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# Preliminary study of hydroxychloroquine sulfate in treating common coronavirus disease (COVID-19) patients in 2019

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Abstract: Objective: To evaluate the efficacy and safety of hydroxychloroquine sulfate in the treatment of patients with common coronavirus disease (COVID-19) in 2019. Methods: Thirty confirmed COVID-19 patients who were hospitalized in Shanghai Public Health Clinical Center from February 6 to 25, 2020 were collected. Patients were randomly assigned 1: 1 to the experimental and control groups. The control group received conventional treatment, and the test group received oral chlorochloroquine sulfate (400 mg, 1 time / d for 5 days) on the basis of conventional treatment. The indexes of the negative rate of nucleic acid of throat swab virus on the 7th day of treatment were compared between the two groups. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Shanghai Public Health Clinical Center and registered (NCT04261517). Results: During the treatment, one patient in the test group developed severe. On the 7th day after enrollment, 13 patients (86.7%) in the test group and 14 patients (93.3%) in the control group were negative for pharynx swab virus nucleic acid (P> 0.05). During the 2-week visit, all subjects' throat swab nucleic acid tests turned negative. The test group's throat swab nucleic acid turned negative on the 4th (1-9) days after admission and the control group was There was no significant difference between 2 (1 to 4) days (U = 83.5, P> 0.05). The body temperature returned to normal on day 1 (0 to 2) after admission, and the body temperature returned to normal on day 1 (0 to 3) after admission. In imaging, 5 cases in the test group (33.3%) and 7 cases in the control group (46.7%) showed progress in the review after 3 days of admission, and all patients showed improvement in the subsequent review. In the experimental group and the control group, 4 (26.7%) and 3 (20.0%) patients had transient diarrhea and abnormal liver function (P> 0.05). Conclusion: At present, the prognosis of patients with common COVID-19 is good. It is difficult to compare the efficacy of the drug with the main endpoints of viral negative rate and exacerbation rate. Carrying out subsequent research needs to identify more suitable populations and endpoint events, and fully consider the feasibility of experiments such as sample size. reduction

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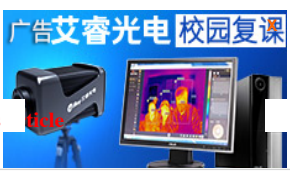

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