**Summary Table:** (See COVID-19 Treatment Review Paper) (Updated as of June 1, 2020)

Drug name	Description
Anakinra	Recombinant protein, which binds to the interleukin-1 type 1 receptor.
	Two clinical trials investigating its use in patients with COVID-19.
Ascorbic acid	Antioxidant; may protect against infection-induced oxidative stress. No
	data available specific to COVID-19. Two ongoing clinical trials.
Azithromycin	Antibacterial with immunomodulary and anti-inflammatory action. No in
	<i>vitro</i> studies with SARS-CoV-2. Clinical data demonstrates lack of benefit
	with increased QT prolongation
Baloxavir	Antiviral with no data to support its use in COVID-19. Two ongoing clinical
	trials in China.
Baricitinib	Predicted to inhibit the JAK1- and JAK2-mediated cytokine release.
	Suggested as a treatment option by artificial intelligence. No data available
	specific to COVID-19. Two ongoing clinical trials.
Bevacizumab	VEGF recombinant humanized monoclonal antibody, which has been used
	in anti-tumor treatment for 16 years. No evidence to support use against
	SARS-CoV-2. One ongoing clinical study in severe and critical COVID-19
	patients.
Brilacidin	Defensin-mimetic drug under investigation as a potential treatment and/or
	vaccine against SARS-CoV-2. No evidence to support its use at this time.
Camostat mesilate	Potent serine protease inhibitor to block SARS-CoV-2 cellular entry. Two
	clinical studies underway.
Ciclesonide	An intranasal corticosteroid reportedly showing antiviral activity in vitro.
	Currently listed as a metered dose inhaler in one clinical trial underway.
Colchicine	Colchicine will be used for its anti-inflammatory properties in
	counteracting the NLRP3 inflammasome that helps produce IL-1b and
	other interleukins when treating COVID-19. Three clinical trials underway.
Convalescent	Collected from individuals who have recovered from COVID-19. Case series
Plasma	of 5 patients report improvement in clinical status after administration.
Corticosteroids	RECOVERY trial evidence supports the use of corticosteroids, specifically 6
	mg of dexamethasone or equivalently dosed corticosteroid, for use in
	severe COVID-19. Evidence in ARDS is available as well as evidence in
Darunavir/	In vitro studies of darunavir/cobicistat showed no activity against SARS-
cobicistat	CoV-2 at clinically relevant concentrations. No clinical or safety data
	available for COVID-19. Although, two clinical trials have been registered.
Deferoxamine	An iron chelating agent for trivalent ions (ferric ions) in the vascular space,
	theorized to be beneficial for virus development. One clinical trial
	recruiting.
Disulfiram	An anti-alcoholism drug that could be used to disrupt COVID-19 protein
	structure/function. Under investigation as a potential therapy for COVID-
	19.
Eculizumab	Complement inhibitor with preclinical scientific rationale for its potential
	role in patients with severe COVID-19. Available for experimental
	emergency treatment. No clinical data supporting the role in COVID-19
	pneumonia.

Etoposide &	A topoisomerase II inhibitor plus a topoisomerase I inhibitor theorized to
Irinotecan	treat severe COVID-19 in an AI disease model.
Favipiravir	Influenza antiviral available for investigational use as a treatment option
	for COVID-19. Two clinical trials are underway to assess safety and efficacy.
Fingolimod	Sphingosine-1-phosphate receptor regular as an immune modulator in
	multiple sclerosis. Theorized to prevent ARDS development. One clinical
	trial underway.
Galidesivir	Antiviral with demonstrated broad-spectrum activity in vitro against a wide
	range of pathogens, including coronavirus. Potential therapy for COVID-19.
Griffithsin	Spike protein inhibitor with demonstrated in vitro activity against SARS-
	CoV-1. A promising target against COVID-19.
IVIG	Three case reports have shown benefit in patients with severe COVID-19.
	One clinical trial assessing high-dose IVIG in patients with COVID-19 is
	underway.
Linagliptin	DPP-4 inhibitor used for type 2 diabetes, to help assist inpatient diabetes
	control and reduce severity of COVID-19 infection. One clinical trial
	underway.
Mavrilimumab	A human monoclonal antibody that inhibits human granulocyte
	macrophage colony-stimulating factor receptors that stimulate white
	blood cell production. One clinical trial underway.
Nelfinavir	Antiviral identified using virtual screening as a potential therapeutic option
	for COVID-19. No clinical trials in progress.
Niclosamide	Antihelminthic agent with <i>In vitro</i> evidence of activity against SARS-CoV
	and MERS-CoV. No evidence to support use in COVID-19. Not available in
	U.S.
Nitazoxanide	Antiprotozoal agent with in vitro studies demonstrating inhibition of SARS-
	CoV-2, but clinical reports show no benefit.
Oseltamivir	Neuraminidase inhibitor with no demonstrated cytopathic effect of SARS-
	CoV in vitro. Coronaviruses do not utilize neuraminidase for the budding
	stage of reproduction and therefore no activity is expected. Although,
	three clinical trials involving oseltamivir are registered.
REGN3048/3051	Monoclonal antibody being studied in an in vivo clinical trial sponsored by
	the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID). The safety
D altriate	and tolerability of the drug will be studied in 48 patients with coronavirus.
Ruxolitinib	JAK 1/2 Inhibitor that can decrease inflammatory IL-6 production. Three
Commune of the	clinical trials and one managed access program are underway.
Sargramostim	Recombinant numanized granulocyte-macrophage colony stimulating
	ractor (mugivi-CSF). One clinical trial assessing treatment in patients with
Carilumah	COVID-19.
Sannunnap	Fully numan anti-ito receptor monocional antibody being studied in a
Sildonafil	A phosphodiostoraça E anzuma inhibitar that can be used for pulmonany
Siluellalli	A phosphoulesterase-3 enzyme initiation that can be used for pullifoldly
Siltuvimah	$\frac{1}{1000}$
Siituxiiilab	clinical report suggest potential benefit in patients with COVID-10 and
	ARDS. Included in the previously mentioned study with Anakinra
	clinical report suggest potential benefit in patients with COVID-19 and ARDS. Included in the previously mentioned study with Anakinra.

Sofosbuvir	Results of a molecular docking study suggest effectiveness of the antiviral
	against SARS-CoV-2. No evidence available for treatment of COVID-19.
Thalidomide	Angiogenesis inhibitor with anti-inflammatory, anti-fibrotic, and immune
	regulation effects. One clinical trial underway.
Tofacitinib	A JAK 1/3 inhibitor that can mitigate inflammation by decreasing IL-6
	production. One clinical trial underway.
Tradipitant	A neurokinin-1 receptor antagonist being evaluated by Vanda
	Pharmaceuticals for the treatment of pneumonia associated with COVID-
	19. A phase 3 study will include 300 patients with severe infection.
Tranexamic acid	A lysine amino acid analog that reversibly binds to receptor sites on
(TXA)	plasminogen, reducing conversion to plasmin that has been theorized to
	help increase infectivity and virulence of the virus. One clinical trial
	underway.
TZLS-501	A human anti-interleukin-6 receptor (IL-6R) being developed by Tiziana. An
	investigational therapy with no evidence to support use in COVID-19
	patients.
Umifenovir/Arbidol	Antiviral compound that blocks viral fusion, demonstrated in vitro activity
	against SARS-CoV-2. Clinical reports suggest potential benefit. Two ongoing
	clinical trials in China.
XueBiJing	Chinese herbal medicine extract suggested as a treatment to consider by
	the People's Republic of China Treatment Guide of COVID-19. No peer-
	reviewed, published efficacy or safety data available for SARS-CoV-2.
Zinc	Demonstrated in vitro activity against SARS-CoV-1. No evidence available
	for SARS-CoV-2. Ongoing clinical study to assess effectiveness in
	combination with hydroxychloroquine.
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