Profil Efektivitas dan Keamanan Remdesivir Dalam Penatalaksanaan Pasien COVID-19: *Systematic Review*

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Abstrak

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) sudah menjadi pandemi secara global sejak tanggal Maret 2020. Banyak petugas medis yang masih meragukan efikasi dan keamanan antivirus dalam penanganan pasien COVID-19. Remdesivir pernah memperoleh otorisasi darurat (EUA) dari FDA. Peneliti telah melakukan telaah tinjauan sistematis untuk menilai profil keamanan dan efikasi remdesivir. Dari hasil penelitian didapatkan waktu pemulihan memiliki perbedaan yang signifikan RR 1,29 (95% CI 1,12-149[P<0,0001]), waktu perbaikan klinis tidak signifikan HR 0,94 (95% CI 0,80-1,10[P=0,44]), pasien pulang tidak terlihat jauh antara kelompok remdesivir dan plasebo (RR: 1,27 (95% CI 1,10-1,49), pada kriteria durasi rawat inap kelompok remdesivir lebih pendek (median 12 hari vs 17 hari), mortalitas tidak ada perbedaan signifikan, kebutuhan oksigen adanya perbedaan signifikan pada pengguna suplementasi oksigen tambahan HR 0,850 (95% CI 0,79800,906[P<0,001]). Keamanan tidak ditemukan perbedaan signifikan. Efektivitas pemberian remdesivir hanya optimal pada waktu pemulihan dan tingkat keamanan masih dapat diterima. Disimpulkan bahwa efikasi pemberian remdesivir masih tidak cukup untuk memberikan pelayanan terbaik pada pasien COVID-19 dan kemanannya masih bisa diterima

Kata Kunci: COVID-19, remdesivir, efektivitas, keamanan

Remdesivir Effectiveness and Safety Profile in the Management of COVID-19 Patients: *Systematic Review*

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Abstract

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has become a global pandemic since March 2020. Many of the medical staff are still doubtful about the efficacy and safety of the antivirals in the management of COVID-19. Remdesivir was obtained emergency clearance (EUA) from the FDA. we carried out a systematic research review to evaluate safety profile and the efficacy of remdesivir. From the results of the study time to recovery had a significant difference RR 1.29 (95% CI 1.12-149[P<0.0001]), time to improvement was not significant HR 0.94 (95% CI 0.80-1 ,10[P=0.44]), patients discharged did not differ significantly between the remdesivir and placebo groups (RR: 1.27 (95% CI 1.10-1.49), The duration of hospitalization, a shorter duration of stay in the remdesivir group (median 12 days vs. 17 days), mortality was not significantly different, oxygen demand was significantly different in users of supplemental oxygen supplementation HR 0.850 (95% CI 0.798000.906[P<0.001]). For the Safety, there was no significant difference. the optimal time to recovery and the level of safety is still acceptable. It can be said that the efficacy of administering remdesivir is still not sufficient to provide the best service to COVID-19 patients and its safety is still acceptable.

Keyword: COVID-19, remdesivir, efectiveness, Safety