

LETTER

Open Access



The COVIRL002 Trial-Tocilizumab for management of severe, non-critical COVID-19 infection: A structured summary of a study protocol for a randomised controlled trial

Aoife Cotter^{1,2}, Deborah Wallace^{2*} , Cormac McCarthy^{2,3}, Eoin Feeney^{2,3}, Lorraine O'Neill^{2,3}, John Stack^{1,2}, Geraldine McCarthy^{1,2}, Rabia Hussain², Elena Alvarez Barco², Peter Doran^{2,4} and Patrick Mallon^{2,3}

Abstract

Objectives: Tocilizumab is a humanized monoclonal antibody which targets and inhibits interleukin-6 (IL-6) and has demonstrated efficacy in treating diseases associated with hyper-inflammation. Data are suggestive of tocilizumab as a potential treatment for patients with COVID-19 infection. The aim of this study is to determine the safety and efficacy of standard dose versus low dose tocilizumab in adults with severe, non-critical, PCR-confirmed COVID-19 infection with evidence of progressive decline in respiratory function and evolving systemic inflammation on time to intubation, non-invasive ventilation and/or all-cause mortality.

Trial design: This trial is a phase 2, open label, two-stage, multicentre, randomised trial.

Participants: Adult subjects with severe, non-critical, PCR-confirmed COVID-19 infection with evidence of progressive decline in respiratory function and evolving systemic inflammation requiring admission to hospital at St. Vincent's University Hospital and Mater Misericordiae University Hospital, Dublin, Ireland. *Inclusion criteria* Aged 18 years or older. Confirmed SARS-CoV2 infection (as defined by positive PCR). Evidence of hyper inflammatory state as evidenced by at least three of the following: Documented temperature >38°C in the past 48 hours, IL6 >40 pg/ml, or in its absence D-dimer >1.5 µgFEU /ml, Elevated CRP (>100mg/L) and/or a three-fold increase since presentation, Elevated ferritin X5 ULN, Elevated LDH (above the ULN), Elevated fibrinogen (above the ULN). Pulmonary infiltrates on chest imaging. Moderate to severe respiratory failure as defined by PaO₂/FiO₂ ≤ 300mmHg.

(Continued on next page)

* Correspondence: deborah.wallace@ucd.ie

²School of Medicine, University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



© The Author(s). 2020 **Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated in a credit line to the data.

(Continued from previous page)

Intervention and comparator: Intervention for participants in this trial is SOC plus Tocilizumab compared to SOC alone (comparator). For Stage 1, following randomisation, subjects will receive either (Arm 1) SOC alone or (Arm 2) SOC plus Tocilizumab (standard single dose – 8mg/kg, infused over 60 minutes. Once stage 1 has fully recruited, subsequent participants will be enrolled directly into Stage 2 and receive either (Arm 1) SOC plus Tocilizumab (standard single dose – 8mg/kg, infused over 60 minutes or (Arm 2) SOC plus Tocilizumab (standard single dose – 4mg/kg, infused over 60 minutes).

Main outcomes: The primary endpoint for this study is the time to a composite primary endpoint of progression to intubation and ventilation, non-invasive ventilation or death within 28 days post randomisation.

Randomisation: Eligible patients will be randomised (1:1) using a central register. Randomisation will be performed through an interactive, web-based electronic data capturing database. In stage 1, eligible participants will be randomised (1:1) to (Arm 1) SOC alone or to (Arm 2) SOC with single dose (8mg/kg, maximum 800mg) intravenous tocilizumab infused over 60 minutes. In stage 2, eligible participants will be randomised (1:1) to receive either (Arm 1) single, standard dose (8mg/kg, maximum 800mg) intravenous tocilizumab infused over 60 minutes or (Arm 2) reduced dose (4mg/kg, maximum 800mg) intravenous tocilizumab infused over 60 minutes.

Blinding: This study is open label. The study will not be blinded to investigators, subjects, or medical or nursing staff. The trial statistician will be blinded for data analysis and will be kept unaware of treatment group assignments. To facilitate this, the randomisation schedule will be drawn up by an independent statistician and objective criteria were defined for the primary outcome to minimize potential bias.

Numbers to be randomised: In stage 1, 90 subjects will be randomised 1:1, 45 to SOC and 45 subjects to SOC plus Tocilizumab (8mg/kg, infused over 60 minutes). In stage 2, sample size calculation for the dose evaluation stage will use data generated from stage 1 using the same primary endpoint as in stage 1.

Trial Status: The COVIRL002 trial (Protocol version 1.4, 13th May 2020) commenced in May 2020 at St. Vincent's University Hospital and Mater Misericordiae University Hospital, Dublin, Ireland. Recruitment is proceeding with the aim to achieve the target sample size on or before April 2021.

Trial registration: COVIRL002 was registered 25 June 2020 under EudraCT number: [2020-001767-86](https://eudra.org/number/2020-001767-86) and Protocol identification: UCDCRC/20/02.

Full protocol: The full protocol for COVIRL002 is attached as an additional file, accessible from the Trials website (Additional file 1). In the interest in expediting dissemination of this material, the familiar formatting has been eliminated; this Letter serves as a summary of the key elements of the full protocol. The study protocol has been reported in accordance with the Standard Protocol Items: Recommendations for Clinical Interventional Trials (SPIRIT) guidelines (Additional file 2).

Keywords: COVID-19, Randomised controlled trial, protocol, Tocilizumab, Immunology, Therapeutics

Supplementary information

Supplementary information accompanies this paper at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13063-020-04680-w>.

Additional file 1. Full Study Protocol.

Additional file 2. SPIRIT 2013 Checklist: Recommended items to address in a clinical trial protocol and related documents.

Authors' contributions

Study concept, trial design and study protocol, AC, DW, CMC, EF, LON, JS, GMC, RH, EAB, PD and PM. The authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Funding

University College Dublin is funding this trial and will have full oversight of the design of the study and collection, analysis and interpretation of data and in writing the manuscript.

Availability of data and materials

Individual requests for access to the trial database will be considered in discussion with the local Research Ethics Committee.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Ethical approval was obtained from the Research Ethics Committee at St. Vincent's University Hospital, Dublin, Ireland on 25th May 2020 (reference COVIRL002). Written prospective informed consent will be obtained from participants prior to involvement in the trial.

Acknowledgements

COVIRL-002 Investigators; St Vincent's University Hospital, Cormac McCarthy, Silke Ryan, Lorraine O'Neill, Alistair Nicholl, Marcus Butler, Charles Gallagher, Sarmad Waqas, Cathal O'Brion, Stefano Savinelli. Mater Misericordiae University Hospital, Tara McGinty, Eavan Muldoon, Jack Lambert, Gerard Sheehan, Geraldine McCarthy, John Stack, Jim Egan, Sean Gaine, Brian McCullough, Dermot O'Callaghan, University College Dublin, Alejandro Garcia-Leon, Willard Tinago

Consent for publication

Written, prospective informed consent will be obtained from all patients / subjects legally acceptable representative prior to inclusion in the trial for collection, storage, analysis and dissemination of the results of the trial.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Author details

¹Mater Misericordiae University Hospital, Dublin, Ireland. ²School of Medicine, University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland. ³St Vincent's University Hospital, Dublin, Ireland. ⁴HRB Trial Methodology Research Network, Galway, Ireland.

Received: 10 August 2020 Accepted: 12 August 2020

Published online: 03 September 2020

Publisher's Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Ready to submit your research? Choose BMC and benefit from:

- fast, convenient online submission
- thorough peer review by experienced researchers in your field
- rapid publication on acceptance
- support for research data, including large and complex data types
- gold Open Access which fosters wider collaboration and increased citations
- maximum visibility for your research: over 100M website views per year

At BMC, research is always in progress.

Learn more biomedcentral.com/submissions

