NECTAR

Novel **E**xperimental **C**OVID **T**herapies **A**ffecting Host **R**esponse

About the NECTAR trial

The NECTAR clinical trial platform was an international randomized, blinded, placebo-controlled study looking at new or repurposed drugs to see if they help people get better faster from COVID-19. Clinical trials for two drugs – TXA-127 and TRV-027 – completed enrollment in 2022. The results of those trials can be found here. A clinical trial for a third drug - Fostamatinib – completed enrollment in 2023. This updated information focuses on the results of the Fostamatinib trial.

Clinical trials are research studies that look for new ways to prevent, detect, or treat diseases in people.

Randomization is the process of randomly putting patients into different treatment groups. In the NECTAR trial, these groups included the study drug and placebo (something that looks like a study drug but does not have any active medicine in it).

Participants and the study team do not know who is receiving the study drug or the placebo. This process is called blinding and helps the research team find out if getting the new drugs are better than not getting them.

The NECTAR trial found that Fostamatinib did not help patients hospitalized with COVID-19 get better faster.

What was done

One drug called Fostamatinib was studied at 44 hospitals worldwide (33 US and 11 international locations) from November 2021 through September 2023. Participants who took part in the study received either Fostamatinib or a placebo.

400 people participated in the Fostamatinib trial

33 US and 11 international locations

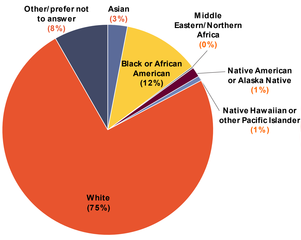
What is Fostamatinib?

Fostamatinib is a drug that scientists thought might help protect the lungs from damage caused by COVID-19.

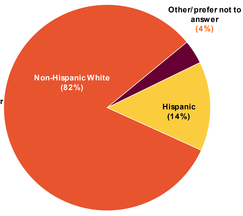
Who joined the study?

400 total participants
199 received Fostamatinib
201 received placebo

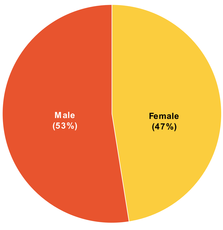
Race



Ethnicity



Sex



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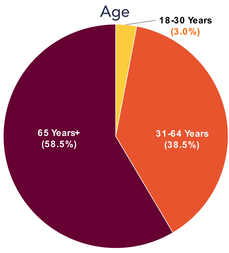

What was learned

The NECTAR trial showed that Fostamatinib did not help patients in the hospital with COVID-19 recover faster.

Fostamatinib:

- Did not improve survival
- Did not speed up recovery
- Was not beneficial for treatment of COVID-19

Interested in learning more?

The results of this study were recently published in the JAMA Network Open and can be found here.

"Previous studies suggested that Fostamatinib could improve recovery in patients with COVID-19 who were enrolled earlier in the pandemic. Our trial was important because it showed that Fostamatinib did not help recovery of patients with COVID-19 who were enrolled later in the pandemic. These findings are important and give researchers evidence that using fostamatinib to treat patients hospitalized with COVID-19 is unlikely to be helpful. We are very thankful for all the patients and families who helped advance this science by participating in these trials."

Dr. Sean Collins, MD, MSc; Principal Investigator, Vanderbilt University Medical Center

Thank you!

The NECTAR research team would like to express our gratitude to all the participants who took part in this trial, as well as their families and loved ones, and to the healthcare providers who cared for the hospitalized patients in this trial.