



Clinical Trial Details (PDF Generation Date :- Sun, 26 Mar 2023 13:58:19 GMT)

CTRI Number	CTRI/2020/08/027162 [Registered on: 14/08/2020] - Trial Registered Prospectively		
Last Modified On	04/10/2021		
Post Graduate Thesis	No		
Type of Trial	Interventional		
Type of Study	Drug		
Study Design	Randomized, Parallel Group Trial		
Public Title of Study	A clinical study to understand the effect of Inosine Pranobex in Covid-19 patients when used along with the standard of Care in Covid patients.		
Scientific Title of Study	An Open-Label, Prospective, Randomized, Comparative, Parallel Group, Multi-Center, Proof of Concept Study to Assess the Efficacy and Safety of Inosine Pranobex Added to Current Standard of Care (CSC) in COVID-19 Patients.		
Secondary IDs if Any	Secondary ID	Identifier	
	TML/IAD/2020/01 Version 1.1 24 Jul 2020	Protocol Number	
Details of Principal Investigator or overall Trial Coordinator (multi-center study)	Details of Principal Investigator		
	Name	Dr Ashok Kumar Swain	
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	Details Contact Person (Scientific Query)	Details Contact Person (Scientific Query)	
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Details Contact Person (Public Query)	Details Contact Person (Public Query)		
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Source of Monetary or Material Support	Source of Monetary or Material Support			
	> Themis Medicare, 11/12, Udyog Nagar, S. V. Road, Goregaon (W), Mumbai – 400104, Maharashtra, India			
Primary Sponsor	Primary Sponsor Details			
	Name	Themis Medicare		
	Address	11/12, Udyog Nagar, S. V. Road, Goregaon (W), Mumbai – 400104, Maharashtra, India		
	Type of Sponsor	Pharmaceutical industry-Indian		
Details of Secondary Sponsor	Name	Address		
	NIL	NIL		
Countries of Recruitment	List of Countries			
	India			
Sites of Study	Name of Principal Investigator	Name of Site	Site Address	Phone/Fax/Email
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	Dr Mohammad Siddiqui	Heritage Institute of Medical Sciences	Room No 1, Doctors Cabin, Heritage Institute of Medical Sciences, NH-2, GT Road Bypass, Varanasi Varanasi UTTAR PRADESH	9889352598 drshafaatimam@gmail.com
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	Dr Dnyaneshwar Halnor	Vijay Vallabh Hospital and Medical Research	Room No. 423, Tirupati Nagar, Phase 1, Bolinj,	7507779219



	Centre	Virar (West) Mumbai (Suburban) MAHARASHTRA	halnordnyanu@gmail.com	
Details of Ethics Committee	Name of Committee	Approval Status	Date of Approval	Is Independent Ethics Committee?
	Ethics Committee of Bangalore Medical College & Research Institute, Bangalore	Approved	27/08/2020	No
	Ethics Committee of Ishwar Institute of Health Care, Aurangabad	Approved	14/08/2020	No
	Ethics Committee, Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS)	Approved	09/09/2020	No
	Heritage Institute of Medical Sciences Ethics Committee, Varanasi	Approved	31/08/2020	No
	Vijay Vallabh Hospital and Medical Research Centre, Palghar	Approved	12/08/2020	No
Regulatory Clearance Status from DCGI	Status		Date	
	Approved/Obtained		28/07/2020	
Health Condition / Problems Studied	Health Type		Condition	
	Patients		Coronavirus as the cause of diseases classified elsewhere	
Intervention / Comparator Agent	Type	Name	Details	
	Intervention	Tab. Inosine Pranobex 500 mg in addition with Standard of Care	[Synonyms of API: Inosine Acedoben Dimepranol (INN), Methisoprinol, Isoprinosine] Dose: 500 mg Route: Oral Frequency: 2 Tablets Four Times in a day.	
	Comparator Agent	Standard of Care	Standard of Care as per Investigator discretion	
Inclusion Criteria	Inclusion Criteria			
	Age From	18.00 Year(s)		
	Age To	65.00 Year(s)		
	Gender	Both		
	Details	1.Written signed and dated informed consent (patient or LAR). 2.Either gender, in the age group between 18 to 65 years 3.Patients of laboratory confirmed COVID-19 [nasopharyngeal (preferred) or oropharyngeal swab RT-PCR positive] presenting with WHO listed symptoms of COVID-19 c/o fever, headache, myalgia, cough, throat pain or shortness of breath 4.A score of between 3 to 5 on the WHO Modified Ordinal Scale for Clinical Improvement (refer protocol appendix 23.1) 5.SpO2 ≥90% for adults and respiratory rate ≤ 30/minute 6.Patients who provide a agree to abide by the study requirements		
Exclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria			
	Details	1.Known hypersensitivity to any of the ingredients of the study drug		



	<p>2.Pregnant and lactating women 3.Children 65 years 4.SpO2 30/minute 5.History of gout or hyperuricemia (serum uric acid level >6mg/dl), urolithiasis, nephrolithiasis or any degree of renal dysfunction 6.Patients with history of diagnosed primary congenital immunodeficiency, or acquired immunodeficiency like HIV, OR any Genetic or developmental anomaly like Cerebral Palsy, coeliac disease, lactose intolerant, cancer in nor remission stage. 7.Patient who are undergoing treatment with xanthine oxidase inhibitors, uricosuric agents, diuretics, immunosuppressive agents or zidovudine. 8.Patients with severe cardiac, hepatic, gastrointestinal, renal, pulmonary and skin diseases. 9.Patients simultaneously participating in another clinical study. 10.Medical or psychological conditions deemed by the investigators to interfere with successful participation in the study 11.A subject who is judged by the investigator as inappropriate to participate in the study for any reason other than those mentioned above</p>
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Method of Generating Random Sequence	Computer generated randomization	
Method of Concealment	An Open list of random numbers	
Blinding/Masking	Open Label	
Primary Outcome	Outcome	Timepoints
	Percentage of patients with 2 points improvement or becoming asymptomatic (Grade 2 or less) on the modified WHO ordinal scale for clinical improvement between two groups at day 14	at Day 14
Secondary Outcome	Outcome	Timepoints
	Percentage of patients with 2 points improvement or becoming asymptomatic (Grade 2 or less) on the modified ordinal scale for clinical improvement for two groups at Day 7 and Day 21	Day 7 and Day 21
	Percentage of patients with Grade 1 on WHO modified ordinal scale confirmed (negative swab status) at Day 7, Day 14 and Day 21 for two treatment arms	Day 7, 14 and 21
	Percentage of patients with Grade 2 on WHO modified ordinal scale at Day 7, Day 14 and Day 21 for two treatment arms	Day 7, 14 and 21
	Time to two-point improvement or becoming asymptomatic (Grade 2 or less) on the modified WHO ordinal scale for patients in the two treatment arms	NIL
	Time to resolution of all clinical symptoms of COVID-19 viral infection (Grade 2 on WHO modified ordinal scale) for two treatment arms	NIL
	Time to RT-PCR swab negative COVID-19 viral infection (Grade 1 on WHO modified ordinal scale) for two treatment arms	NIL
	Mortality rate at Day 21	Day 21
	Severity of Dyspnea at Day 7, Day 14 and Day 21	Day 7, 14 and 21



	Time to discharge from hospital/duration of hospitalization for inpatients for two groups	NIL
	Rate of patients requiring oxygen/ventilation, and/or duration of oxygen use/duration of requiring ventilation for two groups at Day 7 and Day 14	Day 7 and 14
	Change in blood levels of NK cell, IL-6 and IL-10 between both treatment groups at Day 7, Day 14 and Day 21 visit.	Day 7, 14 and 21
Target Sample Size	Total Sample Size=60 Sample Size from India=60 Final Enrollment numbers achieved (Total)=83 Final Enrollment numbers achieved (India)=83	
Phase of Trial	Phase 2	
Date of First Enrollment (India)	20/08/2020	
Date of First Enrollment (Global)	No Date Specified	
Estimated Duration of Trial	Years=0 Months=2 Days=0	
Recruitment Status of Trial (Global)	Not Applicable	
Recruitment Status of Trial (India)	Completed	
Publication Details	NIL	
Brief Summary	<p>This is an open-label, prospective, comparative, multicentre proof of concept study. This multicentre study is to assess the effect of Tab. Inosine Pranobex as an add-on therapy to the standard of care for of patients in patients with confirmed acute COVID-19infection achieving clinical response, when compared to patients only on standard of care.</p> <p>Patients suggestive of RT-PCR [nasopharyngeal (preferred) and oropharyngeal swab positive] acute COVID-19 infection will be enrolled into this study with a score between 3 to 5 on the Modified Ordinal Scale for Clinical Improvement (refer protocol appendix 23.1). Both inpatient and outpatients will be enrolled into this study. The Modified WHO Ordinal Scale for Clinical Improvement, physical and systemic examination will be performed on a daily basis for inpatients and at the scheduled protocol visits for outpatients.</p> <p>The enrolled patients will receive Tab. Inosine Pranobex treatment for a period of 14 days. Patients will be assessed on day 7 (± 1 day) and day 14 (± 1 day). A follow-up safety assessment will be done on day 21 (± 1 day).</p> <p>Croissance Clinical Research is providing the Data management Support to the clinical study.</p> <p>Summary of Results</p> <p>Primary Endpoint:</p> <p>Clinical Response (CR) at Day 14 was observed in 90% patients in IAD+CSC treatment arm vs. 85.37% patients in CSC treatment arm in the ITT population. The difference between the two treatments arms was not statistically significant (p-value: 0.526).</p> <p>Secondary Endpoints:</p>	



CR at Day 7 and Day 21 in the IAD+CSC treatment arm and the CSC treatment arm was 57.50% vs. 43.90% (p-value: 0.221) and 90.00% vs. 87.80% (p-value: 0.753). The cumulative number of patients who achieved CR at day 10 in the IAD+CSC treatment group was 83% as compared 61% in CSC group (61%).

Clinical Cure (CC) at Day 7, 14 and 21 in IAD+CSC treatment arm vs. CSC treatment arm in the ITT population was 57.50% vs. 43.90% (p-value: 0.221), 90.00% vs. 85.37% (p-value: 0.526) and 90.00% vs. 87.80% (p-value: 0.753), respectively. The cumulative number of patients who achieved CC at day 10 was 63% in the IAD+CSC group, as compared to 54% the CSC group.

Virological Cure at Day 7, 14 and 21 in IAD+CSC treatment arm vs. CSC treatment arm in the ITT population was 37.50% vs. 34.15% (p-value: 0.753), 75.00% vs. 73.17% (p-value: 0.851) and 82.50% vs. 80.49% (p-value: 0.816), respectively.

For the remaining secondary endpoints, there was no statistically significant difference between the two treatment groups for the ITT population.

Sub-group analysis of patients showed that Inosine Pranobex, when added to standard of care containing Azithromycin and Hydroxychloroquine with or without Ivermectin, produced significantly higher clinical response (CR) at Day-14 than only standard of care (100.00% vs 69.23%; p=0.03).

Overall, there was a trend of (numerically) higher CR, CC and VC on at Day 7, 14 and 21 in the IAD+CSC group compared to the CSC group; however, statistical significance could not be reached. This may be because of small sample size of the study variability in the current standard of care (CSC) among the different sites.

There was no SAE and the drug was well tolerated.