

A Review of Inj Remdesivir use in Covid-19 Patients in Tertiary Care Hospital in Pakistan

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Background: After Covid-19 outbreak at Wuhan China, Number of treatment options were investigated by scientists. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has issued an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) for the permission of emergency use of the Remdesivir unapproved for the treatment of suspected or laboratory confirmed COVID-19 in adults and pediatric patients hospitalized with severe disease.

Objective: Objective of the study was to observe the variations occurs during therapy in the Liver & Renal function tests and impact of the Remdesivir on Covid-19 patients.

Methodology: Data of Inj Remdesivir were collected for the total number of 20 patients admitted in COVID-19 unit Shifa International Hospital Islamabad in the month June-July 2020. Data were collected by using Questionnaire which include Patient name, Gender, Baseline labs, Doses, Number of days (completed or discontinued).

Results: It was observed that male 75% & female 25% patients received inj remdesivir in June-July 2020. Based on age, population were divided into two groups (>50 Years & <50 Years) with percentage of 90% & 10% respectively. Baseline laboratory tests (LFTs & RFTs) were performed for all these 20 patients which was normal then therapy has been started as per protocols. Therapy were completed for 12 patients while for 8 patients therapy hasn't been completed with the percentage of 60% & 40% respectively. Eight patients didn't complete their therapy due to derangement of Liver function tests (50%), Renal function tests (12.5%), Sudden decline of Hemoglobin (12.5%), Death during therapy (12.5%), Discharged during therapy (12.5%). Average duration of therapy was 4.35 days out of 5 days as per protocols. Almost 13 patients were discharged from hospital while 7 patients expired with the percentage of 65% & 35% respectively who received inj remdesivir.

Conclusion: Geriatrics patients with co-morbidities are more prone to COVID-19. Majority of patients recovered while on Remdesivir. Discontinuation of therapy was mostly due to deranged Liver function tests.