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Question: Should Icatibant compared to Standard treatment be used for COVID-19 patients?

Setting: Inpatient

Certainty assessment							№ of patients		Effect		Certainty
№ of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Icatibant	Standard treatment	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)	
All-cause mortality											
1 ¹	randomised trials	very serious ^a	not serious	not serious	very serious ^b	none	0/10 (0.0%)	1/10 (10.0%)	RR 0.33 (0.02 to 7.32)	67 fewer per 1.000 (from 98 fewer to 632 more)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW
Length of stay in hospital											
1 ¹	randomised trials	very serious ^a	not serious	not serious	very serious ^b	none	10	10	-	SMD 0.06 higher (0.82 lower to 0.94 higher)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW
Duration of hospitalization in intensive care											
1 ¹	randomised trials	very serious ^a	not serious	not serious	very serious ^b	none	10	10	-	SMD 0.16 higher (0.72 lower to 1.04 higher)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW

Explanations

- a. Downgraded of two levels for high risk of performance bias and unclear risk of reporting bias
- b. Downgraded of two levels for very small sample size

References

1. Mansour E, Palma AC, Ulf RG, Ribeiro LC, Bernardes AF, Nunes TA, et al. Pharmacological inhibition of the kinin-kallikrein system in severe COVID-19 A proof-of-concept study. medRxiv. 2020:2020.08.11.20167353.