



HAL
open science

Testing the efficacy and safety of BIO101, for the prevention of respiratory deterioration, in patients with COVID-19 pneumonia (COVA study): a structured summary of a study protocol for a randomised controlled trial

W. Dioh, M. Chabane, C. Tourette, A. Azbekyan, C. Morelot-Panzini, L. Hajjar, M. Lins, G. Nair, T. Whitehouse, J. Mariani, et al.

► **To cite this version:**

W. Dioh, M. Chabane, C. Tourette, A. Azbekyan, C. Morelot-Panzini, et al.. Testing the efficacy and safety of BIO101, for the prevention of respiratory deterioration, in patients with COVID-19 pneumonia (COVA study): a structured summary of a study protocol for a randomised controlled trial. *Trials*, BioMed Central, 2021, 22 (1), pp.42. 10.1186/s13063-020-04998-5 . hal-03113218

HAL Id: hal-03113218

<https://hal.sorbonne-universite.fr/hal-03113218>

Submitted on 18 Jan 2021

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

LETTER

Open Access



Testing the efficacy and safety of BIO101, for the prevention of respiratory deterioration, in patients with COVID-19 pneumonia (COVA study): a structured summary of a study protocol for a randomised controlled trial

W. Dioh¹, M. Chabane¹, C. Tourette¹, A. Azbekyan², C. Morelot-Panzini³, L. A. Hajjar⁴, M. Lins⁵, G. B. Nair⁶, T. Whitehouse⁷, J. Mariani⁸, M. Latil¹, S. Camelo¹, R. Lafont⁹, P. J. Dilda¹, S. Veillet¹ and S. Agus^{2*}

Abstract

Objectives: As of December, 1st, 2020, coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by SARS-CoV-2, resulted in more than 1 472 917 deaths worldwide and death toll is still increasing exponentially. Many COVID-19 infected people are asymptomatic or experience moderate symptoms and recover without medical intervention. However, older people and those with comorbid hypertension, diabetes, obesity, or heart disease are at higher risk of mortality. Because current therapeutic options for COVID-19 patients are limited specifically for this elderly population at risk, Biophytis is developing BIO101 (20-hydroxyecdysone, a Mas receptor activator) as a new treatment option for managing patients with SARS-CoV-2 infection at the severe stage.

The angiotensin converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) serves as a receptor for SARS-CoV-2. Interaction between ACE2 and SARS-CoV2 spike protein seems to alter the function of ACE2, a key player in the renin-angiotensin system (RAS). The clinical picture of COVID-19 includes acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), cardiomyopathy, multiorgan dysfunction and shock, all of which might result from an imbalance of the RAS. We propose that RAS balance could be restored in COVID-19 patients through MasR activation downstream of ACE2 activity, with 20-hydroxyecdysone (BIO101) a non-peptidic Mas receptor (MasR) activator. Indeed, MasR activation by 20-hydroxyecdysone harbours anti-inflammatory, anti-thrombotic, and anti-fibrotic properties. BIO101, a 97% pharmaceutical grade 20-hydroxyecdysone could then offer a new therapeutic option by improving the respiratory function and ultimately promoting survival in COVID-19 patients that develop severe forms of this devastating disease. Therefore, the objective of this COVA study is to evaluate the safety and efficacy of BIO101, whose active principle is 20-hydroxyecdysone, in COVID-19 patients with severe pneumonia.

(Continued on next page)

* Correspondence: sam.agus@biophytis.com

²Biophytis, Inc, 210 Broadway, Suite #201, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



© The Author(s). 2021 **Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated in a credit line to the data.

(Continued from previous page)

Trial design: Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multi-centre, group sequential and adaptive which will be conducted in 2 parts.

Part 1:

Ascertain the safety and tolerability of BIO101 and obtain preliminary indication of the activity of BIO101, in preventing respiratory deterioration in the target population

Part 2:

Re-assessment of the sample size needed for the confirmatory part 2 and confirmation of the effect of BIO101 observed in part 1 in the target population.

The study is designed as group sequential to allow an efficient run-through, from obtaining an early indication of activity to a final confirmation. And adaptive – to allow accumulation of early data and adapt sample size in part 2 in order to inform the final design of the confirmatory part of the trial.

Participants: Inclusion criteria

1. Age: 45 and above
2. A confirmed diagnosis of COVID-19 infection, within the last 14 days, prior to randomization, as determined by PCR or other approved commercial or public health assay, in a specimen as specified by the test used.
3. Hospitalized, in observation or planned to be hospitalized due to COVID-19 infection symptoms with anticipated hospitalization duration ≥ 3 days
4. With evidence of pneumonia based on all of the following:
 - a. Clinical findings on a physical examination
 - b. Respiratory symptoms developed within the past 7 days
5. With evidence of respiratory decompensation that started not more than 4 days before start of study medication and present at screening, meeting one of the following criteria, as assessed by healthcare staff:
 - a. Tachypnea: ≥ 25 breaths per minute
 - b. Arterial oxygen saturation $\leq 92\%$
 - c. A special note should be made if there is suspicion of COVID-19-related myocarditis or pericarditis, as the presence of these is a stratification criterion
6. Without a significant deterioration in liver function tests:
 - a. ALT and AST $\leq 5x$ upper limit of normal (ULN)
 - b. Gamma-glutamyl transferase (GGT) $\leq 5x$ ULN
 - c. Total bilirubin $\leq 5x$ ULN
7. Willing to participate and able to sign an informed consent form (ICF). Or, when relevant, a legally authorized representative (LAR) might sign the ICF on behalf of the study participant
8. Female participants should be: at least 5 years post-menopausal (i.e., persistent amenorrhea 5 years in the absence of an alternative medical cause) or surgically sterile; OR
 - a. Have a negative urine pregnancy test at screening
 - b. Be willing to use a contraceptive method as outlined in inclusion criterion 9 from screening to 30 days after last dose.
9. Male participants who are sexually active with a female partner must agree to the use of an effective method of birth control throughout the study and until 3 months after the last administration of the investigational product.

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from previous page)

(Note: medically acceptable methods of contraception that may be used by the participant and/or partner include combined oral contraceptive, contraceptive vaginal ring, contraceptive injection, intrauterine device, etonogestrel implant, each supplemented with a condom, as well as sterilization and vasectomy).

10. Female participants who are lactating must agree not to breastfeed during the study and up to 14 days after the intervention.
11. Male participants must agree not to donate sperm for the purpose of reproduction throughout the study and until 3 months after the last administration of the investigational product.
12. For France only: Being affiliated with a European Social Security.

Exclusion criteria

1. Not needing or not willing to remain in a healthcare facility during the study
2. Moribund condition (death likely in days) or not expected to survive for >7 days – due to other and non-COVID-19 related conditions
3. Participant on invasive mechanical ventilation via an endotracheal tube, or extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO), or high-flow Oxygen (delivery of oxygen at a flow of ≥ 16 L/min.).
4. Participant is not able to take medications by mouth (as capsules or as a powder, mixed in water).
5. Disallowed concomitant medication: Consumption of any herbal products containing 20-hydroxyecdysone and derived from *Leuzea carthamoides*; *Cyanotis vaga* or *Cyanotis arachnoidea* is not allowed (e.g. performance enhancing agents).
6. Any known hypersensitivity to any of the ingredients, or excipients of the study medication, BIO101.
7. Renal disease requiring dialysis, or known renal insufficiency (eGFR ≤ 30 mL/min/1.73 m², based on Cockcroft & Gault formula).
8. In France only:
 - a. Non-affiliation to compulsory French social security scheme (beneficiary or right-holder).
 - b. Being under tutelage or legal guardianship.

Participants will be recruited from approximately 30 clinical centres in Belgium, France, the UK, USA and Brazil. Maximum patients' participation in the study will last 28 days. Follow-up of participants discharged from hospital will be performed through post-intervention phone calls at 14 (± 2) and 60 (± 4) days.

Intervention and comparator: Two treatment arms will be tested in this study: interventional arm 350 mg b.i.d. of BIO101 (AP 20-hydroxyecdysone) and placebo comparator arm 350 mg b.i.d. of placebo. Administration of daily dose is the same throughout the whole treatment period. Participants will receive the study medication while hospitalized for up to 28 days or until a clinical endpoint is reached (i.e., 'negative' or 'positive' event). Participants who are officially discharged from hospital care will no longer receive study medication.

Main outcomes: Primary study endpoint:

The proportion of participants with 'negative' events up to 28 days.

'Negative' events are defined as respiratory deterioration and all-cause mortality. For the purpose of this study, respiratory deterioration will be defined as any of the following:

- Requiring mechanical ventilation (including cases that will not be intubated due to resource restrictions and triage).
- Requiring extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO).
- Requiring high-flow oxygen defined as delivery of oxygen at a flow of ≥ 16 L/min.

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from previous page)

Only if the primary endpoint is significant at the primary final analysis the following Key secondary endpoints will be tested in that order:

- Proportion of participants with events of respiratory failure at Day 28
- Proportion of participants with ‘positive’ events at Day 28.
- Proportion of participants with events of all-cause mortality at Day 28

A ‘positive’ event is defined as the official discharge from hospital care by the department due to improvement in participant condition.

Secondary and exploratory endpoints:

In addition, a variety of functional measures and biomarkers (including the SpO₂ / FiO₂ ratio, viral load and markers related to inflammation, muscles, tissue and the RAS / MAS pathways) will also be collected.

Randomization: Randomization is performed using an IBM clinical development IWRS system during the baseline visit. Block-permuted randomization will be used to assign eligible participants in a 1:1 ratio.

- In part 1, randomization will be stratified by RAS pathway modulator use (yes/no) and co-morbidities (none vs. 1 and above).
- In Part 2, randomization will be stratified by centre, gender, RAS pathway modulator use (yes/no), co-morbidities (none vs. 1 and above), receiving Continuous Positive Airway Pressure/Bi-level Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP/BiPAP) at study entry (Yes/No) and suspicion of COVID-19 related myocarditis or pericarditis (present or not).

Blinding (masking): Participants, caregivers, and the study team assessing the outcomes are blinded to group assignment. All therapeutic units (TU), BIO101 b.i.d. or placebo b.i.d., cannot be distinguished in compliance with the double-blind process. An independent data-monitoring committee (DMC) will conduct 2 interim analyses. A first one based on the data from part 1 and a second from the data from parts 1 and 2. The first will inform about BIO101 safety, to allow the start of recruitment into part 2 followed by an analysis of the efficacy data, to obtain an indication of activity. The second interim analysis will inform about the sample size that will be required for part 2, in order to achieve adequate statistical power.

Numbers to be randomised (sample size)

Number of participants randomized: up to 465, in total

- Part 1: 50 (to obtain the proof of concept in COVID-19 patients).
- Part 2: 310, potentially increased by 50% (up to 465, based on interim analysis 2) (to confirm the effects of BIO101 observed in part 1).

Trial Status: The current protocol Version is V 10.0, dated on 24.09.2020. The recruitment that started on September 1st 2020 is ongoing and is anticipated to finish for the whole study by March 2021.

Trial registration: The trial was registered before trial start in trial registries: [EudraCT](#), No. 2020-001498-63, registered May 18, 2020; and [Clinicaltrials.gov](#), identifier [NCT04472728](#), registered July 15, 2020.

Full protocol: The full protocol is attached as an additional file, accessible from the [Trials website](#) (Additional file 1). In the interest in expediting dissemination of this material, the familiar formatting has been eliminated; this Letter serves as a summary of the key elements of the full protocol.

Keywords: COVID-19, SARS-CoV2, randomised controlled trial, Renin Angiotensin System, Mas receptor, angiotensin converting enzyme-2, 20-hydroxyecdysone, BIO101, Inflammation, Acute respiratory Distress Syndrome

Supplementary Information

The online version contains supplementary material available at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13063-020-04998-5>.

Additional file 1. Full Protocol

Acknowledgements

The contribution of Dr L.N. Dinan for critical reading of the manuscript and language improvement is acknowledged.

Authors' contributions

MLa, SC, RL and PJD contributed to the scientific rationale of BIO101 mechanism of action for the study. MC, CT, WD, AA, CMP and SA, were

responsible for the study design, preparation and setting up of the study protocol; MC, CT, AA, WD, and SA were responsible for the study organisation and obtaining approvals from ethics committee and competent authorities; CMP is the Principal Investigator of this study; CMP, LAH, ML, GBN and TW are country investigators of this study; SC, SA, CT, WD, AA and MC drafted the manuscript; MC, CTO, CMP, PJD, WD, JM, RL, SA, AA and SV revised the manuscript for important intellectual content. All authors approved the final version of the manuscript and contributed to conducting the trial.

Funding

This study is sponsored and funded by BIOPHYTIS SA, 14 Avenue de l'Opéra, 75001 Paris France, a private company developing BIO101. The funding does and will not have an influence on the design of the study, collection, analysis and interpretation of data and in writing the manuscript besides financial support.

Availability of data and materials

The datasets generated and/or analysed during the current study are not publicly available due to the fact that they are the private properties of BIOPHYTIS SA.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The current clinical protocol version 10 was approved by the French and Belgium ethic committees. The submission to EC in Brazil, UK and US is ongoing.

Belgium: Ethics committee Universitair Ziekenhuis Antwerpen Ethisch Comité Ethical approval number: 2020-001498-63/SM003. Date of approval: October, 2nd, 2020.

France Ethics committee Le Comité de Protection des Personnes (CPP) Ouest V Ethical approval number: 20/028-1 COVID (CNRIPH ref: 20.04.01.63336), date of approval: December, 1st, 2020.

We certify that this trial has received approvals from the appropriate ethical committees as described above. Written informed consent will be obtained from the patient or legal authorized representative.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

We declare non-competing interest that all authors apart from CMP, LAH, ML, TW and GBN are employees of BIOPHYTIS SA. We believe, however, that the company's potential commercial interests had no impact on the scientific rationale or conduct of the trial.

CMP, LAH, ML, TW and GBN are members of the COVA steering committee and country clinical investigators and declare no-competing interests.

Author details

¹Biophytis SA, Sorbonne Université – BC9, 4 place Jussieu, 75005 Paris, France. ²Biophytis, Inc, 210 Broadway, Suite #201, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA. ³Service de Pneumologie, Médecine Intensive et Réanimation - R3S (SPMIR-R3S), Hôpital Pitié-Salpêtrière – APHP, Paris, France. ⁴Universidade de São Paulo Instituto do Coração, São Paulo, SP, Brasil. ⁵General Hospital Sint-Maarten, Mechelen, Belgium. ⁶Oakland University William Beaumont School of Medicine, Royal Oak, MI, USA. ⁷Queen Elizabeth Hospital Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2GW, UK. ⁸Sorbonne Université, CNRS - Institut de Biologie Paris Seine (B2A), 75005 Paris, France. ⁹Sorbonne Université, CNRS - Institut de Biologie Paris Seine (BIOSIPE), 75005 Paris, France.

Received: 17 December 2020 Accepted: 23 December 2020

Published online: 11 January 2021

Publisher's Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Ready to submit your research? Choose BMC and benefit from:

- fast, convenient online submission
- thorough peer review by experienced researchers in your field
- rapid publication on acceptance
- support for research data, including large and complex data types
- gold Open Access which fosters wider collaboration and increased citations
- maximum visibility for your research: over 100M website views per year

At BMC, research is always in progress.

Learn more biomedcentral.com/submissions

