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Adverse Drug Events Associated With Remdesivir in Real-World Hospitalized Patients With COVID-19, Including Vulnerable Populations: A Retrospective Multicenter Study

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ABSTRACT

Background: Remdesivir is a US Food and Drug Administration-approved drug for coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). Clinical trials were conducted under strictly controlled situations for a selected population, and their reported adverse events may not fully represent conditions in real-world patients. We aimed to estimate the incidence of adverse drug events (ADEs) associated with remdesivir in hospitalized patients with COVID-19, including vulnerable subpopulations, such as those with impaired renal or hepatic function and pregnant women.

Methods: This retrospective observational study included hospitalized patients with confirmed COVID-19 treated with remdesivir between January and December 2021 at ten hospitals. ADEs and severe ADEs (Common Toxicity Criteria for Adverse Events grade ≥ 3) were operationally defined and analyzed through laboratory investigations. The incidence of ADEs was compared with that of each matched control in subpopulations with renal or hepatic impairment and pregnant women.

Results: Among 2,140 patients, 1,416 (66.2%) and 295 (13.8%) experienced at least one ADE and severe ADE, respectively. The most frequent ADE was 'hepatic injury' (42.9%), followed by anemia (27.6%). The most common severe ADEs were 'hypokalemia' (5.3%), 'hepatic injury' (2.9%), and 'anemia' (3.6%). There was no significant difference in the incidence of ADEs in patients relative to their respective matched-control groups, including those with renal impairment (80.0% vs. control 71.8%, $P = 0.063$), hepatic impairment (70.4% vs. control 75.0%, $P = 0.623$) and pregnant women (78.6% vs. control 63.7%, $P = 0.067$). However, severe ADE incidence was significantly higher in patients with renal impairment (40.8% vs. 16.0%, $P < 0.001$). The most common severe ADEs in those were 'anemia' (15.3%), 'hypokalemia' (10.5%), and 'thrombocytopenia' (8.9%). There was no statistically significant difference in the incidence of severe ADEs in patients with hepatic impairment or in pregnancy ($P = 0.230$; $P = 0.085$).

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Disclosure

The authors have no potential conflicts of interest to disclose.

Data Sharing Statement

The data used in this study were collected after obtaining approval from each hospital and are prohibited to be transferred, rented, or sold to third parties other than the researcher officially approved for database use.

Author Contributions

Conceptualization: Kang H, Kang CK, Im JH, Cho Y, Kang DY, Lee JY. Data curation: Kang H, Cho Y, Kang DY, Lee JY. Formal analysis: Kang H, Lee JY. Funding acquisition: Kang DY, Cho Y. Investigation: Kang H. Methodology: Kang H, Lee JY. Supervision: Lee JY, Kang DY. Validation: Kang H, Lee JY. Visualization: Kang H. Writing - original draft: Kang H. Writing - review & editing: Kang H, Kang CK, Im JH, Kang DY, Lee JY.

Conclusion: A significant proportion of patients with COVID-19 treated with remdesivir experienced ADEs and severe ADEs. Given the high incidence of severe ADEs, caution is required in patients with renal impairment. Further studies are needed to investigate ADEs in pregnant women and patients with hepatic impairment.

Keywords: Coronavirus Disease 2019; Remdesivir; Hepatic Impairment; Renal Impairment; Pregnancy

INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) emerged in China in 2019 and rapidly spread worldwide, resulting in a global pandemic.¹ According to the World Health Organization (WHO), as of November 2022, over 600 million confirmed cases of COVID-19 and over 6.5 million deaths had been reported.²

Remdesivir is the first and only antiviral agent approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to treat COVID-19.¹ It acts as an RNA-dependent polymerase inhibitor of viral replication. Initially, remdesivir was approved for use in patients with severe COVID-19, but its indication has been expanded for use in high-risk patients who are expected to progress to severe disease.³⁻⁵ Clinical trials, including the Adaptive Covid-19 Treatment Trial (ACTT-1), have demonstrated that remdesivir improves the recovery rate and is well tolerated in the treatment of COVID-19.⁶⁻⁹ Network meta-analyses of clinical trials have also shown that remdesivir treatment is not significantly associated with increased risk of adverse events (AEs) and reduces serious AEs (SAEs) which include septic shock, cardiac arrest, respiratory failure, mechanical ventilation, pulmonary embolism, deep venous thrombosis.^{10,11}

However, data from the global pharmacovigilance database, WHO VigiBase®, suggest that remdesivir is associated with hepatic enzyme increases, renal injury, and creatinine level rises, indicating a need to monitor patients for these AEs.¹² Additionally, case reports, case series, and randomized control trials (RCTs) suggest that AEs such as bradycardia, hepatotoxicity, nausea, diarrhea, hypokalemia, headache, respiratory toxicity, nephrotoxicity and reproductive toxicity may occur with remdesivir treatment.^{13,14}

Clinical trials are conducted under strictly controlled situations for a selected population, and their reported AEs may not fully reflect the situation in real-world patients, including vulnerable populations such as those with renal or hepatic insufficiency or pregnant women. The approved product label of remdesivir does not recommend its use in patients with an estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) < 30 mL/min due to the absence of an assessment and concerns over the accumulation of sulfobutyl-ether beta-cyclodextrin-sodium excipients.^{3,15} Additionally, initiating remdesivir in patients with alanine aminotransferase (ALT) $\geq 5 \times$ the upper limit of normal at baseline is not recommended by the European Medicines Agency (EMA) and early Korean guidelines.^{15,16} According to FDA and the latest Korean guidelines, remdesivir should be discontinued if ALT levels exceed ten times the upper limit of normal.^{3,17}

Despite these recommendations, remdesivir is sometimes used in vulnerable populations in real-world clinical practice. Multicenter case series in the United States have described

changes in ALT and serum creatinine during remdesivir therapy and reported AEs in hospitalized COVID-19 patients with an eGFR < 30 mL/min per 1.73 m² or receiving renal replacement.¹⁸ In addition, a retrospective study conducted at a hospital in New York found that remdesivir was not associated with acute kidney injury (AKI) or hepatotoxicity in patients with estimated creatinine clearance (eCrCl) < 30 mL/min compared to those with eCrCl ≥ 30 mL/min.¹⁹ However, safety data on remdesivir in real-world clinical situations, particularly in vulnerable populations, are insufficient. Few studies have investigated the safety of remdesivir in renal impairment patients. To our knowledge, there are no studies on AEs caused by remdesivir in patients with hepatic impairment except for some case reports.²⁰

Therefore, we aimed to estimate the incidence of adverse drug events (ADEs) during remdesivir treatment through a multicenter medical record review with causality assessment in the overall population and in vulnerable subpopulations such as those with impaired renal or hepatic function and pregnant women.

METHODS

Study design and study population

This retrospective observational study was conducted at eight tertiary and two general hospitals in Korea (**Supplementary Table 1**). The study population consisted of hospitalized patients with confirmed COVID-19 who received remdesivir between January and December 2021. Patients were excluded if they did not undergo blood laboratory tests before starting remdesivir or if they were transferred from another hospital after commencing treatment with remdesivir. To avoid hospital bias, we enrolled a maximum of 300 patients from each hospital, and for hospitals with more than 300 eligible patients, 300 patients were randomly selected for enrolment. Information was gathered independently by trained pharmacists and researchers from 10 hospitals, and when there was disagreement or uncertain decision, two people discussed and decided.

For subpopulation analysis, we defined patients with renal impairment as those with pre-treatment eGFR < 30 mL/min and patients with hepatic impairment as those with an ALT value > 5 times the upper limit of normal at baseline. We calculated the eGFR using the Modification of Diet in Renal Disease equation and body surface area. In patients for whom eGFR could not be calculated, we used the creatinine clearance (CrCl) calculated using the Cockcroft and Gault equation. Pregnant women were identified with medical records.

Definition of ADEs

ADEs were defined as hepatotoxicity, nephrotoxicity, electrolyte abnormalities, anemia, thrombocytopenia, and allergic reactions requiring treatment. These ADEs were chosen because they could be detected objectively to minimize any biases that may arise from deviations in the medical records, considering the nature of retrospective and multicenter studies. ADEs except 'renal injury' were defined based on the National Cancer Institute's grading system of Common Toxicity Criteria for Adverse Events (NCI-CTCAE) and NCI-CTCAE grade ≥ 3 was used to define the severe ADE. 'Renal injury' was defined based on the Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes criteria (**Supplementary Table 2**). The causality of all ADEs was assessed with the WHO-Uppsala Monitoring Centre (WHO-UMC) tool, and cases assessed as 'possible', 'probable', or 'certain' were considered as ADEs.

We evaluated ADEs that occurred from the start date of remdesivir treatment to the 7th day of treatment end, taking into account the half-life of the remdesivir metabolite (approximately 27 hours)²¹ or discharge date or death, whichever came first. Patients without baseline laboratory results were excluded from the evaluation of individual ADEs, and patients with dialysis before using remdesivir were excluded in calculating the incidence of 'renal injury.'

Statistical analysis

The incidences of ADEs and severe ADEs were calculated as the number of patients who experienced at least one ADE divided by the total number of patients. The incidence of individual ADEs was estimated.

For the subpopulation analysis, we constructed a 1:4 matched control group for each subpopulation with a propensity score. Propensity scores were estimated using the following variables: sex, age, body mass index (BMI), oxygen therapy, mechanical ventilation, hypertension, diabetes, dyslipidemia, stroke, immunocompromised status, malignancy, and duration of remdesivir use. The incidence of ADEs in each subpopulation and the corresponding controls were calculated after matching.

Descriptive statistics were expressed as median (interquartile range [IQR]), mean \pm standard deviation, or frequency with percentage. All statistical analyses were performed using SAS enterprise guide 8.3 (©2019–2020, SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA).

Ethics statement

The study was reviewed and approved by the Institutional Review Board of each hospital (approval No. H-2203-084-1308, 10-2022-45, B-2204-753-404, 2022-05-047, 2022-03-028, 2022-04-030, 2203-032-113, 2022-03-046, 2022-03-025, and CNUH-2022-104). Informed consent was waived because of the retrospective nature of the study.

RESULTS

Characteristics of patients using remdesivir

A total of 2,539 patients who received remdesivir from 10 hospitals were enrolled; 263 patients who were transferred from another hospital and 136 patients who did not have blood test values before using remdesivir were excluded. Therefore, 2,140 patients were included in the analysis.

Male patients comprised 53.9% (1,153 patients). The median age of the patients was 64 years (IQR, 51–74.5), and 48.8% of them (1,045 patients) were older adults aged > 65 years. The median BMI was 24.6 (IQR, 22.3–27.1) kg/m². The places before hospitalization were home (52.2%), other hospitals (21.4%), and community treatment centers (17.4%). Most of the patients (94.4%) were diagnosed with pneumonia. The median oxygen saturation in room air was 91% (IQR, 89–93%), and the median duration of hospitalization was 13 (IQR, 10–19) days. The duration of remdesivir use for COVID-19 treatment was five days for most patients (81.1%). Most of the patients (98.2%) received oxygen therapy during hospitalization. The most common underlying diseases were hypertension (44.6%), diabetes (29.4%), and dyslipidemia (16.0%).

At baseline, 126 (5.9%) and 27 (1.3%) patients had renal and hepatic impairments, respectively. Of the total number of patients, 42 (1.9%) were pregnant. Approximately 12.1%

(258 patients) died during hospitalization (**Table 1**). The characteristics of the subpopulations after matching are presented in **Supplementary Table 3**.

Table 1. Characteristics of patients with using remdesivir (N = 2,140)

Characteristics	No. (%) of patients
Demographics	
Male	1,153 (53.9)
Korean	2,053 (95.9)
Age, yr	64 (51–74.5)
< 65	1,095 (51.2)
65–84	691 (32.3)
≥ 85	354 (16.5)
BMI, ^a kg/m ²	24.6 (22.3–27.1)
Underweight (< 18.5)	103 (4.8)
Normal (18.5–24.9)	997 (46.6)
Overweight (≥ 25.0)	929 (43.4)
Pregnancy	42 (1.9)
Place before hospitalization	
Home	1,116 (52.2)
Hospital	458 (21.4)
Community treatment center	372 (17.4)
Nursing hospital	169 (7.9)
Nursing home	25 (1.2)
Characteristics of COVID-19	
Pneumonia	2,019 (94.4)
O ₂ saturation on room air, ^b %	91 (89–93)
Duration of hospitalization, days	13 (10–19)
Duration of remdesivir treatment	
< 5 days	113 (5.3)
5 days	1,735 (81.1)
6–9 days	78 (3.6)
10 days	210 (9.8)
> 10 days	4 (0.2)
Oxygen therapy during hospitalization	
None	39 (1.8)
Low flow	1,426 (66.6)
High flow	675 (31.5)
Mechanical ventilation	438 (20.5)
Underlying disease	
Hypertension	955 (44.6)
Diabetes	629 (29.4)
Dyslipidemia	343 (16.0)
Cancer	235 (11.0)
Stroke	195 (9.1)
Chronic kidney disease	127 (5.9)
Immunocompromised	98 (4.6)
Liver disease	104 (4.9)
History of GI bleeding	23 (1.1)
Renal or hepatic impairment at baseline	
Renal impairment (eGFR < 30 mL/min) ^c	126 (5.9)
Hepatic impairment (ALT > 5 × ULN)	27 (1.3)
Death during hospitalization	258 (12.1)

Values are presented as median (interquartile range) or number (%).

BMI = body mass index, COVID-19 = coronavirus disease 2019, eGFR = estimated glomerular filtration rate, ALT = alanine aminotransferase, ULN = upper limits of normal.

^aBMI¹ data for 111 patients were missing.

^bO₂ saturation on room air¹ data for 487 patients were missing.

^cPatients with hemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis before remdesivir using were 42.

Incidence of ADEs

Among 2,140 patients, 1,416 (66.2%) and 295 (13.8%) experienced at least one ADE and severe ADEs (CTCAE grade ≥ 3), respectively. The most frequent ADE was hepatic injury (incidence 42.9%), followed by anemia (27.6%). ADEs with an incidence of $> 10\%$ were hyponatremia (16.9%), hypokalemia (17.5%), and hypocalcemia (14.2%), respectively. The most common severe ADEs were 'hypokalemia' (5.3%), 'anemia' (3.6%) and 'hepatic injury' (2.9%) (Table 2). Severe ADEs classified as grade 3 and grade 4 are presented in Table 2. There were no ADEs assessed as NCI-CTCAE grade 5.

There were a total of 2,884 ADE cases reported in 2,140 patients. Among these cases, 2,835 cases (98.3%) were assessed as 'possible' in the WHO-UMC causality assessment. Specifically, 836 cases of hepatic injury, 573 cases of anemia, and 347 cases of hypokalemia were observed. Of the 43 ADEs evaluated as 'probable,' 22 cases were hepatic injury and 7 cases were anemia. Additionally, there were 3 cases assessed as 'certain,' including renal injury, hypokalemia, thrombocytopenia, respectively (Supplementary Table 4).

Population with renal impairment

Exactly 126 patients (5.9%) had renal impairment at the baseline. Of these, 42 patients were receiving dialysis. As a result of 1:4 matching through PS score calculation, 500 patients (eGFR ≥ 30 mL/min, control group) were matched with 125 patients with renal impairment (eGFR < 30 mL/min) with a dropout of one patient. Post-matching analysis showed that the incidence of ADEs in patients with renal impairment was not significantly different from that in the control group (80.0% vs. 71.8%, $P = 0.063$). However, the incidence of severe ADEs in patients with renal impairment at baseline was significantly higher than in the control group (40.8% vs. 16.0%, $P < 0.001$) (Fig. 1). The most common severe ADEs in patients with renal impairment were 'anemia' (15.3%), followed by 'hypokalemia' (10.5%), and 'thrombocytopenia' (8.9%) (Table 3).

Population with hepatic impairment

Before the initiation of remdesivir treatment, 27 (1.3%) patients had hepatic impairment. Analysis of the matched cohort showed that ADEs and severe ADEs in patients with liver impairment at baseline were not significantly different from those without hepatic impairment (70.4% vs. 75.0%, $P = 0.623$ and 33.3% vs. 22.2%, $P = 0.230$) (Supplementary Table 5).

Table 2. Incidence of ADEs during remdesivir treatment (N = 2,140)

Type of ADEs	No. of patients	No. of patients with ADEs	No. of patients with severe ADEs	Severe ADEs grade 3	Severe ADEs grade 4
Any ADEs	2,140	1,416 (66.2)	295 (13.8)	-	-
Hepatic injury ^a	2,001	858 (42.9)	59 (2.9)	49	10
Renal injury ^{a,b}	1,990	103 (5.2)	22 (1.1)	-	-
Hyponatremia ^a	1,992	336 (16.9)	32 (1.6)	27	5
Hypertatremia ^a	1,992	109 (5.5)	24 (1.2)	17	7
Hypokalemia ^a	1,993	349 (17.5)	105 (5.3)	99	6
Hyperkalemia ^a	1,993	95 (4.8)	40 (2.0)	26	14
Hypocalcemia ^a	1,672	237 (14.2)	7 (0.4)	7	0
Hypercalcemia ^a	1,672	12 (0.7)	1 (0.1)	1	0
Anemia ^a	2,103	580 (27.6)	75 (3.6)	75	0
Thrombocytopenia ^a	2,103	197 (9.4)	51 (2.4)	31	17
Allergic reaction	2,133	7 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	-	-

Values are presented as number (%).

ADE = adverse drug event.

^aExcluded if baseline laboratory data are not present.

^bPatients with dialysis before using remdesivir were excluded.

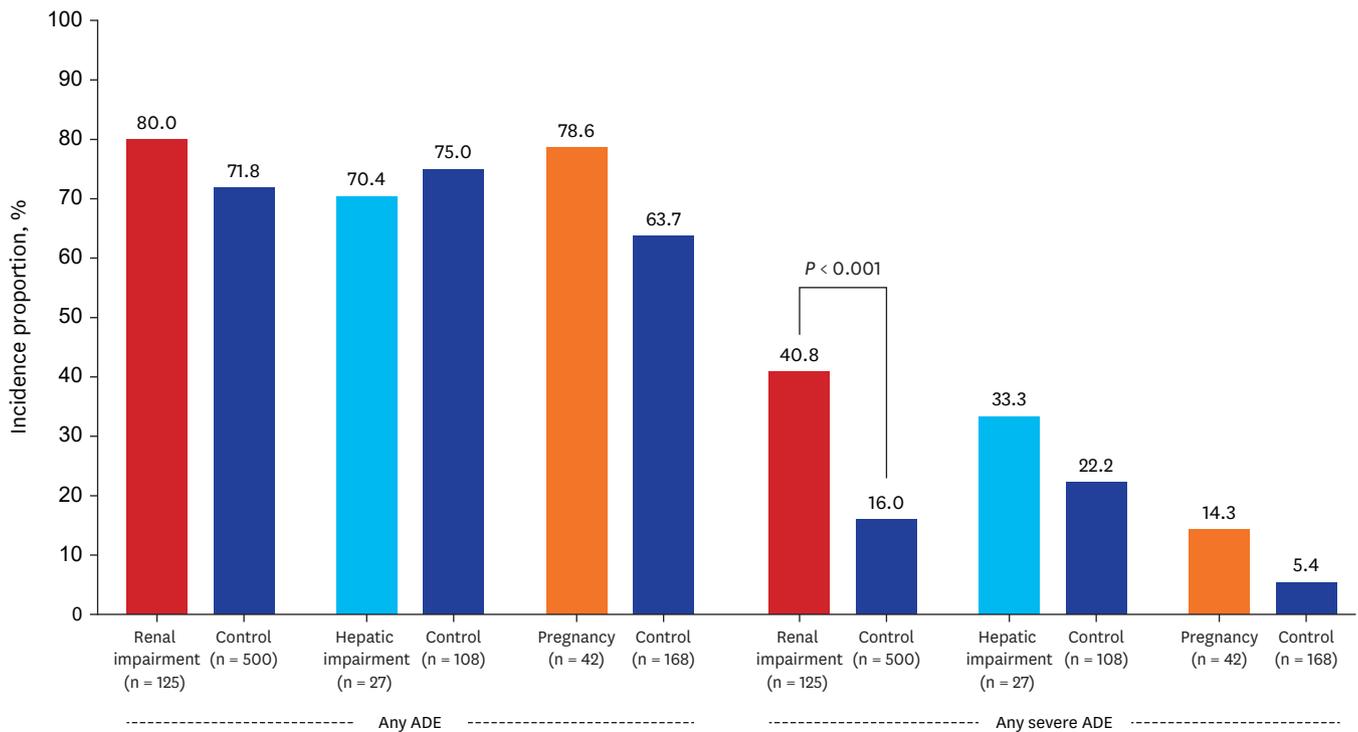


Fig. 1. Incidence proportion of ADEs and severe ADEs in subpopulations treated with remdesivir. Data are represented as below: renal impairment = patient with pre-treatment estimated glomerular filtration rate < 30 mL/min; hepatic impairment = patient with alanine aminotransferase value > 5 × the upper limit of normal at pre-treatment; pregnancy = pregnant women; control = controls matched to each subpopulation. ADE = adverse drug event.

Table 3. Incidence of ADEs associated with remdesivir in a population with renal impairment compared with matched controls

Type of ADEs	Total patients	No. of patients with ADEs			No. of patients with severe ADEs		
		eGFR ≥ 30 mL/min (n = 500)	eGFR < 30 mL/min (n = 125)	P value	eGFR ≥ 30 mL/min (n = 500)	eGFR < 30 mL/min (n = 125)	P value
Any ADEs	625	359 (71.8)	100 (80.0)	0.063	80 (16.0)	51 (40.8)	< 0.001
Hepatic injury	596	212 (44.5)	59 (49.2)	0.363	16 (3.4)	10 (8.3)	0.017
Renal injury	583	47 (9.8)	22 (21.0)	0.001	10 (2.1)	7 (6.7)	0.020
Hyponatremia	597	87 (18.4)	41 (33.1)	< 0.001	7 (1.5)	7 (5.7)	0.013
Hypertatremia	597	41 (8.7)	14 (11.3)	0.369	10 (2.1)	3 (2.4)	0.739
Hypokalemia	597	83 (17.6)	29 (23.4)	0.138	22 (4.7)	11 (8.9)	0.067
Hyperkalemia	597	30 (6.3)	27 (21.8)	< 0.001	14 (3.0)	13 (10.5)	< 0.001
Hypocalcemia	489	54 (14.3)	22 (20.0)	0.143	2 (0.5)	2 (1.8)	0.220
Hypercalcemia	489	4 (1.1)	3 (2.7)	0.192	0 (0.0)	1 (0.9)	0.225
Anemia	616	153 (31.1)	48 (38.7)	0.106	21 (4.3)	19 (15.3)	< 0.001
Thrombocytopenia	616	63 (12.8)	34 (27.4)	< 0.001	13 (2.6)	11 (8.9)	0.003
Allergic reaction	622	1 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	1.000	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1.000

Values are presented as number (%).

ADE = adverse drug event, eGFR = estimated glomerular filtration rate.

Pregnant women

There was no significant difference in the incidence of any AE (78.6% vs. 63.7%, $P = 0.067$) and SAE (14.3% vs. 5.4%, $P = 0.085$) identified in 42 pregnant women and 168 non-pregnant matched patients, respectively (Supplementary Table 6).

DISCUSSION

In this study, 66.2% of COVID-19 patients treated with remdesivir experienced at least one ADE, while 13.8% experienced a severe ADE. These findings align with previous results. In a multi-country RCT involving 199 patients on 5-day remdesivir therapy and 197 patients on 10-day therapy across 105 hospitals in the United States, Europe, and Asia, the remdesivir group (both 5-day and 10-day groups) exhibited any AEs of 51–59%, severe AEs (grade 3 or higher) of 10–12%, and SAEs of 5%. The incidence of laboratory abnormalities was 72–73% for any grade, 10–14% for grade 3, and 2–3% for grade 4.⁹ However, the incidence of ADEs in our study differed from those reported in other studies. In a representative trial called ACTT-1, the remdesivir group exhibited lower rates of at least one AEs (57.3%), SAEs (24.6%), and grade 3 or 4 AEs (51.3%) compared to the placebo group.⁶ Another RCT conducted in China analyzed 158 patients treated with remdesivir and observed AEs of 65.8%, SAEs of 18.1%, and severe AEs (grade 3 or 4) of 8.4%.⁷ In a study involving 397 confirmed COVID-19 patients who did not have a placebo group like ours, the 5-day and 10-day remdesivir groups reported AEs of 70–74%, SAEs of 21–35%, and grade ≥ 3 laboratory abnormalities of 27–34%.⁸ These variations can be attributed to methodological differences, AEs definitions, study design, and population characteristics. The AEs reported in these studies included clinical situations related to the progression of COVID-19, such as respiratory failure and hypoxia. In contrast, our study focused solely on ADEs that could be determined through laboratory investigations. Additionally, previous studies excluded patients with hepatic impairment, renal impairment, and pregnant women, whereas the observation period in our study varied from that of the referenced studies.

The major ADEs identified in this study were hepatic injury (42.9%) and anemia (27.6%); the most frequent severe ADE was hypokalemia (5.3%). Similar AEs such as ‘hepatic injury’, ‘total bilirubin increase’ and ‘AST increase’, ‘anemia’, ‘decreased GFR’, and ‘decreased hemoglobin level’ were also reported in the previous studies.^{6–9} In addition, several AEs such as nausea, vomiting, rash, and bradycardia that were not investigated in our study are presented as common AEs in other studies.^{6,22}

However, Electrolyte imbalances such as hypokalemia, hyponatremia, and hypocalcemia were observed in more than 10% of the patients in our study, which is not included in the current label of remdesivir.^{3,15} Additionally, hypokalemia was reported in some RCTs^{7,9} but other electrolyte imbalances observed in this study have not been reported.

Anemia has been reported in 7.9% and 12% of patients in some studies, which were lower than our findings.^{6,7} In an Italian observational study, the anemia was higher in COVID-19 patients than in the control group.²³ Rapid hydration, a symptomatic treatment of COVID-19,¹ may have contributed to decreased hemoglobin concentrations by a diluting effect, which was captured as anemia in this study.

Our study showed no difference in the incidence of ADEs between 126 patients with renal impairment at baseline and matched controls. Nonetheless, severe ADEs were higher in patients with renal impairment. This finding is somewhat different from those of previous studies. In a study of 416 patients in New York, 55 patients had renal impairment with CrCl (eCrCl) < 30 mL/min, and there was no significant difference in the incidence of AKI and hepatotoxicity compared to those without.¹⁹ In this study, the definitions of renal injury and hepatic injury were different from our study, so there may be differences in the results.

In addition, a study investigating 46 patients with renal impairment using remdesivir in India concluded that remdesivir was well tolerated by patients with AKI or chronic kidney disease.²⁴ However, patients with chronic kidney disease can have poor outcomes of COVID-19,²⁵ which may have contributed to our high incidence of severe ADEs. Considering that the metabolite of remdesivir or sulfobutyl-ether beta-cyclodextrin-sodium carrier can accumulate in renally impaired patients, and the incidence proportion of severe ADEs was higher in patients with renal impairment in our study, caution is needed when using remdesivir in patients with renal impairment.

In this study, there was no statistically significant difference in the incidence of ADEs and severe ADEs between the patients with and without hepatic impairment. While EMA and early Korean guidelines recommend that remdesivir should not be started if ALT exceeds five times the upper limit of normal,^{15,16} FDA approvals and the latest Korean guidelines do not restrict the use of remdesivir according to baseline ALT levels.^{3,17} Considering these inconsistencies and the fact that our study analyzed a small number of 27 patients with hepatic impairment at baseline, further studies are needed in patients with hepatic impairment.

Additionally, this study found no significant difference in the incidence of ADEs and severe ADEs between pregnant and non-pregnant patients, which confirmed the findings from previous studies that the use of remdesivir by pregnant patients had a high recovery rate and was well-tolerated.²⁶ However, considering a trend toward a higher incidence of severe ADE in pregnant women, further studies are needed.

Our study had some limitations. First, due to the retrospective design and operationally defined ADEs with objective findings, there is a possibility of underestimating the incidence of ADEs. Gastrointestinal problems, such as nausea and vomiting, which are commonly mentioned AEs with remdesivir use, as well as the potential ADEs not defined in this study, such as bradycardia and hyperglycemia, were not collected. Second, as there was a lack of a control group that did not use remdesivir and most of the causality assessment results for ADEs were 'possible,' it is difficult to distinguish whether ADEs were caused by remdesivir, COVID-19, or underlying disease. Third, although we tried to obtain generalized data through a multicenter study in Korea, the study findings might not be generalizable to patients of other races or countries. Fourth, since this study targeted patients with severe COVID-19, it may be difficult to apply to patients with mild COVID-19 who are at risk of progressing to severe disease, which is an expanded indication. Further studies with these patients are required. Lastly, we did not take into account the stage of pregnancy during the exposure to remdesivir. The gestational age of the pregnant woman has been known to affect adverse drug reactions and even the severity of COVID-19 infection.²⁷ It is crucial for future studies to consider this factor when assessing the impact of pregnancy on the ADEs of remdesivir.

However, this study provides important insights into the safety profile of remdesivir in real-world settings, including vulnerable subpopulations. It was meaningful because it did not simply detect AEs according to changes in laboratory results but used a causality assessment tool to confirm causality with remdesivir.

In conclusion, while the limitations of a retrospective analysis without a control group prevented us from assessing treatment-relatedness, this study revealed that approximately two-thirds and more than one-eighth of patients with COVID-19 experienced at least one ADE and severe ADE, respectively, during treatment with remdesivir. There was no difference in

the incidence of ADEs in the subpopulations with renal impairment, hepatic impairment, or pregnancy compared to those without. However, it is important to note that patients with renal impairment exhibited a significantly higher incidence of severe ADEs compared to those without such impairment. As a result, the use of remdesivir in a particular population is not recommended unless the potential benefits clearly outweigh the associated risks.^{3,17} In cases where remdesivir is administered to patients with renal impairment, it is crucial to closely monitor the occurrence of ADEs and promptly initiate appropriate laboratory test or treatments as needed.

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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

Supplementary Table 1

Demographic information from the study hospitals (N = 10)

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Supplementary Table 2

Criteria defining ADEs and severe ADEs

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Supplementary Table 3

Characteristics of subpopulation after matching

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Supplementary Table 4

Results of causality assessment of the ADEs associated with remdesivir

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Supplementary Table 5

Incidence of ADEs associated with remdesivir in a population with liver impairment compared with matched controls

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Supplementary Table 6

Incidence of ADEs associated with remdesivir in pregnant women compared with matched controls

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