

What You Should Know About Drug Treatments for COVID-19



You may have heard about potential drug treatments for COVID-19. But what is really known about these treatments? It can be hard to tell if what you're hearing or reading is trustworthy, just speculation, or misinformation.

When it comes to your health and the health of others, it's important to know what really works for treating this disease.

- Most cases of COVID-19 can be managed at home — follow the advice of your [local public health authority](#).
- Contact your health care provider or local public health information line for advice or if your symptoms worsen.
- No drugs have been proven to work for COVID-19.
- Don't use unproven COVID-19 drug treatments.
- Unproven COVID-19 drug treatments could harm you.
- If you take unproven COVID-19 drug treatments, people who need those drugs for other illnesses might not be able to get them.

What drug treatments work for COVID-19?

At this time, there are no recommended drugs for treating or preventing COVID-19. In addition, no natural health products are known to help, and there's currently no COVID-19 vaccine.

The COVID-19 drugs we've been hearing about — like chloroquine or hydroxychloroquine, remdesivir, HIV protease inhibitors, and convalescent plasma — may look promising, but we don't yet know if they work.

A treatment shouldn't be used until it's been thoroughly tested to find out if it's helpful and safe. In many cases, treatments that were once promising have been shown not to work or to cause more harm than good.

I've heard of people using COVID-19 drugs. Why are they using them if they don't work?

There are some people taking unproven COVID-19 drug treatments because they're involved in a clinical trial, which is a study to find out if that drug is helpful and safe. Patients may also be given

these drugs in the hospital as a last resort if their COVID-19 symptoms are serious or life-threatening and aren't improving.

What are the potential risks of using an unproven COVID-19 drug treatment?

You could be putting yourself at risk.

If you use an unproven drug treatment for COVID-19, it could harm you.

Some of the unproven, suggested treatments for COVID-19 are already in use for other illnesses. So, you might think there's no risk in trying these drugs. However, although they're safe to use for these other illnesses, they might be harmful if taken for COVID-19.

Plus, most drugs have side effects. So, before you use a drug to treat any illness, the possible benefits should be known to outweigh the possible harms.

You could be putting others at risk.

By using an unproven drug treatment for COVID-19, you could be contributing to drug shortages. A drug shortage is when there's less of a drug available than what's needed.

Using drugs for COVID-19 could mean that people who take the same drugs for other illnesses (for which they've been proven to work) might not be able to get them. Instead, we should save these treatments for people who depend on them to stay healthy.

What does work for treating COVID-19?

If you become ill with COVID-19, you will most likely have a mild case of the disease that will go away on its own. Common symptoms of COVID-19 include dry cough, feeling tired, fever, headache, lack of

appetite, muscle pain, shortness of breath, sore throat, and stuffy nose. Often, you can manage your symptoms at home.

You should follow the advice of your local public health authority, including:

- staying in your home
- avoiding contact with others, including other members of your household
- monitoring your symptoms.

If you are concerned about your symptoms, your symptoms worsen, or you need advice, call your health care provider or local public health information line. More severe cases of COVID-19 may need to be treated in a hospital.

A lot of what I know about COVID-19 is from the internet. How do I know if the information is trustworthy?

Be skeptical! Information you find on the internet is not always reliable and is sometimes just meant to grab your attention. But there are a few things you can look for that might indicate that a website is not providing trustworthy information.

Be suspicious when:

- The information is based on only one person's experience or is supported only by personal testimonials.
- The information is presented in a sensational, overly emotional, or alarmist way.
- The claims seem to suggest that the treatment works for everyone (e.g., a 100% success rate).
- The website is also trying to sell you something.
- You can't really tell who wrote the content or what qualifications they have; they might be acting in their own best interests instead of yours.

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- Research studies are mentioned, but information that would help you find those studies isn't given, or the studies are old (from 10 years ago or more).
- There are several spelling mistakes and/or typos on the website.
- There are many broken links, which could mean that the information on the website hasn't been kept up-to-date.

Finally, keep in mind that we're learning new things about COVID-19 and how to treat it almost every day. So take note of when the information was posted. What was understood at the time may not be the same as what is known today.

Where can I find trustworthy information on COVID-19?



Health Canada

The Public Health Agency of Canada

[General information about COVID-19](#)

[COVID-19 Symptom Self-Assessment Tool](#)

[Up-to-date information on the spread of COVID-19 in Canada](#)

The Medical Library Association

[COVID-19 Resources for Patients and the Public](#)

Choosing Wisely Canada

[COVID-19 Recommendations for the Public and for Clinicians](#)

World Health Organization

[Q&A on coronaviruses \(COVID-19\)](#)

Reviewers of this handout included Dawn Richards, an individual who lives with rheumatoid arthritis and a volunteer Vice-President of the Canadian Arthritis Patient Alliance, and staff members of the Pharmaceutical Services Branch of the New Brunswick Department of Health.

ABOUT CADTH

CADTH is an independent, not-for-profit organization responsible for providing Canada's health care decision-makers with objective evidence to help make informed decisions about the optimal use of drugs and medical devices in our health care system.

CADTH receives funding from Canada's federal, provincial, and territorial governments, with the exception of Quebec.

May 2020