Evidence-Based Medicine for Treating Coronavirus-19 Disease (COVID-19)

Bamlanivimab

Brought to you by the CSHP-AB Research Committee



Authorized for use

by Health Canada for treatment of COVID-19 on November 20, 2020

Treatment of adults and pediatric patients 12 years of age or older with mild to moderate coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), who weigh at least 40 kg and who are at high risk of progressing to severe COVID-19 illness and/or hospitalization.





Mechanism of action

neutralizing IgG1 monoclonal antibody directed against the SARS-CoV-2 spike protein

Authorization of bamlanivimab under the COVID-19 Interim Order was based on an interim analysis of the BLAZE-1 Phase 2 randomized, doubleblind, placebo-controlled clinical trial studying bamlanivimab for the treatment of subjects with mild to moderate COVID-19 who were NOT hospitalized. Approval was not based on achieving the primary study endpoint of Day 11 viral load reductions, but instead, the secondary endpoints of decreased hospitalizations or emergency room visits within 29 days of treatment. This included patients

considered high risk of developing severe disease.



The treatment-emergent adverse events (TEAEs) occurred in a similar proportion of patients treated with placebo compared to bamlanivimab, with the majority of TEAEs being graded as mild to moderate in all study arms with no apparent differences observed. Important associated adverse reactions included infusion reactions, hypersensitivity reactions and, potentially, anaphylactic reactions.

Bamlanivimab 35 mg/mL solution for infusion. The recommended dose is a single infusion of 700 mg to be administered as soon as possible after a positive test for COVID-19 and to be administered within 10 days following the onset of clinical signs and symptoms of infection. An authorization under the COVID-19 Interim Order is recommended for the indication of treatment of adults and pediatric patients 12 years of age or older with mild to moderate COVID-19, who weigh at least 40 kg and who are at high risk of progressing to severe COVID-19 illness and/or hospitalization. Bamlanivimab should not be used in patients hospitalized with severe COVID-19 respiratory disease.

Blaze Trial: Chen, Peter, et al. "SARS-CoV-2 Neutralizing Antibody LY-CoV555 in Outpatients with Covid-19." New England Journal of Medicine (2020). 10.1056/NEJMoa2029849