變化[71-73]。</li> <li>● Bamlanivimab+etesevimab(1:2)對變異株效力：假病毒(pseudovirus)中和試驗結果顯示，bamlanivimab+etesevimab 對 Beta、Gamma、Delta plus 與 Mu 變異株，抗體效價上升，顯示 bamlanivimab+etesevimab 可能無法有效中和上述變異株。對 Alpha、Epsilon、Iota、Kappa、Delta 變異株，抗體效價則無變化[74, 75]。</li> </ul>
	觀察性試驗 (治療)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 接受 bamlanivimab 治療的 232 名具重症風險因子門診病患，與 1160 名未接受治療者相比，經校正可能干擾因子後，bamlanivimab 組 28 天住院或死亡率下降 60% (OR=0.4, CI 0.4-0.69)，且效果對 65 歲以上族群更加顯著。但須注意研究進行期間，美國當地 B.1.1.7 變異株盛行率仍低[76]。</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 回溯型研究顯示，至少具一個重症風險因子之成人病患，於發病 10 天內接受 bamlanivimab (n=2747)或 casirivimab + imdevimab (b=849)治療，28 天住院率分別為 4.34%與 2.83%，差異達統計顯著(p=0.05)，但若校正收案時風險因子後則無顯著差異。另 28 天 COVID-19 相關住院率為 2.84 vs 1.65%，無統計顯著差異[77]。</li> </ul>
	<p>隨機對照試驗 (治療)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>BLAZE-1, monotherapy</b>：接受 bamlanivimab 治療的 309 名門診病患與接受安慰劑者相比，病毒量下降較快、29 天時住院率較低且症狀較快緩解[78]。</li> <li>● <b>ACTIV-3</b>：接受 bamlanivimab 治療的 163 名住院病患與接受安慰劑者相比，臨床改善比率並無差異[79]。</li> <li>● <b>BLAZE-1, combination</b>：接受 bamlanivimab(309 名)、bamlanivimab + etesevimab(112 名)與安慰劑(156 名)之門診病患相比，bamlanivimab + etesevimab 組在第十一天時病毒量較低[80]。</li> <li>● <b>BLAZE-1, phase 3</b>：接受 bamlanivimab + etesevimab 治療的 511 名具重症風險因子之輕中度確診病患，相較於 258 名安慰劑組，住院率下降 87%[81]。</li> </ul>
	<p>隨機對照試驗 (預防)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>BLAZE-2</b>：965 名長照機構住民與工作人員，曾暴露於機構中確診者但收案時 SARS-CoV-2 血清抗體與 PCR 均陰性。隨機接受 bamlanivimab(n=484)或安慰劑(n=482)預防性投藥，用藥組八周內發生 COVID-19 有症狀感染風險較低(OR 0.43, p=0.00021)。接受預防性用藥的住民感染風險可下降 80% (OR 0.20)。但須注意研究進行期間，美國當地 B.1.1.7 變異株盛行率仍低[82, 83]。</li> </ul>
<p>Casirivimab + Imdevimab (REGN-CoV2)#</p>	<p>體外試驗</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 變異株效力：假病毒(pseudovirus)中和試驗結果顯示，casirivimab+imdevimab 對 Alpha、Beta、Gamma、Epsilon、Iota、Kappa、Delta、Delta plus 與 Mu 變異株，抗體效價均無變化，顯示 casirivimab+imdevimab 應可有效中和上述變異株[84, 85]。</li> </ul>
	<p>隨機對照試驗 (治療)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 接受 casirivimab 與 imdevimab 合併療法的 533 名門診病患與接受安慰劑者相比，病毒量下降較快且 28 天時住院或前往急診比率較低[86]。</li> <li>● 275 名門診病患接受不同劑量 casirivimab + imdevimab 或安慰劑，用藥組第七天時病毒量下降較多，且若接受治療時病毒量較高，或為 SARS-CoV-2 血清陰性(seronegative)，治療效果更顯著[87]。</li> <li>● 具重症風險因子門診病患，接受 1200mg(n=736)或 2400mg(n=1355) casirivimab + imdevimab 治療，相較於接受安慰劑者(n=748, 1341)，28 天死亡或住院率分別下降 70.4% (p&lt;0.001)與 71.3% (p&lt;0.001)，且均可提早四天達症狀改善(10 vs 14 天，p&lt;0.0001)。治療組收案時有 24%為血清抗體陽性，亦顯示相同治療效果[88, 89]。</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 803 名門診病患接受不同劑量靜脈或皮下注射 casirivimab + imdevimab (IV: 2400/1200/600mg, SC 1200/600mg) · 相較於接受安慰劑者 · 第七天時均可加速病毒清除[85]。</li> <li>● <b>RECOVERY trial</b> : 4839 名住院病患接受 casirivimab + imdevimab (IV 4000+4000mg)或安慰劑 · 收案時血清陰性者 · 28 天死亡率可下降 20% (24% vs 30%, RR=0.8) · 但對收案時血清陽性及所有病患 · 效果則未達統計顯著[90]。</li> </ul>
	隨機對照試驗 (預防)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 753 名確診病患之家戶接觸者 · 年齡 ≥ 12 歲 · 收案時 PCR 陰性且無症狀 · 於暴露四天內接受 casirivimab + imdevimab (SC 1200mg) · 另 752 名安慰劑組 · 兩組於收案後均持續與確診家屬同住 · 治療組 28 天時有症狀確診率下降 81.4% (1.5 vs 7.8%<math>p &lt; 0.0001</math>) · 有症狀確診者症狀持續時間較短(1.2 vs 3.2 週) · 且病毒量較低[91, 92]。追蹤結果顯示治療組在用藥 2-8 個月後確診率仍可下降 81.6% (<math>p &lt; 0.0001</math>) · 且無人因 COVID-19 而住院 · 治療組與對照組分別有 34.5%與 35.2%於追蹤期間曾接種 COVID-19 疫苗[93]。</li> </ul>
Sotrovimab#	體外試驗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 變異株效力：假病毒(pseudovirus)中和試驗結果顯示 · sotrovimab 對 Alpha、Beta、Gamma、Epsilon、Iota、Kappa、Delta、Delta plus、Mu 與 Omicron 變異株 · 抗體效價均無變化 · 顯示 sotrovimab 應可有效中和上述變異株[94, 95]。</li> </ul>
	隨機對照試驗 (治療)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>COMET-ICE</b> : 291 名具重症風險因子門診病患於發病五天內接受 sotrovimab 治療 · 相較於 292 名接受安慰劑組 · 第 29 天時住院或死亡率下降 85% (1% vs 7%) · 且治療組無人入住 ICU[94, 96]。</li> </ul>
Regdanvimab	隨機對照試驗 (治療)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 204 名門診病患接受 40 或 80mg ragdanvimab 治療 · 相較於 103 名接受安慰劑者 · 28 時須用氧/住院或死亡率較低 (4.4 vs 8.7%) · 具重症風險因子病患分組分析亦顯示相同結果(5.5 vs 12.7%) · 且治療組第七天鼻咽拭子病毒量較治療組下降 39%[97]。</li> </ul>
Tixagevimab + cilgavimab	隨機對照試驗 (預防)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>PROVENT</b> : 3441 名 18 歲以上至少具一個重症風險因子 · 或有感染風險者接受一劑 tixagevimab+cilgavimab 肌肉注射 做為暴露前預防 · 相較於 1731 名接受安慰劑者 · 追蹤至 183 天時 PCR 確診有症狀 SARS-CoV-2 感染機率下降 77%(0.2 vs 1.0%, <math>p &lt; 0.001</math>)[98]。</li> <li>● <b>STORM-CHASER</b> : 749 名 18 歲以上成人在與 SARS-CoV-2 確診病患接觸後八天內接受一劑 tixagevimab+cilgavimab 做為暴露後預防 · 相較於 372 名接受安慰劑者 · 追蹤至 183 天時 PCR 確診有症狀 SARS-CoV-2 感染機率並無統計顯著差異(3.1 vs 4.6%, CI: -26-65)[98]。</li> </ul>

#### 四、其他藥物

藥物名稱	證據等級	目前實證摘要
Aspirin	隨機對照試驗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>RECOVERY trial</b>：7351 名使用 aspirin 之住院病患，與 7541 名標準治療組相比，28 天死亡或呼吸器使用率並無差異。Aspirin 組血栓發生風險較低(4.6% vs 5.3%)，但嚴重出血事件發生率較高(1.6% vs 1.0%)。研究結果不支持對 COVID-19 住院病患除 LMWH 外常規給予 aspirin[99]。</li> </ul>
Colchicine	隨機對照試驗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>COLCORONA trial</b>：40 歲以上 PCR 或症狀確診門診病患，具有至少一個研究中所定義之風險因子者，隨機分配給與 colchicine(0.5mg 每日兩次 x3 天，每日一次 x27 天)或安慰劑。兩組各 2253 名病患中，死亡或住院率並無差異(4.7% vs 5.8%)，但 colchicine 治療組 PCR 確診患者之死亡或住院率較低(4.6% vs 6.0%, OR=0.75, CI 0.57-0.99)。治療組腹瀉比例較高(13.7% vs 7.3%, p&lt;0.001)，且肺栓塞發生率較高(0.5% vs 0.1%, p=0.01)[100]。</li> <li>● <b>RECOVERY trial</b>：11162 名住院病患隨機分配接受 colchicine 或標準治療，初步結果顯示兩組 28 天死亡率並無差異(20% vs 19%, p=0.63)，試驗也因此提前結束收案[101, 102]。</li> </ul>
Fluvoxamine	隨機對照試驗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>TOGETHER trial</b>：741 名具重症風險門診病患接受 fluvoxamine 十天治療，相較於 756 名接受安慰劑者，28 天內前往急診或住院機率較低(11% vs 16%, RR 0.52-0.88)，且兩組副作用比例並無差異[103]。</li> </ul>
恢復期血清	隨機對照試驗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 228 名接受恢復期血清治療之病患，相較於 105 名安慰劑組，雖治療兩天後體內 SARS-CoV-2 抗體濃度較高，但 30 天時達臨床改善比例與死亡率(10.96% vs 11.43%)並無差異[104]。</li> <li>● 80 名於發病 72 小時內接受恢復期血清治療之 65 歲以上病患，相較於 80 名安慰劑組，第 15 天時進展至嚴重肺炎比例較低(16% vs 31, RR=0.52, p=0.03)，且抗體濃度越高，治療效果越好[105]。</li> <li>● <b>PLACID</b>：235 名接受恢復期血清治療之嚴重肺炎以上程度病患，相較於 229 名接受標準治療者，28 天死亡率並無差異(19% vs 18%) [106]。</li> <li>● 55 名接受恢復期血清治療之嚴重肺炎以上程度病患，相較於 51 名接受標準治療者，28 天時臨床改善率(51.9% vs 43.1%, p=0.26)與死亡率(15.7% vs 24.0%, p=0.30)均無差異 [107]</li> <li>● <b>RECOVERY trial</b>：5795 名使用恢復期血清治療之住院病患，相較於 5763 名使用標準治療者，28 天死亡率並無差異(24% vs 24%, RR 1.00, p=0.95)。病患收案時嚴重程度已須用氧氣但未插管最多(87%)[35]。</li> <li>● <b>C3PO</b>：257 名於發病七天內使用恢復期血清，且具重症風險因子之門診病患，相較於 257 名使用安慰劑者，收案第 15 天時病情惡化至住院、急診就醫或死亡之比率並無差異(30.0 vs 31.9%)[108]。</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>REMAP-CAP</b>：1084 名入住加護病房之重症病患，於收案 48 小時內使用恢復期血清，相較於 916 名接受標準治療者，第 21 天時不需器官支持天數並無統計顯著差異(0 天 vs 3 天，OR 0.97，0.82-1.14)；住院死亡率亦無差異(37.3 vs 38.4%)[109]。</li> <li>● <b>CONTAIN-COVID</b>：468 名使用氧氣或非侵襲性呼吸器病患，於發病七天或住院三天內使用恢復期血清，相較於 473 名對照組，第 14 天時臨床改善率並未達統計顯著差異(cOR 0.94, 0.75-1.18)，28 天亦未達統計顯著(cOR 0.72, 0.46-1.13)[110]。</li> </ul>
	<p>統合分析</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 統合分析十個隨機對照試驗，共 11782 名病患使用結果，恢復期血清無法降低病患死亡風險(RR 1.02, 0.92-1.12)[82]。</li> <li>● <b>Cochrane review</b>：統合分析 13 個隨機對照試驗，共 48509 名病患資料顯示，對中重度 COVID-19 病患，恢復期血清無助於降低病患死亡率或改善呼吸狀況，但對輕症或無症狀病患，恢復期血清效果尚無明確證據[111]。</li> </ul>

\*已取得美國 FDA 藥證與我國食藥署有條件許可證 #已取得美國 FDA 緊急使用授權(EUA)

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