High Dose Vitamin D for the treatment of COVID-19 Rolling Collaborative Review of the European Network for

Health Technology Assessment (EUnetHTA)

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Introduction:

The aim of this EUnetHTA Rolling Collaborative Review was to inform health policy at an early stage in the life cycle of therapies and to monitor ongoing studies and their results in the format of a Living Document.

calcifediol, calcitriol and ercalcitriol, alone or as adjunct treatment

Any active treatment, placebo, or standard of care

Methods:

This Rolling Collaborative Review was produced following the EUnetHTA methodological framework developed within the EUnetHTA response to COVID-19. We assessed high dose vitamin D in the treatment of COVID-19 doing (bi-)monthly updates from February = 2021 up to November 2021.

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Systematic literature search: Medline, Pubmed, medRxiv, bioRxiv, arXivso, Cochrane COVID-19 Study Register, ClinicalTrials.gov, Q. ISRCTN Registry, EU Clinical Trials Register

0 Date of search: First search in January 2021, last search in November 2021

Inclusion criteria: English and German papers fulfilling PICOS criteria <u>_</u>

Screening, risk of bias, certainty of evidence: Two reviewers independently screened search results and assessed risk of bias using the Cochrane RoB tool v2.0 and certainty of evidence using the Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation 齨 (GRADE) approach.

ventilation, quality of life, adverse and severe adverse events (AEs), withdrawals due to AEs

asymptomatic or pre-symptomatic SARS-CoV-2 infection, mild, moderate, severe or critical COVID-19 disease

Vitamin D2 (ergocalciferol), vitamin D3 (cholecalciferol) with dosing above 4,000 IU per day, their metabolites ercalcidiol,

All-cause mortality, hospital length of stay, viral burden (SARS-CoV-2 negativity), clinical progression (WHO Clinical Progression Scale), rates of hospitalization and of patients entering intensive care unit (ICU), (duration of) mechanical

Data extraction: One reviewer extracted study data, checked by another. Ŕ

Study design

Randomised controlled trials (RCTs)

esults

PICOS:

Population

Intervention

Comparator

Outcomes

First search: 04/01/2021 last search: 4/11/2021	Nearly 50 abstracts ecords identified	s/r 813 pati	with overall ents) r no quantitative synthesis in meta analysis due t considerable heterogeneity (see discussion and ing studies	
Outcome	Number of studies	Form	Relative effects	Certainty of evidence
All-cause mortality	6	vitamin D3, calcifediol, calcitriol	<u>no</u> significant differences	1x⊕○○○, 5x⊕⊕○○
ICU admission	5	vitamin D3, calcifediol, calcitriol	no significant differences in 4 studies significantly less with calcifediol than without in 1 study (RR 0.040;	2x⊕○○○, 1x⊕⊕○○, 1x⊕⊕⊕○ ⊕⊕○○
			95%-CI 0,006-0,289)	##UU
Hospital length of stay	4	vitamin D3, calcifediol, calcitriol	<u>no</u> significant differences	1x⊕○○○, 2x⊕⊕○○, 1x⊕⊕⊕○
Need for mechanical ventilation	4	vitamin D3, calcifediol, calcitriol	<u>no</u> significant differences	3x⊕○○○, 1x⊕⊕○○
Viral burden (SARS-CoV- 2 negativity)	2	vitamin D3	<u>no</u> significant differences in 1 study significantly <u>more frequently</u> negative PCR-test before day 21 with vitamin D3 than with placebo in 1 study (RR 3,000; 95%-CI 1,260- 7,142)	\$ 000
AEs	6	vitamin D3, calcifediol, calcitriol	<u>no</u> severe adverse events reported <u>one case</u> of vomitting directly after vitamin D administration in 6 studies reporting AEs	-

Certainty of Evidence: very low $\oplus \bigcirc \bigcirc$, low $\oplus \oplus \bigcirc \bigcirc$, moderate $\oplus \oplus \oplus \bigcirc$, high $\oplus \oplus \oplus \oplus$

Discussion and Conclusions:

9 published RCTs as of November 2022, two investigate calcifediol, one calcitriol and six vitamin D3.

- High variation within the studies regarding dosing regimens, disease severity and proportion of vitamin D deficiency.
- Currently no standardized/recommended level of what constitutes a (beneficial) "high dose".
- None of the studies investigated quality of life.
- Many of the studies are very small and certainty of evidence is predominantly low or very low.
- 25 RCTs are ongoing, 5 of them with over 1,000 patients. → According to a Google update search for registry numbers done in June 2022 two of the **ongoing studies** have been published. ۶

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