

## ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Efficacy and safety of colchicine in  
COVID-19: a meta-analysis of  
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**ABSTRACT**

**Background** Colchicine, an anti-inflammatory drug is prescribed nowadays for COVID-19. In this meta-analysis, we evaluated efficacy and safety of colchicine in patients with COVID-19.

**Methods** We searched databases for randomised controlled studies evaluating efficacy and/or safety of colchicine as compared with supportive care in patients with COVID-19. The efficacy outcomes were mortality, ventilatory support, intensive care unit (ICU) admission and length of hospital stay. The safety outcomes were adverse events, serious adverse events and diarrhoea. A meta-analytical summary was estimated using random effects model through Mantle-Hanztel method. An  $I^2$  test was used to assess heterogeneity. The Grades of Recommendation, Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) approach was used to assess quality of evidence for each outcome.

**Results** Out of 69 full texts assessed, 6 studies (16148 patients with COVID-19) were included in meta-analysis. Patients receiving colchicine did not show significant reduction in mortality (risk difference, RD -0.00 (95% CI -0.01 to 0.01),  $I^2=15%$ ), ventilatory support (risk ratio, RR 0.67 (95% CI 0.38 to 1.21),  $I^2=47%$ ), ICU admission (RR 0.49 (95% CI 0.19 to 1.25),  $I^2=34%$ ), length of hospital stay (mean difference: -1.17 (95% CI -3.02 to 0.67),  $I^2=77%$ ) and serious adverse events (RD -0.01 (95% CI -0.02 to 0.00),  $I^2=28%$ ) than those who received supportive care only. Patients receiving colchicine had higher rates of adverse events (RR 1.58 (95% CI 1.07 to 2.33),  $I^2=81%$ ) and diarrhoea (RR 1.93 (95% CI 1.62 to 2.29),  $I^2=0%$ ) than supportive care treated patients. The GRADE quality of evidence was moderate for most outcomes.

**Conclusion** The moderate quality evidence suggests no benefit of addition of colchicine to the standard care regimen in patients with COVID-19.

**INTRODUCTION**

SARS-CoV-2, a novel coronavirus, is a single-stranded RNA virus discovered in Wuhan, China in 2019. It has resulted in a devastating pandemic of COVID-19 since 11 March 2020, as declared by WHO. As of 20 May 2021, there are around 164.40 million confirmed

**Key messages****What is already known about this subject?**

- Considering the anti-inflammatory role of colchicine, several physicians have tried it for COVID-19 management.
- Previous randomised controlled trials (RCTs) and meta-analyses have concluded that colchicine is effective in reducing mortality among patients with COVID-19.

**What does this study add?**

- The strength of this meta-analytical summary is inclusion of RCTs.
- Colchicine does not reduce the risk of mortality, need for ventilatory support, intensive care unit admission or length of hospital stay among patients with COVID-19.

**How might this impact on clinical practice or further developments?**

- There is no additional benefit of adding colchicine to supportive care in management of patients with COVID-19.

COVID-19 cases and 3.40 million deaths due to COVID-19 reported globally.<sup>1</sup>

Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) is one of the most common cause of mortality in COVID-19. ARDS occurs due to hyperinflammatory response and production of cytokines interleukin-1 (IL-1), IL-6 and tumour necrosis factor (TNF).<sup>2</sup> The early diagnosis and prompt management of COVID-19 remains an important public health intervention to reduce mortality.

Many clinical trials including drugs such as hydroxychloroquine, azithromycin, remdesivir and lopinavir-ritonavir have not shown promising results for treatment of COVID-19.<sup>3-6</sup> One of the recent clinical trial findings have concluded that tocilizumab improves survival and other clinical outcomes in severe patients with COVID-19.<sup>7</sup>



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However, until, there is no proven effective treatment for COVID-19.

Colchicine is an anti-inflammatory drug, known to reduce inflammation in many inflammatory diseases viz. gout, familial mediterranean fever and pericarditis.<sup>8,9</sup> Its beneficial effect in patients with COVID-19 could be due to following actions. First, the anti-inflammatory properties of colchicine are exhibited through interfering several inflammatory pathways such as reducing neutrophils adhesion, superoxide anions production and release of TNF-alpha (TNF-alpha).<sup>10</sup> Second, it is a microtubule inhibitor leading to increased intracellular pH and inhibits NALP3 inflammasome activation.<sup>11</sup> Third, it has ability to interfere with NLRP3 inflammatory protein complex leading to inhibition of IL production viz. IL-1, IL-6 and IL-18 which may be responsible for reduction of cytokine storm in patients with COVID-19.<sup>12</sup> Based on the above-mentioned inflammatory pathophysiology of COVID-19, colchicine has been explored for treatment of COVID-19.

Few systematic reviews conducted earlier on the safety and efficacy of colchicine in COVID-19 management included observational studies in their analysis pool.<sup>13–16</sup> Now, randomised controlled trials (RCTs) are available evaluating the use of colchicine in patients with COVID-19. Hence, this meta-analysis was conducted with an objective to determine the efficacy and safety outcomes in patients with COVID-19 treated with colchicine.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

### Search strategy and study identification

Two investigators (KGM and TP) independently and systematically searched the data sources PubMed and Google Scholar. The search terms used were: (Colchicine) AND (COVID-19 OR SARS-CoV-2). Additional articles and preprint versions were searched on medrxiv.org, biorxiv.org and trial registries (ClinicalTrials.gov, clinicaltrialsregister.eu, srctn.com). The last search was performed on 20 July 2021. There were no restrictions due to language or time period of publications to include the studies. Two reviewers (KGM and TP) independently assessed the titles, abstracts and full articles (if required) and decided the eligibility of retrieved articles. Any disagreements for the study selection (inclusion/exclusion) were resolved by discussion, consensus among the assessing authors and consultation with third author (PDC).

### Study selection criteria

We included all RCTs (open labelled or blinded) investigating efficacy and/or safety of colchicine with any other intervention (supportive care, standard care, placebo or any other treatment modalities) in patients with COVID-19. We excluded observational studies (cross-sectional, cohort or case-control), non-interventional studies, in vitro or cell culture, studies conducted on animals, non-SARS-CoV-2 or non-COVID-19 studies, studies having less

than 10 participants in the treatment arms, non-research articles (eg, review articles, meta-analysis) and duplicate publications.

### Study population

The study population consisted of any age group patients with any severity of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 receiving treatment in any setting (inpatient or outpatient basis) as a participant of RCT.

### Types of interventions

Use of colchicine was considered irrespective of dose and duration of therapy. The interventions as an add on or concomitant to colchicine treatment arm were analysed separately.

### Types of comparators

All comparators (supportive care, placebo or any treatment modalities) were considered as the control arm.

### Quality analysis

Two investigators (KGM and TP) critically evaluated the methodological quality of the included studies as per revised Cochrane 'risk of bias assessment tool for the RCTs (ROB-II)'.<sup>17</sup> The following five domains were assessed: bias arising from the randomisation process, bias due to deviations from intended interventions, bias due to missing outcome data, bias in outcome measurement and bias in selection of reported results. Each domain was categorised into 'low', 'high' or having 'some concerns' as per ROB-II tool.<sup>17</sup> Any disagreements were resolved by discussion and consensus among the authors.

### Data collection and extraction

The following data were extracted in a Microsoft Excel sheet: first author, publication year, study design, study site, study population in treatment arms (demography, disease severity), interventions (dosage, duration and route of administration), supportive care, efficacy data (mortality, need of ventilatory support, need of intensive care unit (ICU) admission, length of hospital stay) and safety data (adverse events, serious adverse events (SAEs), diarrhoea—individual adverse event). In case of missing outcome data, the corresponding authors were contacted through mail to provide the data and it was included in the analysis as received from the investigator team. The data were extracted by first author (KGM) and cross-checked by second author (TP) to ensure the accuracy of data extraction.

### Efficacy outcomes

The following parameters were defined as efficacy outcomes: mortality, need of ventilatory support, need of ICU admission and length of hospital stay among patients receiving colchicine and control interventions (standard care). In case of multiple timepoints estimation, data at the end of the study period were taken into analysis. The intention to treat population was used to estimate the efficacy outcomes.

### Safety outcome

The following safety outcomes were assessed using safety populations: adverse events, gastrointestinal adverse events (diarrhoea) and SAEs between colchicine and control interventions at the end of the study period. All patients who received colchicine and control interventions irrespective of their per-protocol doses and durations were considered as a safety population.

### Measure of treatment effects and data synthesis

All outcomes were the dichotomous except length of hospital stay (continuous outcome). The dichotomous outcomes were summarised as a risk difference (RD) or a risk ratio (RR) with 95% CI, while continuous outcome was summarised as a mean difference (MD) (95% CI). The meta-analytical summary was pooled through the fixed effect or random model using the Mantle-Hanzle method. The random effect model was used in case of clinically and statistically heterogenous data. The statistical heterogeneity was assessed using  $I^2$  test. The 'funnel plot' was used to assess publication bias.

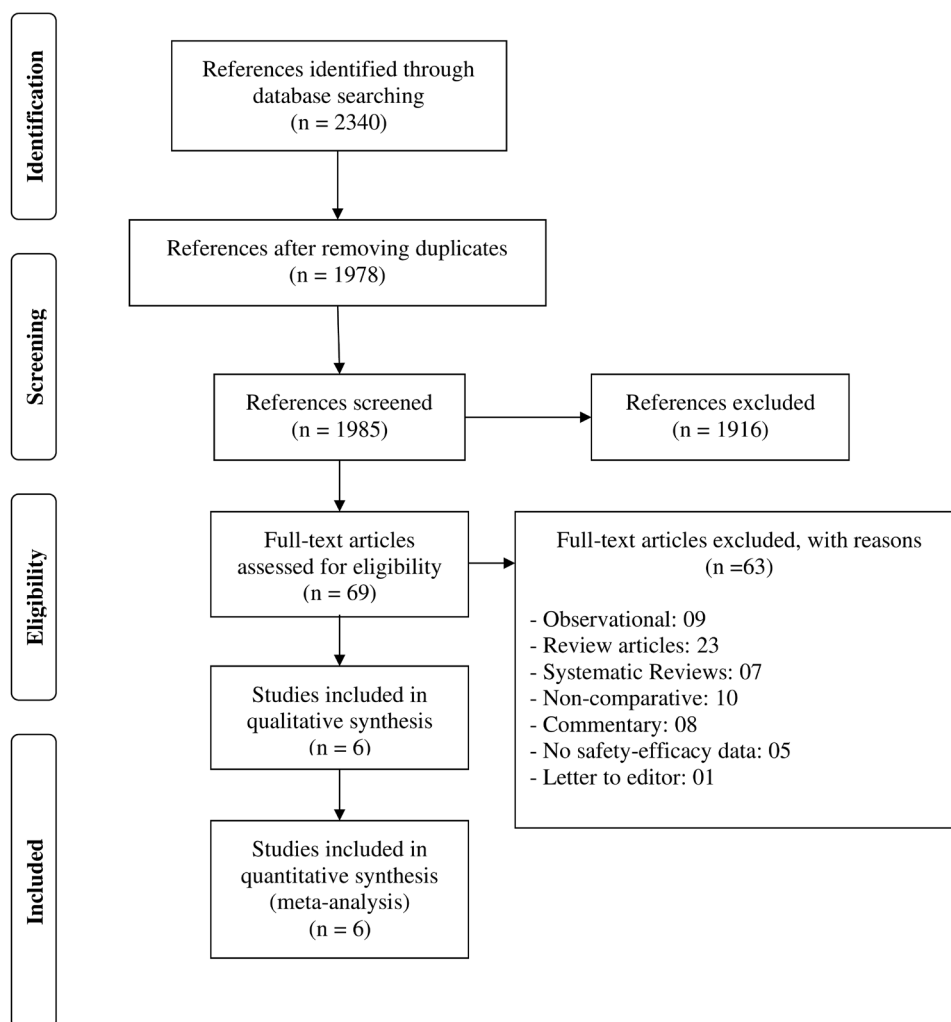
### Reporting bias and sensitivity analysis

The publication bias was assessed through 'funnel plot' of effect estimates and precision of all outcomes. The sensitivity analyses of all outcomes were performed to assess influence of study quality and follow-up duration of studies. Each outcome was estimated by excluding studies showing 'some concern' or 'high' risk of bias in case of sensitivity analysis as per study quality. Each outcome was also estimated by excluding studies having  $\leq 14$  days of follow-up in sensitivity analysis as per follow-up duration of studies

### Quality of evidence for the meta-analytical summary

The quality of the evidence for each outcome was rated as per the Grades of Recommendation, Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) approach using following key elements: study limitations, inconsistency, indirectness of evidence, imprecision and publication bias. The evidence was rated into four categories: high, moderate, low and very low quality.<sup>18</sup>

The meta-analysis was performed through 'Review manager software V.5.3'.



**Figure 1** PRISMA flow diagram showing selection of studies. PRISMA, Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses.

**Table 1** Baseline characteristics of included studies

Study	Design	Study period and study site	Study population	Total participants randomised (Colchicine/Control)		Age in years Mean±SD or median IQR*	Gender male (%)	Coexisting conditions (%)	Severity status (%)	Colchicine drug dose	Comparator	Outcome evaluated	Follow-up
				Colchicine	Control								
Deferios <i>et al</i> <sup>19</sup>	RCT open label	3 April 2020–27 April 2020 (Greece)	Hospitalised COVID-19 patients	55/50	Col: 63 (55-70)* SC: 65 (54-80)*	Col: 56.4 SC: 60	Col: DM-16.4%, HT-40%, dyslipidaemia-30.9%, CAD-16.4%, COPD-5.5% SC: DM-24%, HT-50%, dyslipidaemia-32%, CAD-10%, COPD-4%	WHO R&D Blueprint Ordinal Clinical Scale: 4 median (3–4) in both groups	0.5 mg two times a day for 3 weeks	SC	Mortality, ventilatory support, ICU admission, length of hospital stay, AEs, SAEs, diarrhoea	21 days	
Horby <i>et al</i> <sup>20</sup>	RCT open label	November 2020–March 2021 (UK, Nepal, Indonesia)	Hospitalised COVID-19 patients	5610/5730	Col: 63.3±13.8 SC: 63.5±13.7	Col: 69 SC: 70	Col: DM-25%, CHD-21%, Chronic Lung disease-22% SC: DM-26%, CHD-21%, Chronic lung disease-21%	Respiratory support Col: none/oxygen- 68%, non-invasive ventilation-27%, Invasive ventilation-5% SC: None/oxygen – 69%, non-invasive ventilation-26%, invasive ventilation-5%	1 mg stat followed by 0.5 mg two times a day for 10 days	SC	Mortality, ventilatory support, length of hospital stay	28 days	
Lopes <i>et al</i> <sup>21</sup>	RCT Double blinded placebo controlled	April 2020–August 2020 (Brazil)	Hospitalised COVID-19 patients	36/36	Col: 54.5 (42.5–64.5)* SC: 55 (42–67)*	Col: 53 SC: 39	Col: DM-36%, dyslipidaemia-28%, CVD-47%, RD-11% SC: DM-42%, dyslipidaemia-33%, CVD-44%, RD-14%	SOFA score Col: 2.5 (1–3) SC: 2.0 (1–3)	0.5 mg three times a day for 5 days then 0.5 mg two times a day for 5 days	SC/placebo	Mortality, ventilatory support, ICU admission, length of hospital stay, AEs, SAEs, diarrhoea	10 days	
Salehzadeh <i>et al</i> <sup>22</sup>	RCT open label	May 2020–June 2020 (Iran)	Hospitalised COVID-19 patients	50/50	Col: 56.56 SC: 55.56	Col: 38 SC: 44	Col: DM-10%, HT-6%, IHD-12%, Cancer-2% SC: DM-12%, HT-16%, IHD-18%, Cancer-2%	Time from symptoms to enrollment Col: 6.28 days SC: 8.12 days	1 mg for 6 days	SC-HCQ	Mortality	15 days	
Tardif <i>et al</i> <sup>23</sup>	RCT double blind	March 2020–December 2020 (6 countries) <sup>19</sup>	OPD-based COVID-19 patients	2235/2253	Col: 54.4±9.7 SC: 54.9±9.9	Col: 44.6 SC: 47.5	Col: DM-19.9%, HT-34.9%, RD-26.1% SC: DM-20%, HT-37.6%, RD-26.9%	Mild, non-hospitalised patients in both groups	0.5 mg two times a day for 3 days then once a day for 27 days	SC-placebo	Mortality, ventilatory support, AEs, SAEs, diarrhoea	30 days	
Mareev <i>et al</i> <sup>24</sup>	RCT open label	May 2020 (Russia)	Hospitalised COVID-19 patients	21/22	Col: 61.9±10.6 SC: 59.9±18.8	Col: 66.7 SC: 72.7	Col: DM-14.3%, HT-66.7%, CAD-14.3% SC: DM-9.09%, HT-59.1%, CAD-18.2%	NEWS2 score Col: 4.95 (2.66) SC: 4.85 (2.68) SHOCS score Col: 7.21 (2.15) SC: 7.71 (2.61)	1 mg/day for 3 days then 0.5 mg/day	Placebo	Mortality, length of hospital stay	12 days	

\*Inter-Quartile Range (IQR)  
AE: adverse event; CAD, coronary artery disease; Col, colchicine drug arm; COPD, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease; CRP, C-reactive protein; CVD, cardiovascular disease; DM, diabetes mellitus; HCQ, Hydroxychloroquine; HT, hypertension; ICU, intensive care unit; IHD, ischaemic heart disease; NEWS2, National Early Warning Score 2; OPD, out patient department; RD, respiratory disease; R&D, Research and Development; SAE, serious adverse event; SC, supportive care; SHOCS, Symptomatic Hospital and Outpatient Clinical Score for COVID-19; SOFA, Sequential Organ Failure Assessment.

Study	Risk of bias domains					Overall
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
Deftereos 2020	+	+	+	+	+	+
Horby 2021	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lopes 2021	+	+	+	+	+	+
Salehzaedh 2020	+	+	-	+	+	-
Tardif 2021	+	+	+	+	+	+
Yu 2021	X	X	+	+	+	X

Domains:  
D1: Bias arising from the randomization process.  
D2: Bias due to deviations from intended intervention.  
D3: Bias due to missing outcome data.  
D4: Bias in measurement of the outcome.  
D5: Bias in selection of the reported result.

Judgement  
 High  
 Some concerns  
 Low

**Figure 2** Quality assessment of included studies as per risk of bias assessment tool - II.

## RESULTS

### Trial characteristics

The database search strategy retrieved 1985 bibliographic records. Total 69 full-text records were assessed. Six randomised controlled studies were included in the final analysis (figure 1), which comprised 16148 patients with COVID-19 (8007 received colchicine drug and 8141 received supportive care). The control interventions were supportive care in all studies. The general characteristics of all included randomised studies are presented in table 1.<sup>19-24</sup> Four randomised studies had used open labelled<sup>19 20 22 24</sup> and two used double-blind design.<sup>21 23</sup> All, except one study, were conducted on the hospitalised patients with COVID-19. Tardif *et al* had conducted study in the outpatient setting.<sup>23</sup> The participants in treatment arms were comparable for the median or mean age groups, comorbid conditions viz. diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular diseases and respiratory disease in all included studies. All studies had used varying definitions of COVID-19 severity. The participants in treatment arms were comparable for the WHO clinical scale,<sup>19</sup> respiratory support,<sup>20</sup> Sequential Organ Failure Assessment Score,<sup>21</sup> National Early Warning Score 2,<sup>24</sup> symptomatic hospital and outpatient clinical score for COVID-19,<sup>24</sup> time from symptom to enrolment.<sup>22</sup>

### Quality assessment of included studies

The methodological quality assessment for individual trials is summarised in figure 2. Four included studies were considered as having a ‘low’ risk of bias. Mareev *et al*<sup>24</sup> were considered having a ‘high risk’ of bias randomisation process and deviations from intended interventions. Salehzadeh *et al*<sup>22</sup> were considered to have ‘some concerns’ due to missing outcome data as per ROB-II tool.

### Efficacy outcomes

#### Mortality

Six studies (16 148 participants) contributed to mortality data analyses. No significant difference in risk reduction of mortality was observed between patients treated with colchicine and supportive care (RD -0.00 (95% CI -0.01 to 0.01)) (figure 3). An  $I^2$  of 15% suggested a low heterogeneity. The funnel plot was asymmetrical on visual inspection (online supplemental figure 1). A sensitivity analysis based on risk of bias assessment (excluding studies by Salehzadeh *et al*<sup>22</sup> and Mareev *et al*<sup>24</sup>) and follow-up duration of studies (excluding studies conducted by Lopes *et al*<sup>21</sup> and Mareev *et al*<sup>24</sup>) did not affect mortality outcome (online supplemental figures 2 and 3) The GRADE approach suggested a moderate quality of evidence for the mortality outcome (table 2).

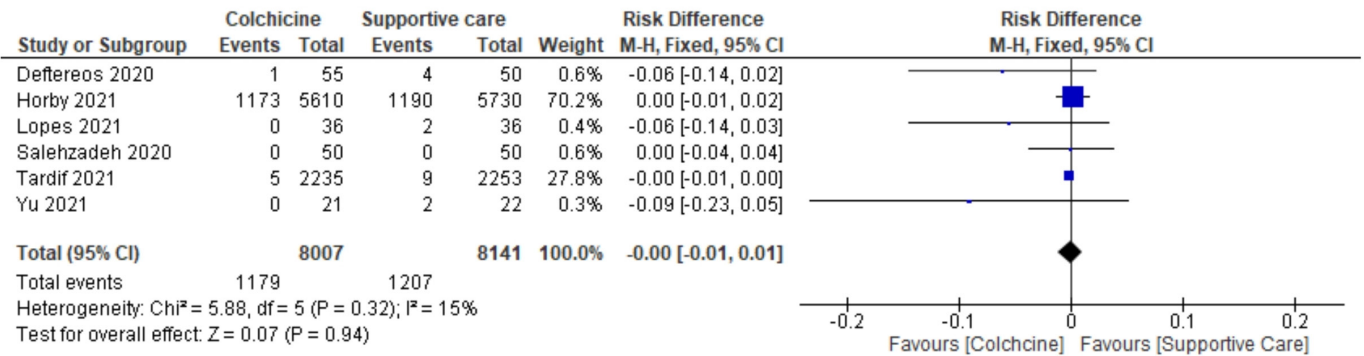
#### Ventilatory support

Meta-analytical summary based on 5 studies (15 519 participants) demonstrated no significant difference in requirement of ventilatory support between patients treated with colchicine and supportive care (RR 0.67 (95% CI 0.38 to 1.21);  $I^2=47%$ ; GRADE approach evidence: moderate quality). A sensitivity analysis based on risk of bias assessment and follow-up duration of studies did not affect the outcome (online supplemental figures 2 and 3).

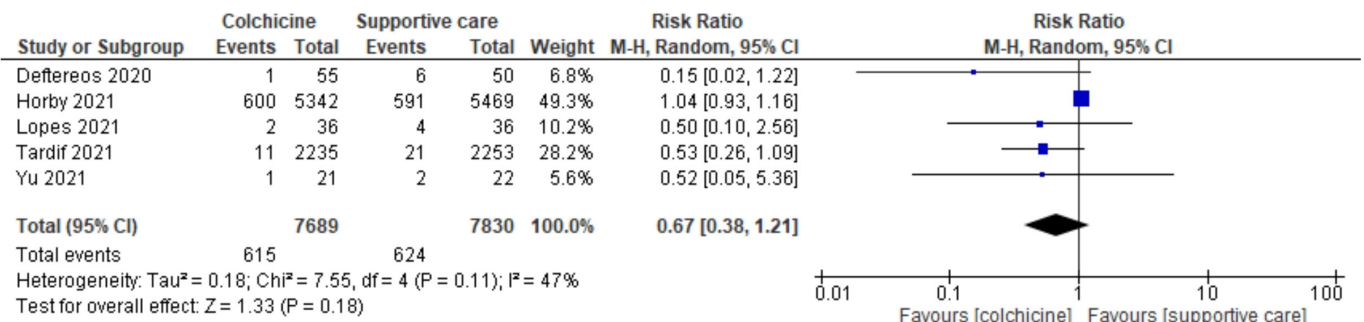
#### ICU admission

Meta-analytical summary based on 3 studies (220 participants) demonstrated no significant reduction in ICU admission in patients treated with colchicine than supportive care (RR 0.49 (95% CI 0.19 to 1.25);  $I^2=34%$ ). The GRADE approach suggested a moderate quality of evidence for the ICU admission (table 2). A sensitivity analysis based on risk of bias assessment and follow-up

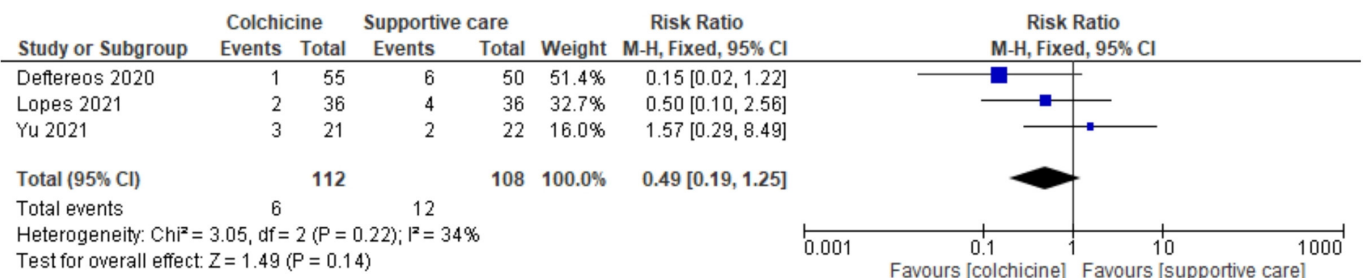
### A. Mortality



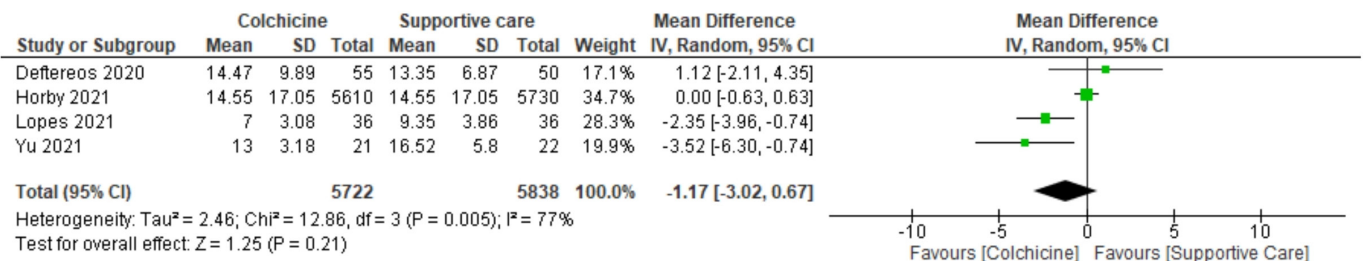
### B. Ventilatory support



### C. ICU admission



### D. Length of hospital stay



**Figure 3** Meta-analytical summary of efficacy outcomes. ICU, intensive care unit; IV, inverse variance; M-H, Mantel-Haenszel.

**Table 2** Quality assessment for efficacy and safety parameters as per grade approach

No of studies (design)	Limitation	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Publication bias	Quality	RR*/RD†/ MD‡ (95% CI)
<b>Mortality</b>							
Six (RCT)	No serious limitations	No serious inconsistency	No serious indirectness	No serious imprecision	Asymmetric Funnel plot	Moderate	-0.00 (-0.01 to 0.01)†
<b>Ventilatory support</b>							
Five (RCT)	No serious limitations	No serious inconsistency	No serious indirectness	No serious imprecision	Asymmetric Funnel plot	Moderate	0.67 (0.38 to 1.21)*
<b>ICU admission</b>							
Three (RCT)	No serious limitations	No serious inconsistency	No serious indirectness	No serious imprecision	Asymmetric Funnel plot	Moderate	0.49 (0.19 to 1.25)*
<b>Length of hospital stay</b>							
Four (RCT)	No serious limitations	Serious inconsistency (I <sup>2</sup> =77%)	No serious indirectness	Serious imprecision (Wide CI)	Asymmetric Funnel plot	Low	-1.17 (-3.02 to 0.67) ‡
<b>Adverse event</b>							
Three (RCT)	No serious limitations	Serious inconsistency (I <sup>2</sup> =81%)	No serious indirectness	No serious imprecision	Asymmetric Funnel plot	Moderate	1.58 (1.07 to 2.33)*
<b>Serious adverse event</b>							
Three (RCT)	No serious limitations	No serious inconsistency	No serious indirectness	No serious imprecision	Asymmetric Funnel plot	Moderate	-0.01 (-0.02 to 0.00)†
<b>Gastrointestinal adverse event</b>							
Three (RCT)	No serious limitations	No serious inconsistency	No serious indirectness	No serious imprecision	Asymmetric Funnel plot	Moderate	1.93 (1.62 to 2.29)*

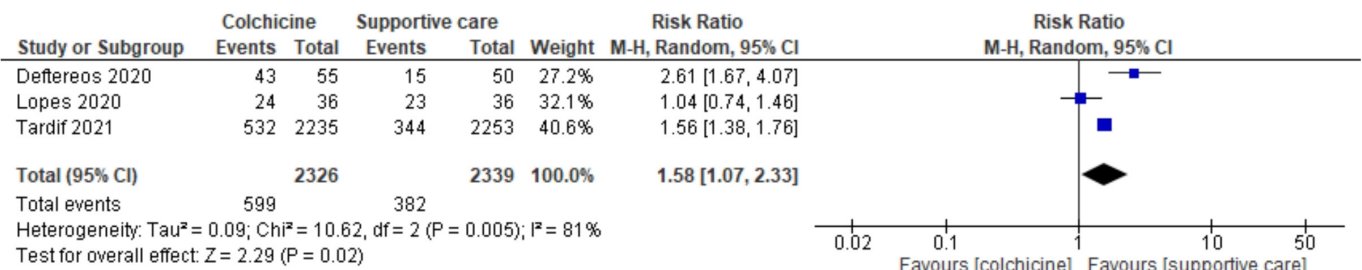
\* Risk ratio

† Risk Difference

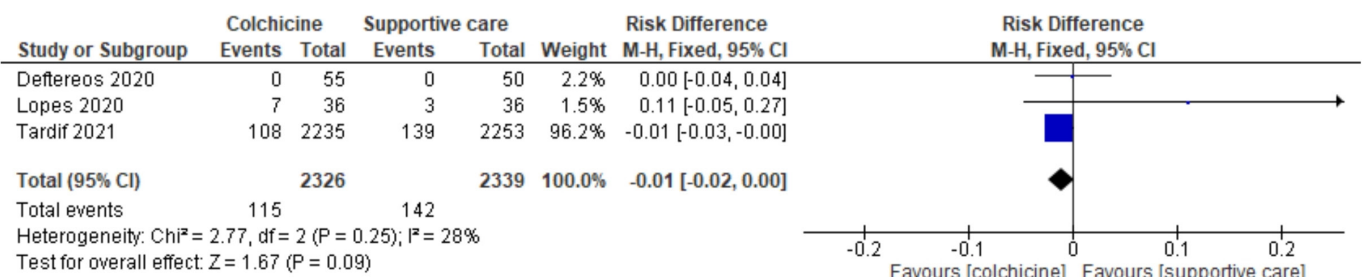
‡ Mean difference

.ICU, intensive care unit; MD, mean difference; ; RCT, randomised controlled trial; RD, risk difference; RR, risk ratio.

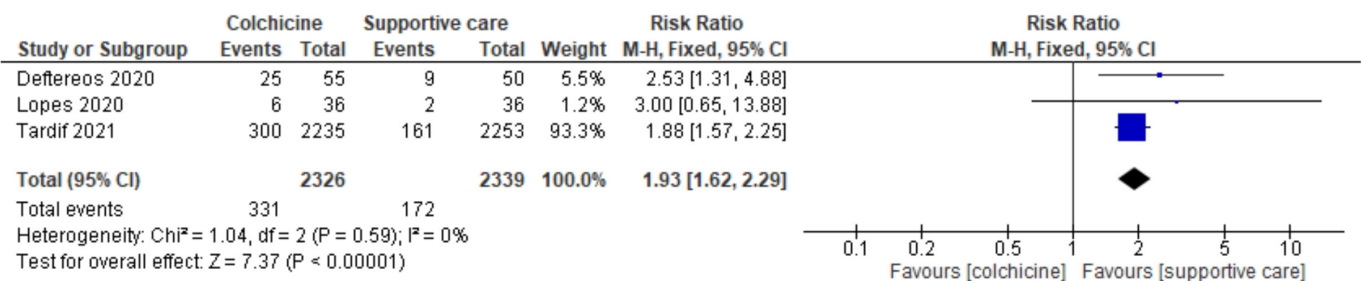
## A. Adverse Events



## B. Serious adverse event



## C. Diarrhoea – Adverse event



**Figure 4** Meta-analytical summary of safety outcomes. M-H, Mantel-Haenszel.

duration of studies did not affect this outcome (online supplemental figures 2 and 3).

### Length of hospital stay

Meta-analytical summary based on four studies (11560 participants) demonstrated that patients who received colchicine had no difference in hospital stay (MD  $-1.17$  (95% CI  $-3.02$  to  $0.67$ ); GRADE approach evidence: low quality) as compared with those who received supportive care (figure 3). An I<sup>2</sup> of 77% suggested a significant between-trial heterogeneity. A sensitivity analysis based on risk of bias assessment and follow-up duration of studies did not affect this outcome (online supplemental figures 2 and 3).

### Safety outcomes

Three low risk of bias studies (4665 participants) contributed to adverse events, SAEs and gastrointestinal adverse events (diarrhoea) data analyses. As shown in figure 4, patients treated with colchicine had higher risk of

adverse events (RR 1.58 (95% CI 1.07 to 2.33); I<sup>2</sup>=81%) and diarrhoea (RR 1.93 (95% CI 1.62 to 2.29); I<sup>2</sup>=0%) than those treated with supportive care. We found no difference in risk of SAEs between patients treated with colchicine and supportive care (RD  $-0.01$  (95% CI  $-0.02$  to  $0.00$ ); I<sup>2</sup>=28%). GRADE analysis suggested moderate quality of evidence for the safety outcomes. A sensitivity analysis based on follow-up duration of studies did not affect safety outcomes (online supplemental figure 3).

## DISCUSSION

Our findings suggest no definitive clinical benefit of addition of colchicine in the treatment of COVID-19. Colchicine was not found to be beneficial in reducing mortality, need of ventilatory support or need of ICU admission in patients with COVID-19. A similar trend was observed in the sensitivity analysis. High risk of adverse events was observed in patients treated with colchicine as compared



with control interventions. There was no difference in occurrence of SAE.

Colchicine is not beneficial in reducing risk of mortality in patients with COVID-19. However, earlier meta-analysis studies done by Chiu *et al*<sup>13</sup>, Vrachatis *et al*<sup>16</sup> and Hariyanto *et al*<sup>14</sup> concluded that colchicine may reduce the mortality risk among patients with COVID-19. A living systematic review and network meta-analysis conducted by Siemieniuk *et al*<sup>25</sup> concluded that colchicine may reduce mortality and mechanical ventilation in non-severe patients with COVID-19. The major reason for contradictory finding could be the inclusion of mainly observational studies and RCTs in their meta-analysis summary model while we have included only RCTs in this meta-analysis. The other reason being all included studies had some concern for risk of bias in all previous meta-analyses. Moreover, our study has included the findings of recent large-scale Randomised Evaluation of COVID-19 therapy (RECOVERY) trial, which has contributed to the estimates in our study and concluded that colchicine has no effect on mortality and mechanical ventilation.

Although colchicine has proved effective for various chronic inflammatory conditions, its non-beneficial effect in COVID-19 has been linked to its effect on intracellular pH. The effect of colchicine on intracellular pH is dynamic with a net result being that it fails to raise intracellular pH to a level that prevents virus from binding to ACE2.<sup>26</sup> Hence, it is argued that the viral load reduction effect of colchicine may be weak. Further, colchicine is earlier reported to decrease secretion of surfactants at high therapeutic doses which potentially adds to increased risk of ARDS and multiorgan failure in COVID-19.<sup>27</sup>

A meta-analysis on safety profile of colchicine conducted by Stewart *et al*<sup>28</sup> during pre-COVID-19 time reported that colchicine is a well-tolerated drug and has a good safety profile except higher chance of diarrhoea adverse event. Similar finding was observed in our meta-analysis pooled model among patients with COVID-19. So, considering the risk–benefit approach, colchicine offers no additional benefit of reducing mortality, ICU admission or need of ventilatory support among Cpatients with COVID-19 and adds to the risk of gastrointestinal adverse effects. Although, colchicine was thought to be a cost-effective option as compared with other antivirals and medications such as remdesivir and tocilizumab; but the results do not show any benefit.

This study has several strengths. First, we have included only RCTs in our meta-analysis summary. Second, our study includes summary of 16 148 patients with COVID-19 which indicates higher statistical power as compared with previous meta-analyses. Third, we have used standard ROB-II and GRADE approach to ensure data quality for the inclusion of studies in our model.

This study has few limitations. We have restricted our search to free databases only; so, we have not searched studies in EMBASE and CINAHL databases. Our findings

on colchicine should be interpreted cautiously due to the inclusion of open labelled randomised clinical trials. The analysis of efficacy and safety outcomes are based on a small number of RCTs in control interventions.

In conclusion, colchicine does not reduce mortality, need for ventilatory support and ICU admission or length of hospital stay in patients with COVID-19. Patients with COVID-19 receiving colchicine are at two times higher risk of developing diarrhoea compared with standard care. The risk of SAEs is same with colchicine as standard care.

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**Contributors** All authors were involved in conception and design of the meta-analysis; KGM and TP conducted the literature search and extracted the data; all authors have analysed and interpreted the data; KGM wrote the first draft of the manuscript and all authors gave significant inputs and approved the final version of the manuscript. KGM is responsible for the overall content as the guarantor.

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**Patient consent for publication** Not applicable.

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**Data availability statement** All data relevant to the study are included in the article or uploaded as online supplemental information.

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