

# Sotrovimab – in brief

## Introduction

- Sotrovimab (XEVUDY), is a monoclonal antibody treatment for COVID-19.<sup>1</sup>
- Monoclonal antibodies are proteins, made in the laboratory, that mimic the immune system. They bind to a specific target – in the case of sotrovimab, to the spike protein of SARS-CoV-2. It appears to [prevent membrane fusion](#) after the virus binds to the human ACE2 receptor.<sup>2</sup>

## Regulatory context and guidance - Australia

- [Sotrovimab](#) is provisionally approved and included in the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods (ARTG). It is for the treatment of adults and adolescents (aged 12 years and over and weighing at least 40 kg) with COVID-19 who do not require initiation of oxygen due to COVID-19 and who are at increased risk of progression to hospitalisation or death.<sup>1</sup>
- [The Advisory Committee on Medicines \(ACM\)](#) notes that patient selection or stratification should consider comorbidities, particularly multiple combinations of comorbidities, such as: diabetes requiring medication, obesity, chronic kidney disease, congestive heart failure, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and asthma requiring medication. It confirmed that sotrovimab (XEVUDY) should not be used in hospitalised patients or those who require oxygen therapy due to COVID-19.<sup>1</sup>
- [Australia's National COVID-19 Clinical Evidence Taskforce](#) made conditional recommendations that sotrovimab can be considered for the treatment of COVID-19 within five days of symptom onset in adults who do not require oxygen and who have one or more risk factors for disease progression. It also made a consensus recommendation to not to routinely use sotrovimab in fully vaccinated patients unless immunosuppressed.<sup>3</sup> It made a conditional recommendation that sotrovimab can be used for treatment of COVID-19 within five days of symptom onset in pregnant women in the second or third trimester, who do not require oxygen and who have one or more risk factors for disease progression.<sup>3</sup>

## Regulatory context – international

- Sotrovimab has been granted interim or emergency authorisations in the [United States](#), [Canada](#), [Japan](#) and [Singapore](#).<sup>4-7</sup> The [European Medicines Agency](#) has also issued advice for the emergency use of sotrovimab (XEVUDY) while it is under review.<sup>8</sup>
- The [COVID-19 advisory for Ontario](#) group advises that mildly ill patients to receive casirivimab + imdevimab, not sotrovimab, due to practical considerations, such as convenience in administering.<sup>9</sup>

## Clinical studies – research evidence

- Interim data from a phase 3 trial ([COMET-ICE](#)) show the risk of disease progression was reduced by 85%. The trial involved 583 adult outpatients with mild to moderate COVID-19 who were ≥55 years old or had at least one comorbidity (diabetes, obesity, chronic kidney disease, heart failure, COPD, or moderate to severe asthma).<sup>10</sup>
  - Patients were randomised to receive a single intravenous infusion of 500mg of sotrovimab or placebo. The primary endpoint, progression of COVID-19 (hospitalisation for >24 hours or death) by day 29, occurred in 1% (3 out of 291) of patients who

- received sotrovimab and in 7% (21 out of 292) of those who received placebo (p=0.002).<sup>10</sup>
- Any adverse events occurred in 17% (73 out of 430) of those who received sotrovimab and 19% (19 out of 438) of those who received placebo.
  - Serious adverse event occurred in 2% (7 out of 430) of those who received sotrovimab and 6% (26 out of 438) of those who received placebo.
  - There were no deaths in the sotrovimab group and two deaths (<1%) in the placebo group.
- Full results from the [COMET-ICE](#) trial (preprint) show that sotrovimab can be an effective treatment option for non-hospitalised patients with mild to moderate COVID-19.
    - All-cause hospitalisation longer than 24 hours or death: 1% (6 out of 528) with sotrovimab and 6% (30 out of 529) with placebo; reduced by 79%.
    - Emergency room visits, hospitalisation of any duration, or death: 2% (13 out of 528) with sotrovimab and 7% (39 out of 529) with placebo; reduced by 66%.
    - Severe/critical respiratory COVID-19: 1% (7 out of 528) with sotrovimab and 5% (28 out of 529) with placebo; reduced by 74%.
    - Required high-flow oxygen, oxygen via nonrebreather mask, or mechanical ventilation: 0% (0 out of 528) with sotrovimab and 3% (14 out of 529) with placebo.
    - Similar rates of adverse events in both the sotrovimab and the placebo groups.<sup>11</sup>
  - A phase 3 trial, [COMET-TAIL](#), data showed that intramuscular administration of sotrovimab had a similar efficacy to intravenous administration for the early treatment of mild-to-moderate COVID-19 in high-risk, non-hospitalised adults and adolescents (12 years of age and older). The COMET-TAIL trial enrolled 983 patients up to seven days after onset of symptoms.
    - Progression to hospitalisation for more than 24 hours or death through Day 29: 2.7% in the intramuscular arm and 1.3% in the intravenous arm.
    - Rates of serious adverse events and Grade 3-4 adverse events: similar in both arms and both were under 1%.<sup>12</sup>
  - A phase 2 trial, [COMET-PEAK](#), data showed equivalence on the virological response between the intramuscular and intravenous administration of sotrovimab.<sup>12</sup>

### Dosage and administration

- The [NSW Therapeutic Advisory group](#) recommended dose is 500mg as a single dose intravenous infusion over 30 minutes.<sup>13</sup>
  - If the solution cannot be used immediately after dilution, it can be refrigerated for up to 24 hours or left at room temperature for up to six hours, including infusion time.
- The [models of care for the use of sotrovimab in adults in NSW](#) recommends that sotrovimab infusion may be delivered in a range of settings, including inpatient, outpatient or outreach settings, depending on local requirements. The choice of setting should consider storage and transport of the drug in respect of the cold chain, preparation of the infusion and administration and disposal.<sup>14</sup>

### Action against SARS-CoV-2 variants

- [Sotrovimab](#) appears to retain activity against Alpha; Beta; Gamma; Epsilon; Iota; and Delta variants of SARS-CoV-2.<sup>6</sup>

- Treatment-emergent epitope variants were detected in eight patients who received sotrovimab in [COMET-ICE](#); some of these substitutions conferred reduced susceptibility to the drug.<sup>10</sup>

### Adverse Effects

- The most [common treatment-emergent](#) adverse events observed in the sotrovimab treatment group in COMET-ICE were rash (2%) and diarrhea (1%), all of which were Grade 1 (mild) or Grade 2 (moderate). No other treatment-emergent adverse events were reported at a higher rate with sotrovimab compared to placebo.<sup>15</sup>

To inform this brief, PubMed and Google searches were conducted using terms related to sotrovimab on 18 November 2021.

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