NBT COVID Studies – Open

1. RECOVERY R&I 4773 – INTERVENTIONAL

Randomised Evaluation of COVID-19 Therapy

Eligibility: Patients diagnosed with Covid19 or suspected to have Covid19 are eligible for this study.

Study interventions: Patients are allocated at random between different treatments in addition to standard care they would normally receive. If the patient is not suitable to receive some of the treatment arms they will be randomised between the arms they are eligible for.

- Standard care only
- Lopinavir-Ritonavir (antiviral type medication often used to treat HIV)
- Low-dose corticosteroids (commonly used to help reduce inflammation)
- Hydroxychloroquine (a treatment for malaria)
- Azithromycin (a commonly used antibiotic)

Outcomes: The main outcomes will be discharge status, and need for invasive mechanical ventilation or renal replacement therapy.

2. REMAP-CAP R&I 4371 – INTERVENTIONAL – ICU

Randomized, Embedded, Multifactorial, Adaptive Platform trial for Community-Acquired Pneumonia

Eligibility: The trial will recruit only participants who are admitted to an ICU with a severe community acquired pneumonia.

Study interventions: In intensive care a patient will receive multiple different treatments. This study aims to identify the effect of a range of interventions to improve the overall patient outcome. The different treatment types under study are:

- Antiviral domain (standard care or lopinavir/ritonavir),
- Immune Modulation domain (standard care or anakinra)
- Corticosteroid Domain (standard care or fixed duration hydrocortisone or shock-dependent hydrocortisone).

Outcomes: Mortality at 90 days, in hospital and 6 month health related quality of life and disability.

3. CCP R&I 3269 – OBSERVATIONAL

Clinical Characterisation Protocol for Severe Emerging Infection

Eligibility: Confirmed COVID-19

Overview: This is a standardised generic study for the rapid, coordinated clinical investigation of severe or potentially severe acute infections by pathogens of public health interest, which is now being used for the Covid-19 pandemic. It has three tiers of study:

Tier 0: Involves data collection only. This is collection of clinical data from the routine health record in a form that does not identify the patient. This does not require consent.

Tier 1: Consent for single time point biological sampling. A single sample set is obtained at, or as soon as practical after, recruitment. Data will be collected as in Tier 0

4. DISCOVER R&I 4776 – OBSERVATIONAL

Diagnostic and Severity markers of COVID-19 to Enable Rapid triage

Eligibility: Patient with proven or suspected COVID-19 infection

Overview: The study aims to collect blood samples and medical information from patients with suspected or proven coronavirus. These blood samples will be analysed for both routine and new tests.

Outcome: To assess the prognostic utility of new tests (specifically plasma suPAR) compared to currently used biomarkers

5. UKOSS R&I 4783 – OBSERVATIONAL – MATERNITY

Maternal and Perinatal Outcomes of Pandemic Influenza in Pregnancy

Eligibility: All pregnant women admitted to hospital with confirmed pandemic influenza or novel coronavirus.

Overview: Anonymous information will be collected through the existing UK Obstetric Surveillance System (UKOSS) reporters, who are based in all maternity units in the UK. The objective is to use the UK Obstetric Surveillance System (UKOSS) to determine the incidence of hospitalisation with pandemic Covid-19 infection in pregnancy and assess the outcomes of pandemic Covid-19 in pregnancy for mother and infant.

Ouctomes: Patient and infant outcomes, characteristics of women who are hospitalised and do these characteristics influence outcome.

6. GenOMICC R&I 4639 – OBSERVATIONAL – ICU

Genetics of susceptibility and mortality in critical care

Eligibility: Patients who have been diagnosed with Covid19 and require continuous cardiovascular or respiratory monitoring or invasive mechanical ventilation,

Overview: Samples from the patient are collected and analysed.

Outcome: This study is investigating the use of DNA as a resource to help discover any trends or factors that can predict the susceptibility and outcome from life-threatening illnesses such as COVID-19.