

# Journal Pre-proof

Treatment with Hydroxychloroquine, Azithromycin, and Combination in Patients Hospitalized with COVID-19

Samia Arshad, Paul Kilgore, Zohra S. Chaudhry, Gordon Jacobsen, Dee Dee Wang, Kylie Huitsing, Indira Brar, George J. Alangaden, Mayur S. Ramesh, John E. McKinnon, William O'Neill, Marcus Zervos, Henry Ford COVID-19 Task Force<ce:author-group id="aug0010">, Varidhi Nauriyal, Asif Abdul Hamed, Owais Nadeem, Jennifer Swiderek, Amanda Godfrey, Jeffrey Jennings, Jayna Gardner-Gray, Adam M Ackerman, Jonathan Lezotte, Joseph Ruhala, Raef Fadel, Amit Vahia, Smitha Gudipati, Tommy Parraga, Anita Shallal, Gina Maki, Zain Tariq, Geehan Suleyman, Nicholas Yared, Erica Herc, Johnathan Williams, Odaliz Abreu Lanfranco, Pallavi Bhargava, Katherine Reyes, Anne Chen



PII: S1201-9712(20)30534-8

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijid.2020.06.099>

Reference: IJID 4404

To appear in: *International Journal of Infectious Diseases*

Received Date: 28 May 2020

Revised Date: 22 June 2020

Accepted Date: 29 June 2020

Please cite this article as: { doi: <https://doi.org/>

This is a PDF file of an article that has undergone enhancements after acceptance, such as the addition of a cover page and metadata, and formatting for readability, but it is not yet the definitive version of record. This version will undergo additional copyediting, typesetting and review before it is published in its final form, but we are providing this version to give early visibility of the article. Please note that, during the production process, errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

© 2020 Published by Elsevier.

**Type of Manuscript:** Original Report

**Title:** Treatment with Hydroxychloroquine, Azithromycin, and Combination in Patients

Hospitalized with COVID-19

**Running Title:** Hydroxychloroquine for COVID-19

**Authors:**

Samia Arshad, MPH<sup>1\*</sup>, Paul Kilgore, MD<sup>2-3</sup>, Zohra S. Chaudhry, MD<sup>1,\*</sup>, Gordon Jacobsen, MS<sup>10</sup>,  
Dee Dee Wang, MD<sup>4</sup>, Kylie Huitsing, BS<sup>1</sup>, Indira Brar, MD<sup>1,\*</sup>, George J. Alangaden, MD<sup>1,3,\*</sup>,  
Mayur S. Ramesh, MD<sup>1,\*</sup>, John E. McKinnon, MD<sup>1</sup>, William O'Neill MD<sup>4</sup>, Marcus Zervos,  
MD<sup>1,3,\*</sup>, Henry Ford COVID-19 Task Force\*

\*Henry Ford Covid-19 Task Force: Varidhi Nauriyal, MD<sup>1,5</sup>, Asif Abdul Hamed MD<sup>5</sup>, Owais  
Nadeem, MD<sup>5</sup>, Jennifer Swiderek, MD<sup>5</sup>, Amanda Godfrey, MD<sup>5</sup>, Jeffrey Jennings, MD<sup>5</sup>, Jayna  
Gardner-Gray, MD<sup>6</sup>, Adam M Ackerman, MD<sup>7</sup>, Jonathan Lezotte, DO<sup>7</sup>, Joseph Ruhala, DO<sup>7</sup>,  
Raef Fadel, DO<sup>8</sup>, Amit Vahia, MD, MPH<sup>1</sup>, Smitha Gudipati, MD<sup>1</sup>, Tommy Parraga, MD<sup>1</sup>, Anita  
Shallal, MD<sup>1</sup>, Gina Maki, DO<sup>1</sup>, Zain Tariq, MD<sup>1</sup>, Geehan Suleyman, MD<sup>1</sup>; Nicholas Yared,  
MD<sup>1</sup>, Erica Herc, MD<sup>1</sup>; Johnathan Williams, MD<sup>1</sup>, Odaliz Abreu Lanfranco, MD<sup>1</sup>, Pallavi  
Bhargava, MD<sup>1</sup>, Katherine Reyes, MD, MPH<sup>1</sup>, Anne Chen, MD<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Infectious Diseases, Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, MI

<sup>2</sup>Eugene Applebaum College of Pharmacy, Wayne State University, Detroit MI

<sup>3</sup>Wayne State University School of Medicine, Detroit, MI

<sup>4</sup>Division of Cardiovascular Disease & Structural Heart, Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, MI

<sup>5</sup>Pulmonary Medicine, Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, MI

<sup>6</sup>Emergency Medicine, Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, MI

<sup>7</sup>Surgical Critical Care, Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, MI

<sup>8</sup>Internal Medicine, Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, MI

<sup>9</sup>Nephrology and Hypertension Division, Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, MI

<sup>10</sup>Public Health Sciences, Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, MI

**Corresponding author**

Marcus J. Zervos, M.D.

Division Head, Division of Infectious Diseases, Henry Ford Hospital

Professor of Medicine, and Assistant Dean of Global Affairs

Wayne State University School of Medicine

2799 West Grand Blvd, CFP 302

Detroit, MI 48202.

E-mail: [MZervos1@hfhs.org](mailto:MZervos1@hfhs.org)

313 916 2573

**Keywords:** hydroxychloroquine, mortality, COVID-19, SARS-COV-2, coronavirus; therapy

**Word Count: 2,714**

**Abstract Word Count: 352**

**Highlights:**

- As of May 27, 2020 there are over 1,678,843 confirmed cases of COVID-19 claiming more than 100,000 lives in the United States. Currently there is no known effective therapy or vaccine.
- -According to a protocol-based treatment algorithm, among hospitalized patients, use of hydroxychloroquine alone and in combination with azithromycin was associated with a significant reduction in-hospital mortality compared to not receiving hydroxychloroquine.
- -Findings of this observational study provide crucial data on experience with hydroxychloroquine therapy, providing necessary interim guidance for COVID-19 therapeutic practice.

**Abstract:**

**Significance:** The United States is in an acceleration phase of the COVID-19 pandemic. Currently there is no known effective therapy or vaccine for treatment of SARS-CoV-2, highlighting urgency around identifying effective therapies.

**Objective:** The purpose of this study was to evaluate the role of hydroxychloroquine therapy alone and in combination with azithromycin in hospitalized patients positive for COVID-19.

**Design:** Multi-center retrospective observational study

**Setting:** The Henry Ford Health System (HFHS) in Southeast Michigan: large six hospital integrated health system; the largest of hospitals is an 802-bed quaternary academic teaching hospital in urban Detroit, Michigan.

**Participants:** Consecutive patients hospitalized with a COVID-related admission in the health system from March 10, 2020 to May 2, 2020 were included. Only the first admission was included for patients with multiple admissions. All patients evaluated were 18 years of age and older and were treated as inpatients for at least 48 hours unless expired within 24 hours.

**Exposure:** Receipt of hydroxychloroquine alone, hydroxychloroquine in combination with azithromycin, azithromycin alone, or neither.

**Main Outcome:** The primary outcome was in-hospital mortality.

**Results:** Of 2,541 patients, with a median total hospitalization time of 6 days (IQR: 4-10 days), median age was 64 years (IQR:53-76 years), 51% male, 56% African American, with median time to follow-up of 28.5 days (IQR:3-53). Overall in-hospital mortality was 18.1% (95% CI:16.6%-19.7%); by treatment: hydroxychloroquine+azithromycin, 157/783 (20.1% [95% CI: 17.3%-23.0%]), hydroxychloroquine alone, 162/1202 (13.5% [95% CI: 11.6%-15.5%]), azithromycin alone, 33/147 (22.4% [95% CI: 16.0%-30.1%]), and neither drug, 108/409 (26.4% [95% CI: 22.2%-31.0%]). Primary cause of mortality was respiratory failure (88%); no patient had documented torsades de pointes. From Cox regression modeling, predictors of mortality were age  $\geq 65$  years (HR:2.6 [95% CI:1.9-3.3]), white race (HR:1.7 [95% CI:1.4-2.1]), CKD (HR:1.7 [95%CI:1.4-2.1]), reduced O<sub>2</sub> saturation level on admission (HR:1.5 [95%CI:1.1-2.1]), and ventilator use during admission (HR: 2.2 [95%CI:1.4-3.3]). Hydroxychloroquine provided a 66% hazard ratio reduction, and hydroxychloroquine+azithromycin 71% compared to neither treatment (p<0.001).

**Conclusions and Relevance:** In this multi-hospital assessment, when controlling for COVID-19 risk factors, treatment with hydroxychloroquine alone and in combination with azithromycin was associated with reduction in COVID-19 associated mortality. Prospective trials are needed to examine this impact.

## Introduction

As of May 27, 2020, there were over 1,678,843 confirmed cases of COVID-19 claiming more than 100,000 lives in the United States.<sup>1</sup> Currently there is no known effective therapy or vaccine. The urgent need for therapeutic agents has resulted in repurposing and redeployment of experimental agents.<sup>2,3</sup>

Hydroxychloroquine, an antimalarial and immunomodulatory agent and a safer analogue of chloroquine, has demonstrated antiviral activity against SARS-CoV-2.<sup>4-7</sup> It is postulated to exert a direct antiviral activity by increasing intracellular pH resulting in decreased phago-lysosome fusion, impairing viral receptor glycosylation. In addition, it has immune-modulating effect by inhibiting toll-like receptor signaling, decreasing production of cytokines especially IL-1 and IL-6.<sup>8</sup> Prior data also suggests a potential anti-thrombotic effect.<sup>9</sup> Azithromycin, a macrolide antibiotic has *in vitro* antiviral properties such as decreased viral replication, blocking entrance into host cells, and a potential immunomodulating effect.<sup>10</sup> An *in vitro* study demonstrated synergistic activity of the combination of hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin against SARS-CoV-2.<sup>11</sup> A small non-randomized, open-label trial from France reported higher frequency of SARS-CoV-2 clearance after six days of treatment with hydroxychloroquine alone or hydroxychloroquine in combination with azithromycin versus untreated control group (70% vs 12.5%;  $P < 0.001$ ).<sup>12</sup> Other early studies of hydroxychloroquine have reported conflicting results.<sup>13-22</sup> The US FDA as of June 15, 2020 has revoked the prior emergency use authorization (EUA) to use hydroxychloroquine and chloroquine to treat COVID-19 in certain hospitalized patients when clinical trial data is unavailable or participation is not feasible.<sup>23</sup> Currently, randomized trials of hydroxychloroquine for treatment and chemoprophylaxis are underway.<sup>24-27</sup> Based on these early reports, hydroxychloroquine alone and in combination with

azithromycin was incorporated into our institutional clinical guidelines for the treatment of hospitalized patients with COVID-19. We examined the association between hydroxychloroquine use and mortality in a large cohort of hospitalized COVID-19 patients.

## **Methods**

### **SETTING**

This is a comparative retrospective cohort study evaluating clinical outcomes of all consecutive patients hospitalized at the Henry Ford Health System (HFHS) in Southeast Michigan being treated for COVID-19. The organization is a large six hospital integrated health system; the largest of hospitals is an 802-bed quaternary academic teaching hospital in urban Detroit, Michigan. Approval for this study was granted by the Henry Ford Hospital IRB (#13897).

### **PATIENTS**

Patients with a COVID-related admission in the health system from March 10, 2020 to May 2, 2020 were included. Only the first admission was included for patients with multiple admissions. All patients were hospitalized through our emergency department. A COVID-related admission was defined as hospitalization during which the patient had a positive SARS-CoV-2 test. Diagnosis with SARS-CoV-2 was confirmed by a positive reverse-transcriptase-polymerase-chain-reaction (RT-PCR) assay from a nasopharyngeal sample. All patients evaluated were 18 years of age and older and were treated as inpatients for at least 48 hours unless they expired within the time period. The primary objective was to assess treatment experience with hydroxychloroquine versus hydroxychloroquine+azithromycin, azithromycin alone, and other treatments for COVID-19. Treatments were protocol driven, uniform in all hospitals and established by a system-wide interdisciplinary COVID-19 Task Force.



Hydroxychloroquine was dosed as 400 mg twice daily for 2 doses on day 1, followed by 200 mg twice daily on days 2-5. Azithromycin was dosed as 500mg once daily on day 1 followed by 250mg once daily for the next 4 days. The combination of hydroxychloroquine+azithromycin was reserved for selected patients with severe COVID-19 and with minimal cardiac risk factors. An electrocardiogram (ECK) based algorithm was utilized for hydroxychloroquine use. QTc>500ms was considered an elevated cardiac risk and consequently hydroxychloroquine was reserved for patients with severe disease with telemetry monitoring and serial QTc checks. The clinical guidelines included adjunctive immunomodulatory therapy with corticosteroids and tocilizumab.

#### DATA SOURCES

The data source for analysis of patient information was derived from electronic medical records in the Electronic Information System. Study variables collected on each patient included the following; 1) patient demographics: age, gender, race, body mass index (BMI) on admission, stratified into four categories: <18.5; 18.5-24.9; 25.0-29.9 and  $\geq 30$ ; 2) clinical characteristics: admission date, discharge date, length of stay (LOS), comorbidities including: cardiovascular disease (CVD), chronic lung disease, chronic kidney disease (CKD), hypertension, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), diabetes mellitus, immunodeficiency, and cancer (defined as active or past/resolved). Additionally, intensive care unit (ICU) status and ventilator use at any point during admission, minimum O<sub>2</sub> saturation level collected on day of admission in the emergency department, and the maximal modified Sequential Organ Failure Assessment (mSOFA) score on admission were also collected. The mSOFA score is predictive of ICU mortality utilizing similar accuracy to the full SOFA score without substantial lab testing (ABG, LFTs) to complete.<sup>28</sup> The duration and dosages of all therapies for COVID-19 were

collected.

## STUDY ENDPOINT

The primary endpoint was in-patient hospital mortality in each treatment group. All deaths were reviewed in detail by the study team.

## STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Demographic and clinical characteristics were descriptively summarized for all patients and subsets by treatment group, to test the null hypothesis that treatment course between hydroxychloroquine, hydroxychloroquine+azithromycin, azithromycin, and other (no hydroxychloroquine or azithromycin) were similar. Multivariable Cox regression models and Kaplan-Meier survival curves were used to compare survival among treatment groups while controlling for demographics (e.g., age, gender), preexisting medical conditions (e.g. CVD, lung disease) and clinical disease severity (mSOFA, O<sub>2</sub> saturation). Bivariate comparisons of the 4 medication groups were made using analysis of variance or Kruskal-Wallis tests for continuous variables, and chi-square tests or Fisher exact tests for categorical variables. Additional analysis was performed using propensity score matching to compare outcomes in mortality across treatment groups. A propensity score was created for each patient based on the set of patient characteristics used in the Cox regression model. Subsequently, 1 to 1 matchups of patients given hydroxychloroquine (either hydroxychloroquine alone or in combination with azithromycin) and patients not given hydroxychloroquine based on the exact propensity score were observed. The resulting matched group status was placed into its own Cox regression model as a mortality predictor with a Kaplan-Meier plot summarizing the survival curves of the two matched groups. P values < 0.05 were considered statistically significant. Additionally, median survival times by treatment strata were calculated to approximate prognosis. No

imputations were made for missing data. All data were analyzed using SPSS software version 26 (IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, version 26, IBM Corp., Armonk, N.Y., USA) and STATA (StataCorp. 2019. Stata Statistical Software: Release 16. College Station, TX: StataCorp LLC), and SAS version 9.4.

## Results

The first COVID-19 case confirmed at HFHS by RT-PCR was on March 10, 2020, any patients admitted before March 10th and subsequently tested positive were also included in the analyses. There was a total of 2,948 COVID-19 admissions, of these, 267 (9%) patients had not been discharged, 15 (0.5%) left against medical advice, and four (0.1%) were transferred to another healthcare facility; these patients were excluded from analysis as we could not ascertain their outcome. In addition, there were 121 (4.1%) readmissions, which were also excluded.

Overall, 2,541 consecutive patients were included in the analyses with a median age of 64 years (IQR: 53-76 years), 51% male, 56% African American, median inpatient LOS was 6 days (IQR: 4-10 days). The median time to follow-up was 28.5 days (IQR 3-53). Majority of patients (52%, n=1,250) had BMI  $\geq$  30. Additional underlying comorbidities are detailed in Table 1. On the day of admission, two variables predicting severity of disease and mortality: highest mSOFA score and lowest O<sub>2</sub> saturation were recorded. However, 25% of the population did not have mSOFA scores available, as recording of this metric became institutional standard one month after the index admission. Other indicators of severity were ICU admission and mechanical ventilation status. All baseline characteristics were further stratified by the four treatment groups (hydroxychloroquine alone, hydroxychloroquine+azithromycin, azithromycin alone, and neither treatment). Median time (IQR) from admission to receipt of hydroxychloroquine was 1 day (1-

2). Overall crude mortality rates were 18.1% in the entire cohort, 13.5% in the hydroxychloroquine alone group, 20.1% among those receiving hydroxychloroquine+azithromycin, 22.4% among the azithromycin alone group, and 26.4% for neither drug ( $p < 0.001$ ). Adjunct therapy with corticosteroids (methylprednisolone and/or prednisone) and anti-IL-6 tocilizumab was provided in 68% and 4.5% of patients, respectively.

Primary cause of mortality in the 460 patients was: 88% respiratory failure, 4% cardiac arrest (with mean QTc interval from last ECG reading 471ms), 8% other cardiopulmonary arrest and multi-organ failure. No patient had documented torsades de pointes.

In the multivariable Cox regression model of mortality using the group receiving neither hydroxychloroquine or azithromycin as the reference, treatment with hydroxychloroquine alone decreased the mortality hazard ratio by 66% ( $p < 0.001$ ), and hydroxychloroquine+azithromycin decreased the mortality hazard ratio by 71% ( $p < 0.001$ ). We did not find statistical significance in the relative effect of adjunct therapy and mortality. Predictors of mortality were age  $\geq 65$  years (HR, 2.6 [95% CI: 1.9, 3.3]), white race (HR: 1.7 [95% CI: 1.4, 2.1]), CKD (HR, 1.7 [95%CI: 1.4, 2.1]), reduced O<sub>2</sub> saturation level on admission (HR, 1.6 [95%CI: 1.1, 2.2]), and ventilator use during admission (HR, 2.2 [95%CI: 1.4, 3.0]), which were all significantly associated with mortality due to COVID-19 (Table 2).

Kaplan-Meier survival curves showed significantly improved survival among patients in the hydroxychloroquine alone and hydroxychloroquine+azithromycin group compared with groups not receiving hydroxychloroquine and those receiving azithromycin alone (Figure 1). The survival curves suggest that the enhanced survival in the hydroxychloroquine alone group persists all the way out to 28 days from admission.

Further, a total of 190 hydroxychloroquine patients exactly matched up with 190 corresponding non-hydroxychloroquine treated patients based on the exact underlying propensity score. Table 3 contains a descriptive summarization of these patients within both the unmatched and propensity matched settings, confirming that the propensity matched groups have identical underlying patient characteristics. The Cox regression result for the two propensity matched groups (table 4) indicates that treatment with hydroxychloroquine resulted in a mortality hazard ratio decrease of 51% ( $p=0.009$ ). The resulting Kaplan-Meier survival curves within the propensity matched setting displayed significantly better survival in the hydroxychloroquine treated group, with the enhanced survival persisting all the way out to 28 days from admission (figure 2).

## Discussion

The results of this study demonstrate that in a strictly monitored protocol-driven in-hospital setting, treatment with hydroxychloroquine alone and hydroxychloroquine + azithromycin was associated with a significant reduction in mortality among patients hospitalized with COVID-19. In this study, among one of the largest COVID-19 hospital patient cohorts ( $n=2,541$ ) assembled in a single institution, overall in-hospital COVID-19 associated mortality was 18.1% reflecting a high prevalence of co-morbid conditions in COVID-19 patients admitted to our institution. The independent predictors of mortality in our study included age  $\geq$  65 years, CKD, and severe illness at initial presentation as measured by the oxygen saturation levels on admission, and ventilator use reflect findings similar to those reported in earlier studies.<sup>29</sup> These predictors also underscore the high-risk for COVID-19 experienced by residents in our hospital catchment population in Metropolitan Detroit, Michigan. Michigan is among the

states with the highest number of cases of COVID-19 and deaths. In Detroit, our residents suffer from substantial preexisting social and racial health disparities that place our patients at increased risk of severe disease and higher mortality.<sup>1</sup>

In the present study, multivariate analysis performed using Cox regression modeling and propensity score matching to control for potential confounders affirmed that treatment with hydroxychloroquine alone and hydroxychloroquine in combination with azithromycin was associated with higher survival among patients with COVID-19. Patients that received neither medication or azithromycin alone had the highest cumulative hazard. The benefits of hydroxychloroquine in our cohort as compared to previous studies maybe related to its use early in the disease course with standardized, and safe dosing, inclusion criteria, comorbidities, or larger cohort. The postulated pathophysiology of COVID-19 of the initial viral infection phase followed by the hyperimmune response suggest potential benefit of early administration of hydroxychloroquine for its antiviral and antithrombotic properties. Later therapy in patients that have already experienced hyperimmune response or critical illness is less likely to be of benefit. Others have shown that COVID-19 hospitalized patients are not diagnosed in the community and often rapidly deteriorate when hospitalized with fulminant illness.<sup>30</sup>

Limitations to our analysis include the retrospective, non-randomized, non-blinded study design. Also, information on duration of symptoms prior to hospitalization was not available for analysis. However, our study is notable for use of a cohort of consecutive patients from a multi-hospital institution, regularly updated and standardized institutional clinical treatment guidelines and a QTc interval-based algorithm specifically designed to ensure the safe use of hydroxychloroquine. To mitigate potential limitations associated with missing or inaccurate documentation in electronic medical records, we manually reviewed all deaths to confirm the

primary mortality outcome and ascertain the cause of death. A review of our COVID-19 mortality data demonstrated no major cardiac arrhythmias; specifically, no torsades de pointes that has been observed with hydroxychloroquine treatment. This finding may be explained in two ways. First, our patient population received aggressive early medical intervention, and were less prone to development of myocarditis, and cardiac inflammation commonly seen in later stages of COVID-19 disease. Second, and importantly, inpatient telemetry with established electrolyte protocols were stringently applied to our population and monitoring for cardiac dysrhythmias was effective in controlling for adverse events. Additional strengths were the inclusion of a multi-racial patient composition, confirmation of all patients for infection with PCR, and control for various confounding factors including patient characteristics such as severity of illness by propensity matching.

Recent observational retrospective studies and randomized trials of hydroxychloroquine have reported variable results.<sup>12-22</sup> In a randomized controlled study of 62 patients from China with COVID-19, hydroxychloroquine was associated with a shortened duration of fever and time to cough and pneumonia resolution.<sup>17</sup> In contrast, a study of 1376 consecutive hospitalized COVID-19 patients in New York that used respiratory failure as the primary endpoint found no significant reduction in the likelihood of death or intubation among those receiving hydroxychloroquine compared to those who did not.<sup>19</sup> In a separate multicenter cohort study of 1438 patients from 25 hospitals in New York, no reduction in hospitalized patient mortality was observed with hydroxychloroquine treatment.<sup>20</sup> Among a number of limitations, this study included patients who were initiated on hydroxychloroquine therapy at any time during their hospitalization. In contrast, in our patient population, 82% received hydroxychloroquine within the first 24 hours of admission, and 91% within 48 hours of admission. Because treatment

regimens likely varied substantially (including delayed initiation) across the 25 hospitals that contributed patients to the study, it is not surprising that the case-fatality rate among the New York patients was significantly higher than in our study.

Globally, the overall crude mortality from SARS-COV-2 is estimated to be approximately 6-7%.<sup>1,31</sup> Multiple descriptive studies report higher mortality in hospitalized COVID-19 patients from 10-30%.<sup>32-40</sup> Not surprisingly, mortality as high as 58% was observed among patients requiring ICU care and mechanical ventilation.<sup>36,37</sup> This high mortality associated with COVID-19 in many populations has led to a search for effective drug therapies. The randomized controlled trial of lopinavir–ritonavir in COVID-19 hospitalized patients showed a mortality of 19.2% on lopinavir–ritonavir and 25% for standard of care; therapy had to be terminated in 13.8% patients due to adverse events.<sup>38</sup> In the compassionate use remdesivir trial, 13% mortality was observed in the cohort of 61 patients.<sup>39</sup> The interim analysis randomized trial of remdesivir showed a mortality rate of 8.0% for the group receiving remdesivir versus 11.6% for the placebo group ( $p = 0.059$ ).<sup>40</sup> In our study, overall mortality was 18.1% and in ICU patients 45%. Our cohort included patients with severe disease, with 24% and 18% requiring ICU care and mechanical ventilation at presentation, respectively.

Findings of this observational study provide crucial data on experience with hydroxychloroquine therapy, providing necessary interim guidance for COVID-19 therapeutic practice. These findings do support the recent NIH guidelines<sup>24</sup>, indicating a potential role for hydroxychloroquine in treatment of hospitalized COVID-19 patients without co-administration of azithromycin. However, our results should be interpreted with some caution and should not be applied to patients treated outside of hospital settings. Our results also require further confirmation in prospective, randomized controlled trials that rigorously evaluate the safety, and



efficacy of hydroxychloroquine therapy for COVID-19 in hospitalized patients. Considered in the context of current studies on the use of hydroxychloroquine for COVID-19, our results suggest that hydroxychloroquine may have an important role to play in reducing COVID-19 mortality.

**Funding:** None, Internal Support Henry Ford Health System

**Conflict of Interest:** S.H. received speakers' bureau honoraria from Bayer. I.B. received speakers' bureau honoraria from Gilead, ViiV, and Janssen, M.Z received consultation honoraria from contrafact. All others have no conflicts of interests.

**Ethical Approval:** Approval for this study was granted by the Henry Ford Hospital Institutional Review Board (#13897).

**Declaration of interests**

S.H. received speakers' bureau honoraria from Bayer. I.B. received speakers' bureau honoraria from Gilead, ViiV, and Janssen, M.Z received consultation honoraria from contrafact. All others have no conflicts of interests.

**Acknowledgements**

David Allard, MD; Robert C Brooks; Erika Hadley; Gil Armon for assistance with data from the electronic medical record

## References

1. Cases in the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19): <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/cases-updates/cases-in-us.html>. Published May 27, 2020. Accessed May 28, 2020.
2. McCreary, Erin K., and Jason M. Pogue. "Coronavirus disease 2019 treatment: a review of early and emerging options." *Open Forum Infectious Diseases*. Vol. 7. No. 4. US: Oxford University Press, 2020.
3. Sanders JM, Monogue ML, Jodlowski TZ, Cutrell JB. Pharmacologic Treatments for Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). *Jama*. 2020. doi:10.1001/jama.2020.6019.
4. Wang M, Cao R, Zhang L, et al. Remdesivir and chloroquine effectively inhibit the recently emerged novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) in vitro. *Cell Research*. 2020;30(3):269-271. doi:10.1038/s41422-020-0282-0.
5. Liu J, Cao R, Xu M, et al. Hydroxychloroquine, a less toxic derivative of chloroquine, is effective in inhibiting SARS-CoV-2 infection in vitro. *Cell Discovery*. 2020;6(1). doi:10.1038/s41421-020-0156-0.
6. Yao X, Ye F, Zhang M, et al. In Vitro Antiviral Activity and Projection of Optimized Dosing Design of Hydroxychloroquine for the Treatment of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). *Clinical Infectious Diseases*. September 2020. doi:10.1093/cid/ciaa237.
7. The cardiotoxicity of antimalarials - WHO. The cardiotoxicity of antimalarials. Malaria Policy Advisory Committee Meeting 22–24 March 2017, Geneva, Switzerland. <https://www.who.int/malaria/mpac/mpac-mar2017-erg-cardiotoxicity-report-session2.pdf>

8. Savarino A, Boelaert JR, Cassone A, Majori G, Cauda R. Effects of chloroquine on viral infections: an old drug against today's diseases. *The Lancet Infectious Diseases*. 2003;3(11):722-727. doi:10.1016/s1473-3099(03)00806-5.
9. Jung H, Bobba R, Su J, et al. The protective effect of antimalarial drugs on thrombovascular events in systemic lupus erythematosus. *Arthritis & Rheumatism*. 2010;62(3):863-868. doi:10.1002/art.27289.
10. Tran DH, Sugamata R, Hirose T, et al. Azithromycin, a 15-membered macrolide antibiotic, inhibits influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 virus infection by interfering with virus internalization process. *The Journal of Antibiotics*. 2019;72(10):759-768. doi:10.1038/s41429-019-0204-x.
11. Andreani J, Bideau ML, Duflot I, et al. In vitro testing of combined hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin on SARS-CoV-2 shows synergistic effect. *Microbial Pathogenesis*. 2020;145:104228. doi:10.1016/j.micpath.2020.104228.
12. Gautret P, Lagier J-C, Parola P, et al. Hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin as a treatment of COVID-19: results of an open-label non-randomized clinical trial. *International Journal of Antimicrobial Agents*. 2020:105949. doi:10.1016/j.ijantimicag.2020.105949.
13. Gao J, Tian Z, Yang X. Breakthrough: Chloroquine phosphate has shown apparent efficacy in treatment of COVID-19 associated pneumonia in clinical studies. *BioScience Trends*. 2020;14(1):72-73. doi:10.5582/bst.2020.01047.
14. Gautret P, Lagier J-C, Parola P, et al. Clinical and microbiological effect of a combination of hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin in 80 COVID-19 patients with at least a six-day follow up: A pilot observational study. *Travel Medicine and Infectious Disease*. 2020;34:101663. doi:10.1016/j.tmaid.2020.101663.

15. Chen Jun, Liu Danping, Liu Li, Liu Ping, et al. A pilot study of hydroxychloroquine in treatment of patients with common coronavirus disease-19 (COVID-19). *J Zhejiang Univ (Med Sci)*, 2020, 49(1): 0-0
16. Tang W, Cao Z, Han M, et al. Hydroxychloroquine in patients mainly with mild to moderate COVID-19: an open-label, randomized, controlled trial. 2020. [MedRxiv. 2020 preprint] doi:10.1101/2020.04.10.20060558.
17. Chen Z, Hu J, Zhang Z, et al. Efficacy of hydroxychloroquine in patients with COVID-19: results of a randomized clinical trial. 2020. [MedRxiv. 2020 preprint]. doi:10.1101/2020.03.22.20040758.
18. Yu B, Wang DW, Li C. Hydroxychloroquine application is associated with a decreased mortality in critically ill patients with COVID-19. January 2020. [MedRxiv. 2020 preprint] doi:10.1101/2020.04.27.20073379.
19. Geleris, J., Sun, Y., Platt, J., et al. (2020). Observational Study of Hydroxychloroquine in Hospitalized Patients with Covid-19. *New England Journal of Medicine*. doi: 10.1056/nejmoa2012410
20. Rosenberg ES, Dufort EM, Udo T, et al. Association of Treatment with Hydroxychloroquine or Azithromycin with In-Hospital Mortality in Patients With COVID-19 in New York State. *Jama*. November 2020. doi:10.1001/jama.2020.8630.
21. Magagnoli, J., Narendran, S., Pereira, F., Cummings, T., Hardin, J. W., Sutton, S. S., & Ambati, J. (2020). Outcomes of hydroxychloroquine usage in United States veterans hospitalized with Covid-19. [MedRxiv. 2020 preprint] doi: 10.1101/2020.04.16.20065920

22. Million, M., Lagier, J.-C., Gautret, P, Raoult, D. et al. (2020). Full-length title: Early treatment of COVID-19 patients with hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin: A retrospective analysis of 1061 cases in Marseille, France. *Travel Medicine and Infectious Disease*, 101738. doi: 10.1016/j.tmaid.2020.101738
23. <https://www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-safety-and-availability/fda-cautions-against-use-hydroxychloroquine-or-chloroquine-covid-19-outside-hospital-setting-or>
24. Antiviral Therapy. National Institutes of Health. <https://covid19treatmentguidelines.nih.gov/therapeutic-options-under-investigation/>. Accessed May 11, 2020.
25. Outcomes Related to COVID-19 Treated with Hydroxychloroquine Among In-patients with Symptomatic Disease (ORCHID) - Full Text View. *ClinicalTrials.gov*. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04332991>. Accessed May 11, 2020.
26. Trial of Treatments for COVID-19 in Hospitalized Adults (DisCoVeRy) - Full Text View. *ClinicalTrials.gov*. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04315948>. Accessed May 11, 2020.
27. Pagliano, P., Piazza, O., Caro, F. D., Ascione, T., & Filippelli, A. (2020). Is Hydroxychloroquine a Possible Postexposure Prophylaxis Drug to Limit the Transmission to Healthcare Workers Exposed to Coronavirus Disease 2019? *Clinical Infectious Diseases*. doi: 10.1093/cid/ciaa320
28. Grissom CK, Brown SM, Kuttler KG, et al. A Modified Sequential Organ Failure Assessment Score for Critical Care Triage. *Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness*. 2010;4(4):277-284. doi:10.1001/dmp.2010.40.

29. Rio, C. D., & Malani, P. N. (2020). COVID-19—New Insights on a Rapidly Changing Epidemic. *Jama*, 323(14), 1339. doi: 10.1001/jama.2020.3072
30. Mc McCullough PA Arunthamakun J (2020): Disconnect between community testing and hospitalization for SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) infection, Baylor University Medical Center Proceedings [https://urldefense.proofpoint.com/v2/url?u=https-3A\\_\\_doi.org\\_10.1080\\_08998280.2020.1762439&d=DwIGaQ&c=aLnS6P8Ng0zSNhCF04OWImQ\\_He2L69sNWG3PbxeyieE&r=z1NTCnSDU1K8qmrD\\_JBnxki13whXXidB8wW32OFTpbI&m=N\\_e7mstNEvPDZiUtpPm6dPpBsETTfNF8SCJFqtYZ9JI&s=GbuZL-Ar6ONzsCpDCKWFQ5UTmGZLYNdKSEW9-xSDyzQ&e=](https://urldefense.proofpoint.com/v2/url?u=https-3A__doi.org_10.1080_08998280.2020.1762439&d=DwIGaQ&c=aLnS6P8Ng0zSNhCF04OWImQ_He2L69sNWG3PbxeyieE&r=z1NTCnSDU1K8qmrD_JBnxki13whXXidB8wW32OFTpbI&m=N_e7mstNEvPDZiUtpPm6dPpBsETTfNF8SCJFqtYZ9JI&s=GbuZL-Ar6ONzsCpDCKWFQ5UTmGZLYNdKSEW9-xSDyzQ&e=)
31. WHO Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak situation. <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019>. Accessed May 8, 2020.
32. Huang C, Wang Y, Li X, et al. Clinical features of patients infected with 2019 novel coronavirus in Wuhan, China. *The Lancet*. 2020;395(10223):497-506. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(20)30183-5
33. Zhou F, Yu T, Du R, et al. Clinical course and risk factors for mortality of adult inpatients with COVID-19 in Wuhan, China: a retrospective cohort study. *The Lancet*. 2020;395(10229):1054-1062. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(20)30566-3.
34. Wu C, Chen X, Cai Y, et al. Risk Factors Associated With Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome and Death in Patients With Coronavirus Disease 2019 Pneumonia in Wuhan, China. *JAMA Intern Med*. Published online March 13, 2020. doi:10.1001/jamainternmed.2020.0994

35. Wang D, Hu B, Hu C, et al. Clinical Characteristics of 138 Hospitalized Patients With 2019 Novel Coronavirus–Infected Pneumonia in Wuhan, China. *JAMA*. 2020;323(11):1061–1069. doi:10.1001/jama.2020.1585
36. Guan W-jie, Gandhi M, Arons MM, Gandhi RT, China Medical Treatment Expert Group. Clinical Characteristics of Coronavirus Disease 2019 in China: *NEJM*. *New England Journal of Medicine*. <https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMoa2002032>
37. Richardson, S., Hirsch, J. S., Narasimhan, M., et al. (2020). Presenting Characteristics, Comorbidities, and Outcomes Among 5700 Patients Hospitalized With COVID-19 in the New York City Area. *Jama*. doi: 10.1001/jama.2020.6775
38. Arentz, M., Yim, E., Klaff, L., Lokhandwala, S., et al. (2020). Characteristics and Outcomes of 21 Critically Ill Patients With COVID-19 in Washington State. *Jama*, 323(16), 1612. doi: 10.1001/jama.2020.4326
39. A Trial of Lopinavir–Ritonavir in Covid-19. (2020). *New England Journal of Medicine*. doi: 10.1056/nejmc2008043
40. Grein, J., Ohmagari, N., Shin, D., et al. (2020). Compassionate Use of Remdesivir for Patients with Severe Covid-19. *New England Journal of Medicine*. doi:10.1056/nejmoa2007016
41. NIH clinical trial shows Remdesivir accelerates recovery from advanced COVID-19. National Institutes of Health. <https://www.nih.gov/news-events/news-releases/nih-clinical-trial-shows-remdesivir-accelerates-recovery-advanced-covid-19>. Published April 29, 2020. Accessed May 8, 2020.

**Table 1: Patient Characteristics by Treatment Group**

Characteristics		Total (n=2541)	Neither Med (n=409)	HCQ Alone (n=1202)	AZM Alone (n=147)	HCQ+AZM (n=783)	P-value
Mortality, n (%)		460 (18.1)	108 (26.4)	162 (13.5)	33 (22.4)	157 (20.1)	<0.001 ***
Hospital LOS in Days, Mean $\pm$ SD, Median (IQR)		8.3 $\pm$ 6.5, 6 (4 – 10)	5.6 $\pm$ 4.8, (4 (3 – 7)	8.0 $\pm$ 5.8, 6 (4 – 10)	5.3 $\pm$ 4.5, 4 (2 – 6)	10.7 $\pm$ 7.5, 8 (5 – 14)	<0.001 ***
Age in Years, Mean $\pm$ SD, Median (IQR)		63.7 $\pm$ 16.5, 64 (53 – 76)	68.1 $\pm$ 18.9, 71 (56 – 83)	63.2 $\pm$ 15.6, 53 (64 – 74)	63.3 $\pm$ 17.3, 64 (52 – 76)	62.3 $\pm$ 15.9, 62 (51 – 74)	<0.001 ***
Age, n (%)	< 65 Years	1278 (50.3)	158 (38.6)	614 (51.1)	79 (53.7)	427 (54.5%)	<0.001 ***
	$\geq$ 65 Years	1263 (49.7)	251 (64.1)	588 (48.9)	68 (46.3)	356 (45.5%)	
Gender, n (%)	Male	1298 (51.1)	199 (48.7)	634 (52.8)	62 (42.2)	403 (51.5%)	0.072
	Female	1243 (48.9)	210 (51.3)	568 (47.2)	85 (57.8)	380 (48.5%)	
Race, n (%)	Black	1411 (55.5)	187 (45.7)	724 (60.2)	76 (51.7)	424 (54.2%)	<0.001 ***
	White	852 (33.5)	186 (45.5)	332 (27.6)	63 (42.9)	271 (34.6%)	
	Asian/Pacific Islander	47 (1.8)	6 (1.5)	24 (2.0)	0 (0.0)	17 (2.2%)	
	Other	231 (9.1)	30 (7.3)	122 (10.1)	8 (5.4)	71 (9.1%)	
BMI, Mean $\pm$ SD, Median (IQR)		31.7 $\pm$ 8.5, 30 (26 – 36)	28.8 $\pm$ 7.6, 28 (23 – 33)	31.9 $\pm$ 8.6, 30 (26 – 36)	31.4 $\pm$ 8.7, 29 (25 – 36)	32.9 $\pm$ 8.4, 32 (27 – 37)	<0.001 ***
BMI, n (%)	<18.5	48 (2.0)	22 (5.7)	15 (1.4)	3 (2.1)	8 (1.1%)	<0.001 ***
	18.5-24.9	430 (18.0)	108 (28.2)	198 (17.9)	25 (17.5)	99 (13.1%)	
	25.0-29.9	662 (27.7)	104 (27.2)	314 (28.4)	49 (34.3)	195 (25.8%)	
	$\geq$ 30.0	1250 (52.3)	149 (38.9)	580 (52.4)	66 (46.2)	455 (60.1%)	
Chronic Lung Disease, n (%)		1619 (63.7)	195 (47.7)	806 (67.1)	93 (63.3)	525 (67.0)	<0.001 ***



Characteristics		Total (n=2541)	Neither Med (n=409)	HCQ Alone (n=1202)	AZM Alone (n=147)	HCQ+AZM (n=783)	P-value
Immunodeficiency, n (%)		30 (1.2)	2 (0.5)	15 (1.2)	2 (1.4)	11 (1.4)	0.502
Cardiovascular Disease, n (%)		222 (8.7)	45 (11.0)	100 (8.3)	10 (6.8)	67 (8.6)	0.306
Chronic Kidney Disease, n (%)		1099 (43.3)	196 (47.9)	528 (43.9)	62 (42.2)	313 (40.0)	0.062
COPD, n (%)		325 (12.8)	58 (14.2)	144 (12.0)	24 (16.3)	99 (12.6)	0.380
Hypertension, n (%)		1663 (65.4)	256 (62.6)	807 (67.1)	93 (63.3)	507 (64.8)	0.324
Asthma, n (%)		251 (9.9)	28 (6.8)	130 (10.8)	19 (12.9)	74 (9.5)	0.069
Cancer, n (%)		380 (15.0)	78 (19.1)	165 (13.7)	17 (11.6)	120 (15.3)	0.041 *
Diabetes Mellitus, n (%)		955 (37.6)	130 (31.8)	484 (40.3)	45 (30.6)	296 (37.8)	0.006 **
Max mSOFA Score on Admission, Mean $\pm$ SD, Median (IQR)		3.7 $\pm$ 3.0, 3 (1 – 5)	4.0 $\pm$ 3.6, 3 (1 – 6)	3.2 $\pm$ 2.7, 3 (1 – 5)	5.0 $\pm$ 3.9, 4 (2 – 6)	4.2 $\pm$ 3.1, 4 (2 – 6)	<0.001 ***
mSOFA Score, n (%)	$\leq 1$ 2-4 $\geq 5$	497 (26.4) 799 (42.5) 584 (31.1)	92 (31.5) 95 (32.5) 105 (36.0)	295 (28.5) 481 (46.4) 260 (25.1)	12 (19.7) 19 (31.1) 30 (49.2)	98 (20.0%) 204 (41.5%) 189 (38.5%)	<0.001 ***
Max O2 Saturation on Admission, Mean $\pm$ SD, Median (IQR)		90.0 $\pm$ 8.1, (92 (89 – 94)	89.8 $\pm$ 10.9, 93 (89 – 95)	90.5 $\pm$ 6.7, 92 (89 – 94)	90.7 $\pm$ 8.7, 92 (90 – 94)	89.2 $\pm$ 8.1, 91 (88 – 93)	<0.001 ***
O2 Saturation, n (%)	Normal ( $\geq 95\%$ ) Mild Hypoxemia (90- 94%) Mod Hypoxemia (86- 89%) Severe Hypoxemia ( $\leq 85\%$ )	504 (19.8) 1275 (50.2) 408 (16.1) 354 (13.9)	126 (30.8) 180 (44.0) 38 (9.3) 65 (15.9)	233 (19.4) 619 (51.5) 202 (16.8) 148 (12.3)	34 (23.1) 84 (57.1) 13 (8.8) 16 (10.9)	111 (14.2%) 392 (50.1%) 155 (19.8%) 125 (16.0%)	<0.001 ***

<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Total (n=2541)</b>	<b>Neither Med (n=409)</b>	<b>HCQ Alone (n=1202)</b>	<b>AZM Alone (n=147)</b>	<b>HCQ+AZM (n=783)</b>	<b>P-value</b>
Ever in ICU, n (%)	614 (24.2%)	62 (15.2)	243 (20.2)	19 (12.9)	290 (37.0)	<0.001 ***
Total ICU Days, Mean $\pm$ SD, Median (IQR)	2.3 $\pm$ 5.3, 0 (0 – 0)	0.8 $\pm$ 2.9, 0 (0 – 0)	1.9 $\pm$ 4.7, 0 (0 – 0)	0.7 $\pm$ 2.3, 0 (0 – 0)	4.0 $\pm$ 6.9, 0 (0 – 0)	<0.001 ***
Ever Mechanically Ventilated, n (%)	448 (17.6%)	34 (8.3)	166 (13.8)	14 (9.5)	234 (29.9)	<0.001 ***
Total Vent Days, Mean $\pm$ SD, Median (IQR)	1.6 $\pm$ 4.5, 0 (0 – 0)	0.5 $\pm$ 2.2, 0 (0 – 0)	1.2 $\pm$ 3.7, 0 (0 – 0)	0.5 $\pm$ 2.0, 0 (0 – 0)	3.1 $\pm$ 6.1, 0 (0 – 0)	<0.001 ***
Given Steroid, n (%)	1733 (68.2)	146 (35.7)	948 (78.9)	57 (38.8)	582 (74.3)	<0.001 ***
Given Tocilizumab, n (%)	114 (4.5)	5 (1.2)	32 (2.7)	5 (3.4)	72 (9.2)	<0.001 ***

\* P-values between 0.01 and 0.05

\*\* P-values between 0.001 and 0.01

\*\*\* P-values less than 0.001

**Table 2. Multivariable Cox Regression Model for Mortality Prediction**

Parameter	P-value	Hazard Ratio	95% Hazard Ratio Confidence Limits	
HCQ Alone (vs. Neither Medication)	<0.001 ***	0.340	0.254	0.455
Azithromycin Alone (vs. Neither Medication)	0.825	1.050	0.682	1.616
HCQ+AZM (vs. Neither Medication)	<0.001 ***	0.294	0.218	0.396
Age $\geq$ 65 Years	<0.001 ***	2.579	1.989	3.345
M Gender	0.155	1.157	0.946	1.414
White Race	<0.001 ***	1.738	1.413	2.137
BMI $\geq$ 30	0.021 *	0.775	0.624	0.962
Lung Comorbidity	0.393	0.908	0.727	1.134
Immunodeficiency Comorbidity	0.429	1.398	0.609	3.206
Cardiovascular Comorbidity	0.678	1.062	0.800	1.410
Chronic Kidney Disease Comorbidity	<0.001 ***	1.699	1.370	2.108
COPD Comorbidity	0.170	1.202	0.924	1.563
Hypertension Comorbidity	0.064	0.798	0.628	1.014
Asthma Comorbidity	0.643	0.916	0.632	1.327
Cancer Comorbidity	0.577	0.933	0.731	1.190
Diabetes Comorbidity	0.822	0.975	0.786	1.211
Percent O <sub>2</sub> Saturation < 95	0.021 *	1.488	1.063	2.084
Admitted to ICU	0.882	0.969	0.635	1.478
Ventilator	<0.001 ***	2.159	1.427	3.268
Given Steroid	0.085	0.802	0.625	1.031
Given Tocilizumab	0.490	0.894	0.651	1.228

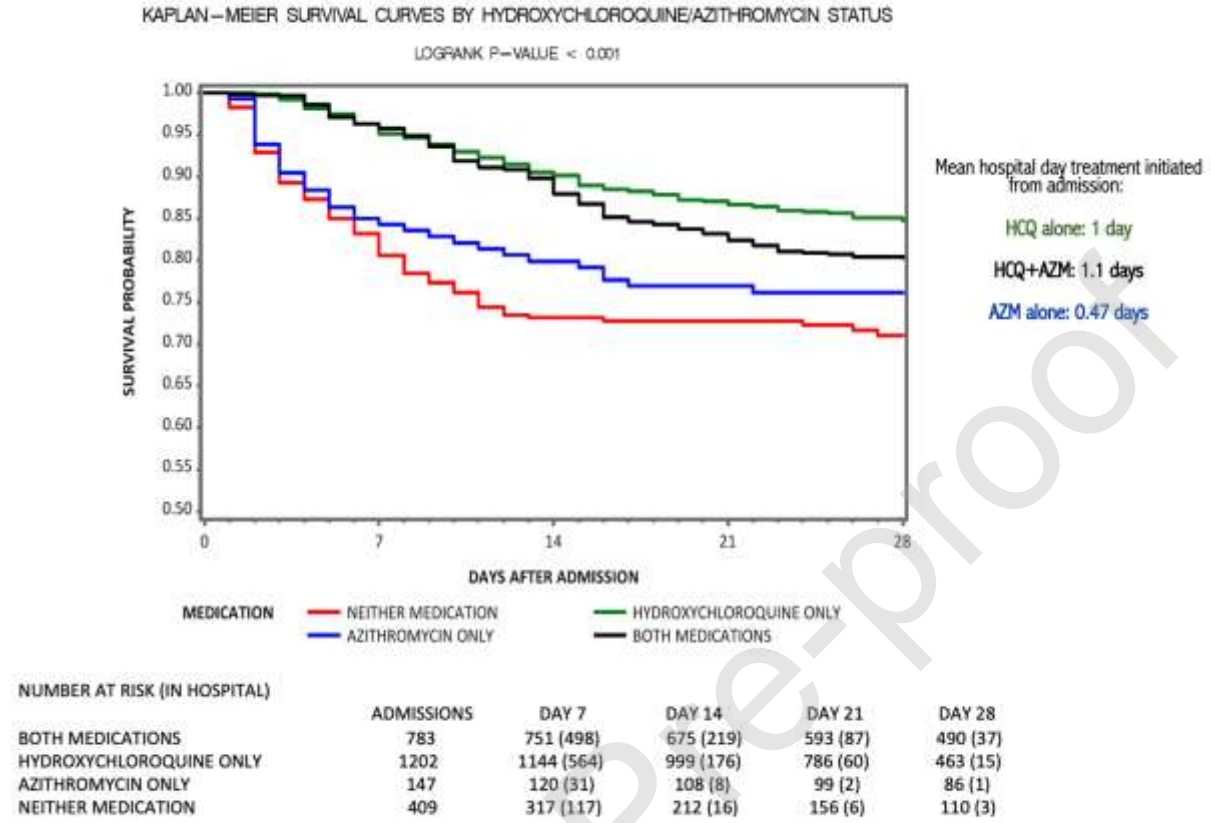
\* P-values between 0.01 and 0.05

\*\* P-values between 0.001 and 0.01

\*\*\* P-values less than 0.001

Journal Pre-proof

Figure 1.



**Table 3. Characteristics of Patients Given versus Not Given HCQ Before and after Propensity Score Matching**

Characteristics	Unmatched Patients		Propensity-Matched Patients	
	Given HCQ (N=1985)	Not Given HCQ (N=556)	Given HCQ (N=190)	Not Given HCQ (N=190)
Age $\geq$ 65 Years	944 (47.6%)	319 (57.4%)	96 (50.5%)	96 (50.5%)
Male Gender	1037 (52.2%)	261 (46.9%)	88 (46.3%)	88 (46.3%)
White Race	603 (30.4%)	249 (44.8%)	67 (35.3%)	67 (35.3%)
BMI $\geq$ 30	1035 (55.5%)	215 (40.9%)	87 (45.8%)	87 (45.8%)
Lung Comorbidity	1331 (67.1%)	288 (51.8%)	103 (54.2%)	103 (54.2%)
Immunodeficiency Comorbidity	26 (1.3%)	4 (0.7%)	1 (0.5%)	1 (0.5%)
Cardiovascular Comorbidity	167 (8.4%)	55 (9.9%)	7 (3.7%)	7 (3.7%)
Chronic Kidney Disease Comorbidity	841 (42.4%)	258 (46.4%)	69 (36.3%)	69 (36.3%)
COPD Comorbidity	243 (12.2%)	82 (14.7%)	10 (5.3%)	10 (5.3%)
Hypertension Comorbidity	1314 (66.2%)	349 (62.8%)	118 (62.1%)	118 (62.1%)
Asthma Comorbidity	204 (10.3%)	47 (8.5%)	6 (3.2%)	6 (3.2%)
Cancer Comorbidity	285 (14.4%)	95 (17.1%)	8 (4.2%)	8 (4.2%)
Diabetes Comorbidity	780 (39.3%)	175 (31.5%)	51 (26.8%)	51 (26.8%)
Percent O <sub>2</sub> Saturation $\leq$ 95	1641 (82.7%)	396 (71.2%)	141 (74.2%)	141 (74.2%)
Admitted to ICU	533 (26.9%)	81 (14.6%)	12 (6.3%)	12 (6.3%)
Ventilator	400 (20.2%)	48 (8.6%)	10 (5.3%)	10 (5.3%)
Given Steroid	1530 (77.1%)	203 (36.5%)	84 (44.2%)	84 (44.2%)
Given Tocilizumab	104 (5.2%)	10 (1.8%)	2 (1.1%)	2 (1.1%)

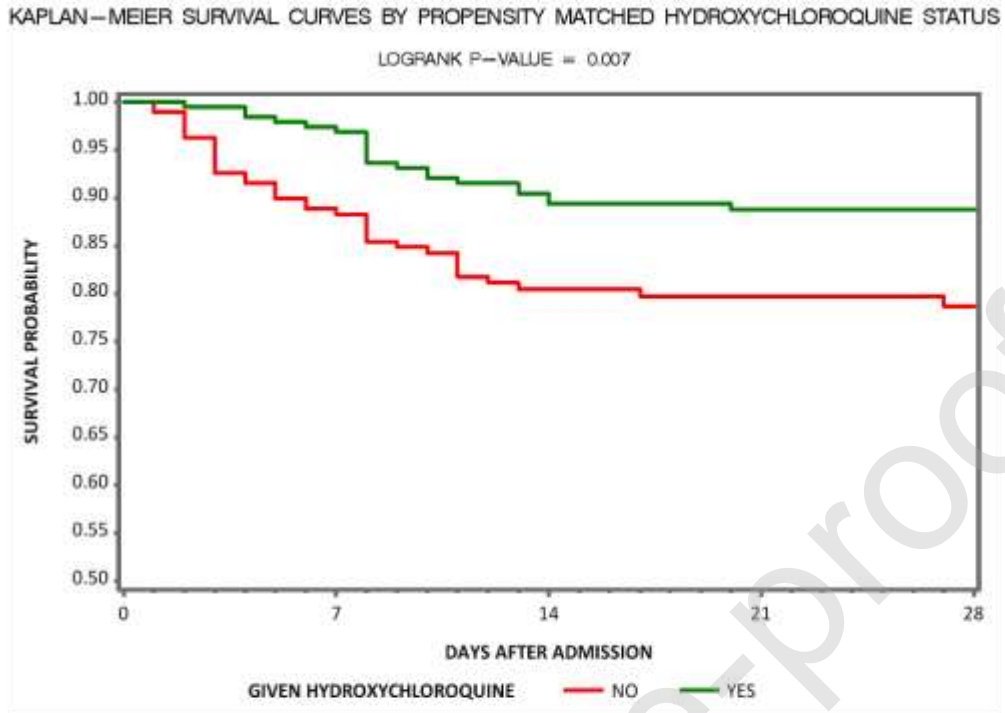
**Table 4. Propensity Matched Cox Regression Result for Mortality Prediction**

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>P-value</b>	<b>Hazard Ratio</b>	<b>95% Hazard Ratio Confidence Limits</b>	
Given HCQ	0.009 **	0.487	0.285	0.832

\*\* P-value between 0.001 and 0.01

Journal Pre-proof

Figure 2.



NUMBER AT RISK (IN HOSPITAL)

	ADMISSIONS	DAY 7	DAY 14	DAY 21	DAY 28
GIVEN HYDROXYCHLOROQUINE	190	184 (84)	164 (16)	146 (8)	111 (2)
NOT GIVEN HYDROXYCHLOROQUINE	190	158 (49)	118 (7)	98 (2)	72 (1)