Impact of a Multifaceted Treatment Against COVID 19 using repurposed drugs with a Multi Mechanism Approach.

The experience of Honduras.

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Opinion

The real face of COVID-19 in Honduras: a fight limited by low resources

La verdadera cara del COVID-19 en Honduras: una lucha limitada por bajos recursos

Rina Medina, a,1 Jandy Flores, a Óscar Díaz, b Fernando Valerio c

- 4093 public hospital beds and 1573 in the Social Security System.
- 0.4 hospitales per 100,000 inhabitans.
- 9.5 hospital beds for each 100,000 inhabitants.
- 125 critical care beds for 9 million inhabitants.
- 6 physicians for every 10,000 inhabitants.
- 18 Adult & 27 Pediatric Critical Care specialists.

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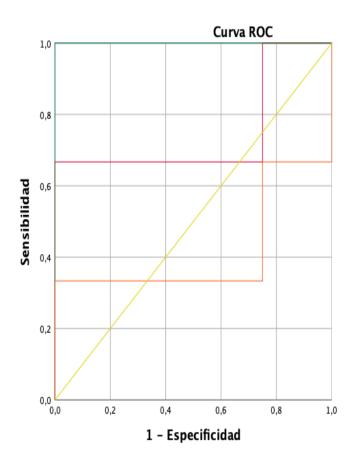
Honduras, el segundo país de América con la tasa de letalidad más alta por covid-19

ACTUALIDAD

Coronavirus: Honduras entre los 30 países del mundo con mayor tasa de letalidad por covid-19

The prognostic value of acute phase reactants and the clinical characteristics of COVID -19 patients in Honduras ICU.

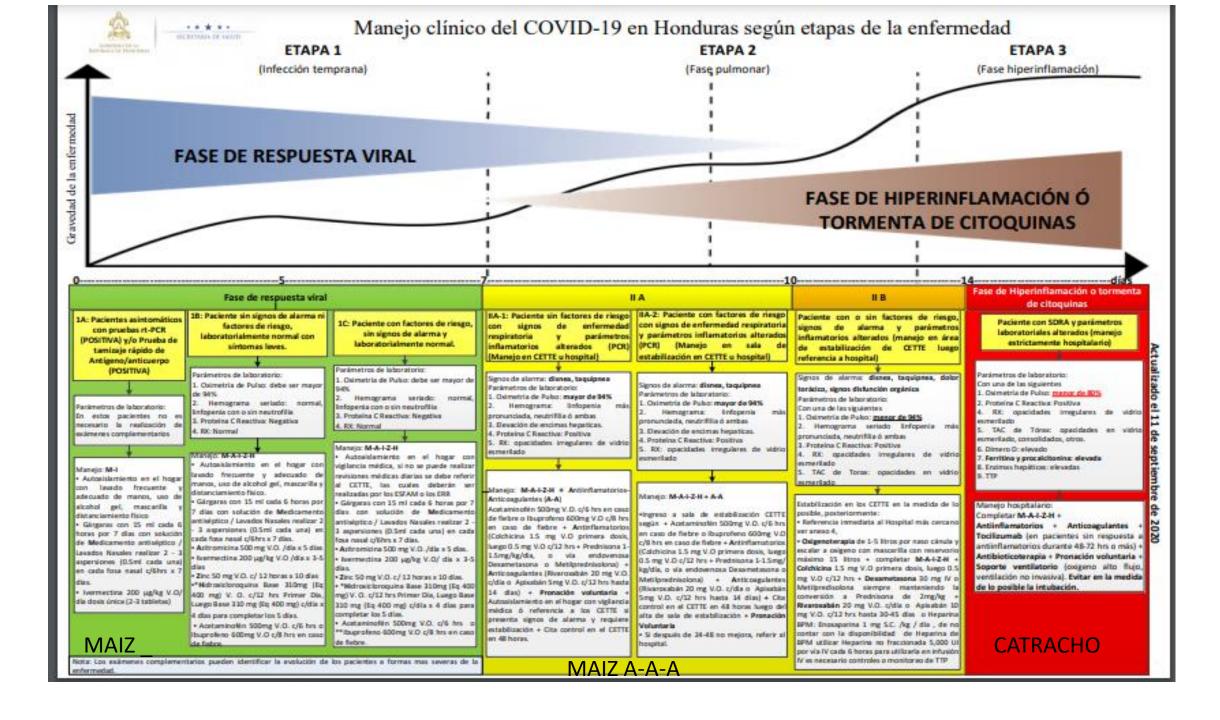
Fernando Valerio Pascua, MD, ^a Oscar Diaz, <u>MD, ^b</u> Rina Medina,MD^c, Jandy Flores, MD^c, Hector Pineda, MD^d, Brian Contreras, MD^e, Anupamjeet Sekhon, MD^e, Miguel Sierra- Hoffman, MD^f,



Origen de la curva	
— PCT	
— PCR	
FERRITINA	
DIMERO_D	
Línea de referenci	a

Parameters	Area under the	P-value
	Curve	
Ferritin	1.0	0.034
CRP	0.75	0.28
PCT	1.0	0.034
D-Dimer	0.4	0.7

Prognostic value of acute phase reactants in COVID- 19 patients, with a negative outcome



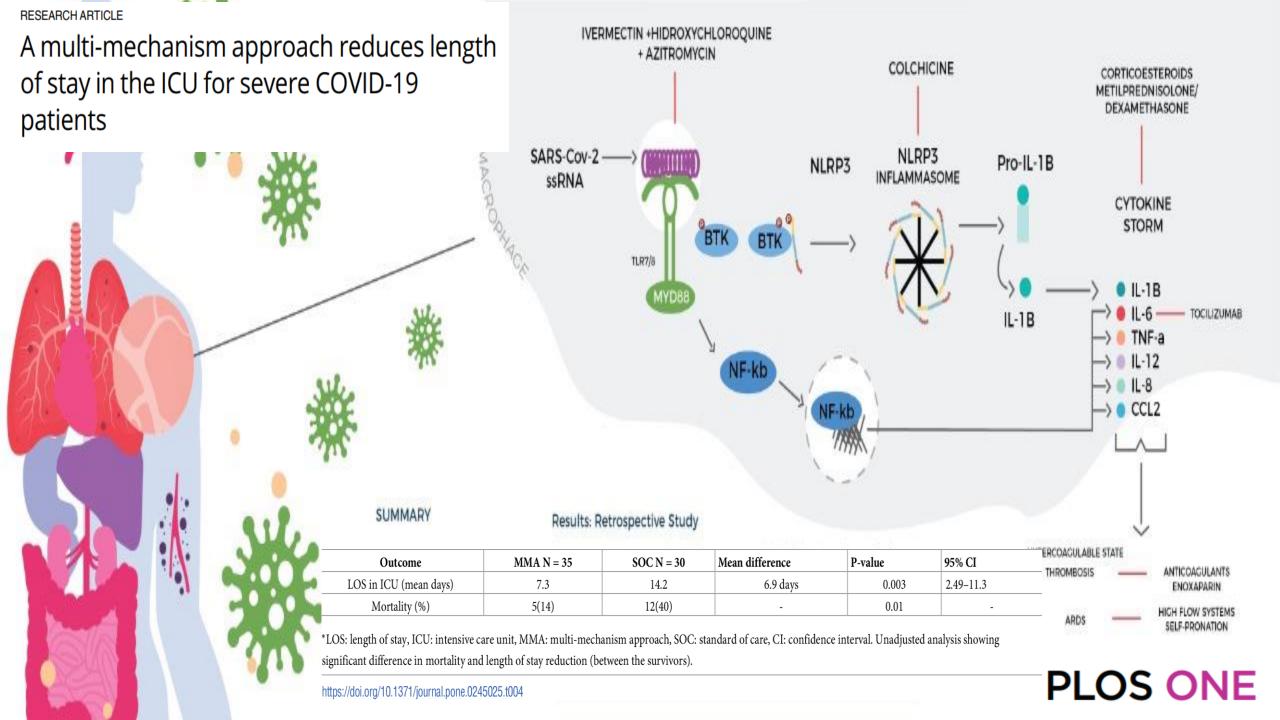
National TV





Virtual Education



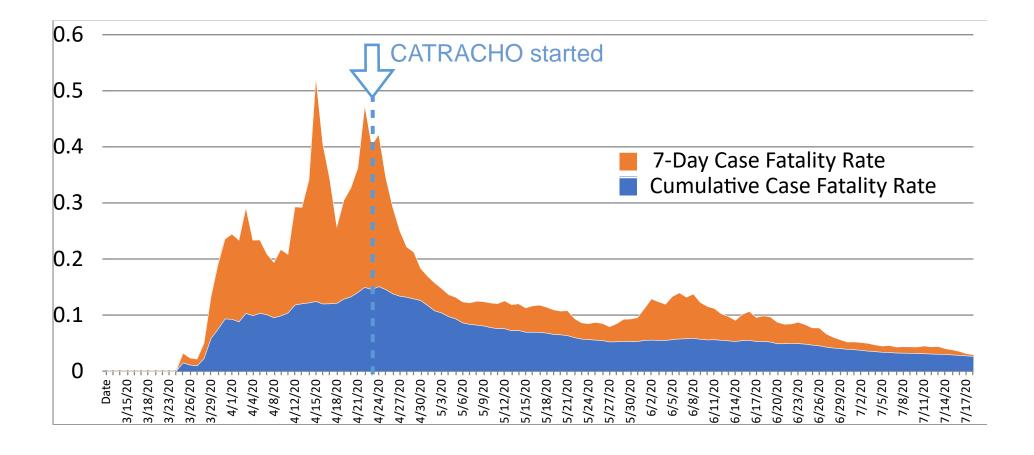


Inpatient Treatment

Int	ervention	Purpose	Dose	Duration	Comments
	Dexamethasone	Anti-inflammatory	0.2-0.4 mg/kg IV daily	5-7 days	May substitute methylprednisolone (1- 2 mg/kg/day divided every 6 hours)
Inp	Colchicine	Anti-inflammatory	1 mg orally every 12 hours first day, then 0.5 mg orally every 12 hours	5 days	Adjust for renal function
Inpatient (CATRACHO)	Tocilizumab	Anti-inflammatory rescue	4-8 mg/kg IV	Once. May repeat X 1 in 3 days if inadequate response	Second dose for worsening acute phase reactants and ventilation parameters
TRACHO	Ivermectin	Immunomodulation (IL-6 inhibition)	200 micrograms/kg orally on a full stomach	5 days	
\subseteq	Zinc	Anti-viral	50 mg q 12 hours	10 days	
_	Azithromycin	Anti-viral	500 mg po q day	5 days	
	Low molecular weight heparin	Anticoagulant	1 mg/kg every 12 hours subcutaneously	14 days	Alternative apixaban or rivaroxaban orally
	Hi flow oxygen and pronation	Oxygenation	Pulse oximetry above 92%	Until no longer required	

Outpatient treatment

N		Sodium hypochlorite 0.25% + Hydrogen peroxide	Anti-septic	3 mouthwashes (without swallowing) and 2 nasal sprays every 6 hours	7 days	
		Azithromycin	Anti-viral	500 mg po q day	5 days	
MAIZ	Oι	Ivermectin	Immunomodulation (IL-6 inhibition)	200 micrograms/kg orally on a full stomach	5 days	
	dt	Zinc	Anti-viral	50 mg q 12 hours	10 days	
MAIZ	Outpatient	Prednisone	Anti-inflammatory	1-1.5 mg/kg daily	7 days	If not improved after 7 days of MAIZ. Additional 3 days per inflammatory markers
-AA		Colchicine	Anti-inflammatory	1 mg orally first dose, then 0.5 mg orally every 12 hours	7-10 days	If not improved after 7 days of MAIZ. As tolerated
		Rivaroxaban	Anticoagulant	20 mg po q day	14 days	If not improved after 7 days of MAIZ. Alternative apixaban 5 mg q day orally



The cumulative case fatality rate is the cumulative ratio of COVID-19 deaths to known cases. The 7-Day Case Fatality Rate is ratio of the sum of COVID-19 deaths and sum of known cases for the day and the previous six days. The CATRACHO protocol was first implemented on April 23, 2020.



Chi-squared analysis

 Partitioned COVID deaths and cases into pre-CATRACHO (<April 24) and post-CATRACHO (≥April 24).

	Deaths	Survivals
Pre-CATRACHO	76	432
Post-CATRACHO	773	30685

> chisq.test(table)

Pearson's Chi-squared test with Yates' continuity correction

data: table

X-squared = 297.48, df = 1, p-value < 2.2e-16



Table 1. Partitioned COVID-19 deaths and cases into Pre-MMA (<April 24th) and post-MMA (>April 24th)

	Deaths	Survivals	Total	Case fatality rate (%)
Pre-MMA	76	432	508	14.5
Post-MMA	773	30685	31,458	2.4

Projection of lives saved

- 4/23: 510 cases, 46 deaths, 14-day case fatality rate = 0.099
- 9/10: 65218 cases, 2034 total deaths, 14-day case fatality rate = 0.027
- (65218 510 cases) x 0.099 rate on 4/23 = 6406 projected deaths after 4/23
- 6406 projected (2034-46 actual deaths after 4/23) =
- 4418 Lives Saved (Estimated) by reduction of the case fatality rate with MMA



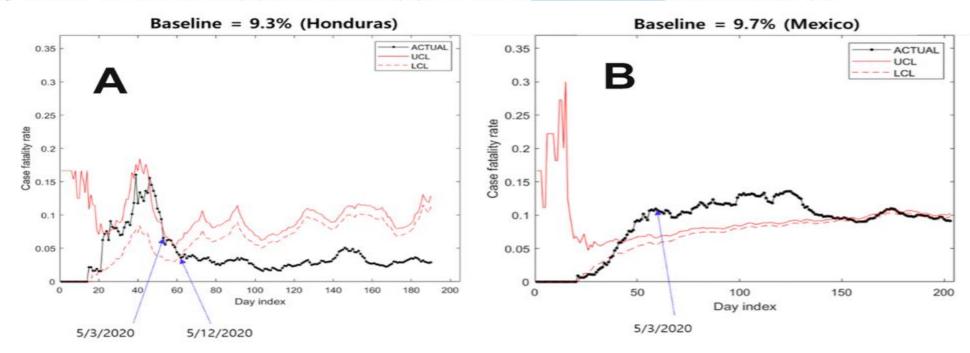
Early multidrug treatment of SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) and decreased case fatality rates in Honduras

Sidney Ontai, Li Zeng, Miguel Sierra Hoffman, Fernando Valerio Pascua,
 Vincent VanBuren,
 Peter A McCullough

doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.07.21.21260223

FIGURE 2:

Shewhart control chart upper and lower control limits for 14 day rolling average case fatality rate. Control limits were calculated using a baseline which was the average case fatality as of May 3, 2020 for Honduras (A) and Mexico (B); and as of June 10, 2020 for Honduras (C).

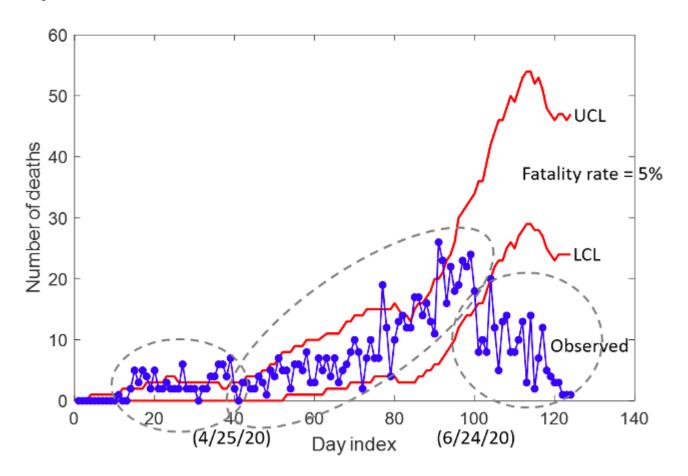


2. Dealth count data in SPC perspective

Totally 124 days. Day index is used in the fugure.

 $40^{\text{th}} \text{ day} = 4/25/2020$

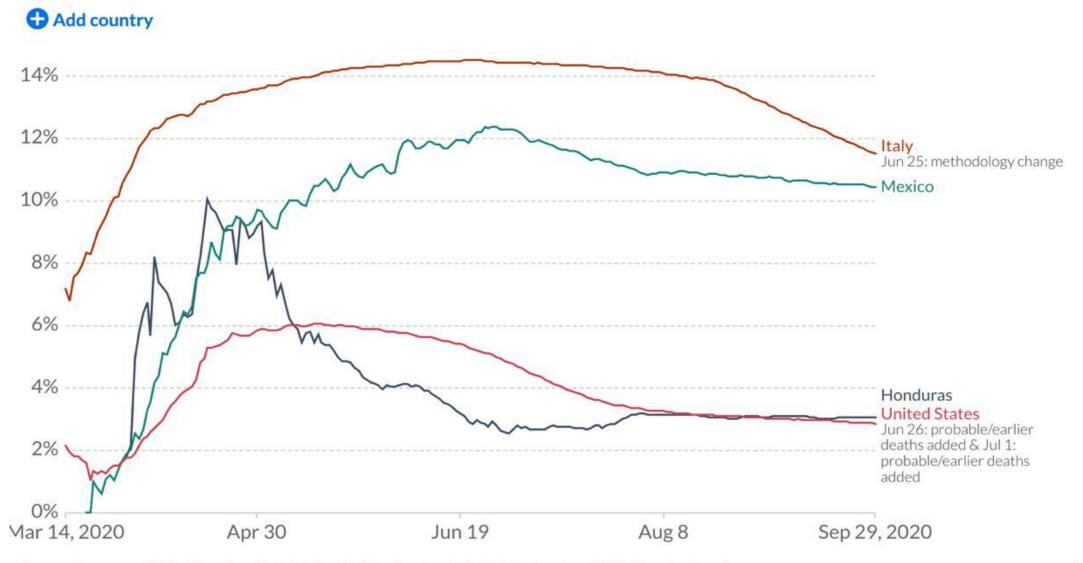
 $100^{\text{th}} \text{ day} = 6/24/2020$

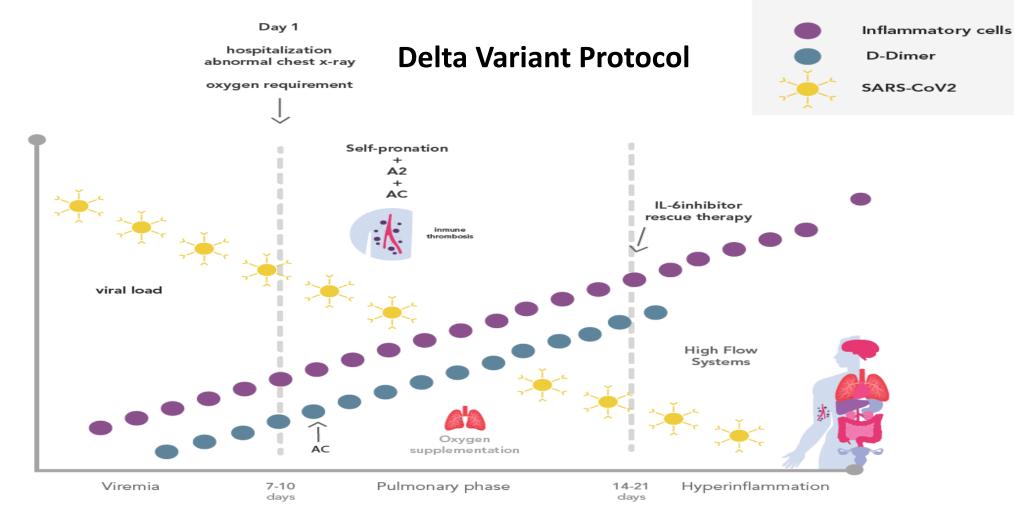


Case fatality rate of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic



The Case Fatality Rate (CFR) is the ratio between confirmed deaths and confirmed cases. During an outbreak of a pandemic the CFR is a poor measure of the mortality risk of the disease. We explain this in detail at OurWorldInData.org/Coronavirus





Ivermectin 0.4mg-0.6 mg/kg for 5 dys. Colchicine 0.5 mg BID for 14 days. Aspirin 100 per day for 14 days Fluvoxamine 50 mg BID for 3 days, the 100 mg BID to complete 10-14 days. Famotidine 40 mg BID for 14 dyas

Apixaban 5 mg PO BID for 14 days Prednisolone 1 mg-kg for 5 días. If no Improvement Methilprednisolone 250-500 mg for 3 days

 High flow therapy IL-6inhibitor rescue therapy

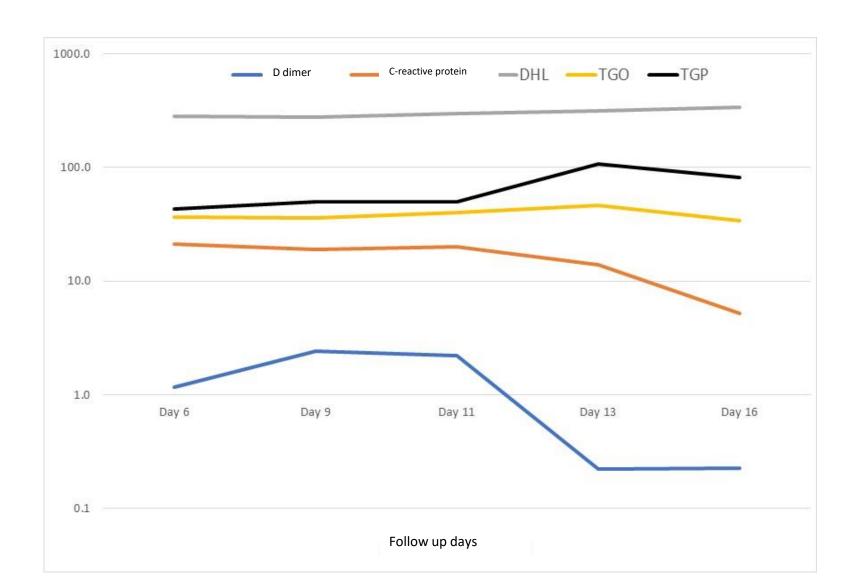
Results:

- 415 patients, 208 men (50.1%) and 207 women (49.9%)
- Average age 47.4 (46.8 men and 47.9 women p = 0.5.
- 94 were above 60 yo: 45 (22.2%) men and 49 (24.1%) women.
- 254 (61%) had no vaccination, and 161 (38.7%) had at least 1 vaccine and 102 (24.5%) had completed vaccine (Astra Zeneca, Pfizer, Moderna, JJ).
- 116 (28.0%) had a BMI greater than 30 and 176 (47.8%) had at least 1 comobility.

Results

- 1 death (0.2%, 95%CI 0.04-1.2%) (50 yo unvaccinated female ,took steroids since day 2 with moderate disease, sat 93-94%)
- 3.3% (14) patients required Oxygen suplement. (95% IC: 2.0-5.5%)
- **6.1%** (27) patients required hospitalization. (95% IC: 4.2-8.7%)
- The average hospital stay was **5.9 days** Median 5.5, Range 0-15).
- Significant Risk Factors to Require Hospitalization.
- Significant
- Elderly (RR = 2.3, 95% CI: 1.1-4.7, p = 0.02)
- Have comorbidities (RR = 2.0, 95% CI: 0.9-4.5, p = 0.03)
- Vaccinated at the time of the study: (RR = 0.2, 95% CI: 0.08-0.6, p = 0.0009) / Protector
- Late start Fluvoxamine/Ivermectin(> 3 days): (RR = 3.8, 95% CI: 1.5-10.0, p = 0.001)

Biomarkers:



Research Projects



CONSTANCIA DE RESOLUCIÓN PROTOCOLO DE INVESTIGACIÓN No. 04-2021

Por este medio, el Comité de Ética de Investigación de la Maestría de Enfermedades Infecciosas y Zoonóticas (CEI-MEIZ), hace CONSTAR que el proyecto de investigación:

Título: "Impacto de la fluvoxamina en pacientes con COVID-19: estudio abierto, controlado y aleatorizado"

Presentado por los Investigadores: Dr. Miguel Sierra Hoffman (Investigador principal), Dra. Tannya Díaz Mendoza, Dr. Huber Valenzuela Cervantes, Dra. Alejandra Esther Flores Salgado, Dra. Anita Lewis, Dra. Silvia Portillo, Dr. Fernando Valerio Pascua y Dr. Elsa Palau (Coinvestigadores).



CONSTANCIA DE RESOLUCIÓN PROTOCOLO DE INVESTIGACIÓN No. 02-2021

Por este medio, el Comité de Ética de Investigación de la Maestría de Enfermedades Infecciosas y Zoonóticas (CEI-MEIZ), hace CONSTAR que el proyecto de investigación:

Título: "Ensayo clínico aleatorio, doble ciego, controlado con placebo para determinar la eficacia de Clorfeniramina en Spray nasal en la recuperación clínica y reduciendo el tiempo de negativización del PCR nasofaríngeo en pacientes adultos con COVID-19"

Presentado por los Investigadores: Dr. Fernando Valerio Pascua (Investigador principal) y Dr. Carlos Alberto López (Co-investigador).

Institución (es): Hospital CEMESA, SPS.

Thanks