



**eunethta**  
EUROPEAN NETWORK FOR HEALTH TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

EUnetHTA Joint Action 3 WP4

**“Rolling Collaborative Review” of Covid-19 treatments**

**GIMSILUMAB FOR THE TREATMENT OF COVID-19**

**Project ID: RCR14**  
Monitoring Report

**Version 1.0, August 2020**

Template version July 2020



This Rolling Collaborative Procedure Living Document is part of the project / joint action '724130 / EUnetHTA JA3' which has received funding from the European Union's Health Programme (2014-2020)

## DOCUMENT HISTORY AND CONTRIBUTORS

Version	Date	Description of changes
V0.1	July 2020	Literature searches, Literature screening, Data extraction
V0.2	10/08/2020	Data extraction and analysis complete
V0.3	11/08/2020	Check of data extraction and analysis
V1.0	12/08/2020	First version

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## Conflict of interest

All authors and co-authors involved in the production of this living document have declared they have no conflicts of interest in relation to the technology and comparator(s) assessed according to the EUnetHTA declaration of interest (DOI) form. Conflict of Interest was evaluated following the [EUnetHTA Procedure Guidance for handling DOI form](https://eunethta.eu/doi) (<https://eunethta.eu/doi>).

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## How to cite this assessment

Please cite this assessment as follows:

EUnetHTA Rolling Collaborative Procedure (RCR14). Authoring Team. Gimsilumab for the treatment of Covid-19. Diemen (The Netherlands): EUnetHTA; 2020. [date of citation]. 11 pages. Report No.: RCR14. Available from: [https //www.eunethta.eu](https://www.eunethta.eu)

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ATC	Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical [Classification System]
DOI	Declaration of interest
EUnetHTA	European Network of Health Technology Assessment
RCT	Randomized Controlled Trial
SmPC	Summary of product characteristics
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
WP4	Work Package 4

## 1 OBJECTIVE

The aim of this EUnetHTA Rolling Collaborative Review is

- to inform health policy at the national/regional and at the European level at an early stage in the life-cycle of therapies which interventions are currently undergoing clinical trials,
- to monitor (ongoing studies and their results) permanently - in the format of a Living Document - potential therapies against covid-19,
- to present comparative data on effectiveness and safety of potential therapies and
- to support preparations for an evidence-based purchasing of regional/ national health politicians, if necessary.

To avoid redundancies and duplication, the EUnetHTA Rolling Collaborative Review will reuse sources from international initiatives to collect information and data on Covid-19 treatments.

The scope of the Rolling Collaborative Review is of descriptive nature. These **EUnetHTA Rolling Collaborative Reviews are not meant to substitute a joint Relative Effectiveness Assessment (REA)** adhering to the agreed procedures, aiming at critical appraisal of the clinical evidence based on the Submission Dossier submitted by the Marketing Authorization Holder (MAH).

## 2 METHODS

This Rolling Collaborative Review is prepared according to the project plan (“Rolling Collaborative Review (RCR) on Covid-19 treatments: Project description and planning”, published [on the EUnetHTA website](#)) and will be updated monthly. Monthly updates are published on the EUnetHTA Covid-19 Website (<https://eunethta.eu/services/covid-19/>) and on the EUnetHTA Rolling Collaborative Review Sharepoint page each 15<sup>th</sup> of the month.

### 2.1 Scope

Table 2-1 Scope of the RCR

Description	Project Scope
Population	<p><b>Disease</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SARS-CoV-2 is a novel coronavirus causing a respiratory illness termed Covid-19. The full spectrum of Covid-19 ranges from mild, self-limiting respiratory tract illness to severe progressive pneumonia, multi-organ failure, and death.</li> </ul> <p><b>ICD-Codes</b> (<a href="https://www.who.int/classifications/icd/covid19/en">https://www.who.int/classifications/icd/covid19/en</a>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An emergency ICD-10 code of ‘U07.1 COVID-19, virus identified’ is assigned to a disease diagnosis of COVID-19 confirmed by laboratory testing.</li> <li>• An emergency ICD-10 code of ‘U07.2 COVID-19, virus not identified’ is assigned to a clinical or epidemiological diagnosis of COVID-19 where laboratory confirmation is inconclusive or not available.</li> <li>• Both U07.1 and U07.2 may be used for mortality coding as cause of death. See the International guidelines for certification and classification (coding) of COVID-19 as cause of death following the link below.</li> <li>• In ICD-11, the code for the confirmed diagnosis of COVID-19 is RA01.0 and the code for the clinical diagnosis (suspected or probable) of COVID-19 is RA01.1.</li> </ul> <p><b>MeSH-terms</b></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• COVID-19, Coronavirus Disease 2019</li> </ul> <p><b>Target population</b> (<a href="https://www.covid19treatmentguidelines.nih.gov/overview/management-of-covid-19/">https://www.covid19treatmentguidelines.nih.gov/overview/management-of-covid-19/</a>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Asymptomatic or pre-symptomatic Infection: Individuals who test positive for SARS-CoV-2 by virologic testing using a molecular diagnostic (e.g., polymerase chain reaction) or antigen test, but have no symptoms.</li> <li>• Mild Illness: Individuals who have any of the various signs and symptoms of COVID 19 (e.g., fever, cough, sore throat, malaise, headache, muscle pain) without shortness of breath, dyspnoea, or abnormal chest imaging.</li> <li>• Moderate Illness: Individuals who have evidence of lower respiratory disease by clinical assessment or imaging and a saturation of oxygen (SpO2) <math>\geq 94\%</math> on room air at sea level.</li> <li>• Severe Illness: Individuals who have respiratory frequency <math>&gt;30</math> breaths per minute, SpO2 <math>&lt;94\%</math> on room air at sea level, ratio of arterial partial pressure of oxygen to fraction of inspired oxygen (PaO2/FiO2) <math>&lt;300</math> mmHg, or lung infiltrates <math>&gt;50\%</math>.</li> <li>• Critical Illness: Individuals who have respiratory failure, septic shock, and/or multiple organ dysfunction.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Intervention</b></p>	<p>Gimsilumab</p>
<p><b>Comparison</b></p>	<p>Any active treatment, placebo, or standard of care.</p> <p><b>Rationale:</b> Since there is no gold standard treatment any comparator is acceptable as well as the above listed interventions.</p>
<p><b>Outcomes</b></p>	<p><u>Main outcome:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All-cause Mortality (Survival)</li> </ul> <p><u>Additional Outcomes:</u></p> <p>Efficacy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Length of hospital stay,</li> <li>• Viral burden (2019-nCoV RT-PCR negativity),</li> <li>• Clinical progression (WHO Clinical Progression Scale measured daily over the course of the study),</li> <li>• Rates of hospitalization and of patients entering ICU,</li> <li>• Duration of mechanical ventilation,</li> <li>• Quality of life.</li> </ul> <p>Safety:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adverse events (AE),</li> <li>• Severe adverse events (SAE),</li> <li>• Withdrawals due to AEs,</li> <li>• Most frequent AEs,</li> <li>• Most frequent SAEs.</li> </ul> <p><b>Rationale:</b> We will give priority according to the Core Outcome Set for Clinical Trials on Coronavirus Disease 2019 (<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7102592/pdf/main.pdf">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7102592/pdf/main.pdf</a>)</p>

	and A minimal common outcome measure set for COVID-19 clinical research from the WHO Working Group on the Clinical Characterisation and Management of COVID-19 infection.
<b>Study design</b>	Efficacy: randomised controlled trials (RCT) Safety: observational studies (comparative or single-arm prospective studies and registries)

## 2.2 Sources of information

According to the project plan, this Rolling Collaborative Review is based on three main sources of information, as described below:

### 1. Table 1 - Summary of findings (SoF) for published RCTs related to effectiveness and safety:

This table is based on the living systematic review and Network Meta-Analysis (NMA) created by the partnering institute of DEPLazio: [find the PROSPERO protocol here](#). DEPLazio provides updates for table1 on a monthly basis to the EUnetHTA partners authoring the respective Rolling CR documents who are integrating this information accordingly.

The [literature search](#) is conducted in the following databases:

- Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL), in the Cochrane Library
- MEDLINE, accessed via OVID
- Embase, accessed via OVID

<b>Population</b>	People affected by COVID-19, as defined by the authors of the studies. No limits in terms of gender or ethnicity.  SARS-CoV-2 is a novel coronavirus causing a respiratory illness termed Covid-19. It started spreading in December 2019, and was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organisation on 11th March 2020. The full spectrum of Covid-19 ranges from mild, self-limiting respiratory tract illness to severe progressive pneumonia, multi-organ failure, and death.
<b>Intervention</b>	Interventions for the treatment of people affected by COVID-19, including pharmacological interventions (e.g. antibiotics, antibodies, antimalarial, antiviral, antiretroviral, immune-suppressors/modulators, kinase inhibitors) and their combinations.
<b>Comparison</b>	Any active treatment, placebo, or standard of care.
<b>Outcomes</b>	All-cause mortality  Additional outcomes: Length of hospital stay, 2019-nCoV RT-PCR negativity, PaO <sub>2</sub> /FiO <sub>2</sub> , Duration of mechanical ventilation, radiological imaging, Adverse events, Severe adverse events.
<b>Study design</b>	Randomised controlled trials (RCT); no restriction on language of publication

To identify preprints of preliminary reports of work that have not been peer-reviewed, the following sources are searched:

- medRxiv Health Sciences
- bioRxiv Biology

In addition to the sources and strategies described above, registers of ongoing studies are screened. Key conferences and conference proceedings are considered.

Data extraction, Risk of bias assessment, data synthesis:

Two reviewers from DEPLazio are screening search results, assessing full texts of studies and extract study characteristics and outcome data according to pre-defined criteria.

Risk of bias is assessed using the criteria outlined in the Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions [1].

Dichotomous outcomes are analysed by calculating the relative risk (RR) for each trial with the uncertainty in each result being expressed by its 95% confidence interval (CI). Continuous outcomes are analysed by calculating the mean difference (MD) with the relative 95% CI when the study used the same instruments for assessing the outcome.

The standardised mean difference (SMD) is applied when studies used different instruments. Pairwise meta-analyses is performed for primary and secondary outcomes using a random-effects model in RevMan for every treatment comparison [2]. Network meta-analysis (NMA) is performed for the primary outcome. For rating the certainty of the evidence, the GRADE approach is being used [3].

- Sources: <http://deplazio.net/farmacicovid/index.html> for SoF (or <https://covid-nma.com/>)

**2. Table 2 - published (peer reviewed) observational studies for safety results:**

The literature search is conducted on a monthly basis using the following sources:

- <https://www.fhi.no/en/qk/systematic-reviews-hta/map/>
- <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/research/coronavirus/docsum?filters=topics.General%20Info>

<b>Population</b>	See project Scope
<b>Intervention</b>	Gimsilumab
<b>Comparison</b>	Any active treatment, placebo, or standard of care.
<b>Outcomes</b>	See project Scope
<b>Study design</b>	Observational studies (comparative or single-arm prospective studies and registries) Exclusion criteria: retrospective case series, case studies

One researcher carries out title and abstract screening and assesses the full texts of all potentially eligible studies. One researcher extracts the data and assesses the risk of bias using Robins-I (<https://training.cochrane.org/handbook/current/chapter-25>).

Results are presented in tabular form for all included studies.

**3. Table 3 - Ongoing trials:**

The following clinical trial registries are searched on a monthly basis:

- ClinicalTrials.gov: <https://clinicaltrials.gov/>
- ISRCTN: <https://www.isrctn.com/>
- European Clinical Trials Registry: <https://www.clinicaltrialsregister.eu/>

Inclusion criteria: Randomised controlled trials, Controlled trials

One researcher is searching and extracting the data for the eligible studies.

Data are presented in tabular form.

### **3 ABOUT THE TREATMENT**

#### **3.1 Mode of Action**

Gimsilumab is a fully human monoclonal antibody that acts on granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF) [1]; it is manufactured by Roivant Sciences Ltd. /Altasciences.

#### **3.2 Regulatory Status (ATC-code, approved indication FDA/ EMA, generic, etc.)**

Gimsilumab – ATC-code not assigned yet. Gimsilumab belongs to anti-inflammatories, antirheumatics, monoclonal antibodies drug class and has no approval for any indication by EMA or FDA yet. It is known that studies are currently underway for these indications (excluding Covid-19): adult respiratory distress syndrome (Phase IIA) and ankylosing spondylitis (Phase IA) [1,2].

#### **3.3 Level of Evidence available (Phase 2, RCTs started...)**

There is one ongoing Phase II study of Gimsilumab. The results haven't been published yet [3].

### **4 SUMMARY**

#### **4.1 Effectiveness and Safety evidence from RCTs**

There are no published results from RCTs related to effectiveness and safety of gimsilumab for Covid-19 treatment.

#### **4.2 Safety evidence from observational studies**

There are no published results from observational studies related to effectiveness and safety of gimsilumab for Covid-19 treatment.

#### **4.3 Ongoing studies**

There is one Phase II study of Gimsilumab, estimated study completion date is March 2021 [3].

#### **4.4 Scientific conclusion about status of evidence generation**

There is one ongoing RCT, the results are not published yet. So far no conclusions can be drawn.

**Table 4-1 Ongoing trials of Gimsilumab as a single agent**

<b>Active substance</b>	<b>Gimsilumab</b>
<b>Sponsor/Collaborator</b>	Kinevant Sciences GmbH
<b>Trial Identifier</b>	NCT04351243 (KIN-1901-2001)
<b>Phase &amp; Intention</b>	Phase II study. To assess the efficacy and safety of <b>gimsilumab</b> in subjects with lung injury or acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) secondary to COVID-19.
<b>Study design</b>	<b>RCT</b> , a multicenter, adaptive, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study
<b>Status trial</b>	Recruiting, started April 12, 2020
<b>Duration/End of Study</b>	<u>Estimated Primary Completion Date:</u> October 2020 <u>Estimated Study Completion Date:</u> March 2021
<b>Study details</b>	
<b>Number of Patients</b>	n = 270 (Adult, Older Adult; 18 Years and older)
<b>Location/Centres</b>	US
<b>Intervention</b>	A high dose of gimsilumab on Day 1 and a low dose of gimsilumab on Day 8, or matching placebo (saline solution) on Day 1 and on Day 8. The Day 8 dose will be omitted if the subject is discharged from the hospital or is no longer in need of supplemental oxygen or ventilatory support for >48 hours.
<b>Controls</b>	Placebo (saline solution)
<b>Duration of observation/ Follow-up</b>	Study consists of 2-week treatment period (last gimsilumab dose on Day 8, if administered). 22-week follow-up period, for a total study duration of 24 weeks for each subject
<b>Endpoints Primary Outcomes Secondary Outcomes</b>	<u>Primary outcome:</u> Incidence of mortality [ Time Frame: Day 43]; <u>Secondary outcomes:</u> Incidence of subjects who are alive and not on mechanical ventilation [ Time Frame: Day 29 ]; Number of ventilator-free days [ Time Frame: Baseline to Day; 29 ]; Subjects who die will be assigned "0" ventilator-free days; Time to hospital discharge [ Time Frame: Baseline to Day 43 ]
<b>Results/Publication</b>	Not provided.

## 5 REFERENCES

- [1] Kinevant Sciences. Gimsilumab. Latest Information Update: 17 Apr 2020. Available from: <https://adisinsight.springer.com/drugs/800056937>
- [2] FDA. Drug Registration and Listing System (DRLS and eDRLS). Available from: <https://www.fda.gov/drugs/guidance-compliance-regulatory-information/drug-registration-and-listing-system-drls-and-edrls>
- [3] A Study to Assess the Efficacy and Safety of Gimsilumab in Subjects With Lung Injury or Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome Secondary to COVID-19 (BREATHE). Available from: <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04351243?term=gimsilumab&draw=2&rank=1>