

Correspondence



Correspondence on Fluvoxamine Treatment of Patients with Symptomatic COVID-19

Pathum Sookaromdee (D) and Viroj Wiwanitkit (D) 2,3

¹Private Academic Consultant, Bangkok, Thailand ²Joseph Ayobabalola University, Ikeji- Arakeji, Nigeria ³Dr. D.Y. Patil University, Pune, India

► See the article "Fluvoxamine Treatment of Patients with Symptomatic COVID-19 in a Community Treatment Center: A Preliminary Result of Randomized Controlled Trial" in volume 54 on page 102.



Received: Apr 6, 2022 Accepted: Apr 16, 2022 Published online: Jun 10, 2022

Corresponding Author:

Pathum Sookaromdee, PhD

Private Academic Consultant, Bangkok 103300, Thailand. Tel: +66-2-4877-8961 Email: pathumsook@gmail.com

Copyright © 2022 by The Korean Society of Infectious Diseases, Korean Society for Antimicrobial Therapy, and The Korean Society for AIDS

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/) which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

ORCID iDs

Pathum Sookaromdee (D) https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8859-5322 Viroj Wiwanitkit (D) https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1039-3728

Funding

None.

Conflict of Interest

No conflict of interest.

Author Contributions

Conceptualization: PS, VW. Formal analysis: PS. Writing – original draft: PS. Writing – review & editing: VW, PS.

Dear Editor:

We would like to correspond and share ideas on the publication "Fluvoxamine treatment of patients with symptomatic COVID-19 in a community treatment center: a preliminary result of randomized controlled trial" [1]. According to Seo et al., there were no significant differences in clinical worsening between patients treated with fluvoxamine and those treated with a placebo in this research of adult patients with symptomatic coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) who were admitted to the community treatment center [1]. There are several new proposed alternative treatments against COVID-19, including fluvoxamine. This report is discordant with a recent publication by Lenze et al. [2]. There might be several factors that may result in the difference of observed clinical usefulness of fluvoxamine. The severity of symptomatic COVID-19, concurrent underlying medical conditions, and additional alternative therapies to fluvoxamine might affect the outcome and should be analyzed. In a recent meta-analysis, Guo et al. mentioned the need for the analysis of the possible confounding factors determining the effect of fluvoxamine in clinical settings [3]. However, Guo et al. showed a trend of there being a possible role of fluvoxamine in reducing severe clinical infection [3].

REFERENCES

- Seo H, Kim H, Bae S, Park S, Chung H, Sung HS, Jung J, Kim MJ, Kim SH, Lee SO, Choi SH, Kim YS, Son KY, Chong YP. Fluvoxamine treatment of patients with symptomatic COVID-19 in a community treatment center: A preliminary result of randomized controlled trial. Infect Chemother 2022;54:102-13.
- Lenze EJ, Mattar C, Zorumski CF, Stevens A, Schweiger J, Nicol GE, Miller JP, Yang L, Yingling M, Avidan MS, Reiersen AM. Fluvoxamine vs placebo and clinical deterioration in outpatients with symptomatic COVID-19: A randomized clinical trial. JAMA 2020;324:2292-300.

PUBMED | CROSSREF

3. Guo CM, Harari O, Chernecki C, Thorlund K, Forrest JI. Fluvoxamine for the early treatment of COVID-19: A meta-analysis of randomized clinical trials. Am J Trop Med Hyg 2022:tpmd211310. [Epub ahead of print].

PUBMED | CROSSREF

https://icjournal.org 369