Tocilizumab for patients with COVID-19 pneumonia. The single-arm TOCIVID-19 prospective trial

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Abstract

Background: Tocilizumab blocks pro-inflammatory activity of interleukin-6 (IL-6), involved in pathogenesis of pneumonia the most frequent cause of death in COVID-19 patients.

Methods: A multicenter, single-arm, hypothesis-driven trial was planned, according to a phase 2 design, to study the effect of tocilizumab on lethality rates at 14 and 30 days (co-primary endpoints, a priori expected rates being 20 and 35%, respectively). A further prospective cohort of patients, consecutively enrolled after the first cohort was accomplished, was used as a secondary validation dataset. The two cohorts were evaluated jointly in an exploratory multivariable logistic regression model to assess prognostic variables on survival.

Results: In the primary intention-to-treat (ITT) phase 2 population, 180/301 (59.8%) subjects received tocilizumab, and 67 deaths were observed overall. Lethality rates were equal to 18.4% (97.5% CI: 13.6–24.0, \( P = 0.52 \)) and 22.4% (97.5% CI: 17.2–28.3, \( P < 0.001 \)) at 14 and 30 days, respectively. Lethality rates were lower in the validation dataset, that included 920 patients. No signal of specific drug toxicity was reported. In the exploratory multivariable logistic regression analysis, older age and lower PaO2/FiO2 ratio negatively affected survival, while the concurrent use of steroids was associated with greater survival. A statistically significant interaction was found between tocilizumab and...
Background

Pneumonia is the most frequent and serious complication of COVID-19, due to excessive host immune response causing an acute respiratory distress syndrome [1–5].

Interleukin 6 (IL-6) is a pro-inflammatory cytokine implicated in several rheumatic diseases and in the so-called cytokine release syndrome (CRS). Tocilizumab is a recombinant humanized monoclonal antibody, directed against the IL-6 receptor. It is indicated for treating severe rheumatoid arthritis, systemic juvenile idiopathic polyarthritis and severe cytokine release syndrome (CRS) induced by chimeric antigen receptor T-cells (CAR-T) [6, 7].

Chinese researchers treated 21 patients with severe or critical COVID-19 pneumonia with tocilizumab 400 mg iv with efficacy in terms of reduction of oxygen requirement (15/20), resolution of radiologic lung lesions (19/21), normalization of lymphocyte count (10/19), and reduction of C-reactive protein levels (16/19) [8]. These results prompted a randomised trial (tocilizumab vs control, ChiCTR2000029765).

On March 19th, 2020 during the ascending phase of the Italian breakout, we launched the TOCIVID-19 study, to describe the efficacy of tocilizumab while controlling the highly increasing off-label use of the drug.

Methods

TOCIVID-19, an academic multicenter clinical trial, was promoted by the National Cancer Institute of Naples and was approved for all Italian centers by the National Ethical Committee at the Lazzaro Spallanzani Institute on March 18th, 2020; two amendments followed on March 24th, 2020 and April 28th, 2020 [9]. The study is coordinated through the web-based platform managed by the Clinical Trial Unit of the promoting center.

Study design

330 patients were initially planned for the single-arm phase 2 study based on one-month lethality rate of 15% as null hypothesis, an alternative hypothesis for tocilizumab of 7.5% (i.e. halving the expected lethality rate), 99% power and 5% two-tailed alpha error. Taking into account about 20% of cases not eligible after registration 400 patients had to be enrolled. The initial calculation was based on March 10th daily report on Italian breakout, but data tumultuously accumulating between March 10th and April 15th clearly showed it was largely underestimated, and that adding an earlier outcome could be worthwhile. Thus, the April 24th amendment introduced 14-day lethality rate as co-primary endpoint, and the expected lethality rates (null-hypotheses) at 14 and 30 days were redefined at 2 and 35%, respectively, based on data received from the Italian National Institute of Health [10]. Nonetheless we decided to leave the planned sample size unchanged since it still allowed 99% and 95% power to recognize 10% absolute reduction at 14 and 30 days, respectively, with a significance level of 2.5% for each co-primary endpoint. It is worth emphasizing that any change in the protocol was introduced before extracting mortality data from the database, i.e. not being aware of the number and timing of recorded deaths.

Patients

Patients hospitalized due to clinical/instrumental signs of pneumonia, and with real-time PCR diagnosed SARS-CoV-2 infection, were eligible for the phase 2 study if they had oxygen saturation at rest in ambient air ≤ 93% or required oxygen support or mechanical ventilation either non-invasive or invasive (intubated less than 24 h before registration). There was no limitation based on age and gender.

Patients were not eligible in case of known hypersensitivity to tocilizumab, known active infections or other clinical conditions that could not be treated or solved according to the judgment of the clinician and contraindicated tocilizumab, ALT/AST > 5 times the upper limit of the normality, neutrophils count < 500/mm³, platelets < 50,000/mm³, bowel diverticulitis or perforation.

Informed consent for participation in the study could be oral if a written consent was unfeasible. However, if patients lack capacity to consent due to disease severity, and an authorized representative was not immediately available, treatment could be administered by the treating physician on her/his own responsibility.

Conclusions: Tocilizumab reduced lethality rate at 30 days compared with null hypothesis, without significant toxicity. Possibly, this effect could be limited to patients not requiring mechanical respiratory support at baseline.

Registration EudraCT (2020-001110-38); clinicaltrials.gov (NCT04317092).

Keywords: COVID-19, Pneumonia, Coronavirus, Tocilizumab, IL-6, Phase 2, Mortality, Safety
Treatment
Tocilizumab was administered at the dose of 8 mg/kg up to a maximum of 800 mg per dose. Such dose is the same approved by FDA for the treatment of CRS following CAR-T therapy [6]. A second administration of tocilizumab (same dose) was allowed 12 h after the first one if respiratory function had not recovered, at discretion of the Investigator. Tocilizumab was supplied at no cost by Roche Italy. Due to the rapidly increasing request, a variable delay between the date of patient registration and drug availability at the clinical centers occurred. There was no contraindication for concomitant treatment of respiratory impairment; also, concomitant experimental antiviral treatment was allowed.

Statistical analysis
Primary analysis was performed in the intention to treat population (ITT), defined as all patients enrolled; a secondary analysis was done in the modified ITT (mITT) population with patients who had received at least one dose of the study drug. All the subjects enrolled by uncooperative centers, i.e., centers providing information on baseline characteristics and treatment for less than 25% of their patients, were removed from any analyses. This amendment, in agreement with IDMC, was made blind to outcome data, i.e., before extracting mortality data.

Statistical analysis is detailed elsewhere [10]. Briefly, differences between groups of baseline characteristics, collected at the time of registration, are assessed for categorical variables using χ² test and for continuous variables using Wilcoxon rank-sum test. Patients discharged to home or low-intensity care setting are considered alive at the end-date of the follow-up period of 30 days. Exact 97.5% Clopper-Pearson confidence intervals (CI) are calculated for the proportions of death at 14 and 30 days. Pre-specified null hypotheses at days 14 and 30 are tested by a two-sided binomial test with alpha level equal to 0.025. Efficacy outcomes (with exact 95% CI) are calculated by means of Agresti-Caffo method [11]. Description of such differences must be considered as exploratory and hypothesis-generating only.

Exploratory multivariable analysis
An exploratory multivariable logistic regression model was also performed in the combined cohort to assess prognostic variables on survival, that involved treatment with tocilizumab and/or corticosteroids [11], age (≤60, 61–70, >70), gender, type of respiratory support (oxygen, non-invasive mechanical ventilation [NIMV], invasive mechanical ventilation [IMV], PaO2/FiO2 ratio (≤100, 101–200, >200, missing/not evaluated), population (phase 2 or validation) and geographical area (Lombardia, Veneto, Emilia-Romagna, other Northern regions, Center, South and Islands) as covariates. To reduce immortal time bias, patients who received tocilizumab four or more days after registration were excluded from the analysis. The interaction effects between treatment and the other covariates were tested in turn one at a time by Wald test and retained in the final model only if significant. Difference in the lethality rate between treated and untreated patients was calculated within specific subgroups and 95% CI was calculated by means of Agresti and Caffo method [11].

Results
Single-arm phase 2 cohort
From March 19th (at 14:00) to March 20th (at 12:45), 2020, 51 centers prospectively registered 402 patients for the phase 2 study (Fig. 1, left side), of which 2 cases were duplicated and one case withdrew consent. Ninety-eight patients enrolled by 12 uncooperative centers were removed from the analysis. Therefore, the phase 2 ITT population include 301 patients. Out of these, 21 were found ineligible a posteriori (12 intubated more than 24 h before registration, 7 registered after being already treated, 2 with both violations) but remained in the additional cohort was limited to five days because of the emerging drug shortage due to the huge request of drug by centers. The analyses performed in phase 2 were repeated in the validation cohort. For the sake of efficiency, the results of the validation cohort are reported side by side those of phase 2.

Joint cohort for safety analysis
Analysis of safety was performed joining the two prospective cohorts and was limited to patients who received at least one dose of the study drug. Adverse events recorded from registration up to 30 days were graded according to CTCAE term (Version 5.0) and reported for each category and term as the worst grade suffered by patients through the whole period of observation after treatment administration.
Due to lagged drug availability, treatment was given to 59.8% of patients. Median time from registration to treatment administration was 2 days; 23.3% of treated patients received tocilizumab four or more days after registration. The most frequent reason for not giving the drug (once available) was clinical improvement (Additional file 1: Table S4, left side). Patients who were younger, and those with worse respiratory function were preferentially treated; also, the geographic location of the center played a role (Table 2, left side).

Overall, 67 (22.3%) deaths were reported in the ITT phase 2 cohort. Lethality rate was 18.4% (97.5% CI: 13.6–24.0) at 14 days and 22.4% (97.5% CI: 17.2–28.3) at 30 days. The null hypothesis was rejected at 30 days but not at 14 days ($P<0.001$ and $P=0.52$, respectively). At both time points, lethality rates were lower in the mITT population (15.6% and 20.0%—Table 3, left side). Due to typical immortal time bias, lethality rates at 14 days were lower for patients receiving treatment four or more days after registration. Risk of death was significantly higher in patients older and with worse PaO2/FiO2 ratio; in addition, lethality rates were lower for patients receiving concurrent corticosteroids, particularly at 14 days where the difference was statistically significant (Fig. 2 and Additional file 1: Table S5, left side).

**Single-arm validation cohort**

The validation cohort included 1273 patients enrolled by 211 centers from March 20th to March 24th, 2020 (Fig. 1, right side). Three hundred fifty-three patients enrolled from 65 uncooperative centers were removed, and 920 patients represented the ITT population. Baseline characteristics, shown in tables and figures side by side those of phase 2 patients, were more favorable in the validation than in the phase 2 cohort. Treatment compliance was similar (Additional file 1: Table S4, right side). Also in the validation cohort, available treatment was preferentially given to patients with worse respiratory function (Table 2, right side). Overall, 158 (17.2%) deaths were reported in the ITT validation cohort. Probability of death was lower in the validation than in the phase 2 cohort, particularly among untreated patients (Additional file 1: Figure S2). In the validation cohort, lethality rates were consistently lower than the predefined null hypothesis both at 14 and 30 days in the ITT (11.4 and 18.4%) and mITT (10.9% and 20.0%) populations (Table 3, right side). Subgroup analysis of lethality rates...
produced results similar to those seen in phase 2 (Additional file 1: Figure S3 and Table S5, right side).

Safety analysis
Safety analysis was done in 628/708 patients of the combined cohort who had received at least one dose of tocilizumab (Additional file 1: Table S6). At least one adverse event was reported in 40.8% of patients. Of note, 68 deaths (10.8%) were categorized within adverse events scale. Causality between such deaths and treatment was described as possible only in one of the 35 cases of respiratory failure. All the other fatal adverse events were reported as unlikely or not related to treatment administration. Seven out of 8 fatal infections were specified as COVID pneumonia. Adverse events that may represent specific side effects of tocilizumab are allergic reactions [3 cases] and ALT or AST increase (reported in 10.5 and 9.1%, respectively) that was severe (grade 3 or 4) in around 3% of cases.

Hypothesis-generating multivariable analysis
Results of the exploratory multivariable logistic regression analysis in the combined cohort are reported in Additional file 1: Table S7. Age and respiratory function measured by PaO2/FiO2 ratio were independently significant prognostic factors; the use of corticosteroids was associated with a lower OR of death both at 14 (OR 0.36, 95% CI: 0.21–0.62) and at 30 days (OR 0.62, 95% CI: 0.40–0.95). No significant interaction was found between the effect of tocilizumab and age, gender, PaO2/FiO2 ratio, geographic location and phase 2 vs validation cohorts; also, no interaction was found between the effect of tocilizumab and the use of corticosteroids. A significant interaction was found between treatment and required respiratory support, interaction test p-values being equal to 0.03 and 0.08 at 14 and 30 days, respectively. Specifically, treatment effect on lethality rates was larger among patients not requiring mechanical respiratory support within 24 h from registration with a OR equal to 0.37 (95% CI: 0.18–0.74) and 0.50 (95% CI: 0.27–0.92) and absolute reductions equal to 7.7 and 6.2%, at 14 and 30 days, respectively (Additional file 1: Figure S4).

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of patients in the ITT phase 2 and validation cohorts

|                      | ITT Phase 2 | ITT Validation |
|----------------------|-------------|----------------|
|                      | N = 301     | N = 920        |
| Geographic area—no. (%) |            |                |
| Lombardia            | 136 (45.2%) | 346 (37.6%)    |
| Veneto               | 65 (21.6%)  | 41 (4.5%)      |
| Emilia Romagna       | 37 (12.3%)  | 142 (15.4%)    |
| Other Northern regions | –         | 91 (9.9%)      |
| Center               | 39 (13.0%)  | 186 (20.2%)    |
| South and Islands    | 24 (8.0%)   | 114 (12.4%)    |
| Age—no. (%)          |            |                |
| ≤ 60                 | 122 (40.5%) | 375 (40.8%)    |
| 61–70                | 107 (35.5%) | 263 (28.6%)    |
| 71+                  | 72 (23.9%)  | 282 (30.7%)    |
| Female sex—no. (%)   |            |                |
|                      | 59 (19.6%)  | 200 (21.7%)    |
| Ethnic group—no. (%) |            |                |
| Caucasian            | 271 (97.1%) | 853 (97.7%)    |
| Asiatic              | 3 (1.1%)    | 2 (0.2%)       |
| Other                | 5 (1.8%)    | 18 (2.1%)      |
| Unknown              | 22          | 47             |
| Body mass index—no. (%) |          |                |
| Underweight/normal (< 25) | 75 (28.8%) | 192 (26.9%)    |
| Overweight/obese (25 +) | 185 (71.2%) | 521 (73.1%)    |
| Unknown              | 41          | 207            |
| Previous/actual smoker—No. (%) |  |                |
|                      | 51 (22.2%)  | 214 (29.2%)    |
| Unknown              | 71          | 188            |
| Antiflu 2019 vaccination—No. (%) |  |                |
|                      | 54 (25.0%)  | 121 (20.3%)    |
| Unknown              | 85          | 325            |
| Initial respiratory support—No. (%) |          |                |
| Oxygen supplementation | 146 (48.5%) | 468 (50.9%)   |
| NIMV                 | 106 (35.2%) | 359 (39.0%)    |
| IMV                  | 49 (16.3%)  | 93 (10.1%)     |
| PaO2/FiO2 ratio—median (IQR) | 136 (93,198)| 154 (103,218) |
| PaO2/FiO2 ratio—No. (%) |            |                |
| < 100                | 55 (32.4%)  | 129 (24.1%)    |
| 101–200              | 76 (44.7%)  | 244 (45.5%)    |
| 201–300              | 32 (18.8%)  | 116 (21.6%)    |
| > 300                | 7 (4.1%)    | 47 (8.8%)      |
| Missing or not tested | 131         | 384            |
| Comorbidities (mild or worse)—No. (%) |          |                |
| Heart disease        | 62 (21.6%)  | 150 (18.1%)    |
| Hypertension         | 147 (51.2%) | 389 (47.0%)    |
| Diabetes             | 34 (11.8%)  | 138 (16.7%)    |
| Unknown              | 14          | 93             |
| Concurrent treatment, no. (%) |          |                |
| Antiretroviral       | 180 (63.1%) | 576 (67.6%)    |
| Hydroxy-chloroquine  | 207 (72.6%) | 651 (76.4%)    |
| Antibiotics          | 118 (41.4%) | 443 (52.0%)    |
| Steroids             | 62 (21.8%)  | 296 (34.7%)    |
| LMW heparin          | 66 (23.2%)  | 175 (20.5%)    |
| Geographic area | Treated (n = 180) | Not treated (n = 121) | P  | Validation | Treated (n = 528) | Not treated (n = 360) | P  |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------|----|------------|------------------|-----------------------|----|
| Lombardia       | 94 (52.2%)       | 42 (34.7%)            | <0.001 | 195 (36.9%) | 140 (38.9%)       | 0.30 |
| Veneto          | 14 (7.8%)        | 51 (42.1%)            |     | 28 (5.3%)  | 12 (3.3%)         |     |
| Emilia Romagna  | 29 (16.1%)       | 8 (6.6%)              |     | 76 (14.4%) | 65 (18.1%)        |     |
| Other Northern regions | −     | −                     |     | 51 (9.7%)  | 40 (11.1%)        |     |
| Center          | 23 (12.8%)       | 16 (13.2%)            |     | 107 (20.3%)| 61 (16.9%)        |     |
| South and Islands | 20 (11.1%)     | 4 (3.3%)              |     | 71 (13.4%) | 42 (11.7%)        |     |
| Age—no. (%)     |                 |                       | 0.04 |            | 0.22             |     |
| ≤ 60            | 79 (43.9%)       | 43 (35.5%)            |     | 209 (39.6%)| 156 (43.3%)       |     |
| 61–70           | 67 (37.2%)       | 40 (33.1%)            |     | 148 (28.0%)| 107 (29.7%)       |     |
| 71+             | 34 (18.9%)       | 38 (31.4%)            |     | 171 (32.4%)| 97 (26.9%)        |     |
| Female sex—no. (%) | 31 (17.2%) | 28 (23.1%)            | 0.20 | 108 (20.5%)| 85 (23.6%)        | 0.26 |
| Ethnic group—no. (%) | 4.2       |                       |     | 0.1 | |     |
| Caucasian       | 170 (97.1%)      | 101 (97.1%)           |     | 494 (97.4%)| 333 (97.9%)       |     |
| Asiatic         | 1 (0.6%)         | 2 (1.9%)              |     | 2 (0.4%)   | 0 (0.0%)          |     |
| Other           | 4 (2.3%)         | 1 (1.0%)              |     | 11 (2.2%)  | 7 (2.1%)          |     |
| Unknown         | 5                | 17                    |     | 21         | 20                |     |
| Body Mass Index—no. (%) | 0.06     |                       |     | 0.74 | |     |
| Underweight/normal | 40 (24.7%)       | 35 (35.7%)            |     | 112 (27.1%)| 73 (26.0%)        |     |
| Overweight/Obese | 122 (75.3%)      | 63 (64.3%)            |     | 301 (72.9%)| 208 (74.0%)       |     |
| Unknown         | 18               | 23                    |     | 115        | 79                |     |
| Previous/actual smoker—no. (%) | 33 (22.4%) | 18 (21.7%)            | 0.89 | 130 (30.2%)| 79 (27.9%)        | 0.52 |
| Unknown         | 33               | 38                    |     | 97         | 77                |     |
| Antiflu 2019 vaccination—no. (%) | 31 (21.5%) | 23 (31.9%)            | 0.10 | 75 (21.8%)| 44 (18.5%)        | 0.33 |
| Unknown         | 36               | 49                    |     | 184        | 122               |     |
| Initial respiratory support– no. (%) | 0.003     |                       |     | <0.001 | |     |
| Oxygen supplement | 73 (40.6%)       | 73 (60.3%)            |     | 223 (42.2%)| 223 (61.9%)       |     |
| NIMV            | 74 (41.1%)       | 32 (26.4%)            |     | 238 (45.1%)| 112 (31.1%)       |     |
| IMV             | 33 (18.3%)       | 16 (13.2%)            |     | 67 (12.7%)  | 25 (6.9%)         |     |
| PaO2/FiO2 ratio— no. (%) | 0.08     |                       |     | <0.001 | |     |
| ≤ 100           | 36 (33.6%)       | 19 (30.2%)            |     | 91 (25.9%)  | 30 (18.3%)        |     |
| 101–200         | 53 (49.5%)       | 23 (36.5%)            |     | 170 (48.4%)| 66 (40.2%)        |     |
| 201–300         | 14 (13.1%)       | 18 (28.6%)            |     | 68 (19.4%)  | 44 (26.8%)        |     |
| > 300           | 4 (3.7%)         | 3 (4.8%)              |     | 22 (6.3%)  | 24 (14.6%)        |     |
| Unknown         | 73               | 58                    |     | 177        | 196               |     |
| Heart disease—no. (%) | 0.053     |                       |     | 0.17 | |     |
| Unknown         | 6                | 8                     |     | 18         | 53                |     |
| Hypertension—no. (%) | 92 (52.9%)       | 55 (48.7%)            | 0.49 | 242 (47.5%)| 141 (45.9%)       | 0.67 |
| Unknown         | 6                | 8                     |     | 18         | 53                |     |
| Diabetes—no. (%) | 23 (13.2%)       | 11 (9.7%)             | 0.37 | 84 (16.5%)  | 51 (16.6%)        | 0.96 |
| Unknown         | 6                | 8                     |     | 18         | 53                |     |
| Anti-retroviral—no. (%) | 0.40     |                       |     | 0.38 | |     |
| Unknown         | 8                | 8                     |     | 13         | 37                |     |
| Hydroxy-chloroquine—no. (%) | 0.17     |                       |     | 0.70 | |     |
| Unknown         | 8                | 8                     |     | 13         | 37                |     |
| Antibiotics—no. (%) | 84 (48.8%)       | 34 (30.1%)            | 0.002 | 274 (53.2%)| 163 (50.5%)       | 0.44 |
| Unknown         | 8                | 8                     |     | 13         | 37                |     |
| Steroids—no. (%) | 41 (23.9%)       | 21 (18.6%)            | 0.29 | 176 (34.2%)| 115 (35.6%)       | 0.67 |
The primary analysis of the single-arm phase 2 TOCIVID-19 cohort suggests that tocilizumab may reduce lethality at 30 days, although its impact at 14 days seems less relevant. The adverse event profile is consistent with other reports and did not generate clinically relevant warnings, possibly because of the severity of clinical symptoms related to the underlying pathologic condition. [12, 13] Interestingly, the exploratory multivariable analysis showed that the possible effect of tocilizumab might be greater among patients not requiring mechanical ventilation and might be independent of the effect of corticosteroids, that were associated with lower lethality rates, consistently with preliminary findings of the Recovery trial. [14] Further, we did not find an interaction between the effect of tocilizumab and the concurrent administration of corticosteroids, consistent with another recent report. [15].

In the light of the large percentage of untreated subjects (40%) and the selection bias of treating patients with worse prognosis, these results support using tocilizumab while waiting for the publication of results of the phase 3 clinical trials. To our knowledge, six ongoing randomised trials are comparing tocilizumab vs placebo (ChiCTR2000029765, NCT04320615, NCT04381936, EudraCT 2020-001408-41, NCT04330638, NCT2020-001767-86) and another one is comparing immediate vs delayed tocilizumab (NCT04346355). However, some trials have problems in reaching the planned sample size, and most of the trials on medical treatment of COVID-19 are using non validated surrogate outcomes rather than mortality as primary end-point [16].

TOCIVID-19 is the largest completed prospective study on the effect of tocilizumab using mortality as primary end-point, among published or pre-published reports. Mostly, retrospective or observational data have been reported so far, not based on prospective hypothesis testing, with prevalently positive results [17–32]. However, our study has several limitations that deserve discussion for a better interpretation of findings. The main limitation is the single-arm study design, which prevents definitive conclusions [33]. We did that because, in our opinion, a randomised controlled trial was unfeasible in the middle of March 2020 in Italy. Indeed, there was a tremendous pressure to have the drug available, due to a widespread media diffusion of positive expectations and the increasing number of patients hospitalized for the disease, as confirmed by the massive registration of centers when the study began. Physicians’ equipoise was poor, and obtaining a proper informed consent to randomization from patients was extremely difficult, because of clinical burden. Finally, developing a placebo was impossible, and, within a non-blinded study, the risk of cross-over from the control to the experimental arm would have been high, reducing the validity of the randomised trial. Within this context, the problem of “learning while doing” was increased, and we thought that the single-arm design was the best trade-off between do-something and learn-something [34].
### Estimated lethality rates at 14 and 30 days by baseline characteristics of patients in the phase 2 ITT population.

| Baseline Characteristic | 14-day lethality rate | P | 30-day lethality rate | P |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| **All Patients**        |                       |   |                       |   |
| **Tocilizumab administration** |                       |   |                       |   |
| ≤3 days after registration |                       | 0.23 |                       | 0.47 |
| >3 days after registration |                       |   |                       |   |
| Not treated             |                       |   |                       |   |
| **Geographic area**     |                       |   |                       |   |
| Lombardia               |                       | 0.91 |                       | 0.93 |
| Veneto                  |                       |   |                       |   |
| Emilia Romagna          |                       |   |                       |   |
| Other northern          |                       |   |                       |   |
| Centre                  |                       |   |                       |   |
| South and Island        |                       |   |                       |   |
| **Age**                 |                       |   |                       |   |
| ≤60                     |                       | <0.001 |                       | <0.001 |
| 61-70                   |                       |   |                       |   |
| 71+                     |                       |   |                       |   |
| **Gender**              |                       |   |                       |   |
| Female                  |                       | 0.99 |                       | 0.73 |
| Male                    |                       |   |                       |   |
| **Body Mass Index**     |                       |   |                       |   |
| Underweight/normal      |                       | 0.73 |                       | 0.99 |
| Overweight/Obese        |                       |   |                       |   |
| **Smoking habit**       |                       |   |                       |   |
| Never smoker            |                       | 0.84 |                       | 0.57 |
| Previous/actual smoker  |                       |   |                       |   |
| **Initial respiratory support** |   |   |                       |   |
| Oxygen supplement       |                       | 0.76 |                       | 0.47 |
| NIMV                    |                       |   |                       |   |
| IMV                     |                       |   |                       |   |
| **PaO2/FiO2 ratio**     |                       | 0.006 |                       | 0.001 |
| ≤100                    |                       |   |                       |   |
| 101-200                 |                       |   |                       |   |
| >200                    |                       |   |                       |   |
| **Heart disease**       |                       | 0.06 |                       | 0.06 |
| None                    |                       |   |                       |   |
| Mild or more            |                       |   |                       |   |
| **Hypertension**        |                       | 0.06 |                       | 0.11 |
| None                    |                       |   |                       |   |
| Mild or more            |                       |   |                       |   |
| **Diabetes**            |                       | 0.33 |                       | 0.12 |
| None                    |                       |   |                       |   |
| Mild or more            |                       |   |                       |   |
| **C-reactive protein**  |                       | 0.48 |                       | 0.41 |
| ≤37                     |                       |   |                       |   |
| >37                     |                       |   |                       |   |
| **Concurrent steroids** |                       | 0.004 |                       | 0.162 |
| No                      |                       |   |                       |   |
| Yes                     |                       |   |                       |   |

**Fig. 2** Estimated lethality rates at 14 and 30 days by baseline characteristics of patients in the phase 2 ITT population. Red dash lines represent lethality rates under null hypotheses.
A critical issue of the single-arm design was the definition of the null hypotheses to be tested. We amended them following the evolving information from the National Institute of Health when we were blind to outcome data and in agreement with IDMC [10]. Yet, we cannot be sure that our assumptions are unbiased. A study with data on about 43,000 patients coming from three Italian regions, reports higher lethality at 14 days (22.0%) and lower at 30 days (27.6%) compared to TOCIVID-19 null hypotheses; assuming these estimates as a benchmark, our results would be still clinically significant at both 14 and 30 days [35].

Difference of survival experience between the two cohorts was unexpected. However, due to the exceptional setting in which the study was conducted, the validation cohort allowed the appreciation of the heterogeneity of the study population. Thus, combining cohorts in the multivariable evaluation seemed the most reasonable approach to explore prognostic factors while adjusting for the many confounding factors.

An operational problem of our study was the discrepancy between timing of drug availability (notwithstanding the commitment of the pharma company) and the extremely high request due to the rapid recruitment rate. Two contrasting biases followed in our study: the indication (selection) bias, when physicians opted for treating patients with worse prognosis, and the immortal time bias, when delay of treatment administration favored subjects surviving longer enough to receive the drug. As expected, the latter bias was particularly evident at 14-day analysis. To be conservative, we excluded from multivariable analyses all patients receiving the drug later than three days from registration, and adjusted for all available confounding factors, although some residual bias may still exist. Thus, findings of the multivariable analyses are to be considered hypothesis-generating only.

Last, we had many missing data, for several reasons: massive involvement and stress of physicians in emergency care; paucity or absence of data-managers; questionnaire loading volume. In agreement with IDMC, we reduced the problem by removing un-cooperative centers that provided baseline information for less than 25% of patients; however, we cannot be confident that the remaining missing data are at random.

TOCIVID-19 also has some strengths. As mentioned above, it is the first academic trial promoted in Italy, the largest in terms of centers and patients (being available for the whole Italian territory), assessing a hard endpoint like mortality in a hypothesis-driven design, while off label use of the drug was increasing. [36] In addition, the internal validation, allowed by a companion prospective cohort, contributed to critical interpretation of the results. Further analyses will focus on secondary outcomes (e.g. respiratory outcomes, predictive and prognostic factors, epidemiology insights) and on a larger number of patients.

Conclusions
Although with limitations of a single-arm study, performed in an extremely challenging time and environment, the present study supports the use of tocilizumab, even when corticosteroids are used, while waiting for publication of phase 3 results.

Supplementary information
Supplementary information accompanies this paper at https://doi.org/10.1186/s12967-020-02573-9.

Additional file 1. TOCIVID-19_Appendix.

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Authors’ contributions
FP, MCPP, PAA, PA, PC, GG designed the study. FP, MCPP, GB, CC, PG, AG, CS managed study conduct. CS, PP, AA, MF, MMT, DR, FB, PB, NS, FC, MLM, ML, CC, ND, LS, LA, MCo, MCG, GD, NF, FF, MM, VM, CM, EAN enrolled patients and collected study data. LA, PC, CG performed statistical analysis. FP, MCPP, PC, GG wrote manuscript draft. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Availability of data and materials
The datasets used and/or analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Ethical approval and consent to participate
TOCIVID-19 was approved for all Italian centers by the National Ethical Committee at the Lazzaro Spallanzani Institute on March 18th, 2020 (registry number 22/2020). Informed consent for participation in the study could be oral if a written consent was unfeasible. However, if patients lack capacity to consent due to disease severity, and an authorized representative was not immediately available, treatment could be administered by the treating physician on her/his own responsibility.

Consent for publication
Not applicable.

Competing interests
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