

Itolizumab: Emergency Covid-19 Drug

Why in News

Recently, the <u>Drugs Controller General of India</u> (DCGI) has cleared **Itolizumab** for **restricted emergency use in** <u>Covid-19</u> **cases.**

- Itolizumab is a drug used to treat severe chronic plaque psoriasis.
 - Plaque psoriasis is a **chronic autoimmune condition** in which skin cells build up and form scales and itchy, dry patches.

Key Points

- Itolizumab is for emergency use only in the treatment of Cytokine Storm Syndrome (CSS) in moderate to Severe **Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome** (ARDS) patients due to Covid-19.
 - **CSS** is an uncontrolled attempt by the immune system to neutralise the virus that often ends up damaging the lungs and other organs and even death.
 - **ARDS** is a disease in which the lung loses its capacity to expand further.
- It will be **manufactured and formulated as an intravenous (IV) injection** at the biomanufacturing facility in Bengaluru.
- Itolizumab is the **first novel biologic therapy** to be approved anywhere in the world for treating patients with moderate to severe Covid-19 complications.
 - Itolizumab is a **biologic/biologic drug** given by injection (shot) or IV infusion.
 - A biologic is a protein-based drug derived from living cells cultured in a laboratory.
 - Biologics are different from traditional systemic drugs that impact the entire immune system.
 - Biologics only target specific parts of the immune system and biologics used to treat psoriatic disease block the action of a specific type of immune cell called a T-cell.

Reasons for its Approval

- DCGI's approval for the repurposed drug comes after the successful conclusion of a randomised, controlled clinical trial at multiple hospitals.
 - The trial was designed employing a method called **Simon's Two-Stage Design**, an approach in executing <u>phase-2 clinical trials</u> where the efficacy of a drug is tested.
- Other criteria such as **improvement in oxygen levels** and **reduced inflammation** were also convincing to several doctors who used the drug on their patients.
- The evaluation also rests on Itolizumab being added to the 'best standard of care' which slightly varied across hospitals.
 - In general, this consisted of <u>hydroxychloroquine</u> (HCQ), <u>ritonavir</u> (antivirals), oxygen therapy, antibiotics, heparin (to avoid clotting) and some got methylprednisolone (a corticosteroid).

- Its usage was justified because of its large trials and safety assessments are already done
 for psoriasis. Plus, it is hard to recruit a larger number of patients in critical care
 conditions so numbers had to be kept low.
 - There are **no hard rules on a minimum number** of recruits.
 - For an <u>orphan drug</u> (used to treat **orphan or rare diseases**), small numbers of recruits are approved.
- The available evidence for <u>remdesivir</u> suggests that it may decrease the time for clinical improvement when used in moderate to severe cases and has no benefits in terms of reduced mortality.
 - Remdesivir has to be used with **extreme caution** due to its potential for **serious adverse effects including liver and kidney injury.**
- Another drug **Tocilizumab** has not shown any benefits in mortality reduction.
- Criticism:
 - Itolizumab appears to have been tested on too few patients to reliably conclude on
 its benefits and with such a small sample size it would be unwise to claim it as the final
 and fully successful drug.
 - 30 patients were recruited across four hospitals and 20 of them were given Itolizumab along with the 'standard of care treatment' and 10 were given only standard of care.
 - Nobody died from the set of 20 patients and 3 patients died from the set of 10 patients.

Drug Controller General of India

- It is responsible for approval of licences of specified categories of drugs such as blood and blood products, IV fluids, vaccines and sera in India.
- It comes under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Source: TH

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