Recommendation

We recommend against the use of convalescent plasma in patients with COVID-19 infection. *(Moderate quality of evidence; Strong recommendation)*

Consensus panel issues:

The panel put a greater weight on the large RECOVERY trial that showed no significant reduction in mortality among moderate to critical hospitalized patients. The panel also noted that there is another large trial in UK (REMAP-CAP) that stopped its convalescent plasma arm for severe COVID-19 patients.

EVIDENCE SUMMARY

Should convalescent plasma be used in the treatment of patients with COVID-19 infection?

Evidence Reviewers: Aldrich Ivan Lois D. Burog, MD, Marie Carmela Lapitan, MD, Howell Henrian G. Bayona, MSc, CSP-PASP

Key Findings

There were 13 published RCTs [6-13, 17-21] that compared the effect of convalescent plasma therapy against placebo and/or standard of care among confirmed COVID-19 patients. Pooled estimates on patient-important outcomes (i.e., all-cause mortality) on the use of convalescent plasma were not statistically significant. Subgroup analysis by disease severity and by level of neutralizing antibody titers of the convalescent plasma likewise did not show a significant reduction in mortality. The incidence of adverse and serious adverse events (e.g., transfusion-related events) were not significantly different between the convalescent plasma group compared to those given standard care/placebo. Overall methodological quality of evidence for the included studies had moderate certainty of evidence for most of the reported outcomes (i.e., all-cause mortality, clinical improvement, WHO progression score (level 7 or above), adverse events).

Introduction

Convalescent plasma contains neutralizing antibodies that are taken from immunocompetent patients who recover from an infection [1,2]. Experience in previous outbreaks such as the SARS-CoV-1, A(H1N1) 2009 and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome coronavirus infection (MERS-CoV) has shown that use of convalescent plasma containing these neutralizing antibodies can neutralize the virus [3].

Passive antibody therapy, through administration of antibodies against a specific antigen, has been used to provide immediate immunity to susceptible individuals against infectious diseases [3]. This approach has been used in the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases since the 1950s. Passive antibody therapy may provide short-term protection by administration of pathogen-specific antibodies. The use of convalescent plasma with these antibodies can neutralize the pathogens in circulation [4]. This underscores the importance of convalescent blood products as a source of protective antibodies that can be recovered from naturally-infected convalescent individuals that can be used as prophylaxis or treatment for the disease [5].

Review Methods

A search for systematic reviews and meta-analysis was done on Pubmed on the treatment of COVID-19 infection. The search terms used were "systematic reviews" and "COVID-19". Identified reviews were assessed based on the Painless EBM systematic review appraisal form. Among the living systematic reviews identified, the Covid NMA Project (www.covid-nma.com) was prioritized as the source of the primary trials for this rapid review because of the scope and timeliness of its search and the availability of updated search results online. Additional search for trials was done using the Pubmed on April 17, 2021 to identify trials which may have not been included by the COVID Living-NMA project using "severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2" and "COVID-19".

Results

There were 13 published randomized controlled clinical trials (RCTs) [6-13, 17-21] comparing the effect of convalescent plasma therapy against placebo and/or standard of care among confirmed COVID-19 patients (n=13,350). As of April 17, 2021, no new trial was found across the different electronic databases. Pooled estimates from the meta-analysis of the Living COVID-NMA and other eligible studies from the search yield were adopted for the outcomes reported.

Trials were conducted in different countries and different centers including two studies in Argentina [6,7], three studies in India [8,9,17] and one study each in Bahrain [10], China [11], Netherlands [12], Spain [13], United Kingdom [19], Brazil/US [20], Italy [21] and Egypt [22]. Appendix 1 summarized the characteristics of included the included studies in this review.

Overall methodological quality of evidence for the included studies had moderate certainty of evidence for most of the outcomes (i.e., all-cause mortality, clinical improvement at D28, WHO progression score (level 7 or above), adverse events) while those studies reporting the outcome serious adverse events had low certainty of evidence.

Overall, pooled estimates showed that the use of convalescent plasma in terms of all patient-centric outcomes did not reach statistical significance. Pooled estimates from 12 RCTs (n = 13,350) did not show statistically significant reduction in all-cause mortality between those who received the convalescent plasma versus those who received standard of care (RR 0.87, 95% CI 0.74 to 1.04).

For the outcome all-cause mortality, exploratory subgroup analysis was done according to severity of disease and by level of convalescent plasma titers given (i.e., high titers). Subgroup analysis done for patients with mild severity (RR 0.50, 95% CI 0.09 to 2.65, n = 160),

moderate/severe disease severity (RR 0.59, 95% CI 0.09 to 3.99, n = 878), moderate to critical disease severity (RR 0.88, 95% CI 0.55 to 1.40, n = 11,867), severe/critical disease severity (RR 0.72, 95% CI 0.45 to 1.14, n = 314) did not show statistically significant benefit in the use of convalescent plasma versus standard of care.

Subgroup analysis revealed that high level titers of convalescent plasma given to patients with mild/moderate/severe/critical disease severity did not show benefit with the use of convalescent plasma versus standard of care/placebo (RR 0.80, 95% CI 0.60 to 1.06, n = 12,675).

The incidence of adverse events (e.g., transfusion-related events) was not significantly different between the convalescent plasma group compared to those given standard care (47.8% vs 32.8%; RR 1.11, 95% CI 0.96 to 1.28, n = 851). The proportions of serious adverse events were also not significantly different between the two groups (16.5% vs 12.6%; RR 0.98, 95% CI 0.66 to 1.44, n = 1018). Appendix 3 and Figures 1-7 summarizes of the effect of convalescent plasma across the different relevant outcomes.

Recommendations from Other Groups

As of March 2021, the Surviving Sepsis Campaign Guidelines on the management of critically ill patients with COVID-19 suggest **against** the use of CP outside clinical trials for severe and critical COVID-19 (weak recommendation, very low quality of evidence) until more evidence is available [14].

As of February 11, 2021, the COVID-19 Treatment Guidelines Panel of NIH stated that there are insufficient data to make a recommendation either against or for the use of convalescent plasma therapy for the treatment of COVID-19 [15].

As of March 18, 2021, the Infectious Disease Society of America (IDSA) guidelines has recommended the use of convalescent plasma for patients with COVID-19 who are currently admitted in a hospital only in the context of a clinical trial (i.e., overall certainty of evidence very low). Further clinical trials are needed to determine if there is benefit with treatment of COVID-19 patients using convalescent plasma [16].

Research Gaps

As of January 2, 2021, there are 131 ongoing clinical trials on convalescent plasma therapy registered in ClinicalTrial.gov. The earliest results are expected to be completed on June 30, 2021. See Appendix 4.

References

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Appendix 1: Characteristics of Included Studies

Study ID	Participants	Sample Size	Comparisons		Design	Outcomes
			Treatment 1	Treatment 2		
ChiCTR2000029757 Li L, JAMA, 2020	Patients with COVID-19 (severe to critical) admitted to 7 centers in China	N=103	Convalescent plasma	Standard care	RCT	All-cause mortality D28, Clinical improvement D28, Incidence of viral negative conversion at D7, Adverse events, Serious adverse events, Time to clinical improvement, Time to death
NCT04342182 Gharbharan A, medRxiv, 2020	Patients with COVID-19 (moderate-critical) admitted to 14 centers in the Netherlands	N=86	Convalescent plasma	Standard care	RCT	All-cause mortality D28, Clinical improvement D28, Serious adverse events
NCT04345523 Avendano-Sola C, medRxiv, 2020	Patients with confirmed COVID-19 (moderate) admitted to 14 centers in Spain	N=81	Convalescent plasma	Standard care	RCT	All-cause mortality D28, WHO Progression score level 7 or above at D28, Serious adverse events, Time to clinical improvement
CTRI/2020/04/024775 PLACID Agarwal A, BMJ, 2020	Patients with confirmed COVID-19 (mild to severe) admitted to 39 centers in India.	N=464	Convalescent plasma	Standard care	RCT	All-cause mortality D28, Incidence of viral negative conversion at D7
NCT04346446 Bajpai M, medRxiv, 2020	Patients with confirmed COVID-19 (severe) admitted to a single center in India	N=31	Convalescent plasma	Fresh frozen plasma	RCT	All-cause mortality D28, Adverse events, Serious adverse events
NCT04356534 AlQahtani M, medRxiv, 2020	Patients with confirmed COVID-19 (severe) admitted to 2 centers in Bahrain	N=40	Convalescent plasma	Standard care	RCT	All-cause mortality D28, Clinical improvement D28
NCT04479163 Libster R, N Engl J Med, 2021	Patients with confirmed COVID-19 (mild) admitted to multiple centers in Argentina	N=160	Convalescent plasma	Placebo	RCT	All-cause mortality, Adverse events, Serious adverse events

NCT04383535 PlasmAr Simonovich VA, N Engl J Med, 2020	Patients with confirmed COVID-19 (severe) admitted to 12 centers in Argentina	N=334	Convalescent plasma	Placebo	RCT	All-cause mortality D28, Clinical improvement D28, WHO Progression score level 7 or above at D28, Adverse events, Serious adverse events, Time to clinical improvement, Time to WHO progression score level 7 or above, Time to death
CTRI/2020/05/025209 Ray Y, medRxiv, 2020	Patients with confirmed COVID-19 (severe) admitted to a single center in India	N=80	Convalescent plasma	Standard care	RCT	All-cause mortality D28, Time to death
NCT04530370 Salman OH, Egypt J Anaesth, 2020	Patients with confirmed COVID-19 (severe) admitted to a single center in Egypt	N=30	Convalescent plasma	Standard care	RCT	Incidence of viral negative conversion at D7
NCT04381936; EudraCT 2020-001113-21; ISRCTN5018967 Horby P, (RECOVERY) medRxiv, 2021	atients with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 (mild-moderate-severe-critical) admitted to 177 centers in the UK.	N=11558	Convalescent plasma	Standard care	RCT	All-cause mortality D28, Clinical improvement D28
NCT04359810 O Donnell M, medRxiv, 2021	Patients with confirmed COVID-19 (mild-critical) admitted to 5 centers in Brazil and USA	N=223	Convalescent plasma	Control plasma	RCT	All-cause mortality D28, WHO Progression score level 7 or above at D28, Adverse events, Serious adverse events, Time to clinical improvement
Pouladzadeh 2021	Patients with specified COVID-19 symptoms (less than 7 days since the onset of the symptoms) and severe disease.	N = 60	Convalescent plasma	Standard care	RCT	2month mortality after admission

Appendix 2: GRADE Evidence Profile

Author(s): Burog, AILDB; Lapitan, MCM
Question: Convalescent plasma compared to Standard Care/Placebo for Mild/Moderate/Severe/Critical COVID-19
Setting: Worldwide
Bibliography:

Certainty assessment							№ of patients		Effect		Certainty	Importance
№ of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Convalescent plasma	Standard Care/Placebo	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		
All-cause mortality												
12	randomised trials [a]	not serious	not serious	not serious	serious [b]	none	1518/6733 (22.5%)	1541/6617 (23.3%)	**RR 0.89** (0.74 to 1.05)	**26 fewer per 1,000** (from 61 fewer to 12 more)	⨁⨁⨁◯ MODERATE	
Clinical improvement at D28												
5	randomised trials [c]	serious [d]	not serious	not serious	not serious	none	3943/6138 (64.2%)	3918/5983 (65.5%)	**RR 1.00** (0.97 to 1.02)	**0 fewer per 1,000** (from 20 fewer to 13 more)	⨁⨁⨁◯ MODERATE	
WHO progression score (Level 7 or above) D28												
3	randomised trials [e]	not serious [f]	not serious	not serious	serious [g]	none	75/416 (18.0%)	45/222 (20.3%)	**RR 0.80** (0.57 to 1.10)	**41 fewer per 1,000** (from 87 fewer to 20 more)	⨁⨁⨁◯ MODERATE	
Adverse events												
5	randomised trials [h]	not serious [i]	not serious	not serious	serious [j]	none	251/525 (47.8%)	107/326 (32.8%)	**RR 1.11** (0.96 to 1.28)	**36 more per 1,000** (from 13 fewer to 92 more)	⨁⨁⨁◯ MODERATE	
Serious adverse events												
7	randomised trials [k]	not serious [l]	not serious	not serious	very serious [m]	none	100/606 (16.5%)	52/412 (12.6%)	**RR 0.98** (0.66 to 1.44)	**3 fewer per 1,000** (from 43 fewer to 56 more)	⨁⨁◯◯ LOW	
Incidence of viral negative conversion D7												
3	randomised trials [n]	very serious [o]	serious [p]	not serious	serious [q]	none	158/235 (67.2%)	108/224 (48.2%)	**RR 1.64** (0.88 to 3.08)	**309 more per 1,000** (from 58 fewer to 1,000 more)	⨁◯◯◯ VERY LOW	

CI: Confidence interval; **RR:** Risk ratio

Explanations

a. Li L, JAMA, 2020; Gharbharan A, medRxiv, 2020; Avendano-Sola C, medRxiv, 2020; PLACID Agarwal A, BMJ, 2020; Bajpai M, medRxiv, 2020; AlQahtani M, medRxiv, 2020; Libster R, N Engl J Med, 2021; PlasmAr Simonovich VA, N Engl J Med, 2020; Ray Y, medRxiv, 2020; Horby P, (RECOVERY) medRxiv, 2021; O Donnell M, medRxiv, 2021; Pouladzadeh 2021
b. Imprecision downgraded by 1 level: due to wide confidence interval consistent with the possibility for benefit and the possibility for no effect
c. Li L, JAMA, 2020; Gharbharan A, medRxiv, 2020; AlQahtani M, medRxiv, 2020; PlasmAr Simonovich VA, N Engl J Med, 2020; Horby P, (RECOVERY) medRxiv, 2021;
d. Risk of bias downgraded by 1 level: some concerns regarding adequate randomization, deviation from intended intervention, outcome measurement and selection of reported results
e. Avendaño-Solà C, 2020; Simonovich VA, 2020, O Donnell M, 2021
f. Despite some concerns with selection of reported results, not downgraded for risk of bias because the study with these concerns contributed only a small proportion of the data.
g. Imprecision downgraded by 1 level: due to wide confidence interval consistent with the possibility for benefit and the possibility for no effect and low number of participants
h. Li L, 2020; Libster R, 2020; Simonovich VA, 2020, O Donnell M, 2021; Bajpai M, 2020
i. Despite concerns regarding deviations from intervention, outcome measurement and selection of reported results, not downgraded for risk of bias because the studies with these concerns contributed only a small proportion of the data.
j. Imprecision downgraded by 1 level: due to wide confidence interval consistent with the possibility for no effect and the possibility for harm and low number of participants
k. Avendaño-Solà C, 2020; Gharbharan A, 2020; Li L, 2020; Libster R, 2020; Simonovich VA, 2020, O Donnell M, 2021; Bajpai M, 2020
l. Despite concerns regarding deviations from intervention, outcome measurement and selection of reported results, not downgraded for risk of bias because the studies with these concerns contributed only a small proportion of the data
m. Imprecision downgraded by 2 levels: due to very wide confidence interval consistent with the possibility for benefit and the possibility for harm and low number of participants
n. Agarwal A, PLACID, 2020; Li L, 2020; Salman OH, 2020
o. Risk of bias downgraded by 2 levels: some concerns regarding adequate randomization, deviation from intended interventions, and selection of reported results. High risk of bias due to missing data.
p. Inconsistency downgraded by 1 level: I^2=87%
q. Imprecision downgraded by 1 level: due to wide confidence interval consistent with the possibility for benefit and the possibility for no effect and low number of participants

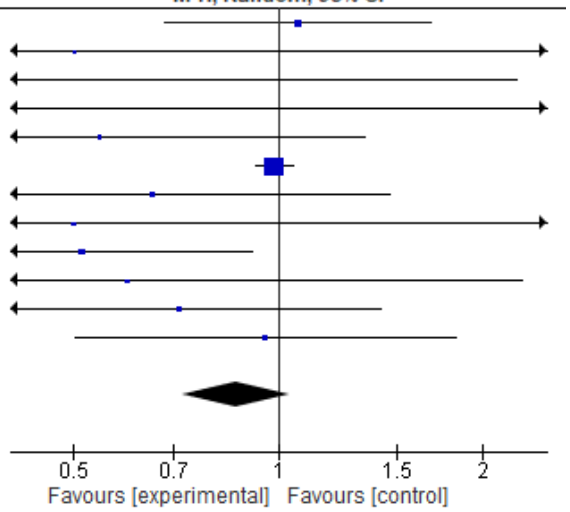
Appendix 3: Forest Plots

Figure 1. Forest plot of comparison: 1 Convalescent Plasma Versus Control, outcome: 1.1 All-cause mortality (Overall)

Study or Subgroup	Convalescent Plasma Events	Total	Standard Care/Control Events	Total	Weight	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI
Agarwal 2020	34	235	31	229	12.6%	1.07 [0.68, 1.68]
AlQahtani 2020 preprint	1	20	2	20	0.6%	0.50 [0.05, 5.08]
Avendaño-Solà 2020 pp	0	38	4	43	0.4%	0.13 [0.01, 2.26]
Bajpai 2020 preprint	3	15	1	16	0.7%	3.20 [0.37, 27.49]
Gharbharan 2020 preprint	6	43	11	43	3.8%	0.55 [0.22, 1.34]
Horby 2021	1398	5795	1408	5763	52.9%	0.99 [0.93, 1.05]
Li 2020	8	52	12	51	4.6%	0.65 [0.29, 1.47]
Libster 2020	2	80	4	80	1.2%	0.50 [0.09, 2.65]
ODonnell 2021 preprint	19	150	18	73	8.3%	0.51 [0.29, 0.92]
Pouladzadeh 2021	3	30	5	30	1.8%	0.60 [0.16, 2.29]
Ray 2020 preprint	10	40	14	40	6.3%	0.71 [0.36, 1.41]
Simonovich 2020	25	228	12	105	6.9%	0.96 [0.50, 1.83]
Total (95% CI)		**6726**		**6493**	**100.0%**	**0.87 [0.72, 1.04]**
Total events	1509		1522			

Heterogeneity: $Tau^2 = 0.02$; $Chi^2 = 12.86$, df = 11 (P = 0.30); $I^2 = 14\%$

Test for overall effect: Z = 1.53 (P = 0.13)



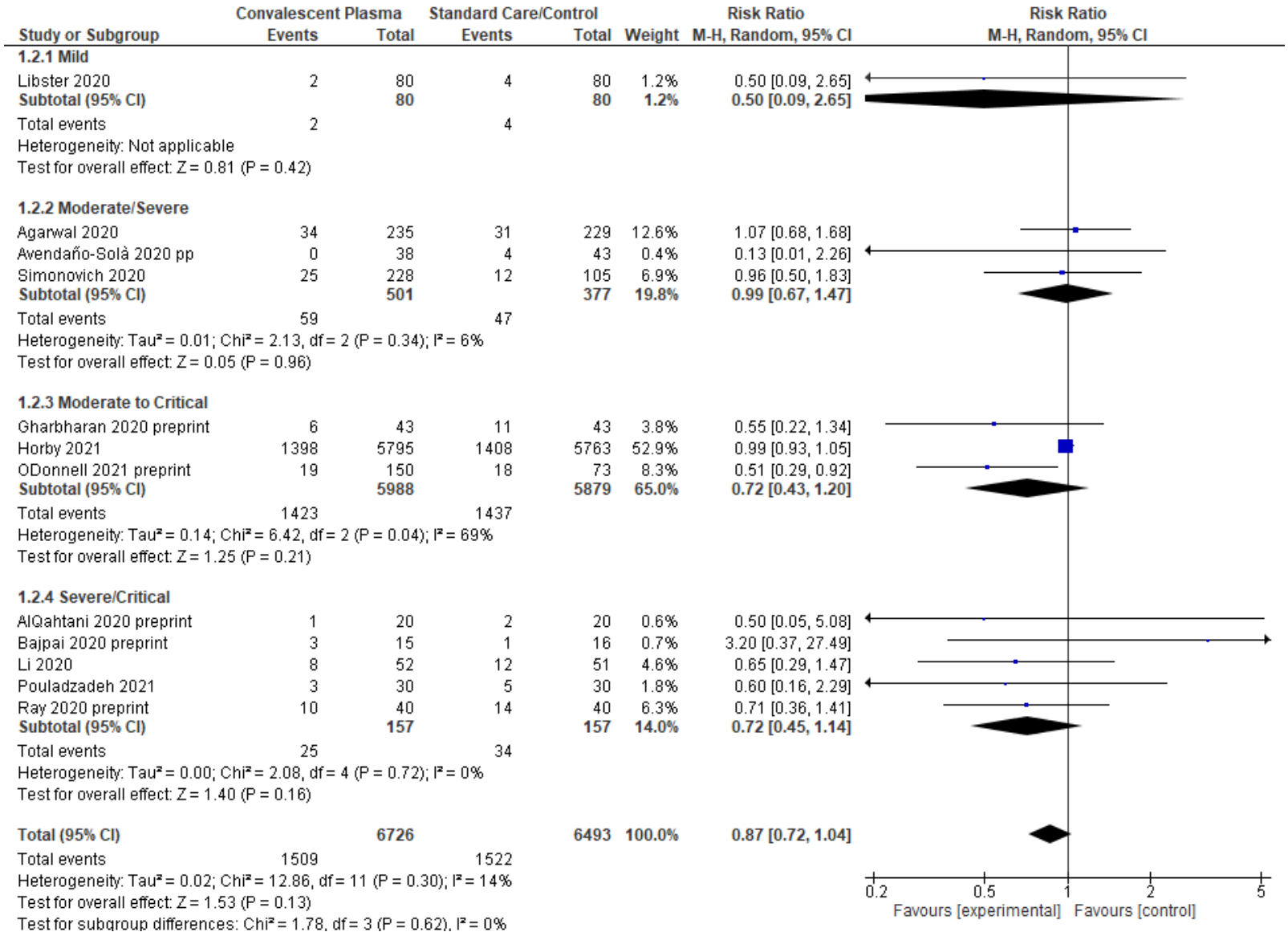


Figure 2. Forest plot of comparison: 1 Convalescent Plasma Versus Control, outcome: 1.2 All-cause mortality (Per Severity)

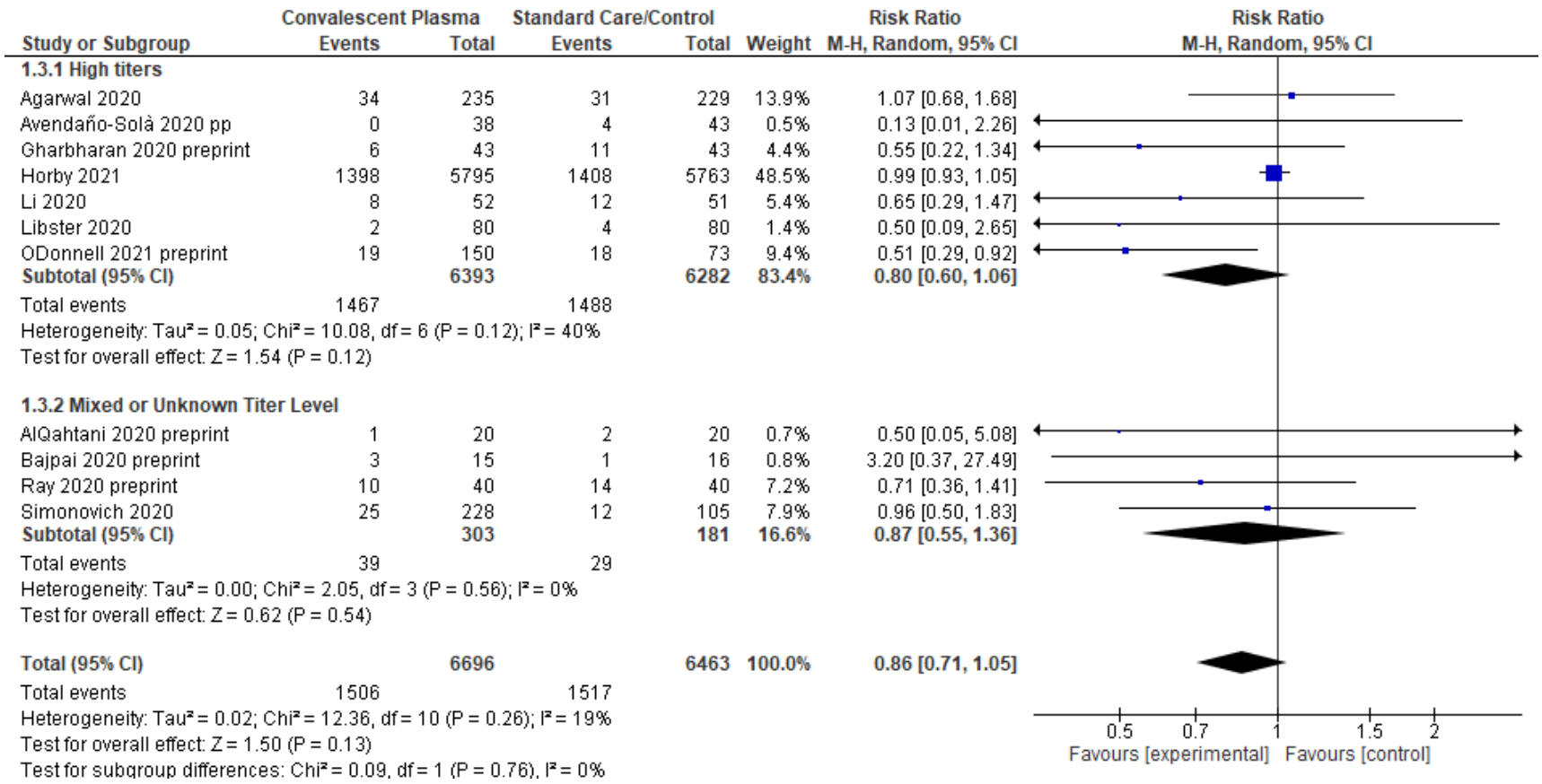


Figure 3. Forest plot of comparison: 1 Convalescent Plasma Versus Control, outcome: 1.3 All-cause mortality (according to CP Titers).

Study or Subgroup	Convalescent Plasma Events	Total	Standard Care/Placebo Events	Total	Weight	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI
AlQahtani 2020 preprint	19	20	18	20	2.1%	1.06 [0.88, 1.26]
Gharbharan 2020 preprint	25	43	25	43	0.5%	1.00 [0.70, 1.43]
Horby 2021	3850	5795	3846	5763	97.0%	1.00 [0.97, 1.02]
Li 2020	27	52	22	51	0.4%	1.20 [0.80, 1.81]
Simonovich 2020	22	228	7	106	0.1%	1.46 [0.64, 3.31]
Total (95% CI)		**6138**		**5983**	**100.0%**	**1.00 [0.97, 1.02]**
Total events	3943		3918			

Heterogeneity: Tau² = 0.00; Chi² = 2.06, df = 4 (P = 0.73); I² = 0%
Test for overall effect: Z = 0.17 (P = 0.87)

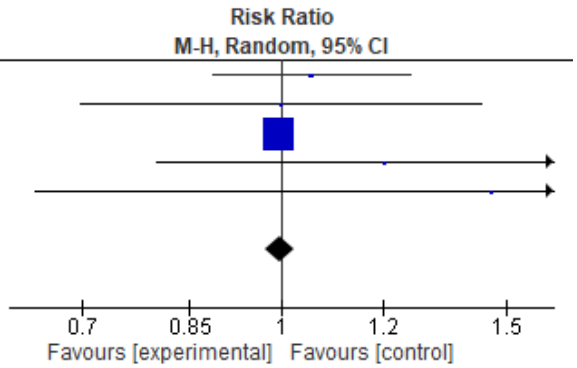


Figure 4. Forest plot of comparison: 2 Convalescent plasma versus Standard Care/Control, outcome: 2.1 Clinical Improvement D28

Study or Subgroup	Convalescent Plasma Events	Total	Standard Care/Control Events	Total	Weight	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI
Agarwal 2020	44	228	22	106	50.8%	0.93 [0.59, 1.47]
Avendaño-Solà 2020 pp	0	38	1	43	1.1%	0.38 [0.02, 8.97]
ODonnell 2021 preprint	31	150	22	73	48.2%	0.69 [0.43, 1.10]
Total (95% CI)		**416**		**222**	**100.0%**	**0.80 [0.57, 1.10]**
Total events	75		45			

Heterogeneity: Tau² = 0.00; Chi² = 1.05, df = 2 (P = 0.59); I² = 0%
Test for overall effect: Z = 1.38 (P = 0.17)

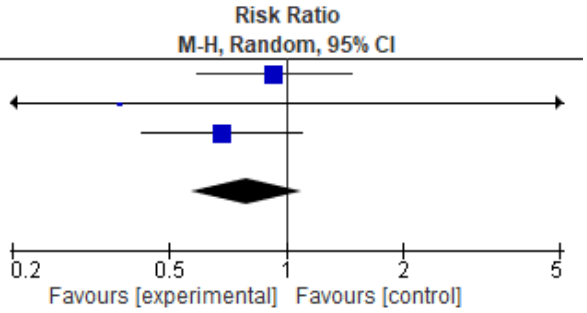


Figure 5. Forest plot of comparison: 3 Convalescent Plasma Versus Standard Care/Control, outcome: 3.1 WHO progression score level 7 or above D28.

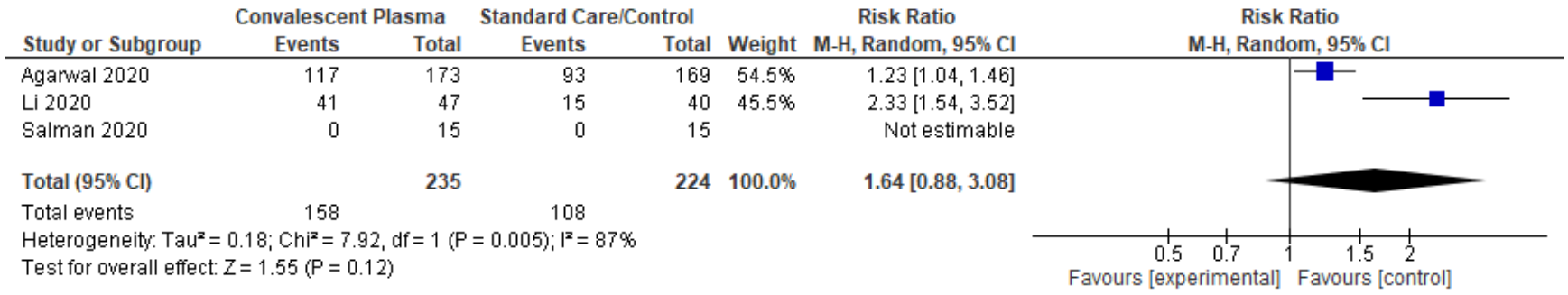


Figure 6. Forest plot of comparison: 4 Convalescent Plasma versus Standard Care/Placebo, outcome: 4.1 Incidence of viral negative conversion D7.

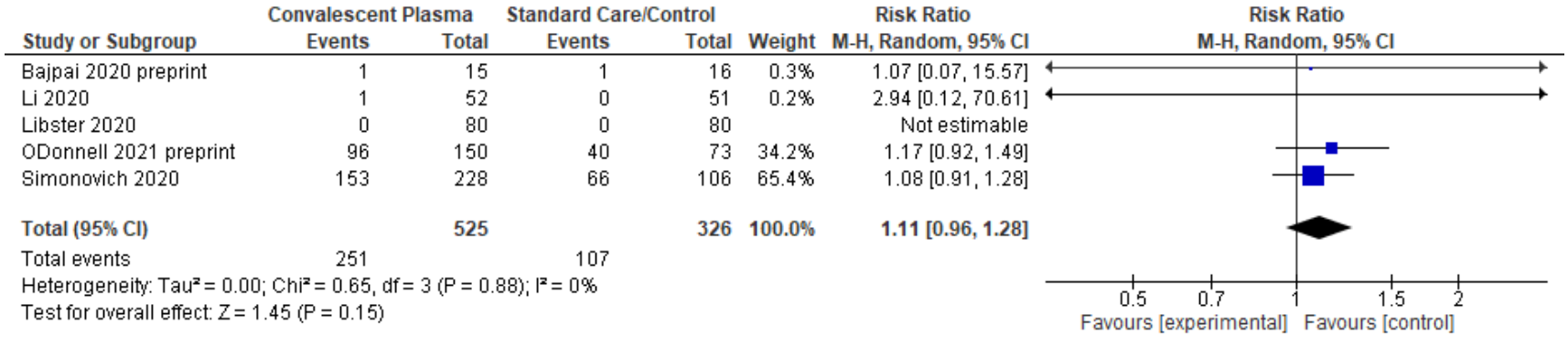


Figure 7. Forest plot of comparison: 5 Convalescent Plasma versus Standard Care/Control, outcome: 5.1 Adverse events.

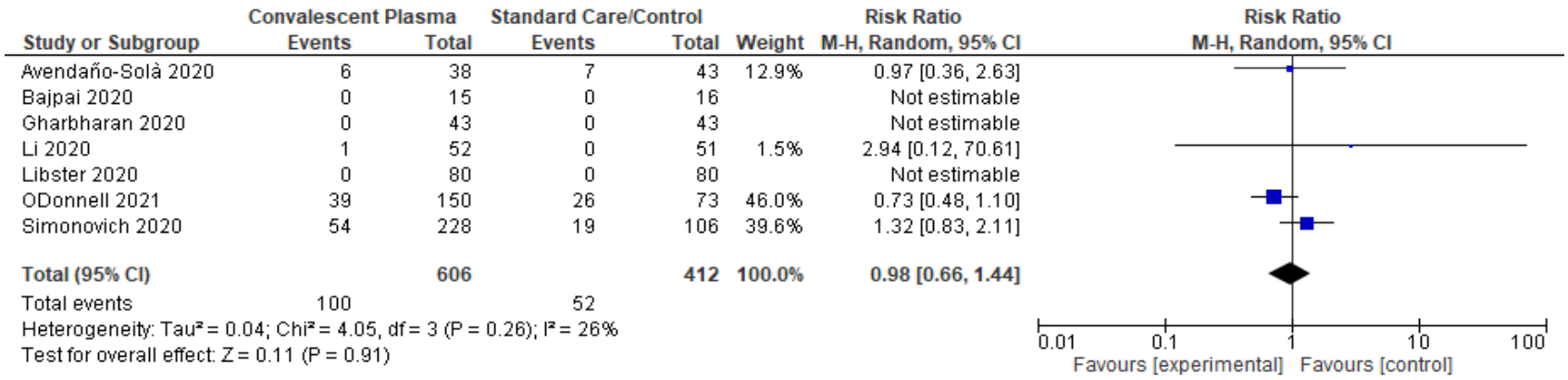


Figure 8. Forest plot of comparison: 6 Convalescent Plasma versus Standard Care/Control, outcome: 6.1 Serious adverse events.

Appendix 4: Methodological assessment of included studies

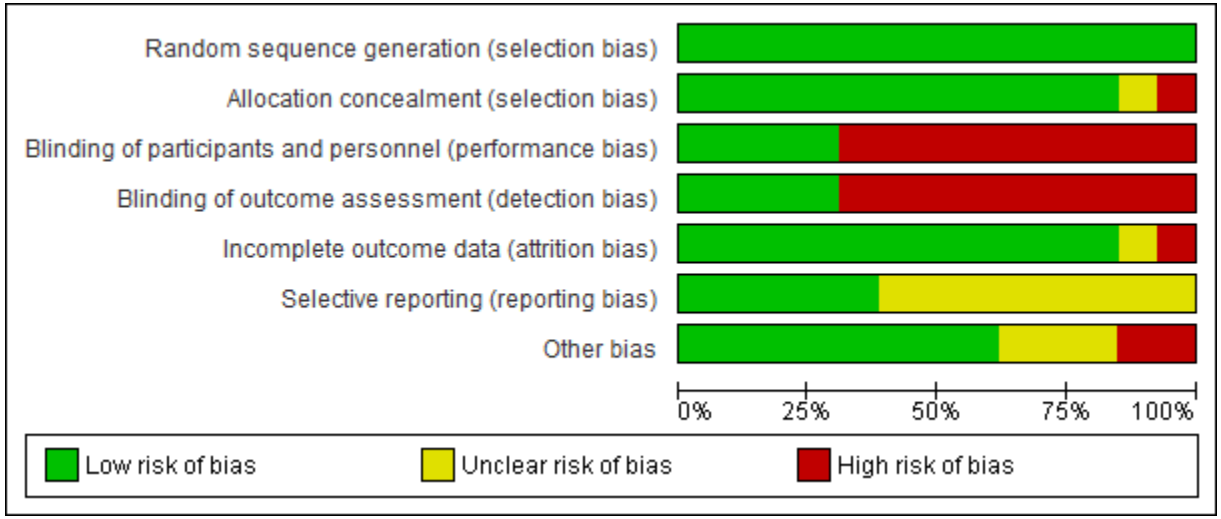


Figure 9. Risk of bias graph: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item presented as percentages across all included studies.

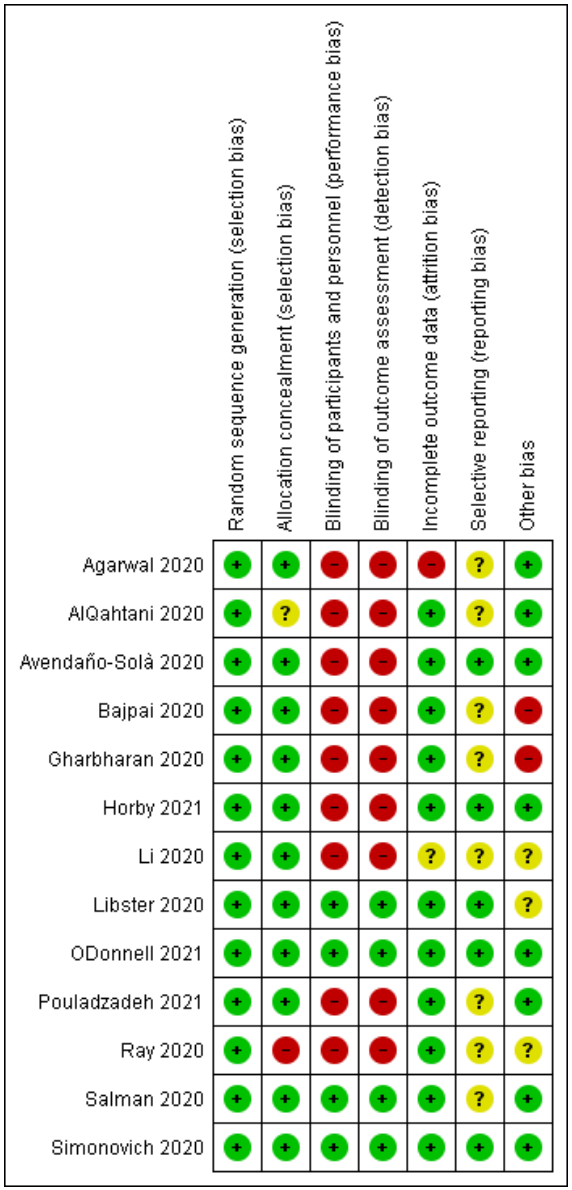


Figure 10. Risk of bias summary: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item for each included study.

Appendix 5: List of Ongoing Studies

Title	Interventions	Characteristics	Population
COVID-19 Convalescent Plasma (CCP) Transfusion	•Biological: COVID Convalescent Plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Early Phase 1 Study Design: •Allocation: N/A •Intervention Model: Single Group Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Change in PaO2/FiO2 after CCP transfusion. •Change in pulse oximetry status after CCP transfusion. •Change in aO2 after CCP transfusion. •Change in respiratory rate after CCP transfusion. •Change in intubation status after CCP transfusion. •Change in Sequential Organ Failure Assessment (SOFA). •Change in 8-point ordinal clinical deterioration scale. •Length of ICU/hospital stay. •Development of plasma transfusion reactions. •Development of immune complex disorders. •Change in anti CoV-2 IgM and IgG levels.	Enrollment: 100 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Convalescent Plasma for Treating Patients With COVID-19 Pneumonia Without Indication of Ventilatory Support	•Biological: Convalescent plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Area under the curve of SARS-COV-2 viral load obtained from nasopharyngeal and /or oropharyngeal swabs. •Assessment of clinical improvement using an Ordinal Severity Scale •Evaluate oxygen saturation •Evaluate oxygen supplementation •Assess respiratory rate •Evaluate the PaO2 / FiO2 ratio (for patients on mechanical mechanisms) •Length of hospital stay •Length of stay in intensive care •Assess the rate of orotracheal intubation •Change in the profile of cytokines/chemokines in both groups •and 3 more	Enrollment: 60 Age: Child, Adult, Older Adult Sex: All
Safety in Convalescent Plasma Transfusion to COVID-19	•Biological: Convalescent Plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 1 Study Design: •Allocation: N/A •Intervention Model: Single Group Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Side effects •Heart Failure •Pulmonary Edema •Allergic Reaction •Viral load of SARS-CoV-2	Enrollment: 20 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Efficacy of Convalescent Plasma Therapy in the Early Care of COVID-19 Patients.	•Drug: Transfusion of SARS-CoV-2 Convalescent Plasma. •Drug: Transfusion of standard Plasma.	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 3 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: Triple (Participant, Investigator, Outcomes Assessor) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Survival time without needs of a ventilator. •Morbidity •Mortality •Length of stay	Enrollment: 80 Age: 18 Years to 90 Years (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All

		•Effect on viral pharyngeal specimen clearance •Effect on viral blood specimen clearance •Effect on hemostasis disorders •Kinetics of appearance of neutralizing antibodies •Transfusion endotheliopathy effect •Transfusion biological Inflammation effect •Transfusion hemovigilance •Decrease in the consumption of antibiotics	
Convalescent Plasma for Treatment of COVID-19: An Exploratory Dose Identifying Study	•Biological: SARS-CoV-2 convalescent plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: •Phase 1 •Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: N/A •Intervention Model: Single Group Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Number and proportion of patients with progression to ventilation or sustained requirement of supplementary oxygen therapy •Adverse events •Dose of plasma needed to clear viremia •Clearance of viremia •Fever and symptoms •Inflammatory parameters •Antibody response to SARS-CoV-2	Enrollment: 50 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Convalescent Plasma for the Treatment of COVID-19	•Drug: Convalescent Plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: N/A •Intervention Model: Single Group Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Number of patients who receive COVID-19 convalescent plasma transfusions in acute care facilities infected with SARS-CoV-2 •Number and type of adverse events associated with COVID-19 convalescent plasma in patients with COVID-19 •Length of hospital stay •Length of Intensive Care Unit stay •Length of intubation •Survival to discharge •Changes in complete blood count in patients after receiving convalescent plasma •Abnormal changes in Basic Metabolic Panel (BMP) measures in patients after receiving convalescent plasma •Changes in C-Reactive Protein (CRP) in patients after receiving convalescent plasma •Changes in d-dimer in patients after receiving convalescent plasma •and 3 more	Enrollment: 100 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Treatment of Patients With COVID-19 With Convalescent Plasma	•Biological: convalescent plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Time elapsed until clinical improvement or hospital discharge •acute adverse events •Clinical Status •Duration of clinical events •SARS-CoV-2 in nasopharyngeal swab •IgG, IgM and IgA titers for SARS-CoV-2 •Neutralizing antibodies	Enrollment: 120 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Treatment With Investigational Convalescent Plasma and Measure Antibody Levels in Patients Hospitalized With COVID-19	•Drug: Convalescent Plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: N/A •Intervention Model: Single Group Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label)	Enrollment: 30 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All

		•Primary Purpose: Prevention Outcome Measures: •Correlation between the NAb dose titer in the convalescent plasma and change or lack of change when comparing pretreatment and day one NAb titers to inpatients with documented COIVD-19 infection •Rapid deterioration as evidenced by increase in ordinal or news score within 4 hours of transfusion •Number of participants with clearance of viral shedding of SARSCoV-2 in nasopharyngeal or nasal samples	
COVID-19 Convalescent Plasma for the Treatment of Hospitalized Patients With Pneumonia Caused by SARS-CoV-2.	•Biological: COVID-19 Convalescent Plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 1 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Participants with serious adverse events. •Comparison of clinical severity score between patients on the experimental versus control arms; •Clinical status assessment, using 8-point ordinal scale, of convalescent plasma administration by comparing treatment vs control arms •Clinical status assessment using the National Early Warning Score (NEWS) of convalescent plasma administration by comparing treatment vs control arms •Oxygen-free days of convalescent plasma administration by comparing treatment vs control arms •Incidence of new oxygenation use up to Day 29 of convalescent plasma administration by comparing treatment vs control arms •Duration of new oxygen use up to Day 29 of convalescent plasma administration by comparing treatment vs control arms •Non-invasive ventilation/ high flow oxygen days up to Day 29 of convalescent plasma administration by comparing treatment vs control arms ge 9 of 82 - •Incidence of noninvasive ventilation/	Enrollment: 80 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
A Trial of CONvalescent Plasma for Hospitalized Adults With Acute COVID-19 Respiratory Illness	•Biological: Convalescent plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 3 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Intubation or death in hospital •Need for Intubation •Time to intubation •Ventilator-free days •In-hospital death •Time to in-hospital death •Death at 30 days •Length of stay in intensive care unit (ICU) •Length of stay in hospital •Need for extracorpeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO) •and 4 more	Enrollment: 1200 Age: 18 Years to 70 Years (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Study on the Safety and Efficacy of Convalescent Plasma in Patients With Severe COVID-19 Disease	•Biological: Biological	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: Double (Care Provider, Outcomes Assessor) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Disease progression •Side effects •Mortality •Respiratory improvement •Clinical improvement •Acute adverse events (AAE)	Enrollment: 150 Age: 18 Years to 90 Years (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Evaluating the Efficacy of Convalescent Plasma in	•Biological: CCP	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2	Enrollment: 150 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult)

Symptomatic Outpatients Infected With COVID-19		Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Time to Resolution of Symptoms •SAEs within 24 hours of plasma infusion •Decrease in Inflammatory Markers •Hospitalization within 28 days	Sex: All
Convalescent Plasma as Treatment for Subjects With Early COVID-19 Infection	•Biological: Convalescent Plasma •Other: Best Supportive Care	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Crossover Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Hospitalization Rate •Time to symptoms resolution •Overall survival •Rate of virologic clearance by nasopharyngeal swab at 2 and 4 weeks •Rate of nasopharyngeal swab positivity in donors •Rate of donor titers level •Impact of donor titers level on efficacy •Patients' anti-SARS-CoV2 titer assessment preinfusion for the Treatment group, at 2 weeks , 4 weeks and 2 months.	Enrollment: 306 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Convalescent Plasma as a Possible Treatment for COVID-19	•Biological: Convalescent plasma •Biological: Placebo	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: Triple (Participant, Investigator, Outcomes Assessor) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Oxygen supplementation •28-day and in-hospital mortality rate •Number of participants transferred to the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) •Number of participants intubated •Length of hospital stay in days •Type of respiratory support •C-reactive Protein (CRP) •Lymphocyte count •Length or respiratory support required, in days •Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) •and 3 more	Enrollment: 50 Age: 40 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Convalescent Plasma for the Treatment of Patients With Severe COVID-19 Infection	•Procedure: Convalescent Plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Not Applicable Study Design: •Allocation: N/A •Intervention Model: Single Group Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Survival •Clinical improvement ie percentage of patients not fulfilling the criteria for severe disease	Enrollment: 60 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Safety and Efficacy of Convalescent Plasma Transfusion for Patients With COVID-19	•Biological: convalescent plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: •Phase 2 •Phase 3 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: Quadruple (Participant, Care Provider, Investigator, Outcomes Assessor) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Severity and death	Enrollment: 410 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All

		•Adverse events that require study treatment interruption •Time to clinical improvement •Antibodies against SARSCoV-2 •Disease progression 1 •Disease progression 2 •Time on mechanical ventilation •Number of days with fever •Adverse events attributed to the study intervention	
A Clinical Trial of Convalescent Plasma Compared to Best Supportive Care for Treatment of Patients With Severe COVID-19	•Drug: Convalesscent Plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Crossover Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Composite endpoint of survival and no longer fulfilling criteria of severe COVID-19. •Time to clinical improvement •Frequency and severity of adverse events by CTCAE v5.0, (Key secondary endpoint) •Case fatality rate •Length of hospital stay Length of hospital stay (if applicable) •Length of stay in ICU •Duration of ventilation support / ECMO •Time until negative SARS-CoV-2 PCR (nasopharyngeal sample) •Predictive value of comorbidities •Predictive value of coagulation markers •and 8 more	Enrollment: 106 Age: 18 Years to 75 Years (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
CONvalescent Plasma for Hospitalized Adults With COVID-19 Respiratory Illness (CONCOR-1)	•Biological: Convalescent plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 3 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Intubation or death in hospital •Need for Intubation •Time to intubation •Ventilator-free days •In-hospital death •Time to in-hospital death •Death at 30 days •Length of stay in intensive care unit (ICU) •Length of stay in hospital •Need for extracorpeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO) •and 4 more	Enrollment: 1200 Age: 16 Years and older (Child, Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Convalescent Plasma Treatment in COVID-19	•Biological: Convalescent Plasma (CP) •Other: Drugs and supportive care	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Not Applicable Study Design: •Allocation: NonRandomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Decrease length of stay •Overall mortality •Incidence of adverse events related to Convalescent Plasma transfusion •Ordinal scale •Improvement in Laboratory Parameters: Serum Ferritin •Improvement in Laboratory Parameters: Procalcitonin •Improvement in Laboratory Parameters: C-Reactive Protein •Improvement in Laboratory Parameters: D-Dimer •Improvement in Laboratory Parameters: Complete Blood count •Chest X-Ray findings	Enrollment: 100 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Convalescent Plasma as Adjunctive Therapy for	•Drug: Anti-SARS-CoV-2 convalescent plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase:	Enrollment: 136 Age:

Hospitalized Patients With COVID-19		•Phase 2 •Phase 3 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Incidence of serious adverse events •Quick SOFA (qSOFA) score •Cardiopulmonary arrest •ICU mortality •ICU length of stay •Hospital mortality •Hospital length of stay •Dialysis-free days •Vasopressor-free days •ICU-free days •and 3 more	19 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Efficacy of Convalescent Plasma to Treat COVID-19 Patients, a Nested Trial in the CORIMUNO-19 Cohort	•Drug: Transfusion of COVID-19 convalescent plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Survival without needs of ventilator utilization or use of immunomodulatory drugs •WHO progression scale #6 •Severe adverse events •WHO progression scale •Overall survival •Time from randomization to discharge •Time to oxygen supply independency •Survival without needs of ventilator utilization •Survival without use of immunomodulatory drugs	Enrollment: 120 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Convalescent Plasma in the Early Treatment of High-Risk Patients With SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) Infection	•Biological: Convalescent Plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: N/A •Intervention Model: Single Group Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Determine the therapeutic efficacy (response rate) of convalescent plasma infusion in patients at high risk for mortality when infected by SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19). •Determine the immunologic effects of convalescent plasma infusion •Absolute lymphocyte count (10*3/uL) •reatinine kinase (mg/dL) •C-reactive protein (mg/dl) •D-Dimer (ng/ml FEU) •Interleukin-6 (pg/ml) •Ferritin (ng/mL)	Enrollment: 100 Age: 18 Years to 99 Years (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Convalescent Plasma for COVID-19 Close Contacts	•Biological: Convalescent Plasma (antiSARS-CoV-2 plasma) •Biological: Control (albumin 5%)	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: Double (Participant, Outcomes Assessor) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Rate of Severe Disease •Rate of measurable antiSARS-CoV-2 titers •Rate of SARS-CoV-2 PCR Positivity •Duration of SARS-CoV-2 PCR Positivity •Levels of SARS-CoV-2 RNA	Enrollment: 200 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Convalescent Plasma Therapy vs. SOC for the Treatment of	•Other: Blood and derivatives. •Drug: Standard of Care	Study Type: Interventional Phase:	Enrollment: 278 Age:

COVID19 in Hospitalized Patients		Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Category Changes in Ordinal Scale •Time to category 5, 6 or 7 of the ordinal scale •Mortality of any cause at 15 days •Mortality of any cause at 29 days •Oxygenation free days •Ventilator free days •Incidence of TreatmentEmergent Adverse Events •Antibodies levels in CP donors recovered from COVID-19 •Viral load	18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Convalescent Plasma in ICU Patients With COVID-19induced Respiratory Failure	•Biological: Multiple Doses of Anti-SARS-CoV-2 convalescent plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Early Phase 1 Study Design: •Allocation: N/A •Intervention Model: Single Group Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Proportion of subjects who consent to the study and receive at least one dose of convalescent plasma. •Overall survival of patients in the ICU receiving at least once dose of convalescent plasma for Covid-19-induced respiratory failure.	Enrollment: 60 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Standard or Convalescent Plasma in Patients With Recent Onset of COVID-19 Respiratory Failure	•Drug: Standard Therapy Protocol (STP) •Other: STP + Standard Plasma (SP) •Other: STP + COVID-19 Convalescent Plasma (CP)	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: Triple (Participant, Care Provider, Outcomes Assessor) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •30-days survival •Ventilator free survival •6-months survival •Incidence of complications •Days in intensive care units (ICU) •Positivity for Immunoglobulin G to SARS-Cov-2 •Clearance of viral load •Sequential Organ Failure Assessment (SOFA) score •Any variation from Standard Therapy Protocol	Enrollment: 180 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Efficacy and Safety of COVID-19 Convalescent Plasma	•Biological: anti-SARS-CoV-2 convalescent plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Not Applicable Study Design: •Allocation: N/A •Intervention Model: Single Group Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Duration of oxygenation and ventilation support •Hospital length of stay (LOS) •ICU admission •Ventilator free days •Incidence of serious adverse events •Type of respiratory support •Number of participants with different clinical outcomes including death, critical illness and recovery	Enrollment: 20 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Early transfusion of Convalescent Plasma in Elderly COVID-19 Patients. to Prevent Disease Progression.	•Biological: COVID-19 Convalescent Plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: •Phase 2 •Phase 3 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized	Enrollment: 182 Age: 65 Years and older (Older Adult) Sex: All

		•Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Prevention Outcome Measures: Rate of COVID-19 progression	
COVID-19 Plasma Collection	•Other: Plasma Donation	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Not Applicable Study Design: •Allocation: N/A •Intervention Model: Single Group Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Other Outcome Measures: •Number of patients who screen eligible for donation •Number of patients who consent to plasma donation •Number of plasma donations received •Safety of donation procedures	Enrollment: 2000 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Clinical Protocol for Convalescent Plasma and Remdesivir Therapy in Nepal	•Biological: Convalescent Plasma	Study Type: Observational Phase: Study Design: •Observational Model: Case-Crossover •Time Perspective: Prospective Outcome Measures: •Availability of convalescent plasma •Amount of Plasma •Demographics of recipients •Co-morbidity of recipient •Donor status •Adverse events of convalescent COVID-19 plasma and Remdesivir Therapy •Hospital and ICU length of stay •Disposition of patients including survival	Enrollment: 200 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Convalescent Plasma in the Treatment of Covid-19	•Biological: Convalescent plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Not Applicable Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Number of days in need of oxygen •Number of days before discharge from hospital •Mortality within 3 months •Number of days before need of assisted ventilation	Enrollment: 100 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
An Observational Cohort Trial of Outcomes and Antibody Responses Following Treatment With COVID19 Convalescent Plasma in Hospitalized COVID-19 Patients		Study Type: Observational Phase: Study Design: •Observational Model: Cohort •Time Perspective: Prospective Outcome Measures: •Inpatient Mortality •Requirement for mechanical ventilation •Transfer to ICU •ICU Mortality •ICU Length of Stay (LOS) •Hospital Mortality •Hospital Length of Stay (LOS)	Enrollment: 150 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Open-label Treatment of Severe Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) With Convalescent Plasma	•Biological: Convalescent plasma transfusion	Study Type: Interventional Phase: •Phase 2 •Phase 3 Study Design: •Allocation: N/A •Intervention Model: Single Group Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Change is clinical status •Transfusion related events •SOFA score at days 0, 7,	Enrollment: 200 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All

		14, 21, 28 •Length of Hospital Stay •Supplemental oxygen •Mechanical Ventilation •Change in mechanical ventilation status •Mortality •Change in inflammatory markers	
Convalescent Plasma for Severe COVID-19 Patients	•Biological: Convalescent Plasma •Other: Best Supportive Care	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 3 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: Single (Outcomes Assessor) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Clinical improvement •6-point ordinal scale proportion at 14 days •6-point ordinal scale proportion at 28 days •Overall mortality •Days alive and free of respiratory support (DAFOR28) •Mechanical ventilation •PaO2/FiO2 ratio •Hospital stay •Lactate Dehydrogenase •Troponin I •and 11 more	Enrollment: 160 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Experimental Use of Convalescent Plasma for Passive Immunization in Current COVID-19 Pandemic in Pakistan in 2020	•Other: convalescent plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Not Applicable Study Design: •Allocation: N/A •Intervention Model: Single Group Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Other Outcome Measures: Change in COVID-19 severity status	Enrollment: 2000 Age: 18 Years to 55 Years (Adult) Sex: All
Assessment of the Effect of Convalescent Plasma Therapy in Patients With Life-threatening COVID19 Infection	•Biological: Convalescent Plasma •Drug: Standard of Care	Study Type: Interventional Phase: •Phase 1 •Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Single Group Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: Duration of hospitalization/ Recovery status	Enrollment: 67 Age: 21 Years to 70 Years (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
COVID-19 Convalescent Plasma for Mechanically Ventilated Population	•Biological: COVID-19 Convalescent Plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 1 Study Design: •Allocation: N/A •Intervention Model: Single Group Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Participants with serious adverse events. •Time to clinical improvement. •Clinical status assessment, using 8-point ordinal scale, of convalescent plasma administration as compared to placebo recipients in DMID Protocol Number: 20-0006. •Clinical status assessment using the National Early Warning Score (NEWS) of convalescent plasma administration as compared to placebo recipients in DMID Protocol Number: 20-0006. •Incidence of new oxygenation use up to Day 29 of convalescent plasma administration as compared to placebo recipients in DMID Protocol Number: 20-0006. •Duration of new oxygen use up to Day 29 of convalescent plasma administration as compared to placebo recipients in DMID Protocol Number: 20-0006. •Oxygen-free days of convalescent plasma administration as compared to placebo recipients in DMID Protocol Number: 20-0006. •Non-invasive ventilation/ high flow oxygen days up to Day 29 of convalescent plasma administration	Enrollment: 50 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All

		as compared to placebo recipients in DMID Protocol	
Remdesivir and Convalescent Plasma Therapy for Treatment of COVID-19 Infection in Nepal : A Registry Study	•Drug: Remdesivir	Study Type: Observational Phase: Study Design: •Observational Model: Case-Only •Time Perspective: Prospective Outcome Measures: •Demographics of recipients •Co-morbidity of recipient •Adverse events of convalescent COVID-19 plasma and Remdesivir Therapy •Hospital and ICU length of stay •Disposition of patients including survival	Enrollment: 2000 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Convalescent Plasma in Pediatric COVID-19	•Biological: Convalescent Plasma (CP) •Drug: Standard COVID-19 therapies	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Early Phase 1 Study Design: •Allocation: N/A •Intervention Model: Single Group Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Number of grade 3-5 adverse events that are possible, probably or definitely related to the convalescent plasma (CP) infusion •Change in percent of supplemental oxygen •Number of patients that required change in level of respiratory support •Mortality •Mean length of ICU stay (days) •Mean length of hospital stay (days) •Mean length of ventilation (days) •Number of patients with progression to renal dysfunction and/or multisystem organ failure •IL-6 level •Number of anti-SARS CoV 2 specific T cells •and 3 more	Enrollment: 50 Age: up to 22 Years (Child, Adult) Sex: All
COVID19-Convalescent Plasma for Treating Patients With Active Symptomatic COVID 19 Infection (FALP-COVID)	•Biological: Convalescent Plasma from COVID-19 donors	Study Type: Interventional Phase: •Phase 2 •Phase 3 Study Design: •Allocation: NonRandomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •in-hospital mortality secondary to COVID-19 among patients treated with convalescent plasma •safety of the use of convalescent plasma drom COVID 19 donors •Mortality at 30 days, 90 days, 6 months and 1 year •in-hospital Mortality COVID-19 related compared with non-treated population according to Chilean official reports •Number of days of hospitalization in high complexity facilities after convalescent plasma use •Number of days of hospitalization in intensive care unit after convalescent plasma use •Number of days of mechanical ventilatory support in patients after convalescent plasma use •Total number of days of mechanical ventilatory support •Total number of hospitalization days in patients treated with convalescent plasma •Number of hospitalization days in patients after treatment with convalescent plasma •and 23 more	Enrollment: 100 Age: 15 Years and older (Child, Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Convalescent Plasma as Potential Therapy for Severe COVID-19 Pneumonia	•Biological: COVID19 convalescent plasma infusion	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 3 Study Design: •Allocation: N/A •Intervention Model: Single Group Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •28 days survival •efficacy of plasma infusion according to antibodies levels in the infuse bags	Enrollment: 200 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All

		•clinical efficacy of plasma infusion according to frame time from symptoms onset and hospitalization •change in clinical WHO ordinal scale from 1 to 10 points	
Potential Efficacy of Convalescent Plasma to Treat Severe COVID-19 and Patients at High Risk of Developing Severe COVID-19	•Other: convalescent plasma from recovered COVID 19 donor	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: NonRandomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •ICU length of stay •Safety of convalescent plasma & Serious adverse reactions. •Number of days on mechanical ventilation •30 days of mortality •Days to clinical recovery .	Enrollment: 575 Age: 18 Years to 85 Years (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Early Convalescent Plasma Therapy for High-risk Patients With COVID-19 in Primary Care (the CoV-Early Study)	•Biological: ConvP •Biological: FFP	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 3 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: Quadruple (Participant, Care Provider, Investigator, Outcomes Assessor) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Highest disease status •Percentage of deaths •Percentage of hospital admissions •Percentage of ICU admissions •Disease duration in days of symptoms •Age and clinical frailty score	Enrollment: 690 Age: 50 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Efficacy of Human Coronavirusimmune Convalescent Plasma for the Treatment of COVID-19 Disease in Hospitalized Children	•Biological: Convalescent plasma (CP)	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Clinical recovery •Combined mortality/ intubation •Respiratory status-1 •Respiratory status-2 •Respiratory status-3 •respiratory status -4 •respiratory status -5 •respiratory status-6 •Mortality 1a •Mortality 1b •and 8 more	Enrollment: 100 Age: up to 18 Years (Child, Adult) Sex: All
Analysis of Coronavirus Disease 19 (COVID-19) Convalescent Plasma	•Procedure: Biospecimen Collection •Other: Diagnostic Laboratory Biomarker Analysis •Other: Electronic Health Record Review •Other: Questionnaire Administration	Study Type: Observational Phase: Study Design: •Observational Model: Cohort •Time Perspective: Prospective Outcome Measures: •Convalescent plasma (CCP) units infused in coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19) patients •All-cause mortality •Donor antibody levels •Incidence of adverse events •CCP recipient outcomes	Enrollment: 800 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
COVID-19 (VA CURES-1)	•Drug: Convalescent Plasma •Other: Masked Saline Placebo	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 3 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: Triple (Participant, Care Provider, Investigator)	Enrollment: 702 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All

		•Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Proportion of participants developing acute hypoxemic respiratory failure or all-cause death •Time (in days) to recovery •Time (in days) to death or respiratory failure •Proportion of patients who died from any cause, had respiratory failure, or required humidified heated high-flow nasal cannula (HHHFNC) at 15 Lpm •Time (in days) to death or respiratory failure or HHHFNC at 15 Lpm •Subject 28-day all-cause mortality •Time to an improvement of one category using an ordinal scale •Time to an improvement of two categories using an ordinal scale •Participant's clinical status by ordinal scale •Mean change in the ordinal scale •and 15 more	
Convalescent Plasma Therapy in Severe COVID-19 Infection	•Biological: Convalescent plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Proportion of In-hospital mortality •Time to death •Fever •Respiratory distress •Saturation of oxygen •Blood pressure •Oxygen requirement •C-reactive Protein •Ferritin •SGPT •and 5 more	Enrollment: 20 Age: 16 Years and older (Child, Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Plasma Therapy of COVID-19 in Severely Ill Patients	•Biological: Convalescent Plasma (antiSARS-CoV-2 plasma) •Biological: Nonconvalescent Plasma (control plasma)	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: Double (Participant, Outcomes Assessor) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Day 28 severity outcome •Proportion of SARS-CoV-2 PCR Positivity •Levels of SARS-CoV-2 RNA •Duration of Need for Supplemental Oxygen •Duration of Hospitalization •In-hospital and 28-day mortality •Time-to-clinical improvement in-hospital •Host genetic differences at day 0 •Host transcriptomic differences at days 0,7,14	Enrollment: 219 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
A Study of COVID 19 Convalescent Plasma in High Risk Patients With COVID 19 Infection	•Drug: Convalescent Plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: N/A •Intervention Model: Single Group Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: Survival Rate	Enrollment: 100 Age: 16 Years and older (Child, Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Efficacy of Convalescent Plasma Therapy in Patients With COVID-19	•Biological: Convalescent Plasma •Other: Standard of Care	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 3 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment	Enrollment: 400 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All

		Outcome Measures: •Efficacy of convalescent plasma in severe COVID 19 patients in time to clinical improvement (Clinical improvement: Reduction of two points in ordinal scale or live discharge from the intensive care unit, whichever is earlier) •Proportion of patients in each category according to the ordinal scale •Duration of oxygen therapy in both groups •Duration of hospital stay in both groups •Proportion of patients on mechanical ventilation at day 7 in both groups •Mortality in both groups •Duration of Intensive Care Unit stay •Incidence of adverse effects in both groups •Presence of antibodies against SARS-CoV-2 in serum after plasma administration •Change in Cytokines in both groups •Change in acute phase reactants in both groups •Correlation of the titers in COVID-19 convalescent plasma donors with duration of illness, the severity of symptoms, duration of hospital stay, drugs used in therapy, duration between recovery, and donation.	
Convalescent Plasma for COVID-19 Research Donor Study		Study Type: Observational Phase: Study Design: •Observational Model: Cohort •Time Perspective: Prospective Outcome Measures: Seroprevalence and duration of protective immunity	Enrollment: 1000 Age: 17 Years to 65 Years (Child, Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Treatment of Critically Ill Patients With Covid-19 With Convalescent Plasma	•Biological: Convalescent plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Sequential Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Mortality at ICU at 30 days •Mortality at ICU at 90 days •SOFA score of study days 1, 3, 5, 7, 14 and 28 •Need for supportive therapy after enrollment •Length of stay in ICU •Length of mechanical ventilation •Length of hospitalization	Enrollment: 36 Age: 18 Years to 100 Years (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Use of Convalescent Plasma for COVID-19	•Biological: Convalescent Plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: NonRandomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Arms 1 & 2: number of critical and severe COVID-19 infected patients who are transfused with convalescent plasma result in lower death rates than the reported fatality rate •Arms 1 & 2: number of critical and severe COVID-19 infected patients who survive the infection •Arm 3: number of high risk COVID-19 infected patients who are transfused with convalescent plasma result in lower incidence of progression to severe or critical disease than the reported case rate •Arm 4: number of health care providers who are at risk to exposure to COVID-19 who are transfused with convalescent plasma result in lower incidence of developing COVID-19 infection than the reported case rate	Enrollment: 700 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
COVID-19 Convalescent Plasma Treatment in SARS-CoV-2 Infected Patients	•Drug: COVID-19 Convalescent Plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 1 Study Design: •Allocation: NonRandomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Time to clinical improvement •All cause mortality	Enrollment: 300 Age: 15 Years to 85 Years (Child, Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All

COPLA Study: Treatment of Severe Forms of COronavirus Infection With Convalescent PLAsma	•Biological: Convalescent plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: N/A •Intervention Model: Single Group Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Lung injury •Overall survival •Adverse reactions to plasma	Enrollment: 10 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Convalescent Plasma for Patients With COVID-19	•Biological: Convalescent plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Improvement in respiratory disease •ICU Length of Stay •Length of Stay •Ventilator days •Tolerability of convalescent plasma •Radiographic improvement	Enrollment: 30 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
CONTAIN COVID-19: Convalescent Plasma to Limit COVID-19 Complications in Hospitalized Patients	•Biological: Convalescent Plasma •Other: Saline solution	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: Double (Participant, Investigator) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Score on the WHO 11point ordinal scale for clinical improvement at 14 days •Score on the WHO 11point ordinal scale for clinical improvement at 28 days	Enrollment: 300 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Therapeutic Use of Convalescent Plasma in the Treatment of Patients With Moderate to Severe COVID-19	•Biological: COVID-19 convalescent plasma (CCP) plus standard of care (SOC) •Biological: Standard of care (SOC) plus placebo	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 3 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: Triple (Participant, Care Provider, Investigator) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Clinical Improvement •Adverse Events of special interest •Serious Adverse Events •Survival •Invasive mechanical ventilation •Disease severity •Time to outcomes of interest •Length of stay meausures •SARS-CoV PCR •Inflammatory markers •and 6 more	Enrollment: 600 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Feasibility Study of Anti-SARS-CoV-2 Plasma Transfusions in COVID-19 Patients With SRD	•Drug: SARS-CoV-2 plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 1 Study Design: •Allocation: N/A •Intervention Model: Single Group Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Transfusion of patients in the ICU with convalescent plasma for COVID-19induced respiratory failure.	Enrollment: 90 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All

		•Ventilatory free days •Patient mortality (including death from any cause)	
CONVALESCENT PLASMA FOR ILL PATIENTS BY COVID-19	•Biological: convalescent plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: •Phase 1 •Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: N/A •Intervention Model: Single Group Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Clinical improvement •improvement in tomographic image •test positivity for COVID-19 •early and late complications associated to convalescent plasma •days at ICU	Enrollment: 90 Age: 16 Years and older (Child, Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
A Study Evaluating the Efficacy and Safety of High-Titer Anti-SARS-CoV-2 Plasma in Hospitalized Patients With COVID-19 Infection	•Biological: anti-SARS-CoV-2 convalescent plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: NonRandomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Overall Mortality within 60 days •Length of ICU stay during current admission for COVID	Enrollment: 131 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Effectiveness and Safety of Convalescent Plasma Therapy on COVID-19 Patients With Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome	•Biological: Convalescent plasma •Drug: Standard of care	Study Type: Interventional Phase: •Phase 2 •Phase 3 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •All-cause mortality •Length of stay in intensive care unit •Duration of mechanical ventilation •Body temperature (degree in Celsius) •The Sequential Organ Failure Assessment (SOFA) Score •PAO2/FIO2 ratio •C-Reactive Protein (CRP) in mg/L •D-Dimer in ng/mL •Procalcitonin in ng/mL •Interleukin 6 (IL-6) in pg/ mL •and 4 more	Enrollment: 60 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Convalescent Plasma to Limit SARS-CoV-2 Associated Complications	•Biological: SARS-CoV-2 convalescent plasma •Biological: Plasma from a volunteer donor	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: Triple (Participant, Care Provider, Investigator) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Cumulative incidence of hospitalization or death prior to hospitalization •Cumulative incidence of treatment-related serious adverse events •Cumulative incidence of treatment-related grade 3 or higher adverse events •Change in serum SARSCoV-2 antibody titers •Time to SARS-CoV-2 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) negativity	Enrollment: 1344 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Efficacy of CONvalescent Plasma in Patients With COVID-19 Treated With Mechanical Ventilation	•Biological: Convalescent Plasma •Other: Standard of Care	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized	Enrollment: 500 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex:

		•Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Vital status •day 90 mortality •number of ventilator-free days at day 28 •number of renal replacement therapy free days at day 28 •number of vasopressors free-days at day 28 •use of ECMO before day 28 •value of the SOFA score at days 7, 14 and 28 •changes in SOFA scores (delta SOFA) over 7, 14 and 28 days •assessment of the SARSCoV-2 viral load •blood C reactive protein (CRP) concentration •and 8 more	All
Donated Antibodies Working Against nCoV	•Biological: Convalescent Plasma •Drug: Standard of care	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Patients requiring mechanical ventilation or death •Clinical status of subject at day 15 and day 30 (on a 10-point "WHO progression" ordinal scale)	Enrollment: 483 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Passive Immunity Trial for Our Nation to Treat COVID-19 in Hospitalized Adults	•Biological: pathogen reduced SARS-CoV-2 convalescent plasma •Biological: Placebo	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 3 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: Triple (Participant, Care Provider, Outcomes Assessor) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •COVID-19 7-point Ordinal Clinical Progression Outcomes Scale •All-location, all-cause 14day mortality •All-location, all-cause 28day mortality •Survival through 28 days •Time to hospital discharge through 28 days •COVID-19 7-point Ordinal Clinical Progression Outcomes Scale on Study Day 3 •COVID-19 7-point Ordinal Clinical Progression Outcomes Scale on Study Day 8 •COVID-19 7-point Ordinal Clinical Progression Outcomes Scale on Study Day 29 •Oxygen-free days through Day 28 •Ventilator-free days through Day 28 •and 3 more	Enrollment: 1000 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
ANTIBODY-LEVEL BASED ANALYSIS OF COVID-19 CONVALESCENT SERUM (ABACCuS)	•Biological: COVID-19 convalescent plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: NonRandomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Avoidance of intubation at 28 days (group A) •Mortality (group B) •Cardio-circulatory arrest •Patient Outcome at 28 days •Renal failure •Liver failure •Cytokine Storm •Respiratory support •Vasopressor medication support •Length of ICU length of stay •and 9 more	Enrollment: 500 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Efficacy and Safety of Novel	•Biological: Convalescent anti-SARS-CoV-2 plasma	Study Type: Interventional	Enrollment: 1100

Treatment Options for Adults With COVID-19 Pneumonia	•Other: Infusion placebo	Phase: Phase 3 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: Quadruple (Participant, Care Provider, Investigator, Outcomes Assessor) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •All-cause mortality or need of invasive mechanical ventilation •Frequency of adverse events •Frequency of severe adverse events •Time to improvement of at least 2 categories relative to baseline on a 7-category ordinal scale of clinical status •Ventilator-free days •Organ failure-free days •Duration of ICU stay •Mortality rate •Length of hospital stay •Duration of supplemental oxygen	Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Hyperimmune Plasma in Patients With COVID-19 Severe Infection	•Other: plasma hyperimmune •Drug: standard therapy	Study Type: Interventional Phase: •Phase 2 •Phase 3 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •decrease in mortality •lymphocytes •PCR levels vs control •PCR levels vs before treatment •AB levels and clinical improvement •Inflammatory cytokines vs controls •Inflammatory cytokines vs before treatment	Enrollment: 400 Age: 18 Years to 60 Years (Adult) Sex: All
Human Convalescent Plasma for High Risk Children Exposed or Infected With SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19)	•Biological: Anti-SARSCoV-2 Human Convalescent Plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 1 Study Design: •Allocation: N/A •Intervention Model: Single Group Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Safety of treatment with high-titer anti-SARS-CoV-2 plasma as assessed by adverse events •Proportion of subjects with disease worsening event •Pharmacokinetics of antiSARS-CoV-2 antibodies as defined by changes in antibody titers •Proportion of subjects with a natural antibody response to SARS-CoV-2 infection	Enrollment: 30 Age: 1 Month to 18 Years (Child, Adult) Sex: All
Plasma Exchange (PLEX) and Convalescent Plasma (CCP) in COVID-19 Patients With Multiorgan Failure	•Procedure: Plasma exchange and convalescent plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Not Applicable Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Alive at Day 90th •Day 8 serious adverse events •Day 28 all cause mortality •Days alive without life support at day 90	Enrollment: 220 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Australasian COVID-19 Trial (ASCOT): An International MultiCentre Randomised Clinical Trial to Assess the Clinical, Virological and Immunological Outcomes in Patients Diagnosed	•Drug: Hydroxychloroquine •Drug: Lopinavir / Ritonavir •Biological: Convalescent plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 3 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Factorial Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment	Enrollment: 2400 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All

With SARS-CoV-2 Infection (COVID-19)		Outcome Measures: •Proportion of participants alive and not having required new intensive respiratory support (invasive or noninvasive ventilation) or vasopressors/inotropic support in the 28 days after randomisation. •World Health Organization (WHO) 7-point outcome scale (clinician assessed) •Mortality •Time to death •Length of hospital stay •Receipt of invasive or noninvasive ventilation •Length of receipt of invasive or non-invasive ventilation •Length of intensive care unit (ICU) stay •Presence of chest infiltrates on chest x-ray (CXR) or CT •Time to defervescence from randomisation •and 7 more	
Evaluation of SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) Antibody-containing Plasma thErapy	•Biological: HighTiter COVID-19 Convalescent Plasma (HT-CCP) •Biological: Standard Plasma (FFP)	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 3 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: Double (Participant, Investigator) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: Modified WHO Ordinal Scale (MOS) score	Enrollment: 220 Age: 12 Months and older (Child, Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Plasma for Early Treatment in Non-hospitalised Mild or Moderate COVID-19 Patients	•Biological: Convalescent antiSARS-CoV-2 MBT plasma •Other: Control Group	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: Double (Participant, Investigator) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Hospitalization rate (safety and efficacy) •SARS-CoV-2 viral load (safety and efficacy) •COVID-19 WHO Clinical progression scale score (safety and efficacy) •COVID-19 symptoms severity score (safety and efficacy) •Resolution of symptoms (safety and efficacy) •Death rate (safety and efficacy) •Adverse events (AE) (safety and efficacy) Adverse events (AE) Adverse events (AE) •Ferritin (safety and efficacy) •Prealbumin (safety and efficacy) •Interleukin 6 (IL-6) (safety and efficacy) •and 8 more	Enrollment: 474 Age: 50 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
SARS-CoV-2 Antibodies Based IVIG Therapy for COVID-19 Patients	•Biological: SARSCoV-2 antibody based IVIG therapy	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 1 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Sequential Assignment •Masking: Single (Participant) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •28 Days mortality •Requirement of supplemental oxygen support •Number of days on assisted ventilation •Days to step down •Days to Hospital Discharge •Adverse events during hospital stay •Change in C-Reactive Protein (CRP) levels •Change in neutrophil lymphocyte ratio •Change in Ferritin levels •Change in lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) levels •and 8 more	Enrollment: 50 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Convalescent Plasma Collection and	•Biological: Convalescent Plasma 1 Unit •Biological:	Study Type: Interventional	Enrollment: 240

Treatment in Pediatrics and Adults	Convalescent Plasma 2 Units •Other: Standard of Care	Phase: Phase 3 Study Design: •Allocation: NonRandomized •Intervention Model: Sequential Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Plasma Donor •Plasma Recipient	Age: 31 Days and older (Child, Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Reconvalescent Plasma/ Camostat Mesylate Early in SARS-CoV-2 Q-PCR (COVID-19) Positive High-risk Individuals	•Biological: Convalescent plasma •Drug: Camostat Mesilate •Drug: Placebo for Camostat Mesilate •Other: Standard of Care (SoC)	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: Quadruple (Participant, Care Provider, Investigator, Outcomes Assessor) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •WHO ordinal Covid-19 scale up to day 28 •Cumulative number WHO categories 4b-8 •Cumulative number WHO categories 3-4a •Not hospitalized •All-cause mortality •Reinfection •Secondary sclerosing cholangitis (SSC) •chronic pulmonary disease as sequelae from COVID-19 •patients with remdesivir treatment •COVID-19 WHO status of patients at start of remdesivir treatment •and 16 more	Enrollment: 1094 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Anti-SARS-CoV-2 Inactivated Convalescent Plasma in the Treatment of COVID-19		Study Type: Observational Phase: Study Design: •Observational Model: Case-Only •Time Perspective: Prospective Outcome Measures: •The virological clearance rate of throat swabs, sputum, or lower respiratory tract secretions at day 1 •The virological clearance rate of throat swabs, sputum, or lower respiratory tract secretions at day 3 •The virological clearance rate of throat swabs, sputum, or lower respiratory tract secretions at day 7 •Numbers of participants with different Clinical outcomes •Number of participants with treatment-related adverse events as assessed by CTCAE v5.0	Enrollment: 15 Age: Child, Adult, Older Adult Sex: All
Plasma Collection From Convalescent and/or Immunized Donors for the Treatment of COVID-19		Study Type: Observational Phase: Study Design: •Observational Model: Cohort •Time Perspective: Prospective Outcome Measures: Collection of convalescent plasma	Enrollment: 1500 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
CoVID-19 Plasma in Treatment of COVID-19 Patients	•Biological: Convalescent COVID 19 Plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Early Phase 1 Study Design: •Allocation: N/A •Intervention Model: Single Group Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Reduce mortality •Reduce requirement for mechanical ventilation. •Reduce the duration of mechanical ventilation. •Review of treatment related adverse events.	Enrollment: 100 Age: 18 Years to 80 Years (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Convalescent Plasma Compared to the Best Available	•Biological: Plasma •Other: Best Available Therapy	Study Type: Interventional Phase:	Enrollment: 30 Age:

Therapy for the Treatment of SARS-CoV-2 Pneumonia		Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: Quadruple (Participant, Care Provider, Investigator, Outcomes Assessor) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Early all-cause mortality •Time in days for SARSCoV-2 RT-PCR negatives •The serum anti-SARSCoV-2 antibody titres •Detection of serum antibodies	18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Convalescent Plasma to Stem Coronavirus (CSSC-001)	•Biological: Anti-SARS-CoV-2 Plasma •Biological: SARSCoV-2 non-immune Plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: Triple (Participant, Care Provider, Investigator) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Efficacy of treatment at Day 28 •Safety of treatment with high-titer Anti- SARSCoV-2 plasma versus control - 1 •Safety of treatment with high-titer Anti- SARSCoV-2 plasma versus control - 2 •Cumulative incidence of disease severity	Enrollment: 500 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Hyperimmune Plasma for Patients With COVID-19	•Other: treated with hyperimmune plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Not Applicable Study Design: •Allocation: N/A •Intervention Model: Single Group Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Death •time to extubation •length of intensive care unit stay •length of hospitalization •immune response •viral load	Enrollment: 100 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
COVID-19 Recovered Volunteer Research Participant Pool Registry		Study Type: Observational Phase: Study Design: •Observational Model: Case-Only •Time Perspective: Prospective Outcome Measures: •Serological testing of COVID patients •Immune response	Enrollment: 10000 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Randomised Evaluation of COVID-19 Therapy	•Drug: LopinavirRitonavir •Drug: Corticosteroid •Drug: Hydroxychloroquine •Drug: Azithromycin •Biological: Convalescent plasma •Drug: Tocilizumab •Biological: Immunoglobulin •Drug: Synthetic neutralising antibodies •Drug: Aspirin •Drug: Colchicine	Study Type: Interventional Phase: •Phase 2 •Phase 3 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Factorial Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •All-cause mortality •Duration of hospital stay •Composite endpoint of death or need for mechanical ventilation or ECMO	Enrollment: 20000 Age: Child, Adult, Older Adult Sex: All
A Study to Evaluate Safety and Efficacy of Convalescent Methylene Blue Treated (MBT) Plasma From Donors Recovered	•Biological: Convalescent antiSARS-CoV-2 MBT Plasma •Drug: Standard Medical Treatment	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized	Enrollment: 200 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex:

From Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)		•Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •All-Cause Mortality Rate •Change from Baseline in National Early Warning Score (NEWS) •Time to Clinical Response as Assessed by NEWS # 2 Maintained for 24 hours •Time to Hospital Discharge •Time to ICU Discharge •Duration of All Oxygen Use •Duration of Mechanical Ventilation •Absolute Value Change from Baseline in Ordinal Scale •Mean Change from Baseline in Ordinal Scale •Percentage of Participants in Each Severity Category of the 7-Point Ordinal Scale	All
Efficacy and Safety of Recovered Covid 19 Plasma Transfusion to Covid 19 Severly Ill Patients	•Biological: recovered covid 19 patients plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Early Phase 1 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: Quadruple (Participant, Care Provider, Investigator, Outcomes Assessor) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: Satisfactory outcome	Enrollment: 30 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
plasmApuane CoV-2 : Efficacy and Safety of Immune Covid-19 Plasma in Covid-19 Pneumonia in Non ITU Patients	•Biological: immune plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Intervention Model: Sequential Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Prevention Outcome Measures: •ITU admission •administration of O2 •hospital mortality •immune plasma infusion adverse reaction	Enrollment: 50 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Safety, PK and PD of Kamada Anti-SARS-CoV-2 in COVID-19	•Biological: Kamada Anti-SARS-CoV-2	Study Type: Interventional Phase: •Phase 1 •Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: N/A •Intervention Model: Single Group Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Adverse events, serious adverse events, and deaths •AUC0-7 of Anti SARS CoV-2 antibodies •Neutralization activity	Enrollment: 12 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Randomized, Embedded, Multifactorial Adaptive Platform Trial for Community-Acquired Pneumonia	•Drug: Fixedduration Hydrocortisone •Drug: Shockdependent hydrocortisone •Drug: Ceftriaxone •Drug: Moxifloxacin or Levofloxacin •Drug: Piperacillintazobactam •Drug: Ceftaroline •Drug: Amoxicillinclavulanate •Drug: Macrolide administered for 3-5 days •Drug: Macrolide administered for up to 14 days •Drug: Five-days oseltamivir •and 20 more	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 4 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Factorial Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •All-cause mortality •Days alive and not receiving organ support in ICU •ICU Mortality •ICU length of stay •Hospital length of stay •Ventilator free days •Organ failure free days •Health-related Quality of life assessment •Proportion of intubated patients who receive a tracheostomy •Destination at time of hospital discharge	Enrollment: 7100 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All

		•Readmission to the index ICU during the index hospitalization •World Health Organisation 8-point ordinal scale outcome	
Convalescent Antibodies Infusion in Critically Ill COVID 19 Patients	•Biological: Anticoronavirus antibodies (immunoglobulins)o with DFPP from convalescent patients	Study Type: Interventional btained Phase: Not Applicable Study Design: •Allocation: N/A •Intervention Model: Single Group Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Number of mechanical ventilation days. •Survival •Shift to Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP) ventilation •Referral to a sub-intensive care unit or discharge •Viral titer •Anti COVID 19 IgG antibodies •Anti COVID 19 IgM antibodies •C5a concentration •C3a concentration •Serum C5b-9 concentration	Enrollment: 10 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Study to Evaluate the Safety and Efficacy of XAV-19 in Patients With COVID-19 Induced Moderate Pneumonia	•Drug: XAV-19 •Drug: Placebo	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: Quadruple (Participant, Care Provider, Investigator, Outcomes Assessor) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Phase 2a: XAV-19 antibody titers •Phase 2a: Adverse events of XAV-19 •Phase 2b: Time to weaning of supplemental oxygen. •Phase 2a: Pharmacokinetic analysis •Phase 2a: Antibody titer between the two groups •Phase 2a: Supplemental oxygen •Phase 2a: Evaluation of Transfer to intensive care •Phase 2a: Normalization of Fever •Phase 2a: Biomarkers •Phase 2a: Hospital length of stay •and 12 more	Enrollment: 414 Age: 18 Years to 85 Years (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
A Study of Auxora in Patients With Severe COVID-19 Pneumonia	•Drug: Auxora •Drug: Placebo	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: Quadruple (Participant, Care Provider, Investigator, Outcomes Assessor) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Number of days from the Start of the First Infusion of Study Drug (SFISD) to recovery •Proportion of patients requiring invasive mechanical ventilation or dying •Proportion of patients requiring invasive mechanical ventilation •Differences in outcomes as measured by an 8-point ordinal scale •Proportion of patients who have died at day 30 (mortality) •Number of days in the hospital •Number of days in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) •Incidence of treatment emergent adverse events (TEAE) and serious adverse events (SAE) •CM4620-IE serum concentration	Enrollment: 400 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
A Systems Approach to Predict the Outcome of SARS-CoV-2 in the Population of a City; COVID-19	•Other: Study A •Other: Study B •Other: Study C •Other: Study D	Study Type: Observational Phase: Study Design: •Observational Model: Other •Time Perspective: Retrospective	Enrollment: 10000 Age: Child, Adult, Older Adult Sex: All

		Outcome Measures: •Identification of factors associated with (i) infection (binary, yes/no), (ii) hospitalization (binary, yes/ no), (iii) requirement for ICU treatment (binary, yes/ no) •duration of hospitalization (in days) •duration of Intensive Care Unit (ICU) stay (in days) •in-hospital mortality (binary, yes/no) •Number of infected cases within the city of Basel •whole genome sequencing to study pathogen evolution (number, type, and complexity of viral genome) •Identification which treatment modality is associated with adverse events (binary, yes/no) •Identification which treatment modality is associated with pulmonary recovery (binary, yes/no)	
Exchange Transfusion Versus Plasma From Convalescent Patients With Methylene Blue in Patients With COVID-19	•Biological: exchange blood transfusion from normal donor •Biological: plasma from convalescent patients with COVID-19 •Drug: Methylene Blue 5 MG/ML	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •improvement of condition •change in organs function with PFS and OS	Enrollment: 15 Age: 18 Years to 65 Years (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Clinical Trial to Evaluate the Efficacy of Treatment With Hyperimmune Plasma Obtained From Convalescent Antibodies of COVID-19 Infection	•Biological: Hyperimmune plasma •Drug: Standard of care for SARSCoV-2 infection	Study Type: Interventional Phase: •Phase 1 •Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Safety: Incidence of Adverse Events and Serious Adverse Events grade 3 and 4, related to the product under investigation or the administration procedure, graduated according to the common toxicity criteria scale (CTCAE). •Efficacy: Death from any cause •Efficacy: Need for mechanical ventilation •Efficacy: Any of the following analytical data after 72h of randomization. •Efficacy: SOFA scale # 3 after 72 hours of randomization or an increase of 2 points or more from the basal level •Efficacy. Mortality on days 14 and 28. •Efficacy: Proportion of patients who required mechanical ventilation •Efficacy: Proportion of patients who develop analytical alterations. •Efficacy: Cure / clinical improvement (disappearance or improvement of signs and symptoms of COVID-19) in the cure test. •Efficacy: PCR negative for SARS-CoV-2 •and 5 more	Enrollment: 72 Age: 18 Years to 80 Years (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
COVID-19 Antibody Plasma Research Study in Hospitalized Patients	•Biological: Hightiter Convalescent COVID-19 Plasma (CCP1) •Biological: Standard-titer Convalescent COVID-19 plasma (CCP2)	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: Double (Participant, Investigator) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Cumulative Incidence of Serious Adverse Events (SAEs) at study Day 14 •Days to hospital discharge (or discharge equivalent) following first dose of CCP	Enrollment: 56 Age: 18 Years to 99 Years (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
COVID-19 : Neutralizing Human Monoclonal Antibodies Against SARS-Cov-2	•Other: Blood sample	Study Type: Observational Phase: Study Design: •Observational Model: Cohort •Time Perspective: Prospective Outcome Measures: Production of several human monoclonal antibodies capable of neutralizing the infection of a target cell by SARSCOV-2.	Enrollment: 10 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Acquiring Convalescent	•Procedure: Blood draw	Study Type: Observational	Enrollment: 50

Specimens for COVID-19 Antibodies		Phase: Study Design: •Observational Model: Case-Only •Time Perspective: CrossSectional Outcome Measures: Number of antibodies against coronaviruses isolated and identified from patient samples	Age: 18 Years to 65 Years (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Convalescent Plasma for Treatment of COVID-19: An Open Randomised Controlled Trial	Biological: SARS-CoV-2 convalescent plasma •Other: Standard of care	Study Type: Interventional Phase: •Phase 2 •Phase 3 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •COVID-19 related mortality within 28 days •COVID-19 related mortality within 60 days •Requirement of invasive ventilation or Pao2/FiO2 # 70 for # 12 hours in the case of patients not eligible for intensive care •Adverse events •Dose of plasma needed to clear viremia •Time to clearance of viremia	Enrollment: 920 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Anti COVID-19 Convalescent Plasma Therapy	Biological: anti- SARS-CoV-2 convalescent plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Early Phase 1 Study Design: •Allocation: N/A •Intervention Model: Single Group Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Changing of viral load of SARS-CoV2 •Changes in immunglobulin G COVID-19 antibody titer •Changes at the cytokine pattern •Intensive Care Unit Admission •Length of hospital stay •Duration of mechanical ventilation •Clinical Status • Mortality	Enrollment: 20 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
PERUCONPLASMA: Evaluating the Use of Convalescent Plasma as Management of COVID-19	Biological: Convalescent plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: • Transfusion-related Serious Adverse Events •All-cause in-hospital mortality •Length of hospital stay •Length of ICU stay •Need of invasive mechanical ventilation •Duration of mechanical ventilation •Clinical Improvement at 14 days	Enrollment: 100 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Treatment of Severe and Critical COVID-19 Pneumonia With Convalescent Plasma	•Biological: Anti SARS-CoV 2 Convalescent Plasma in severe COVID-19 patients •Biological: Anti SARS-CoV 2 Convalescent Plasma in critical COVID-19 patients	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 3 Study Design: •Allocation: Non- Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •INCIDENCE OF CRITICAL PNEUMONIA •MORTALITY RATE AMONG CRITICAL PNEUMONIA PATIENTS •INCIDENCE OF MECHANICAL VENTILATION •DAYS OF MECHANICAL VENTILATION	Enrollment: 36 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Convalescent Plasma for COVID-19 Patients (CPCP)	Biological: Convalescent Plasma as Therapy for Covid-19 patients	Study Type: Interventional Phase: •Phase 1 •Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Change in mortality •Change in requirement for mechanical ventilation •Change in the duration of mechanical ventilation •Incidence of Treatment- Emergent Adverse Events	Enrollment: 44 Age: 18 Years to 75 Years (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Convalescent Plasma Transfusion in Severe COVID-19 Patients in Jamaica	Biological: Convalescent Plasma Infusion	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: Non- Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: • Mortality •Viral load	Enrollment: 30 Age: 18 Years to 65 Years (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All

		•Antibody titre for Immunoglobulin (IgG) anti- SARS-CoV-2 antibody •Antibody titre for Immunoglobulin A (IgA) anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibody •Procalcitonin titres •Interleukin 6 (IL-6) • D-dimer •C-reactive protein • Ferritin •Length of ICU admission •Days to recovery	
Statistical and Epidemiological Study Based on the Use of Convalescent Plasma for the Management of Patients With COVID-19	Biological: Convalescent plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: •Phase 1 •Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: Double (Participant, Care Provider) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •All-cause mortality •Side effects •Length of stay in Intensive Care Unit (ICU) •Length of stay in hospitalization •Days of mechanical ventilation •Inflammatory biomarkers (d-dimer) •Inflammatory biomarkers (c-reactive protein) •Inflammatory biomarkers (lactate dehydrogenase) •Inflammatory biomarkers (ferritin)	Enrollment: 15 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Therapeutic Plasmapheresis in Critically Ill Adult Patients With COVID-19 Confirmed Diagnosis	Biological: Convalescent plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: Non- Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •In-hospital mortality •Incidence of renal replacement therapy •Incidence of adverse events	Enrollment: 44 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Application of Convalescent Plasma in the Treatment of SARS CoV-2 Disease (COVID-19) With Evaluation of Therapy Effectiveness	Biological: COVID-19 convalescent plasma treatment	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Not Applicable Study Design: •Allocation: N/A •Intervention Model: Single Group Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Death, for any reason •For patients with respiratory support, the time to take one's own breath (extubation) •Stay in the intensive care unit (ICU) •Time to disconnect CPAP respiratory support •Time to elimination of SARS-Cov-2 (RT-PCR) •Time to serological response (anti-SARS- COv-2 antibodies)	Enrollment: 500 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Effectiveness and Safety of Convalescent Plasma in Patients With High-risk COVID-19	• Biological: SARS-CoV-2 convalescent plasma treatment •Other: Standard care	Study Type: Interventional Phase: •Phase 2 •Phase 3 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: Single (Outcomes Assessor) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: • Mortality •Adverse events •ICU admission •Mechanical ventilation •ICU length •Reduction of D Dimer •LDH reduction •Reduction of Troponin level •Decrease in ferritin level •Decrease in procalcitonin level •and 6 more	Enrollment: 236 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Convalescent Plasma for the Treatment of Severe SARS- CoV-2 (COVID-19)	Drug: Convalescent plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 3 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Intrahospital mortality from any cause •Length of hospital stay •Free time for ventilatory support on day 60 •Overall survival at day 60 since hospitalization •Cumulative incidence of adverse events: transfusion reactions (fever, flare), TRALI (transfusion-associated lung injury), TACO (transfusion-related circulatory overload), transfusion- related infections	Enrollment: 231 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Clinical Study for Efficacy of Anti-Corona VS2 Immunoglobulins Prepared From COVID19 Convalescent Plasma Prepared by VIPS Mini- Pool IVIG Medical Devices in Prevention of SARS-CoV-2 Infection in High Risk Groups as	Other: hyper immunoglobulins containing anti- Corona VS2 immunoglobulin	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Not Applicable Study Design: •Allocation: N/A •Intervention Model: Single Group Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Efficacy of COVID19 hyper immunoglobulins for patients •Efficacy of COVID19 hyper immunoglobulins for high risk groups •Safety of anti-SARS-CoV-2 hyper immunoglobulins assessed by percentage of adverse events	Enrollment: 100 Age: 21 Years to 50 Years (Adult) Sex: All

Well as Treatment of Early Cases of COVID19 Patients			
"NORPLASMA" Covid-19 Convalescent Plasma Treatment Monitoring Study		Study Type: Observational Phase: Study Design: •Observational Model: Case-Only •Time Perspective: Prospective Outcome Measures: observation	Enrollment: 500 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Convalescent Plasma (PC) and Human Intravenous Anti-COVID-19 Immunoglobulin (IV Anti COVID-19 IgG) in Patients Hospitalized for COVID-19.	Biological: COVID-19 convalescent plasma •Biological: Anti- COVID-19 human immunoglobulin •Drug: Standard (specific) therapy for COVID-19	Study Type: Interventional Phase: •Phase 2 •Phase 3 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Admission to ICU and/or mechanical ventilation •Length of hospital stay •Neutralizing antibody (IgG) titers against COVID-19 •Safety - Adverse events • Death	Enrollment: 75 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Convalescent Plasma for COVID-19	Biological: Blood plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Not Applicable Study Design: •Allocation: N/A •Intervention Model: Single Group Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Titers of anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibodies in the plasma derived from convalescent donors •Change in titers of anti- SARS-CoV-2 antibodies in patients' plasma •Change in inflammatory cytokines concentration (e.g. IL-6, HMGB1) •Viral load decay in the recipient after plasma transfusion with semiquantitative assessment of nasopharyngeal swabs •Number of patients with improvement in the 7- points Ordinal Scale •Proportion of patients with adverse events, severity of adverse events	Enrollment: 10 Age: 18 Years to 75 Years (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Inactivated Convalescent Plasma as a Therapeutic Alternative in Patients CoViD-19	Drug: Inactivated convalescent plasma •Drug: Support treatment	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: Single (Investigator) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Mortality reduction in CoViD-19 patients treated with inactivated convalescent plasma + support treatment •Clinical evolution •Clinical evolution by seven- parameter ordinal scale •Multi-organ failure progression •Change in hemoglobin concentration •Change in blood cell count •Change in serum creatinine level •Change in aspartate aminotransferase level •Change in alanin aminotransferase level •Change in bilirubin level •and 16 more	Enrollment: 60 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Rapid SARS-CoV-2 IgG Antibody Testing in High Risk Healthcare Workers	Diagnostic Test: SARS-CoV-2 IgG Antibody Testing Kit	Study Type: Observational Phase: Study Design: •Observational Model: Ecologic or Community •Time Perspective: Prospective Outcome Measures: •Validation of SARS-CoV-2 IgG Antibody Test •Incidence of Seroconversion •Identify Candidacy	Enrollment: 340 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Covid-19 Convalescent Plasma as Prevention and Treatment for Children With Underlying Medical Conditions	Biological: anti-SARS- CoV-2 human convalescent plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 1 Study Design: •Allocation: N/A •Intervention Model: Single Group Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Cumulative incidence of Grade 3 and Grade 4 adverse events •Cumulative incidence of serious adverse events •Proportion of participants with disease worsening event. •Serum concentration at baseline, Day 7, Day 14, and Day 28 for anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibodies •Percentage of participants with a natural antibody response to SARS-CoV-2 infection	Enrollment: 30 Age: 1 Month to 17 Years (Child) Sex: All
Plasma Rich Antibodies From Recovered Patients From COVID19	Other: Antibody- Rich Plasma from COVID-19 recovered patients	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Not Applicable Study Design: •Allocation: N/A •Intervention Model: Single Group Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •viral COVID-19 clearance •Decrease of radiological abnormalities	Enrollment: 20 Age: 18 Years to 80 Years (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All

		•Clinical improvement	
Study Testing Convalescent Plasma vs Best Supportive Care	Biological: high-titer anti-Sars-CoV-2 plasma •Other: oxygen therapy	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 1 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: reduction in oxygen and ventilation support	Enrollment: 115 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Worldwide Trends on COVID-19 Research After the Declaration of COVID-19 Pandemic	Drug: Convalescent Plasma Transfusion • Drug: Hydroxychloroquine •Drug: DAS181 •Drug: Ivermectin •Drug: Interferon Beta-1A	Study Type: Observational Phase: Study Design: •Observational Model: Cohort •Time Perspective: Retrospective Outcome Measures: •Geographical distribution of the interventional studies after 11th of March 2020. •Geographical distribution of the Observational studies after 11th of March 2020. •Monthly Research study completion rate as per geographic distribution of the Research. •Statistical correlation of the interventional studies Research with developed, developing and under developed countries. •Statistical correlation of the observational studies Research with developed, developing and under developed countries. •Statistical correlation of the Drug based interventional studies Research with developed, developing and under developed countries. •Statistical correlation of the Diagnostic test based interventional studies Research with developed, developing and under developed countries. •Statistical correlation of the Device based interventional studies Research with developed, developing and under developed countries.	Enrollment: 200 Age: 1 Year and older (Child, Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Convalescent Antibodies Infusion in COVID 19 Patients	Biological: Anti- coronavirus antibodies (immunoglobulins) obtained with DFPP form convalescent patients	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Not Applicable Study Design: •Allocation: N/A •Intervention Model: Single Group Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Time to weaning of oxygen support •Chest XR or CT scan evaluation • Survival, •Viral titer •Anti COVID 19 IgG antibodies •Anti COVID 19 IgM antibodies •C5a concentration •C3a concentration •Serum C5b-9 concentration Marker of complement activation •Serum IL-6 levels •and 7 more	Enrollment: 10 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Northeast COVID-19 and Pregnancy Study Group		Study Type: Observational Phase: Study Design: •Observational Model: Cohort •Time Perspective: Other Outcome Measures: •Near miss maternal: •Maternal death •Near miss neonate •Neonatal death •Early neonatal death •Fetal death •Perinatal death •Maternal age •Maternal pre-pregnancy weight •Maternal height •and 247 more	Enrollment: 180 Age: Child, Adult, Older Adult Sex: Female
Convalescent Plasma as Treatment for Hospitalized Subjects With COVID-19 Infection	•Biological: Convalescent Plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: N/A •Intervention Model: Single Group Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •For patients hospitalized for COVID-19 but not intubated •Primary objective for patients with COVID-19 already intubated •Duration of hospitalization	Enrollment: 52 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All

		•Duration of mechanical ventilation •Time to symptoms resolution •Overall survival •Rate of virologic clearance by nasopharyngeal swab at day 10 •Impact of donor titers level on efficacy •Impact of donor titers level on safety •Recipient Anti-SARS-CoV2 titer assessment on days 0 (pre-infusion),3,10,30, 60	
Effects of COVID-19 Convalescent Plasma (CCP) on Coronavirus-associated Complications in Hospitalized Patients	•Biological: COVID-19 Convalescent Plasma (CCP) •Biological: Placebo	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: Triple (Participant, Care Provider, Investigator) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Mechanical Ventilation or Death Endpoint •8-Point Ordinal Scale Endpoint	Enrollment: 50 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Convalescent Plasma as Treatment for Acute Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19)	•Biological: SARS-CoV-2 convalescent plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: •Phase 1 •Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: N/A •Intervention Model: Single Group Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Disease progression •Adverse events (AE) •Time ro resolution of fever and symptoms •Clearance of viraemia •Inflammatory parameters •Antibody response to SARS-CoV-2	Enrollment: 10 Age: 18 Years to 80 Years (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Convalescent Plasma as Therapy for Covid-19 Severe SARS-CoV-2 Disease (CONCOVID Study)	•Biological: Convalescent plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: •Phase 2 •Phase 3 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures:	Enrollment: 426 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All

		•Overall mortality until discharge from the hospital or a maximum of 60 days after admission whichever comes first •Impact of 300ml convP therapy on hospital days •Impact of 300ml convP on weaning from oxygen therapy •Impact of 300ml convP on overall mortality in patients admitted to the ICU within 24 hours after admission •Difference in the effect of convP on mortality in patients with a duration of symptoms less or more the median duration of symptoms in the study population •Impact of 300ml convP therapy on ICU days in patients admitted to the ICU within 24 hours after admission •Impact of plasma therapy on the decrease in SARSCoV2 shedding from airways •Impact of CTL and NK cell immunity on the likelihood of being protected from immune serum transfer •Safety of convP therapy •Change of the 8-point WHO COVID19 disease severity scale on day 15 •and 3 more	
Assess the Safety and Efficacy of Convalescent Plasma to Limit COVID-19 Associated Complications	•Drug: Convalescent Plasma •Other: Standard Care Therapy	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •The primary outcome is a composite measure of the avoidance of - 1. Progression to severe ARDS (P/F ratio 100) and 2. All-cause Mortality at 28 days •Time to symptom resolution-Fever,Shortness of Breath,Fatigue •Hospital length of stay •Change in SOFA pre and post transfusion •Duration of respiratory support required a. Duration of Invasive Mechanical Ventilation b. Duration of Non-Invasive •Radiological improvement •Adverse events (AE) associated with transfusion •To measure the change in RNA levels (Ct values) of SARS-CoV-2 from RT-PCR [Time Frame: Days 0, 1, 3, and 7 after transfusion] •Levels of bio-markers pre and post transfusion •Need of Vasopressor use	Enrollment: 100 Age: 18 Years to 85 Years (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Observational Study of Convalescent Plasma for Treatment of Veterans With COVID-19	•Biological: COVID-19 convalescent plasma	Study Type: Observational Phase: Study Design: •Observational Model: Other •Time Perspective: Retrospective Outcome Measures: •All-cause mortality •Time to first intubation •Time to hospital discharge	Enrollment: 4000 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All

		•Time to all-cause mortality	
Convalescent Plasma for the Treatment of COVID-19 (Coronavirus Disease 2019)	•Biological: COVID 19 Convalescent Plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 1 Study Design: •Allocation: N/A •Intervention Model: Single Group Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Cumulative incidence of serious adverse events related to the treatment intervention. •Mortality at Day 28 posthospital admission. •Length of hospital stay •Length of supplemental oxygen requirement. •Length of mechanical ventilation requirement. •Length of ICU stay	Enrollment: 350 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Assessment of Safety and Efficacy of CCP	•Biological: COVID Convalescent Plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Not Applicable Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Time to viral clearance (RT-PCR negativity) •Time to symptom resolution •Number of participants reporting an adverse event as evidenced by clinical manifestations	Enrollment: 136 Age: 18 Years to 100 Years (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Convalescent Plasma Therapy for COVID-19 Patients	•Biological: convalescent plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Early Phase 1 Study Design: •Allocation: N/A •Intervention Model: Single Group Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •clinical outcome after plasma therapy •Clinical response to treatment	Enrollment: 20 Age: 15 Years to 80 Years (Child, Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All
Convalescent Plasma for Treatment of COVID-19 Patients With Pneumonia	•Drug: High-Titer Anti-SARS-CoV-2 (COVID 19) Convalescent Plasma	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 2	Enrollment: 29 Age: 18 Years and older (Adult, Older Adult)

		Study Design: •Allocation: N/A •Intervention Model: Single Group Assignment •Masking: None (Open Label) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Transfer to ICU •28 day mortality •Cumulative incidence of serious adverse events •Rates and duration of SARS-CoV-2 •Serum of plasma antibody titer to SARS-CoV-2 •Cellular and humoral immune response •Supplemental oxygen free days •Ventilator free days •ICU free days •Sequential organ failure assessment score •and 6 more	Sex: All
Safety of TY027, a Treatment for COVID-19, in Humans	•Biological: TY027 •Other: 0.9% Saline	Study Type: Interventional Phase: Phase 1 Study Design: •Allocation: Randomized •Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment •Masking: Double (Participant, Investigator) •Primary Purpose: Treatment Outcome Measures: •Number of participants with treatment-related adverse events as assessed by CTCAE v4.0 •Maximum Concentration (Cmax) - Pharmacokinetic Assessment •Time to Maximum Concentration (Tmax) - PharmacokineticAssessment •Area Under the Curve Extrapolated to Infinity (AUC0-#) - PharmacokineticAssessment •AUC calculated from time of administration to the last measurable concentration (AUC0last) - Pharmacokinetic Assessment •Half-Life (t1/2) Pharmacokinetic Assessment •Volume of Distribution (Vd) - Pharmacokinetic Assessment •Clearance [CL] Pharmacokinetic Assessment	Enrollment: 32 Age: 21 Years to 50 Years (Adult) Sex: All
Collection of Anti-SARS-CoV-2 Immune Plasma		Study Type: Observational Phase: Study Design: •Observational Model: Case-Only •Time Perspective: Prospective Outcome Measures: Identification of eligible donors and collection of anti-SARS-CoV-2 immune plasma	Enrollment: 1500 Age: 18 Years to 70 Years (Adult, Older Adult) Sex: All