A follow-up study to look at long-term symptoms of COVID-19 in people who received bemnifosbuvir or placebo in a previous study (Study CV43043) – and how safe this medicine was

See the end of the summary for the full title of the study.

About this summary

This is a summary of the results of a clinical trial (called a 'study' in this document) – written for:

- Members of the public and
- People who took part in the study

This summary is based on information known at the time of writing (October 2022). More information may now be known.

The study started in June 2021 and stopped early – in March 2022 – because the organisers of the previous study (Study CV43043) decided to stop Study CV43043 early in order to change the study plans and how to evaluate the study medicine.

This summary was written after the study had ended.

No single study can tell us everything about the risks and benefits of a medicine. It takes lots of people in many studies to find out everything we need to know. The results from this study may be different from other studies with the same medicine.

- This means that you should not make decisions based on this one summary – always speak to your doctor before making any decisions about your treatment

Contents of the summary

Thank you to the people who took part in this study

The people who took part have helped researchers to answer important questions about COVID-19.

Key information about this study

- This follow-up study was done to look at the long-term effects of COVID-19 in people who were not hospitalised and who took part in a previous study (called Study CV43043) for COVID-19
- In this follow-up study, it was planned that people would be assessed for 6 months starting from 1 month after COVID-19 diagnosis and following treatment with bemnifosbuvir or placebo over 5 days in Study CV43043. People were not given any further treatment for COVID-19 in this follow-up study
- This study included 72 people in 10 countries
- Fewer people were included than was planned, which meant that researchers were not able to make strong conclusions from the trial
- The main finding was that the most common symptoms at Day 1 (approximately 1 month after COVID-19 diagnosis) were:
  - tiredness (fatigue; 32%; 22 out of 69 people)
  - reduction or loss of sense of smell (23%; 16 out of 69 people)
  - cough (22%; 15 out of 69 people)
  - muscle or body aches (22%; 15 out of 69 people)
  - blocked or runny nose (17%; 12 out of 69 people)
  - reduction or loss of sense of taste (17%; 12 out of 69 people)
  - headache (13%; 9 out of 69 people)
- No symptoms were reported as 'severe'
- At Month 3 (approximately 4 months after COVID-19 diagnosis) compared with Day 1 of the study, a slightly higher number of people reported having a sore throat and/or shortness of breath
- No people had serious side effects after taking treatment in Study CV43043
- This follow-up study stopped early because the organisers of the previous study (Study CV43043) decided to stop Study CV43043 early in order to change the study plans and how to evaluate the study medicine

1. General information about this study

Why was this study done?

COVID-19 is a common illness caused by infection with the SARS-CoV-2 virus. It can cause symptoms such as cough, fever, sore throat, being sick and loss of smell or taste.

Most people who catch COVID-19 have mild symptoms, but some people can get seriously ill and may need to be hospitalised. Older people and people with medical conditions (for example, heart disease or cancer) are at higher risk of severe illness.

New medicines are needed to treat COVID-19 and to help stop people from getting seriously ill or dying.

Bemnifosbuvir (you say this as 'bem – nee – foz – buh – veer') is a new antiviral medicine (a medicine that treats infections caused by a virus) that may be able to treat COVID-19. Bemnifosbuvir is also called RO7496998 (AT-527).

In a previous study (Study CV43043), people with mild or moderate COVID-19 who were not hospitalised at the start of Study CV43043 were given bemnifosbuvir or placebo (you say this as 'plah – see – bo'; which looked the same as bemnifosbuvir but did not contain any real medicine) twice a day for 5 days, to see if bemnifosbuvir treatment could reduce or improve COVID-19 symptoms. Researchers also wanted to find out how safe bemnifosbuvir was.

After they had completed treatment in Study CV43043, people could join this study, and it was planned that they would be followed up for 6 months to assess the long-term symptoms of COVID-19. This study was not designed to make any comparisons between the symptoms that people had after being given bemnifosbuvir or placebo in Study CV43043.

What was the study medicine?

This was an observational follow-up study, which meant that no new study medicines were given.

What did researchers want to find out?

- Researchers did this study to find out the long-term symptoms of COVID-19 infection (see section 4 'What were the results of the study?')
- They also wanted to find out how safe the medicine that was given in Study CV43043 was by checking how many people had side effects from approximately 1 month after taking each of the medicines in Study CV43043 (see section 5 'What were the side effects?')

The main question that researchers wanted to answer was:

What were the long-term symptoms in people with mild or moderate COVID-19 who were not hospitalised?

Other questions that researchers wanted to answer included:

How much did shortness of breath or breathing difficulties impact the quality of life of people with mild or moderate COVID-19 who were not hospitalised?

How safe was the medicine given in Study CV43043 (by checking how many people had side effects during this follow-up study)?

What kind of study was this?

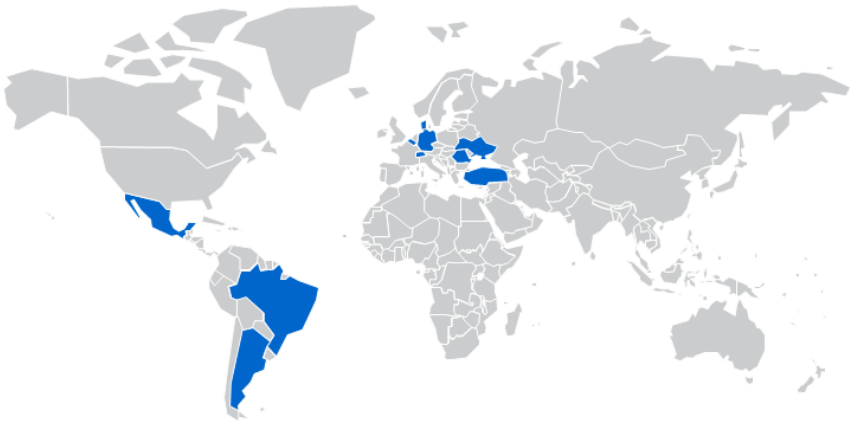
This was an 'observational' study. This meant that the study doctors looked at the effects of COVID-19 in people that had already taken medicines in a previous study – no new medicines were given in this observational study.

When and where did the study take place?

The study started in June 2021 and stopped early. This summary presents the results of the study up until it was stopped in March 2022.

The study took place at 27 study centres - across 10 countries in Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Germany, Mexico, Romania, Switzerland, Turkey and Ukraine. The following map shows the countries where this study took place.

- Argentina
- Belgium
- Brazil
- Denmark
- Germany
- Mexico
- Romania
- Switzerland
- Turkey
- Ukraine

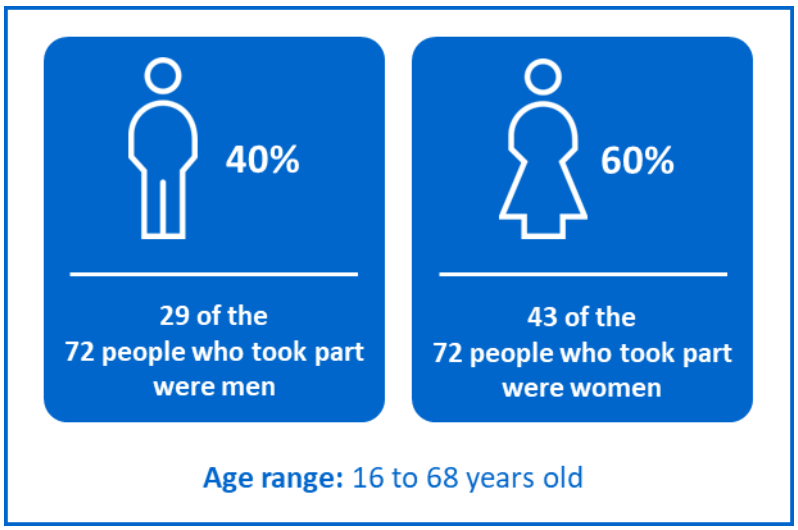


2. Who took part in this study?

This follow-up study was planned to include 1040 people who took part in Study CV43043 and to follow them up for a maximum of 6 months. This follow-up study stopped early (before all people who took part could be followed for up to 6 months as planned) because Study CV43043 was stopped early (because the study organisers decided to change the study plans and how to evaluate the study medicine).

In this study, 72 people took part who had previously had mild or moderate COVID-19 and had taken part in Study CV43043.

People who took part in the study were between 16 and 68 years of age. 29 of the 72 people (40%) were male and 43 of the 72 people (60%) were female.



People could take part in the study if they:

- Were over 12 years old (and weighed more than 40kg if they were under the age of 18)
- Had taken part in Study CV43043 after being diagnosed with COVID-19

People could not take part in the study if they:

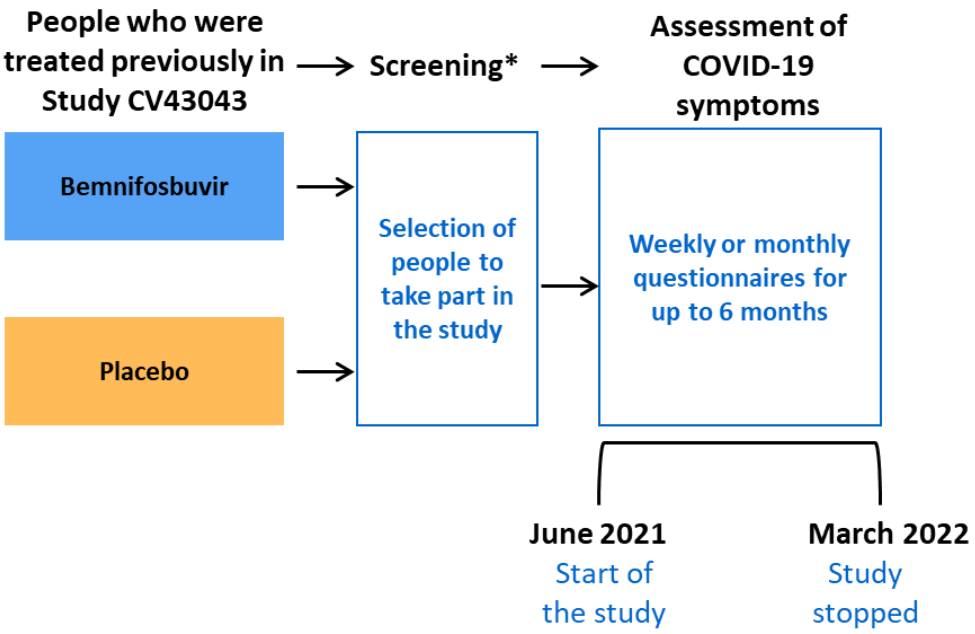
- Were being given or were planning to be given treatment in a different clinical study at the same time as this study
- Had certain medical conditions

3. What happened during the study?

During the study, people first completed a screening process to ensure they fit the criteria to take part. Everyone who took part in the study were asked to complete weekly or monthly questionnaires.

The questionnaires were:

- **COVID-19 symptom diary –** completed weekly to record and rate how bad symptoms had been over the previous 7 days
- **Patient Global Impression of Severity (PGIS) –** completed weekly to rate how bad their COVID-19 symptoms had been when at their worst over the previous 7 days
- **Patient Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System-Short Form (PROMIS SF) – Dyspnea –** completed monthly to rate breathlessness over the previous 7 days
- **St. George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ) –** completed monthly to assess how any breathing difficulties had affected a person's quality of life over the previous 4 weeks



*Approximately 1 month after people were diagnosed with COVID-19.

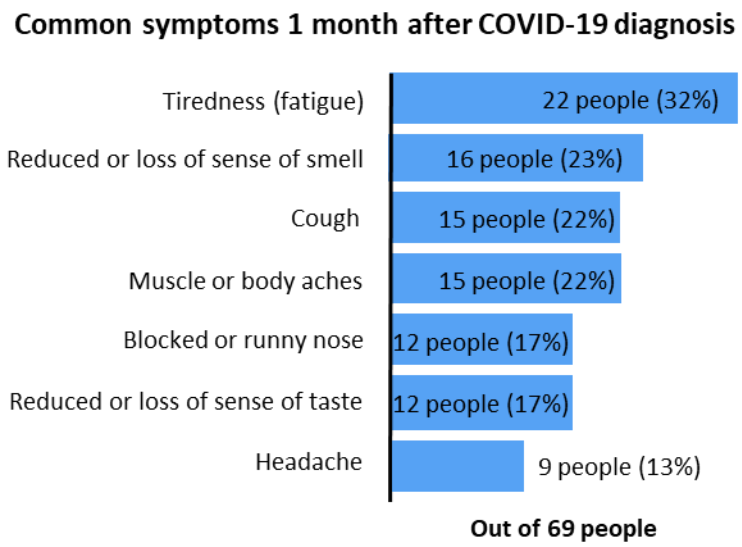
Most of the people in this follow-up study (96%; 69 out of 72 people) completed at least one assessment up to Month 3; fewer people took part in the study after Month 3 because the study was stopped. The results up to Month 3 (approximately 4 months after people were diagnosed with COVID-19) are presented here.

4. What were the results of the study?

What were the long-term symptoms in people with mild or moderate COVID-19 who were not hospitalised?

Researchers looked at the symptoms of COVID-19 at Day 1 (approximately 1 month after COVID-19 diagnosis) and at Month 3 (approximately 4 months after COVID-19 diagnosis).

Researchers first looked at symptoms that were reported using the COVID-19 symptom diary. At Day 1, all symptoms were 'mild' to 'moderate'; no-one said that their symptoms were 'severe'. The most common symptoms – which were reported by at least 1 in 10 people – are shown in the picture below.



At Day 1 (approximately 1 month after COVID-19 diagnosis):

- Fewer than 5% of people reported complete loss of taste (3%; 2 out of 69 people) or smell (4%; 3 out of 69 people)
- Sore throat, shortness of breath, chills/sweats, feeling hot or feverish, feeling sick (nausea), diarrhoea, and vomiting were reported by fewer than 1 in 10 people

By Month 3 (approximately 4 months after COVID-19 diagnosis):

- There was no clear pattern in the number of people who reported symptoms between Day 1 and Month 3, except that more people reported:
    - a sore throat (11 out of 63 people [18%] at Month 3, compared with 5 out of 69 people [7%] at Day 1), and/or
    - shortness of breath (12 out of 63 people [19%] at Month 3, compared with 4 out of 69 people [6%] at Day 1)

Since the participants in this study did not complete the COVID-19 symptom diary before they were diagnosed with COVID-19, researchers do not know if the symptoms that people had at Day 1 and at Month 3 of this study were present before COVID-19 diagnosis or if symptoms were due to COVID-19.

Researchers also looked at how bad COVID-19 symptoms were, when they were at their worst over the past week, as reported using the PGIS questionnaire.

- Most (52 out of 69 people; 75%) said they had no symptoms due to COVID-19 on Day 1, 15 out of 69 people (22%) said they had mild symptoms, 2 (3%) reported moderate symptoms, and no people said that they had severe symptoms
- There was no clear pattern in the number of people that reported having any symptoms (mild, moderate or severe) between Day 1 and Month 3; between 1 in 6 (15%) and 1 in 3 (30%) people had symptoms during this time

How much did shortness of breath or breathing difficulties impact the quality of life of people with mild or moderate COVID-19 who were not hospitalised?

People reported how breathless they felt using the PROMIS SF questionnaire. At Day 1 and by Month 3, the average scores were very similar, and most people indicated a score of '0', meaning that most people did not feel breathless during this time.

Symptoms (breathlessness, cough, and wheeze), ability to do activities and the impact of symptoms on mental health and wellbeing were reported using the SGRP questionnaire.

- Scores were quite different between people from Day 1 to Month 3, and as there was a smaller number of people in this study than planned, no clear conclusions could be drawn
- Overall, the average scores for symptoms got smaller between Day 1 and Month 3, indicating that symptoms decreased over time
- The average scores for 'ability to do activities' were higher throughout this time than for 'impact on health and wellbeing'

This section only shows the key results from the study. You can find information about all other results on the websites listed at the end of this summary (see section 8).

5. What were the side effects?

Side effects (also known as 'adverse reactions') are unwanted medical problems (such as a headache) that happen during the study.

- They are described in this summary because the study doctor believes the side effects were related to the treatments in the study
- Not all of the people in this study had all of the side effects

Serious and common side effects are listed in the following sections.

Serious side effects

A side effect is considered 'serious' if it is life-threatening, needs hospital care, or causes lasting problems.

During this study, no people had serious side effects that were related to the treatments previously given in Study CV43043.

There were no deaths reported in this study.

Most common side effects

During this study, no people had non-serious side effects that were related to the treatments previously given in Study CV43043.

Other side effects

You can find information about other side effects (not shown in the sections above) on the websites listed at the end of this summary – see section 8.

6. How has this study helped research?

The information presented here is from a single study of 72 people with mild or moderate COVID-19 who were not hospitalised at the start of Study CV43043. These results helped researchers learn more about the long-term symptoms of COVID-19 in people with mild or moderate disease.

Key findings from this study:

- Only 72 people that had taken part in Study CV43043 were included in this follow-up study (because Study CV43043 was stopped early), which was a much smaller number of people than planned, and most of these people did not continue the study after 3 months. This meant that firm conclusions about the long-term symptoms of COVID-19 (particularly at 5 to 7 months after infection) could not be drawn from this study
- The most common symptoms at Day 1 (approximately 1 month after COVID-19 diagnosis) were:
  - mild or moderate tiredness (fatigue; 32%; 22 out of 69 people)
  - reduction or loss of sense of smell (23%; 16 out of 69 people)
  - cough (22%; 15 out of 69 people)
  - muscle or body aches (22%; 15 out of 69 people)
  - blocked or runny nose (17%; 12 out of 69 people)
  - reduction or loss of sense of taste (17%; 12 out of 69 people)
  - headache (13%; 9 out of 69 people)
- No symptoms were reported as 'severe'
- A slightly higher number of people reported having a sore throat and/or shortness of breath at Month 3 compared with Day 1
- No people had serious side effects after taking treatment in Study CV43043

7. Are there plans for other studies?

Atea Pharmaceuticals is planning more studies to look at bemnifosbuvir for COVID-19.

8. Where can I find more information?

You can find more information about this study on the websites listed below:

- https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/results/NCT05059080
- https://www.clinicaltrialsregister.eu/ctr-search/search?query=meadowspring
- https://forpatients.roche.com/en/trials/infectious-diseases/covid-19-pneumonia/a-six-month-follow-up-study-of-participants-with-corona-57262.html

Who can I contact if I have questions about this study?

If you have any further questions after reading this summary:

- Visit the ForPatients platform and fill out the contact form – https://forpatients.roche.com/en/trials/infectious-diseases/covid-19-pneumonia/a-six-month-follow-up-study-of-participants-with-corona-57262.html
- Contact a representative at your local Roche office

If you took part in this study and have any questions about the results:

- Speak with the study doctor or staff at the study hospital or clinic

If you have questions about your own treatment:

- Speak to the doctor in charge of your treatment

If you have any questions about future development of bemnifosbuvir for the treatment of COVID-19, please contact Atea Pharmaceuticals at ateaclinicaltrials@ateapharma.com or visit https://clinicaltrials.gov for more information on current and future trials.

Who organised and paid for this study?

This study was organised and paid for by F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd who have their headquarters in Basel, Switzerland, and Atea Pharmaceuticals, Inc. who have their headquarters in Boston, USA.

Full title of the study and other identifying information

The full title of this study is: 'A Multicenter, Observational, 6-Month Follow-Up Study of Patients with COVID-19 Previously Enrolled in a RO7496998 (AT-527) Study'.

The study is known as 'MEADOWSPRING'.

- The protocol number for this study is: CV43140
- The ClinicalTrials.gov identifier for this study is: NCT05059080
- The EudraCT number for this study is: 2021-000627-12