

# THE CLINICAL IMPACT OF Casirivimab–Imdevimab Monoclonal Antibody Therapy (CIMAT) IN COVID-19 PATIENTS: A REAL-WORLD INSIGHT FROM INDIA.

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## OBJECTIVE

To assess the impact of Casirivimab – Imdevimab Monoclonal Antibody Therapy (CIMAT) for mild to moderate COVID-19 in India.

## METHODS

A single-center, retrospective comparative study in a secondary care hospital in South India,

Using Electronic Health Records (EHR) of COVID-19 patients admitted categorized as mild or moderate, and who are at high risk for progression to severe COVID-19, from April 2021 to March 2022, a period of 12 months.

CIMAT Cohort  
(Administered with CIMAT)

Control Cohort  
(Qualified;but Not Willing to Administer)

Primary Outcome :  
length of hospitalization,

Secondary Outcomes :  
mechanical ventilation post-infusion,  
readmissions after discharge,  
mortality rate.

## RESULT

474  
PATIENTS

48

426

CIMAT

CONTROL

< Length of hospitalization  
(median: 4 [IQR 1–8])

< Requisite for  
mechanical ventilation  
(4.3% vs 20.8%,  $p < 0.001$ )

< Readmissions within  
10 days post-discharge  
(6.5% vs 9.3%,  $p < 0.001$ ).

< Mortality Rate

## CONCLUSION

Patients treated with CIMAT for COVID-19 were more clinically benefitted than those treated without the antibody cocktail.

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