

# The Effect of Short-term Methylprednisolone on Clinical Outcome and Lung CT Scan in Severe COVID-19: In-hospital and Six Weeks Later Follow-up

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## Article History:

**Received:** March 13, 2023

**Accepted:** April 11, 2023

**ePublished:** July 31, 2023

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## Abstract

**Background:** The severe coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) induces widespread inflammatory responses that are attempted to be managed by the administration of anti-inflammatory drugs, along with antiviral drugs and respiratory support. This clinical trial study investigated the effect of short-term and low-dose methylprednisolone on the clinical outcome and radiological improvement of admitted patients with severe COVID-19.

**Methods:** In this randomized clinical trial, two strains of patients with severe pneumonia of COVID-19 were evaluated before and after the use of corticosteroids. Inclusion criteria were age over 18 years, definitive case of COVID-19 based on positive reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) for severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-COV-2), and arterial oxygen saturation ( $\text{SaO}_2$ ) < 93%; furthermore, at least 7 days and 5 days should be passed since the onset of symptoms and antiviral treatment, respectively. Exclusion criteria were similar to contraindications to the administration of methylprednisolone for short-term injections and pregnancy. Patients received intravenous methylprednisolone succinate (1-1.75 mg/kg/day) for 5 days in addition to treatment based on the World Health Organization (WHO) approved protocol for COVID-19. Finally, demographic characteristics, dyspnea, peripheral oxygen saturation ( $\text{SpO}_2$ ), number of lymphocytes, and computed tomography (CT) scan of the patient's chest before and after taking corticosteroids were evaluated.

**Results:** The average oxygen saturation of patients increased significantly after taking methylprednisolone succinate ( $P < 0.001$ ). Moreover, dyspnea and pulmonary insufficiency in CT scans improved significantly ( $P < 0.001$ ), and among hematological parameters, only lymphocytes increased significantly ( $P = 0.01$ ). Furthermore, methylprednisolone succinate use had no effect on mortality and length of hospitalization.

**Conclusion:** Methylprednisolone succinate use during the treatment period of COVID-19 improves clinical conditions, CT scan findings, and hematological parameters affected by inflammation, but it does not affect the mortality and length of hospitalization of patients.

**Keywords:** SARS-COV-2, Severe COVID-19, Methylprednisolone, Inflammation

## Introduction

The unprecedented health crisis caused by the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has had various negative social and economic consequences and led to the death of countless people around the world. Obesity, male gender, diabetes, and genetic predisposition played a significant role in contracting COVID-19.<sup>1-3</sup> After three years of

the pandemic, new cases of COVID-19 continue to be reported in different parts of the world, and efforts to overcome the virus continue due to the lack of knowledge of the pathogen's biology and the host's responses to therapeutic pathways.

Based on the clinical manifestations and progression of the disease, three stages can be considered. The first



or mild stage presents with mild symptoms (e.g., fever, cough, and sore throat) without pulmonary involvement and is treated symptomatically. The second stage, in the form of pneumonia, is accompanied by cough, fever, or hypoxia, and inflammatory markers increase slightly at this stage. At this stage, the patient is admitted to the hospital, and available antiviral treatments are applied. In the third stage, due to the severe systemic inflammatory response and cytokine storm, the patient develops acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), severe hypoxia, multi-organ involvement, and eventually shock and death<sup>3</sup>. In this stage, inflammatory factors such as C-reactive protein (CRP), D-dimer, interleukin-1, interleukin-2, and interleukin-6 increase strongly. At this stage, immunomodulatory and anti-inflammatory drugs such as corticosteroids can be effective. So far, no definitive treatment has been proposed for COVID-19, and an excessive inflammatory response can cause severe clinical symptoms and death.<sup>4</sup>

Many drug treatments such as low molecular weight heparin,<sup>5</sup> hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin,<sup>6</sup> lopinavir-ritonavir,<sup>7</sup> remdesivir,<sup>8</sup> and tocilizumab<sup>9</sup> were used even though their convincing evidence was not available, and corticosteroids were no exception from this rule. At the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, the World Health Organization (WHO) did not approve the use of corticosteroids due to the lack of evidence of possible benefits and harm for severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS).<sup>10,11</sup> The use of steroids in patients with COVID-19 and ARDS has received attention after evidence of a reduction in patient mortality in China following the use of corticosteroids.<sup>12</sup> Collecting evidence on the effectiveness of treatment with corticosteroids is very important because it can be beneficial to choose an effective treatment line when faced with other human coronaviruses. This study investigated the effect of methylprednisolone on clinical and radiologic improvement in patients with severe COVID-19 and its mortality.

## Methods

The present study is a parallel double-blind clinical trial conducted at Dr. Masih Daneshvari hospital, a tertiary center for tuberculosis and respiratory disease in Tehran, Iran, from August 1, 2020 to November 30, 2020. Patients who were admitted and had persistent hypoxia due to severe pneumonia from COVID-19 were included in the study. Inclusion criteria were age 18 years and older, COVID-19 definitive case based on positive reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) for SARS coronavirus 2 (SARS-Cov-2), severe pneumonia according to WHO criteria, and persistent hypoxia ( $\text{SaO}_2 < 93\%$ ) five days after the beginning of standard COVID-19 treatments according to the National Research Institute of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease (NRITLD) approved protocol.<sup>13</sup> Exclusion criteria included hypersensitivity to methylprednisolone

or any component of the formulation, systemic fungal infection, immune thrombocytopenia, herpes simplex of the eye, arrested tuberculosis, acute psychoses, Cushing syndrome, peptic ulcer, and pregnancy.

All patients underwent standard treatment provided by NRITLD based on international guidelines. Then patients were given 1-1.75 mg/kg/d intravenous methylprednisolone succinate (for 5 days). The primary outcomes were the level of dyspnea, oxygen saturation, blood lymphocyte count, and chest computed tomography (CT) scan findings. The secondary outcomes were the length of stay in the hospital and mortality. After obtaining written consent from patients, the patient's history and clinical examination were obtained. Demographic characteristics, severity of dyspnea based on the visual analogue scale, vital signs, and arterial blood oxygen saturation ( $\text{SaO}_2$ ) were recorded. History and clinical examinations and follow-ups were performed by an internal assistant. Data were re-checked by two pulmonologists in charge of the ward. Laboratory tests including complete blood count with differential and lymphocyte counts were done before and after corticosteroid during hospitalization. Then, RT-PCR was performed for COVID-19 on the first day. Complete blood count with differential was done with a full automated auto analyzer (Automated Hematology Analyzer, Sysmex KX-21NTM, Japan), chest CT scan without contrast was performed on the first day and six weeks later. It scan was performed by a spiral multi slice (Siemens Co., Germany). Images were reviewed and reported separately by two radiologists.

## Statistical Analysis

The sample size was calculated by the software of Cleveland University Library 9 based on the data in Young and colleagues' study.<sup>14</sup> The sample size for the two-sided unmatched clinical trial with type I error rate ( $\alpha$ )=0.05, power  $(1-\beta)$ =0.80, case control ratio=1:1, odds ratio=0.059, probability of exposure in the control group (equivalence exposure)=0.50, and Fleiss with correction for continuity was 41 in each group (total sample size=82), as depicted in Figure 1. Patients were divided into case and control groups based on block randomization. The block size was 4, and 44 subjects were included in each group. Randomization was performed by a clinical pharmacologist in the hospital. The doctor and the patient did not know the grouping and the type of treatment.

After recording patient information, the data were analyzed by the SPSS software version 22. The frequency and percentage of qualitative and mean variables and the standard deviation of quantitative variables were calculated. Analytical statistics was used to compare study variables before and after the treatment. For comparing pre and post in one group, paired t-test was used, and repeated measure ANOVA was employed to analyze the

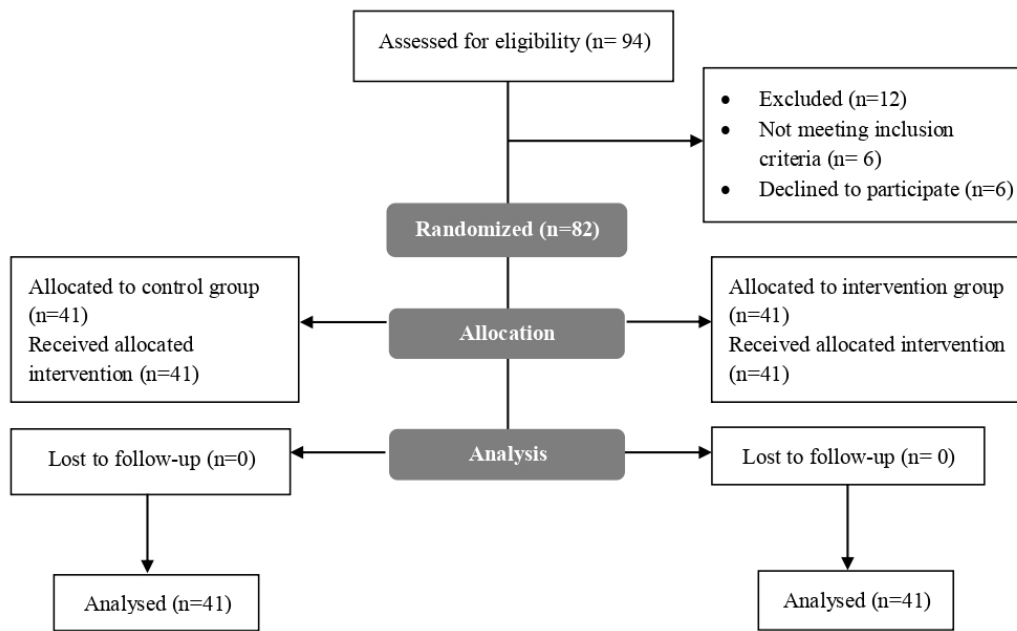


Figure 1. Consort Flowchart of the Study

data. Nonparametric Friedman and Mann-Whitney U tests were also used to compare the nonparametric data of dyspnea and CT scan.

**Results**

The present study was conducted on 86 hospitalized patients with COVID-19 with an average age of 16.04 ± 59.1 years, 39 of whom were women. The average length of hospitalization of the patients was 10.21 ± 14.37 days. Moreover, no mortality was reported in the patients participating in the study (Table 1).

The average SpO2 of patients before receiving methylprednisolone succinate was 83.22 ± 7.41, and after five days of use, it was 91.46 ± 5.03, showing that corticosteroid use significantly improved this variable (P < 0.001). Among the patients participating in the study, 47 (54.7%) patients had dyspnea, which decreased significantly to 13 (15.1%) after taking corticosteroids (P < 0.001).

Examining the CT results of the patients participating in the study revealed that 47 (100%) men manifested more than 50% lung involvement at the beginning of the study, which decreased to 23 (26.3%) after taking corticosteroids. Furthermore, among women, 39 (100%) of the total patients participating in the study exhibited more than 50% lung involvement, which decreased to 29 (35.5%) after taking corticosteroids. Accordingly, after taking a corticosteroid, a total of 52 patients (61.8%) exhibited lung involvement of higher than 50% in CT.

The examination of patients with less than 50% involvement in CT indicated that there are no patients with less than 50% lung involvement at the beginning of the study. After taking corticosteroids, 18 men (19.7%) recovered, and the number of woman patients with pulmonary involvement of less than 50% reached 16

Table 1. Demographic Information of Patients Participating in the Study

Variable	Male (Mean ± SD)	Female (Mean ± SD)	Total (Mean ± SD)
Age	39 (57.6 ± 16.6)	47 (60.4 ± 14.6)	86 (59.1 ± 16.04)
BMI	26.04 ± 3.63	27.25 ± 6.82	26.71 ± 5.63
Hospital stay	14.46 ± 8.92	14.3 ± 11.26	14.37 ± 10.21
Mortality	0	0	0

Note. SD: Standard deviation; BMI: Body mass index.

(18.4%) patients. Therefore, of the 86 patients participating in the current study, 34 exhibited pulmonary involvement under 50% in their CT after taking corticosteroids. In total, the number of patients with pulmonary involvement caused by COVID-19 was associated with a significant decrease after taking corticosteroids (P < 0.001).

Comparing the mean of the patient’s white blood cells before taking corticosteroids (3.67 ± 7.3) and after taking this drug (8.2 ± 3.6) did not display any significant difference (P = 0.34). The mean of lymphocytes of the patients suffering from COVID-19 participating in this study was 9.7 ± 19.59 at the beginning and reached 24.54 ± 12.97 after corticosteroid use, indicating a significant increase in lymphocytes due to corticosteroid use (P = 0.01). Based on the obtained results, there was no significant difference in lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) levels of patients after taking corticosteroids (P = 0.7).

Moreover, the mean of patients’ fast blood sugar at the beginning was 128.31 ± 64.73 and reached 145.32 ± 54.2 after taking methylprednisolone succinate, suggesting no significant difference (P = 0.18). Additionally, there was no significant difference in the average vitamin D changes of patients (P = 0.2) after taking corticosteroids (before treatment 7.26 ± 18.25 and after treatment 6.9 ± 17.5), as illustrated in Table 2.

In addition, the results obtained from the independent

**Table 2.** The Comparison of Hematological Factors and Clinical Symptoms of Patients before and After Taking Methylprednisolone Succinate

Variable	Groups				P Value	Total (N=86)		P Value	
	Male (n=47)		Female (n=39)			Pre	Post		
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post					
SpO <sub>2</sub> (%)	82.82 ± 6.22	91.5 ± 5.57	83.55 ± 8.33	91.4 ± 4.04	0.36	83.22 ± 7.41	91.46 ± 5.03	<0.001	
Dyspnea	Yes	26 (30.2%)	6 (7%)	21 (24.4%)	7 (8.1%)	0.95	47 (54.7%)	13 (15.1%)	<0.001
	No	13 (15.1%)	33 (46.5%)	26 (38.4%)	39 (46.5%)		39 (45.3%)	73 (84.9%)	
CT (%)	>50%	47 (100%)	23 (26.3%)	39 (100%)	29 (35.5%)	0.53	86 (100%)	52 (61.8%)	<0.001
	<50%	0	18 (19.7%)	0	16 (18.4%)		0	34 (38.2%)	
WBC (n/mm <sup>3</sup> )	8.33 ± 4.55	8.36 ± 3.83	6.6 ± 2.7	8.08 ± 3.4	0.16	7.3 ± 3.67	8.2 ± 3.6	0.34	
LYMPH (10 <sup>3</sup> /μL)	16.89 ± 8.37	26.92 ± 16.19	21.34 ± 9.67	22.83 ± 9.99	0.01	19.59 ± 9.7	24.54 ± 12.97	0.01	
LDH (mg/dL)	525.73 ± 185.89	492.43 ± 124.29	530.49 ± 175.99	503.67 ± 150.29	0.63	528.58 ± 178.59	495.8 ± 128.61	0.7	
FBS (mg/dL)	121.14 ± 31.84	139.93 ± 62.38	135 ± 84.28	152.18 ± 43.59	0.57	128.31 ± 64.73	145.32 ± 54.2	0.18	
Vitamin D (ng/mL)	19.36 ± 6.45	19.48 ± 7.33	17.1 ± 5.5	16.9 ± 4.98	.5	18.25 ± 7.26	17.5 ± 6.9	.2	

Note. SpO<sub>2</sub>: Peripheral oxygen saturation; CT: Computed tomography; WBC: White blood cell; LDH: Lactate dehydrogenase; LYMPH: Lymphocyte; FBS: Fast blood sugar.

t-test of the investigated variables in Table 2, taking into account the effect of gender, indicated that among the investigated variables, only the number of lymphocytes indicated a significant change due to the use of corticosteroids ( $P=0.01$ ).

## Discussion

At the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, corticosteroids were prescribed cautiously. After the first studies that were published regarding reducing the possibility of mortality with the use of corticosteroids in ARDS caused by COVID-19, the use of these drugs received greater attention.<sup>15,16</sup> However, different studies came up with different results.

In the present study, treatment with corticosteroids did not effect on the mortality and length of hospitalization of patients with COVID-19 as a confounding factor. Previous studies indicated that early use of dexamethasone can reduce the duration of mechanical ventilation and mortality in patients with moderate to severe ARDS by affecting the immune response.<sup>17</sup> Furthermore, a clinical trial entitled RECOVERY trial showed that the use of corticosteroids reduces mortality by 3% in COVID-19 patients.<sup>18</sup> However, the results obtained from some studies make the use of corticosteroids questionable. A clinical trial revealed that the delayed use of corticosteroids has a positive effect on ARDS and increases mortality.<sup>19</sup> In addition, reports of increased weakness due to long hospitalization in the intensive care unit (ICU) are available<sup>20</sup> that suggest an increase in infection,<sup>21</sup> hypernatremia,<sup>22</sup> and hyperglycemia.<sup>23</sup>

Based on our results, the oxygen saturation of patients treated with methylprednisolone succinate revealed a significant increase. In addition, the use of this drug led to the improvement of dyspnea in the patients. The findings of the CT scan of the patients also showed that the pulmonary involvement of the patients improves significantly after the course of corticosteroid use.

We hope that the results of this study, together with other studies that have been conducted, can help provide a better understanding of the effect of corticosteroids in the treatment of COVID-19. Furthermore, randomized clinical trials should always be compared with data from similar studies to help reach more reliable results because many studies lose significance over time.

A positive outcome of corticosteroid treatment was the improvement of factors involved in inflammation. Previous studies demonstrated that patients with COVID-19 who need hospitalization in ICU show an increase in leukocytes and neutrophils, a decrease in lymphocytes, an increase in LDH, and an increase in platelets.<sup>24,25</sup> In the present study, it was found that the use of corticosteroids can reduce the probability of hospitalization of patients in the ICU by increasing lymphocytes and white blood cells and also decreasing lactate dehydrogenase. It was previously confirmed that the increase in LDH during admission to the hospital may be a predictor of the final admission to the ICU.<sup>26</sup>

Despite the results we obtained, the effect of corticosteroid dosage should not be ignored. In our patients, the dose used was 1-1.75 mg/kg/d intravenous methylprednisolone succinate (for 5 days). Recent data have revealed that a dose lower than 1 mg/kg/d of prednisone (equivalent to 0.15 mg per day of dexamethasone) has no effect on the mortality of patients.<sup>27</sup> On the other hand, the use of higher doses can increase the risk of mortality in severe COVID-19 patients.<sup>28</sup>

## Limitations

Due to the cross-sectional and single-center nature of this study, the number of available data was limited, and the results of this study cannot be used alone to determine the effectiveness of low-dose corticosteroids in all COVID-19 patients. It seems that reasonable results can be obtained by considering other intervening variables under clinical conditions and examining effective factors in immune

responses with the help of data obtained from several treatment centers and comparing them with each other.

### Conclusion

Treatment with corticosteroids did not lead to an increase in mortality and length of hospitalization in patients with COVID-19. The benefit of using corticosteroids has been an improvement in clinical symptoms, respiratory failure due to lung injury, oxygen saturation, and hematological factors increased by inflammation. In addition, meta-analyses using data from this study and other similar observational studies can provide more reliable results.

### Ethics statement

The study protocol was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran, Iran, with code IR.SBMU.NRITLD.REC.1399.074 and registered in the Clinical Trial Center of Iran with code IRCT20200611047727N3.

### Disclosure of funding source

There was no financial support for the present study.

### Conflict of interests declaration

None to declare.

### Acknowledgments

We recognize the worth of all the colleagues who passed away during the fight against COVID-19, and we are grateful to all people who contributed to the preparation of this study.

### Data availability statement

Supporting data for this study are available and will be provided to the applicant upon reasonable request from the corresponding author.

### Author contributions

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**Data curation:** Somaye Sadeghi.

**Formal analysis:** Zahra Amraei.

**Investigation:** Maryam Vasheghani, Reyhaneh Zahiri.

**Methodology:** Maryam Vasheghani, Maryam Sadat Mirenayat.

**Supervision:** Maryam Vasheghani.

**Validation:** Seyed Bashir Mirtajani

**Writing—original draft:** Reyhaneh Zahiri, Maryam Vasheghani.

**Writing—review & editing:** Maryam Vasheghani.

### Consent for publication

Not applicable.

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