

Retrospektívna analýza účinnosti remdesiviru v liečbe ochorenia COVID-19 počas druhej pandemickej vlny

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Pandémia ochorenia COVID-19 priniesla nečakané výzvy pre zdravotníctvo a podnietila intenzívny výskum nových terapeutických prístupov. Remdesivir, nukleozidový analóg so schválenou indikáciou na liečbu COVID-19, bol súčasťou viacerých klinických štúdií s cieľom zhodnotiť jeho účinnosť. Zatiaľ čo niektoré z nich naznačili potenciálny klinický prínos, iné nepreukázali jednoznačný efekt na zníženie mortality alebo skrátenie hospitalizácie. Cieľom tejto retrospektívnej štúdie bolo analyzovať, či podanie remdesiviru počas druhej pandemickej vlny ovplyvnilo klinické výsledky hospitalizovaných pacientov s COVID-19. Do analýzy bolo zaradených 202 pacientov s potvrdeným ochorením COVID-19, ktorí boli hospitalizovaní na V. internom oddelení Univerzitnej nemocnice Bratislava v Ružinov. Podanie remdesiviru sa nepreukázalo ako štatisticky významný nezávislý faktor ovplyvňujúci mortalitu a jeho podanie nebolo nezávisle asociované so skrátením dĺžky hospitalizácie. Klinický prínos remdesiviru však môže byť ovplyvnený viacerými faktormi vrátane správneho načasovania liečby, klinického stavu pacienta a kombinácie remdesiviru s inými terapeutickými postupmi.

Kľúčové slová: COVID-19, farmakoterapia, antivirotiká, remdesivir.

Retrospective evaluation of remdesivir effectiveness in the treatment of COVID-19 disease during the second wave of the pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic has posed unforeseen challenges to healthcare systems and prompted intensive research into novel therapeutic strategies. Remdesivir, a nucleoside analogue with an approved indication for the treatment of COVID-19, has been included in numerous clinical trials aimed at evaluating its efficacy. While some of these studies suggested a potential clinical benefit, others failed to demonstrate a clear effect on mortality reduction or shortening of hospital stay. The aim of this retrospective study was to evaluate whether the administration of remdesivir during the second pandemic wave influenced clinical outcomes in hospitalized patients with COVID-19. A total of 202 patients with laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 disease were included in the analysis. The administration of remdesivir was not identified as a statistically significant independent factor influencing mortality, nor was it independently associated with reduced length of hospitalization. However, the clinical benefit of remdesivir may be influenced by several factors, including appropriate timing of administration, the patient's clinical condition, and combination with other therapeutic approaches.

Key words: COVID-19, pharmacotherapy, antivirals, remdesivir.

DECLARATIONS:

Declaration of originality:

The manuscript is original and has not been published or submitted elsewhere.

Ethical principles compliance:

The authors attest that their study was approved by the local Ethical Committee and is in compliance with human studies and animal welfare regulations of the authors' institutions as well as with the World Medical Association Declaration of Helsinki on Ethical Principles for Medical Research Involving Human Subjects adopted by the 18th WMA General Assembly in Helsinki, Finland, in June 1964, with subsequent amendments, as well as with the ICMJE Recommendations for the Conduct, Reporting, Editing, and Publication of Scholarly Work in Medical Journals, updated in December 2018, including patient consent where appropriate.

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