## Regdanvimab for patients with mild-to-moderate COVID-19: a retrospective cohort study and subgroup analysis of patients with the Delta variant

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## **Supplementary Materials**

**Table S1.** Number of patients eligible or ineligible for inclusion and receiving regdanvimab or SoC before and after 5 February, 2021 (date of conditional approval of regdanvimab in Korea); with reasons for exclusion shown.

	Before regdanvimab	After regdanvimab	Total
	conditional approval	conditional approval	
	(Sep 2020 – 4 Feb 2021)	(5 Feb 2021 – Oct 2021)	
Hospitalized patients with confirmed COVID-19	180	620	800
Excluded from the study, n	0	78	78
Mild COVID-19 without high-risk factors for progression	0	7	7
Administered Regdanvimab >7 days after symptom onset	N/A	4	4
(regdanvimab cohort only)			
Severe COVID-19	0	67	67
Eligible for study	180	542	722
Hospitalized patients in the regdanvimab cohort, n	N/A	438	438
Excluded from the study, n	N/A	20	20
Mild COVID-19 without high-risk factors for progression	N/A	7	7
Administered Regdanvimab >7 days after symptom onset	N/A	4	4
(regdanvimab cohort only)			
Severe COVID-19	N/A	9	9
Eligible for inclusion (regdanvimab cohort)	N/A	418	418

Hospitalized patients in the SoC cohort, n	180	182	362
Excluded from the study, n	0	58	58
Mild COVID-19 without high-risk factors for progression	0	0	0
Severe COVID-19	0	58	58
Eligible for inclusion (SoC cohort)	180	124	304

Data are n, unless otherwise specified.

COVID-19; coronavirus disease 2019; N/A, not applicable SoC, standard of care

**Table S2.** Proportion of unvaccinated patients who deteriorated to  $SpO_2 < 90\%$  in room air, required supplemental oxygen therapy above high flow, or experienced mortality due to COVID-19 up to Day 28 (primary efficacy endpoint), by cohort and Delta variant status

	Regdanvimab	SoC	% difference (95% CI) [P-value] <sup>a,b</sup>
Unvaccinated cohort	12/297 (4.0)	30/275 (10.9)	-6.9(-11.6, -2.0)[0.0020]
Delta variant subgroup	7/177 (4.0)	8/86 (9.3)	-5.3 (-13.9, 0.9) [0.0929]

Data are n (%), unless otherwise specified.

<sup>a</sup>Farrington and Manning method used to calculate the 95% exact CI for the proportion difference between regdanvimab and SoC cohort in each group.

<sup>b</sup>P-values were derived from Fisher exact test.

CI, confidence interval; COVID-19; coronavirus disease 2019; SoC, standard of care; SpO<sub>2</sub>, peripheral oxygen

**Table S3.** Logistic regression model for the proportion of patients who deteriorated to  $SpO_2 < 90\%$  in room air, required supplemental oxygen therapy above high flow, or experienced mortality due to COVID-19 up to Day 28 (primary efficacy endpoint) in the delta variant vs non delta variant subgroups

		Logistic regression model <sup>b</sup>
	Regdanvimab	Odds ratio (95% CI)
		[P-value]°
Delta variant	8/297 (2.7)	0.5327 (0.0789, 3.5962) [0.5181]
Non-delta variant or wild type <sup>a</sup>	3/35 (8.6)	

Data are n (%), unless otherwise specified.

<sup>a</sup>Patients with unknown variant data (n=86) may have included delta variant or others, so were excluded from this analysis.

<sup>b</sup>Logistic regression model with treatment as a fixed effect and age, BMI, at least one high risk factor and at least one COVID-19 vaccine

as covariates.

<sup>c</sup>P-value is calculated on treatment effect from the logistic model.

	Overall	Overall	P-value <sup>a</sup>	Delta variant	Delta variant	P-value <sup>a</sup>
	regdanvimab	SoC		subgroup	subgroup	
				regdanvimab	SoC	
	n=297	n=275		n=117	n=86	
Patients with SpO <sub>2</sub>	24 (8.1)	85 (30.9)	< 0.0001	11 (6.2)	11 (12.8)	0.0708
deterioration to <94% in room						
air, n (%)						
Patients with SpO <sub>2</sub>	4 (1.3)	24 (8.7)	< 0.0001	2 (1.1)	4 (4.7)	$0.0915^{b}$
deterioration to <90% in room						
air, n (%)						
Patients requiring low-flow	70 (23.6)	126 (45.8)	< 0.0001	44 (24.9)	28 (32.6)	0.1890
oxygen therapy, n (%)						
Patients requiring high-flow	9 (3.0)	13 (4.7)	0.2917	5 (2.8)	6 (7.0)	$0.1850^{ m b}$
oxygen therapy, n (%)						
Patients requiring mechanical	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
ventilation, n (%)						
Duration of hospitalization due	10.30 (3.07)	12.01 (4.71)	< 0.0001	9.77 (2.46)	8.49 (4.19)	0.0114
to COVID-19, mean (SD), days						

Table S4. Secondary efficacy endpoints in unvaccinated individuals according to treatment and Delta variant status

Patients discharged, n (%) Up to Day 14	273 (91.9)	206 (74.9)	<0.0001	168 (94.9)	74 (86.0)	0.0128
Patients receiving other						
therapies, n (%)						
Remdesivir	48 (16.2)	106 (38.5)	< 0.0001	34 (19.2)	25(29.1)	0.0721
Patients with all-cause	0	1 (0.4)	$0.4808^{b}$	0	1 (1.2)	$0.3270^{b}$
mortality, n (%)						

<sup>a</sup>P-value is derived from Student t-test for continuous variables and chi-squared test or Fisher exact test for categorical variables.

<sup>b</sup>P-value derived from Fisher exact test; chi-squared test may not be valid because 25% or 50% of the cells have expected counts <5.

COVID-19, coronavirus disease 2019; SD, standard deviation; SoC, standard of care; NA, not applicable; SpO<sub>2</sub>, peripheral oxygen saturation.