REMAP-CAP Platform Conclusions Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Randomized, Embedded, Multifactorial Adaptive Platform trial for Community Acquired Pneumonia</th>
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<td>Study acronym</td>
<td>REMAP-CAP</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCT number</td>
<td>NCT02735707</td>
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<td>EUdraCT number</td>
<td>2015-002340-14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Release date</td>
<td>19 May 2021</td>
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<td>Version number</td>
<td>1.1</td>
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This document provides an overview of the platform conclusions from the REMAP-CAP trial per release date.

1  CORTICOSTEROID DOMAIN

Glucocorticoids improve outcomes for hospitalized patients with COVID-19.

Published in the Journal of the American Medical Association (1). Results also included in the WHO meta-analysis published in JAMA on the same day (2).

2  COVID-19 ANTI-COAGULATION DOMAIN

Therapeutic anticoagulation is futile, and possibly harmful, in critically ill patients with COVID-19.

Conclusion from the multi-platform RCT collaboration between REMAP-CAP ATTACC and ACTIV-4, pre-print available from MedRxiv (3).

Therapeutic anticoagulation improves outcomes in hospitalized patients with COVID-19 who are not admitted to an ICU with organ support.

Conclusion from the multi-platform RCT collaboration between REMAP-CAP, ATTACC and ACTIV-4, pre-print available from MedRxiv (4).

3  COVID-19 IMMUNOGLOBULIN DOMAIN

Convalescent plasma does not improve outcomes for critically ill patients with COVID-19.

Shortly after this REMAP-CAP platform conclusion, the RECOVERY trial announced no significant difference in 28-day mortality in that trial. In light of these results, the REMAP-CAP ITSC decided to pause recruitment in the Moderate State of this domain.

4  COVID-19 IMMUNE MODULATION DOMAIN

Tocilizumab and Sarilumab reduce mortality and prevent progression to invasive mechanical ventilation or ECMO in critically ill patients with COVID-19.

Results published in the New England Journal of Medicine (5).

Tocilizumab and Sarilumab have reached the statistical trigger for equivalence and are the best interventions in the domain.
This domain is paused while the full analysis of all interventions included in this domain, including Anakinra and Interferon-β1a, is being completed.

5 COVID-19 ANTIVIRAL DOMAIN

Lopinavir/ritonavir does not improve outcomes for critically ill patients with COVID-19.

Hydroxychloroquine does not improve outcomes, and potentially harms patients with COVID-19.

Results available in a collaborative meta-analysis as a preprint (6).