

A fully approved, effective treatment against COVID-19 will likely not be available until the first half of 2021: IHS Markit

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In the absence of a vaccine, effective therapeutics for COVID-19 and its complications are urgently being sought to help mitigate the most serious consequences of infection and to reduce the duration of virus shedding and infectivity.

This is especially important since the timeline for approval of a repurposed known medicine would be much shorter than that for a vaccine, since safety would already be established.

There has been a major research effort worldwide, with hundreds of trials and investigations having been initiated for a wide range of existing and novel compounds, with varied degrees of success.

We expect the most dramatic developments in the research and development (R&D) landscape here not to come from remdesivir, hydroxychloroquine, or other repurposed treatments, although we do see a critical role for existing treatments being repositioned to deal with the various effects of COVID-19 – such as the promising data for interleukin-6 [IL-6] therapies. Instead, while data remain very scant because of the early stages of development, we are more interested in the development of “antibody cocktails” such as those being developed at Regeneron (US) and Vir (US).

“IHS Markit has evaluated current evidence and status for a selection of promising medicines, together with current high-profile anti-virals, that are under evaluation for COVID-19 infection and its complications. Most of the drugs under the closest scrutiny currently are repurposed versions of existing medicines that have established safety profiles and could be approved relatively quickly, once the evidence base is confirmed to be adequate. Medicines that are currently receiving EUAs are

highly likely to be superseded by more effective products – some with similar mechanisms – as results from controlled trials become available.”

- Gustav Ando, Head of life sciences and industry services, IHS Markit

High-profile candidate therapeutics in development for COVID-19 and its complications anti-virals

Direct anti-virals

Drug Name	Mechanism
Remdesivir	Selective viral RNA replicase inhibitor
Avigan (favipiravir)	Selective viral RNA replicase inhibitor
Chloroquine, hydroxychloroquine (Plaquenil and generics)	Antiviral mechanism uncertain

Neutralising antibodies

Drug Name	Mechanism
Convalescent plasma, including polyclonal hyperimmune globulins	Convalescent serum is expected to contain neutralising polyclonal antibodies with potential activity against COVID-19 antigens
LY-CoV555	Neutralising IgG1 MAb specific for COVID-19 spike protein
Other neutralising MAb monotherapies or cocktails	Neutralising antibodies against specific COVID-19 antigens (various strategies)

Treatments for complications

Drug Name	Mechanism
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Actemra (tocilizumab)

Interleukin-6 (IL-6) inhibitor

Kevzara (sarilumab)

Interleukin-6 (IL-6) inhibitor

Kineret (anakinra)

IL-1 type-1 receptor antagonist

Calquence (acalabrutinib)

BTK inhibitor

Farxiga/Forxiga (dapagliflozin)

SGLT2 inhibitor