

1 **Favorable outcome on viral load and culture viability using Ivermectin in early treatment**  
2 **of non-hospitalized patients with mild COVID-19 – A double-blind, randomized placebo-**  
3 **controlled trial.**

4 **Asaf Biber<sup>1,2</sup>, Michal Mandelboim<sup>2,3</sup>, Geva Harmelin<sup>4</sup>, Dana Lev<sup>1,2</sup>, Li Ram<sup>4</sup>, Amit Shaham<sup>4</sup>, Itai Nemet<sup>3</sup>,**  
5 **Limor Kliker<sup>3</sup>, Oran Erster<sup>3</sup>, Eli Schwartz<sup>1,2</sup>.**

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7 1. The Center for Geographic Medicine and Tropical Diseases, Sheba Medical Center, Ramat Gan, Israel.

8 2. Sackler Faculty of Medicine, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel.

9 3. Central Virology Laboratory, Ministry of Health, Ramat Gan, Israel.

10 4. Emergency Medicine, Sheba Medical Center, Ramat Gan, Israel.

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14 **Corresponding author:**

15 **Prof. Eli Schwartz MD, DTMH**

16 The Center for Geographic Medicine and Tropical Diseases

17 The Chaim Sheba Medical Center, Tel Hashomer 52621, Israel

18 Tel/Fax:+ 972-3-5308456 Email: [elischwa@tauex.tau.ac.il](mailto:elischwa@tauex.tau.ac.il)

## 19 **Abstract**

20 **Background:** Ivermectin, an anti-parasitic agent, also has anti-viral properties. Our aim was to assess whether  
21 ivermectin can shorten the viral shedding in patients at an early-stage of COVID-19 infection.

22 **Methods:** The double-blinded trial compared patients receiving ivermectin 0.2 mg/kg for 3 days vs. placebo in non-  
23 hospitalized COVID-19 patients. RT-PCR from a nasopharyngeal swab was obtained at recruitment and then every  
24 two days. Primary endpoint was reduction of viral-load on the 6<sup>th</sup> day (third day after termination of treatment) as  
25 reflected by Ct level >30 (non-infectious level). The primary outcome was supported by determination of viral  
26 culture viability.

27 **Results:** Eighty-nine patients were eligible (47 in ivermectin and 42 in placebo arm). Their median age was 35  
28 years. Females accounted for 21.6%, and 16.8% were asymptomatic at recruitment. Median time from symptom  
29 onset was 4 days. There were no statistical differences in these parameters between the two groups.

30 On day 6, 34 out of 47 (72%) patients in the ivermectin arm reached the endpoint, compared to 21/ 42 (50%) in the  
31 placebo arm (OR 2.62; 95% CI: 1.09-6.31). In a multivariable logistic-regression model, the odds of a negative test  
32 at day 6 was 2.62 time higher in the ivermectin group (95% CI: 1.06–6.45). Cultures at days 2 to 6 were positive in  
33 3/23 (13.0%) of ivermectin samples vs. 14/29 (48.2%) in the placebo group (p=0.008).

34 **Conclusions:** There were significantly lower viral loads and viable cultures in the ivermectin group, which could  
35 lead to shortening isolation time in these patients.

36 **The study is registered at ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT 044297411.**

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## 41 **Background**

42 Ivermectin is an FDA-approved broad spectrum anti-parasitic agent, which was initially approved in humans in  
43 1987 to treat onchocerciasis, awarding the discoverers the Nobel prize of Medicine in 2015. Its main activity was  
44 known for therapy against infections caused by roundworm parasites. Over the years, the spectrum was extended  
45 and included also parasitic skin infections such as scabies among others. [1]

46 In the last decade, several in-vitro studies have shown its anti-viral activity against a broad range of viruses, mainly  
47 RNA viruses including HIV, influenza and several flaviviruses such as Dengue virus (DENV), Zika, and West Nile  
48 Virus.[2-6] Recently ivermectin was tested in vitro against SARS-CoV-2 and showed ~5000-fold reduction (99.8%)  
49 in viral RNA after 48 hours.[7] However, it was criticized that the dosing used in the study cannot be achieved with  
50 the current approved dose.[8]

51 In addition, ivermectin has anti-inflammatory properties.[9] Since the excessive inflammatory response to SARS-  
52 CoV-2 is thought to be a major cause of disease severity and death in patients with COVID-19, [10] ivermectin may  
53 have further value in addition to its anti-viral properties.

54 With its high safety profile, ivermectin is a potential treatment against COVID-19 in its different stages. Some  
55 clinical studies have shown beneficial results regarding clinical outcomes and the length of viral shedding, however  
56 most of them are lacking a high standard of rigorous methodology.[11]

57 Here we conducted a double blinded randomized control trial to assess whether Ivermectin can shorten viral  
58 shedding, in non-hospitalized patients at the early stage of COVID-19 infection.

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## 63 **Methods**

### 64 **Study design**

65 A randomized controlled, double blinded trial to evaluate the effectiveness of ivermectin in reduction of viral  
66 shedding among mild to moderate COVID-19 patients. The study was conducted in hotels located in (Tel-Aviv,  
67 Jerusalem and Ashkelon) Israel, that have been designated as isolation facilities for mild to moderate COVID-19  
68 patients, not requiring oxygen.

69 Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval was given by the Sheba Medical Center's IRB (7156/20). Written  
70 informed consent was received from each participating individual before recruitment.

### 71 **Study population**

72 Patients were eligible for enrollment in the study if they were 18 years of age or older; not pregnant; with molecular  
73 confirmation of COVID-19 by RT-PCR; and with the intention to receive results within the first three days from  
74 symptoms onset. However due to the delay (three to four days) in getting results in the community, we extended the  
75 time up to seven days from symptoms onset. Since our main outcome was the change in viral shedding (as reflected  
76 by Ct value), asymptomatic cases were also included within 5 days from molecular diagnosis.

77 Patients were excluded if they weighed below 40kg, were with known allergy to the drugs, unable to take oral  
78 medication, participating in another RCT for treatment of COVID-19. In addition, patients who had RT-PCR results  
79 with Ct (cycle threshold) value >35 in first two consecutive were excluded. Patients with comorbidities of  
80 cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease (excluding mild intermittent asthma), hypertension, and  
81 or cancer were defined as high-risk patients.

### 82 **Randomization**

83 Randomization in a 1:1 ratio was done by computer-generated program using randomization.com  
84 (<http://www.jerrydallal.com/random/randomize.htm>) by Clinical Research Coordinator (CRC), blinded to the rest of

85 the study team. This CRC was not requiring patients and the numbered pills bottles were available only for the  
86 physician who were requiring.

87 Patients assigned to the intervention arm received ivermectin in a dosage regimen according to body weight; patients  
88 weighing between 40-69 kg received four tablets (=12mg) daily and patients weighing  $\geq 70$ kg received five tablets  
89 (=15mg) daily, all for three days. Patients assigned to the placebo arm received the same number and same  
90 appearance of pills per weight daily, for three days. They were guided to take the pills one hour before a meal. The  
91 investigators and patients were blinded to the assignment.

## 92 **Intervention**

93 On the day of randomization and treatment initiation, patients were tested for SARS-CoV-2 by reverse transcriptase  
94 polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) from nasopharyngeal (NP) swabs (day zero). Tests were then administered  
95 every two days from day six up to day 14, unless patients were discharged earlier from the isolation facilities. The  
96 protocol was amended at the beginning of September when the Ministry of Health changed the policy of isolation  
97 and allowed infected patients to leave the facility 10 days from symptom onset without further testing. At this point  
98 testing at day two and four were added to the protocol.

99 Since results of the test could have been influenced by the examiner who performed the swab and with differences  
100 between labs,[12, 13] a small number of trained practitioners were allocated to obtain the swab during the entire trial  
101 and instructed to use a uniform technique. In addition, all RT-PCR tests, including verification that patients were  
102 positive on day zero, were conducted by the same lab, at the Israel Central Virology Laboratory of the Ministry Of  
103 Health (located at Sheba Medical Center).

104 Patients were followed up daily by telephone until their discharge. Patients were asked whether they took the pills as  
105 guided, if they noticed any adverse effect following treatment and whether there were any follow up of symptoms.

106 Unexpectedly some patients who were isolated in the hotels as verified positive patients were found to be borderline  
107 or negative upon our RT-PCR test (Figure 1). Therefore,

108 Patients with missing data along the follow up were carried over from the last data available

## 109 **Outcomes**

110 The primary clinical endpoint was viral clearance following a diagnostic swab taken on the sixth day (third day after  
111 termination of treatment), in the intervention group compared to placebo. Although negative PCR is defined in Israel  
112 with Ct>40, reaching this level may take a few weeks, and there is significant evidence that a non-infectious state is  
113 usually achieved at Ct level>30.[14-16] Therefore we defined a negative test at a non-infectious level as measured  
114 by RT-PCR of Ct values >30 (less than  $3 \cdot 4 \times 10^4$  viral copies)

115 **Post-Hoc analysis:** Toward the end of our study ( January 2021) the central virology lab. established a Biosafety  
116 Level 3 (BSL-3) unit, allowing us the ability to culture the virus. Since positive medium of participating patients  
117 were kept in -80c, we were enabled to culture them. Thus, an end point of culture viability at days 2-6 post-  
118 intervention was added.

## 119 **PCR testing**

120 The presence of the SARS-COV-2 RNA was detected using the Seegene Allplex CoV19 detection kit, according to  
121 the manufacturer's instructions (See supplement). The test detects three viral genes: envelop (E), nucleocapsid (N)  
122 and RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRp). For each sample, Ct level was defined as the Ct level of the highest  
123 viral load (low Ct).

## 124 **Viral copies Determination**

125 Determination of the copies number in the examined samples was performed by generating standard curves for each  
126 reaction, thereby enabling the conversion of the Cq values to viral genome copies, as detailed in the Supplementary  
127 methods.

## 128 **In-Vitro cultures**

129 Positive samples were stored at -80°C and were thawed for culturing on Vero E6 cells at 37°C for seven days, as  
130 detailed in the Supplementary methods.

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132 **Statistical methods**

133 **Sample size:** Based on published data from the Ministry of Health at the time of study initiation, we expected less  
134 than 10% of patients at day six show a negative RT-PCR test. With the interventional drug we expected a reduction  
135 of at least 25% in the proportion of positive cases. Hence, considering a potential decrease from 90% to 67.5% (25%  
136 decrease), with a power (1- $\beta$ ) of 80% at a significance level of 5% ( $\alpha=0.05$ ), a minimal sample size of 96  
137 participants in total, was required to detect a statistically significant difference. Therefore, 48 patients were needed  
138 in each study arm. To account for a loss to follow-up of 10% after 14 day, we aimed to recruit a total of 105  
139 participants.

140 **Statistical analysis:** Statistical analysis was done by the Biostatistics and Biomathematics Unit, Gertner Institute,  
141 Sheba Medical Center, Tel-Hashomer, Israel.

142 Continuous variables are presented as mean  $\pm$  standard deviation or as median and interquartile range. Categorical  
143 variables are presented as N (%). Differences between ivermectin and placebo groups were assessed using a Chi-  
144 square test and t-test, for categorical and continuous data respectively. Where cross tabulation frequencies were less  
145 than 5, the Fisher exact test was used. A multivariate logistic regression model was used to determine the impact of  
146 ivermectin while controlling for age, sex, weight, and being symptomatic or not on reduction of viral load on day 6<sup>th</sup>  
147 as reflected by Ct level>30. Results include adjusted odds ratios (OR), and 95% confidence intervals (CI). Kaplan-  
148 Meier curves were drawn, and survival analysis conducted with log-rank test using for time to negative RT-PCR (Ct  
149 level>30) result.

150 Boxplots were produced in R version 4.0.2. For figure readability, viral load values were log-transformed.

151 For all analyses, significance was set at  $p < 0.05$ . All data analyses were performed with the SAS 9.4 software  
152 (Cary, NC, USA).

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## 155 **Results**

156 From May 15<sup>th</sup>, 2020 through end of January 2021, a total of 116 patients underwent randomization, and 89 were  
157 eligible for analysis (Figure 1).

158 The baseline study population characteristics are detailed in Table 1. The median age of the patients was 35 years  
159 (range, 20 to 71), 22·4% equal or older than 50 years and 7·8% equal or older than 60 years. A majority of the  
160 patients were males (78·4%). Twelve (13·5%) patients had comorbidities associated with risk for severe disease  
161 [17]; 17% and 9·5% among the ivermectin and placebo groups respectively,  $p=0\cdot53$ .

## 162 **Clinical Presentation**

163 Among the study population 83% were symptomatic. The most common symptoms, fatigue, fever, cough, headache,  
164 and myalgia were prevalent in approximately half of the study population. (symptoms detailed in Table S1-  
165 supplement). None of these variables were statistically different between the two study arms.

## 166 **Study Outcome**

167 Viral load during the study period is depicted in Figure 2. Viral load of the ivermectin group decreased faster in  
168 comparison to the placebo group at the early stage of the intervention, during days two to six. As spontaneous  
169 recovery takes place also in the placebo group the viral load is decreasing, having similar viral load since day eight.

170 As mentioned above, our calculations were based on negative results reflected in  $Ct >30$ . The rate of negative RT-  
171 PCR for SARS-CoV-2 at day four (one day after termination of treatment) through day ten was higher in patients  
172 receiving ivermectin but was statistically significant on days six to eight (Table 2).

173 In the multivariable logistic regression model, the adjusted odds ratio of negative SARS-CoV-2 RT-PCR negative  
174 test ( $Ct >30$ ) at day six and eight for the ivermectin group were 2·62 (95% CI: 1·06–6·45,  $P=0\cdot04$ ) and 3·87 group  
175 (95% CI: 1·36–11·04,  $P=0\cdot01$ ) fold higher than for the placebo group, respectively. (Table 3)



176 Kaplan-Meier analysis (Figure 3) adjusted to symptom onset showed the significant difference between the  
177 ivermectin and placebo arms during the course of treatment.

### 178 **Clinical outcome**

179 During the study period four patients were referred to hospitals, with three of them being in the placebo arm. The  
180 first placebo-treated patient was hospitalized for 11 days with prolonged respiratory symptoms and needed oxygen  
181 even after his discharge from hospital. The second was hospitalized for one day due to respiratory complaints. The  
182 third one was referred to hospital due to headache and dizziness and was diagnosed with sinusitis after evaluation  
183 (brain CT and MRI). In addition, one asymptomatic patient became symptomatic, which occurred in the placebo  
184 group. In the ivermectin arm, one patient was referred to hospital due to shortness of breath at the day of  
185 recruitment. He continued the ivermectin and a day later was sent back to the hotel in good condition.

### 186 **Culture Positivity rate**

187 A convenient sample of 16 samples on day of recruitment (day zero) was cultured. Ct levels ranged from 14-28  
188 (mean  $21.5 \pm 4.1$ ), and among them 13/16 (81.2%) turned to be positive. Culture viability was tested further by  
189 available samples on days two, four and six after intervention (see details Table S2–supplement). Altogether 52  
190 samples were cultured; viable culture in the placebo group were positive in 14 out of 29 cultures (48.2%) while  
191 among the ivermectin group, only 3/23 (13.0%) were found positive ( $P=0.008$ ).

192 In a composite calculation, taking into account Ct values  $>30$  together with non-viable culture, the negative results  
193 of the ivermectin group reached significance even at day four (one day after ending the treatment) with 86%  
194 negative patients compared to 59% in the placebo group ( $P=0.04$ ) (see Table 2b).

### 195 **Adverse events**

196 Among the 116 intention to treat participants, 3 patients reported having diarrhea following the treatment, two  
197 (3.5%) in the ivermectin group and one (1.7%) in the placebo group. In all cases the diarrhea resolved in two days.  
198 Two patients in the placebo arm reported rash during the treatment course which subsided within one to two days.

199 No other adverse effects were reported. All of the eligible 89 patients for analysis reported to be adherent to the  
200 treatment as guided.

201

## 202 **Discussion**

203 In this double-blind, randomized trial with mild COVID-19 patients, ivermectin significantly reduced time of viral  
204 shedding and affected viral viability when initiated at the first week after evidence of infection. Our primary  
205 endpoint was to show the benefit of ivermectin on day six (three days after ending treatment) which was achieved  
206 with 72% of samples being non-infectious (Ct>30) in comparison to 50% among the placebo group (OR 2.6). Even  
207 at day 4 (1 day after treatment end) the ivermectin group showed an OR of 2.4, although this did not reach  
208 significance, possibly due to a small sample size on that day.

209 The anti-viral activity was also reflected in the Kaplan-Meier curve where the effect of the drug was seen after the  
210 second day of treatment (Figure 3).

211 To further explore the anti-viral activity, we observed the culture viability in both placebo and ivermectin groups.  
212 This post-hoc analysis became available in our institution at the end of the study only, when the BSL-3 lab was  
213 established (January 2021). The results show the advantage of ivermectin where only 13% of samples stayed  
214 positive on days 2two to six, while 48% stayed positive in the placebo group (P=0.008).

215 The broad-spectrum antiviral activity of ivermectin is related to its ability to target the host importin (IMP)  $\alpha/\beta$   
216 nuclear transport proteins responsible for nuclear entry of cargoes of viral proteins, which in turns block the host  
217 anti-viral activity. In some viruses the viral protein (such as integrase and NS5) has been identified while in SARS-  
218 CoV-2 the protein was not identified.[18, 19] The anti-viral properties of ivermectin against SARS-CoV-2 was  
219 shown in an in-vitro model.[7] A major criticism regarding this in-vitro model was that the ivermectin concentration  
220 used was more than 35 times higher than the maximum plasma concentration after oral administration of the  
221 approved dose.[8] But higher doses may not be necessary as some models predict that the lungs achieve higher

222 concentrations, up to 10-fold higher than in the serum.[20] In addition, ivermectin concentrations in blood may not  
223 reflect the activity of its other metabolites which might be the active agents.[21, 22]

224 In humans, several randomized control trials have been recently published. A double-blind randomized control trial  
225 conducted in Colombia by López-Medina et al., included 476 mild patients randomly assigned to receive either oral  
226 ivermectin 300 mcg/kg for five days vs. placebo.[23] The study was initially aimed to examine ivermectin as an  
227 agent which could prevent clinical deterioration when given during the early stage of COVID-19. However, the  
228 endpoint of this study was altered to be time to resolution of symptoms within 3 weeks, as the original endpoint of  
229 clinical deterioration could not be achieved due to the low number of hospitalizations in their cohort. As the authors  
230 mentioned in their limitations, reduction in the viral load or viral shedding better reflects the anti-viral activity of the  
231 drug rather than longevity of symptoms[23]. Peer reviewed randomized control trials from Bangladesh support our  
232 finding of faster viral clearance in the ivermectin group, and in a small RCT from Spain, treatment with ivermectin  
233 showed a tendency toward faster viral clearance.[24, 25]

234 One may wonder about the public health benefit of treating mild patients since shortening the period of relatively  
235 mild symptoms may not merit a mass drug administration of ivermectin to the large population of non-hospitalized  
236 patients. However, inducing faster viral clearance and therefore reducing the time until the patient reaches a state of  
237 being non-infectious have an extremely important public health impact. Taking the two composites; Ct values above  
238 30 and negative cultures, leads to almost 90% non-infectious status at day four (one day after ending treatment)  
239 among ivermectin users [ ] . From the public health point of view, it may shorten isolation time, which can serve as a  
240 major relief of the economic and social burden.

241 Our study has several limitations. First, the sample size was relatively small, and was designed to look for  
242 differences in viral load, but not for clinical deterioration and prevention of hospitalization. The second limitation  
243 was that drug therapy was not physically observed by investigators. Finally, our study was conducted among mild-  
244 non-hospitalized patients and therefore the results cannot be applied to a more severe or immune-suppressed  
245 populations.

246 The strength of our study was its double-blind structure with more substantial outcomes such as Ct values and  
247 culture viability where the laboratory personnel did not have any information concerning the patients' assignment.

248 In conclusion, our study strongly supports the notion that ivermectin has anti-SARS-CoV-2 activity. If used at the  
249 early stage of disease onset, it may shorten the isolation time and reduce transmission. Further studies are needed to  
250 test its ability to prevent clinical deterioration for high-risk groups and to examine its potential as a prophylactic  
251 drug. Vaccines are now starting to become available, but it will take years before they are distributed worldwide. As  
252 this drug may also reduce mortality, urgent intervention with further well-designed studies are needed.

253

## 254 **Conflict of Interest**

255 None

256

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258 None

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264 the dedicated corona hotels, without their support the study could not been performed.

## 265 **Access to data**

266 All data supporting the results will be provided by the corresponding author upon publication.

## 267 **Contibutions**

268 Eli Schwartz and Asaf Biber had full access to all of the data in the study and take responsibility for the integrity of  
269 the data and the accuracy of the data analysis.

270 Conceptualization: ES

271 Data curation: ES, AB, MM

272 Formal analysis: ES, AB, MM, OE

273 Investigation: AB, MM, GH, DL, LR, AS, IN, LK, OE, ES

274 Methodology: ES, AB, MM, OE

275 Supervision: ES, AB

276 Writing - original draft: ES, AB, DL

277 Writing - review & editing: all authors contributed, reviewed and approved the last draft.

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366 **Table 1: Baseline study population**

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	<b>All (N=89)</b>		<b>Ivermectin group (N=47)</b>		<b>Placebo group (N=42)</b>		<b>P*</b>
Male gender <i>n</i> , (%)	69	(78.4)	36	(78.3)	33	(78.6)	0.9718
Age median ( <i>IQ</i> range)	35.0	(28.0-47.0)	36.0	(32.0-50.0)	33.5	(26.0-47.0)	0.2446
Weight median ( <i>IQ</i> range)	79.0	70.0-86.0)	80.0	(70.0-90.0)	75.0	(67.0-85.0)	0.2545
Symptomatic <i>n</i> , (%)	72	(80.9)	37	(78.7)	35	(83.3)	0.5807
Days from symptoms onset** median ( <i>IQ</i> range)	4.0	(3.0-5.0)	4.0	(3.0-5.0)	4.0	(3.0-5.0)	0.9170
Ct value on day 0 median ( <i>IQ</i> range)	23.0	(20.0-28.0)	24.0	(21.0-28.0)	22.0	(19.0-27.0)	0.1030

368 \*P value by Fisher exact test for categorical variables or by Kruskal–Wallis test for continuous variables

369 \*\* calculated for only for symptomatic patients

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372 **Table 2: The negative RT-PCR (Ct>30) test for SARS-CoV-2 results, ratio at days 4 to 10**

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A. Based on RT-PCR (Ct>30) test							
	N	Ivermectin	Placebo	P value*	OR	95% CI	
Day 4	50	15/28 (54%)	7/22 (32%)	0.12	2.47	0.77	7.92
Day 6	89	34/47 (72%)	21/42 (50%)	0.03	2.62	1.09	6.31
Day 8	89	39/47 (83%)	25/42 (59%)	0.01	3.32	1.25	8.82
Day 10	89	40/47 (85%)	29/42 (69%)	0.07	2.56	0.91	7.72
B. Based on RT-PCR (Ct>30) test together with non-viable cultures							
Day 4	50	24/28 (86%)	13/22 (59%)	0.03	4.1538	1.0688	16.1439
Day 6	89	44/47 (94%)	31/42 (74%)	0.01	5.2043	1.3400	20.2129
Day 8	89	45/47 (96%)	32/42 (76%)	0.01	7.0313	1.4419	34.2875
Day 10	89	45/47 (96%)	36/42 (86%)	0.14**	3.7500	0.7135	19.7078

374 \*P value by Chi square test , \*\*P value by Fisher exact test

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376 **Table 3: Multivariable analysis for negative RT-PCR (Ct>30) test for SARS-CoV-2 results on day 6 and 8**

	Day 6			Day 8				
	Odds Ratio	95% Confidence Interval		P value	Odds Ratio	95% Confidence Interval		P value
Female	0.871	0.267	2.840	0.8186	0.495	0.138	1.772	0.2795
Age	0.983	0.949	1.017	0.3247	0.964	0.928	1.002	0.0597
Weight	1.004	0.974	1.035	0.7950	0.998	0.966	1.031	0.8927
Symptomatic	0.669	0.197	2.274	0.5194	0.609	0.139	2.665	0.5105
Ivermectin treatment	2.619	1.062	6.454	0.0365	3.871	1.357	11.041	0.0114

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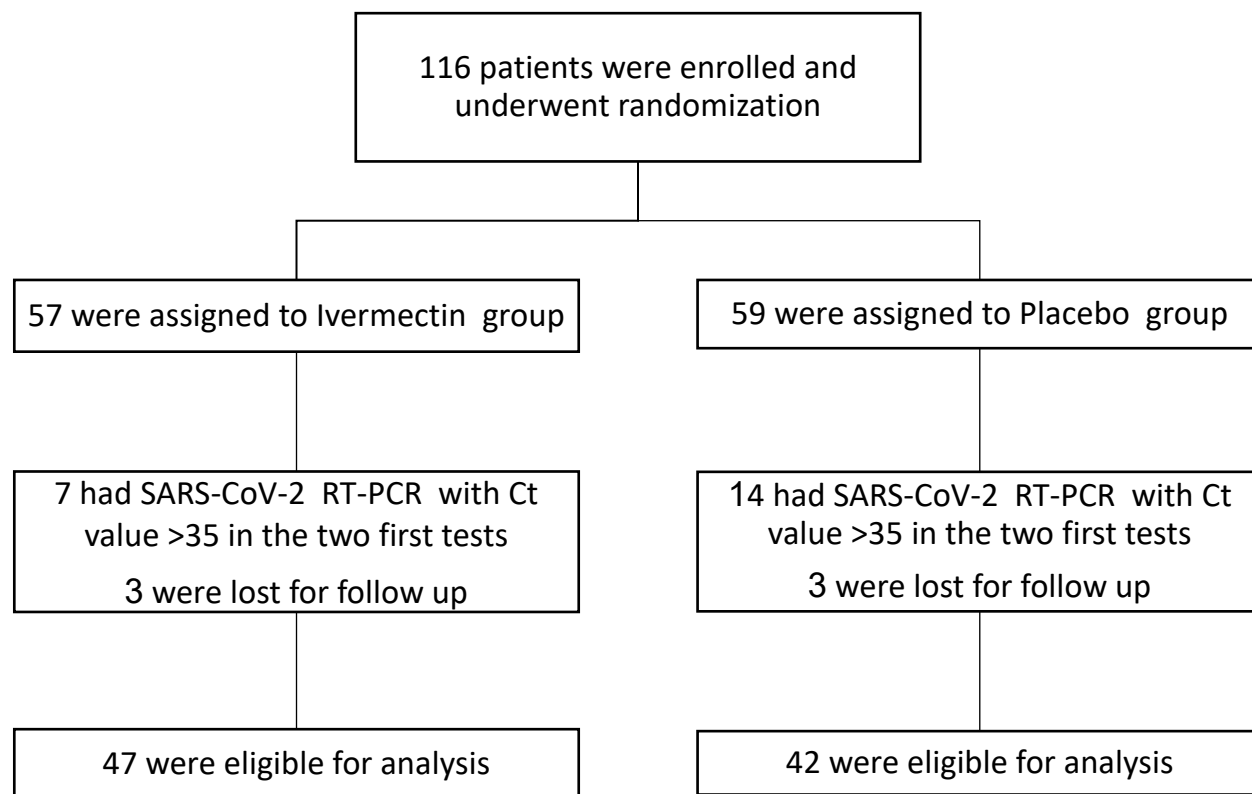
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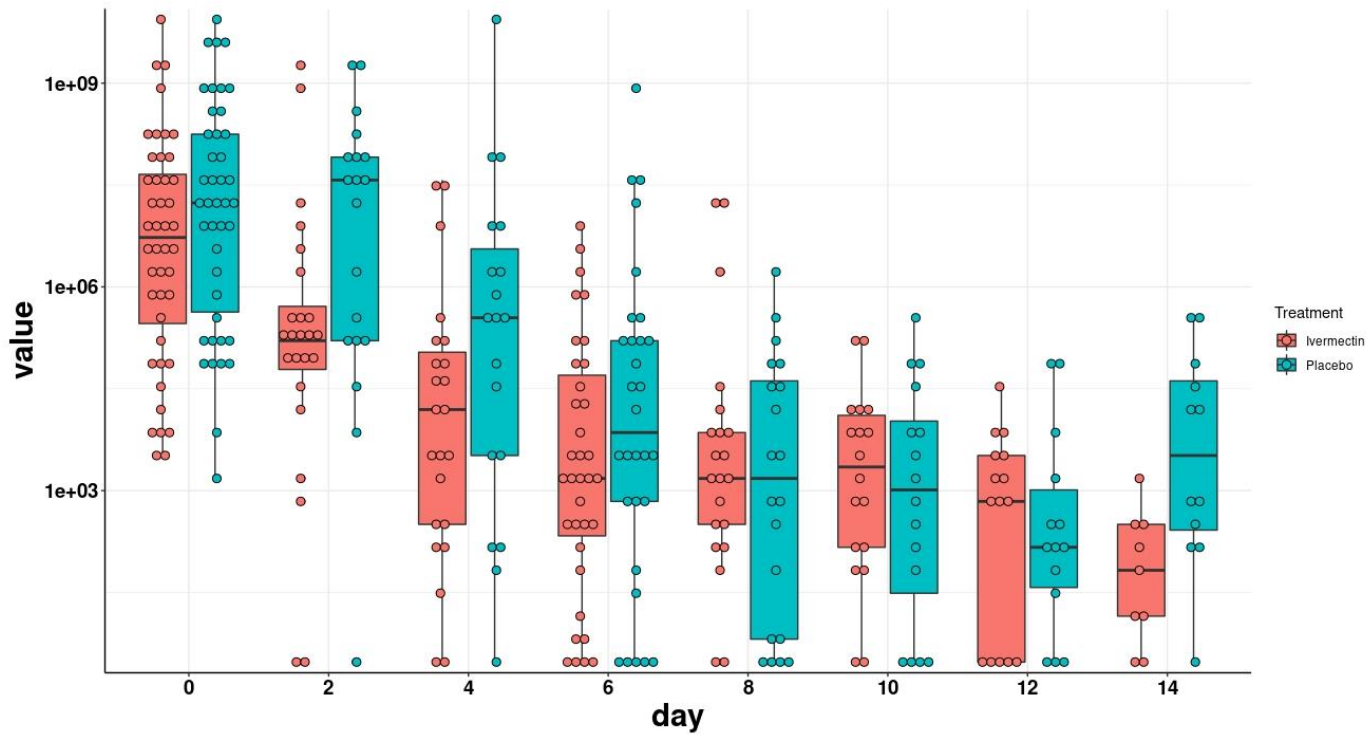


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390 **Figure 1:** Enrollment and patient flow

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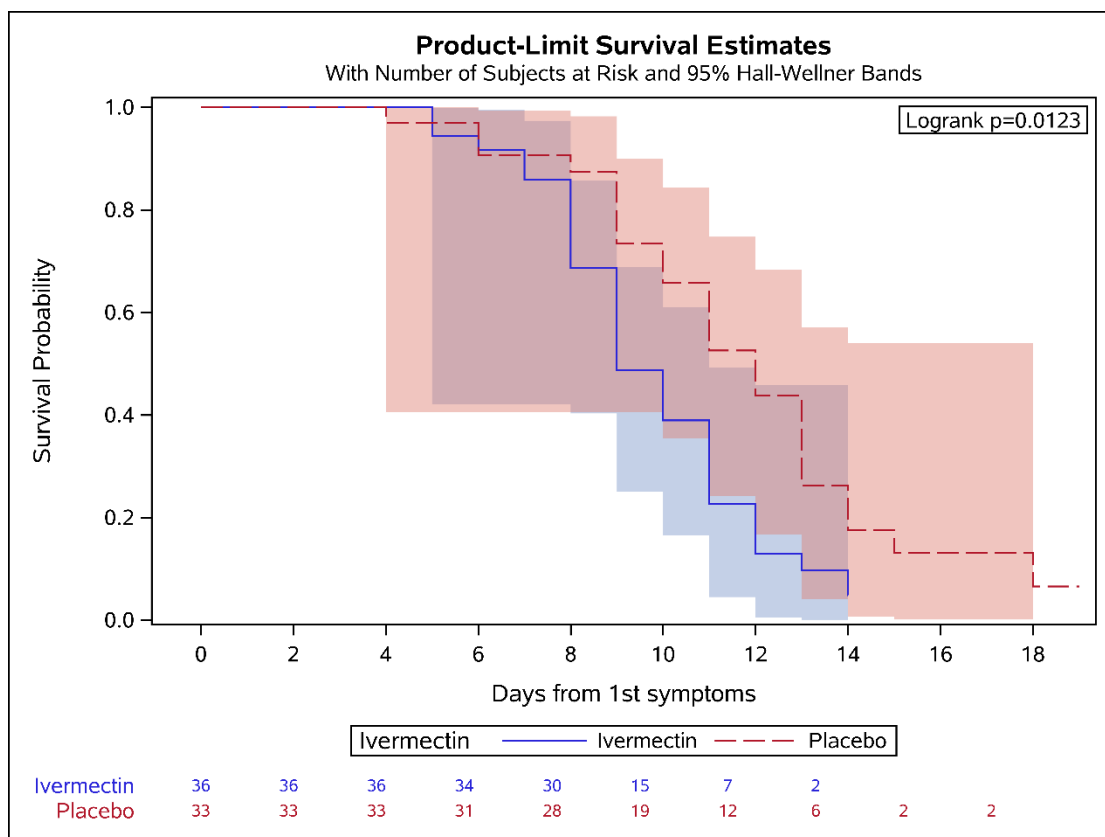
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393 **Figure 2:** Viral load evolution by study arm. Viral load values were log-transformed. The boxes show the  
394 interquartile range. Dots represent each individual value.

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399 **Figure 3:** Kaplan-Meier curve for time to negative (Ct <30) results for symptoms onset

400 (calculation is done for symptomatic patients, N=69)

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