Change in post-COVID-19 long-term symptoms after use of intranasal chlorpheniramine during the acute phase: Inquiry after two randomized controlled trials

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Aims & Objectives

This study aimed to assess the difference in the development of post-COVID symptoms between participants who received a 10-day treatment of iCPM and those who received a placebo during a safety check after SARS-CoV-2 infection.

Methods

Safety phone call checks, involving a 17-question symptom survey, were conducted on COVID-19 clinical trial participants in two trials comparing iCPM to placebo. Study I and II utilized doses of 1% and 0.4%, respectively, with prevalent Ominicron variants being 23A and 22F. These checks took place 5-16 months after participation in Study I and 3-9 months after participation in Study II.

Results

Safety calls enrolled 46 subjects in the placebo group and 56 in the control group for study I, 74 subjects in the placebo group, and 83 in the control group for study II. While most symptoms were absent, significant differences were observed between the placebo and control groups when the answer was positive (Figure 1).

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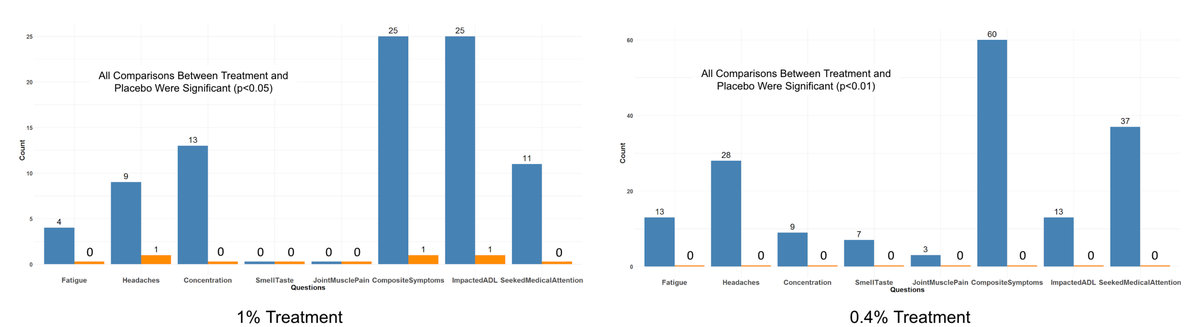
Main Findings

Safety calls enrolled 46 and 74 subjects in the placebo groups for Studies I and II, respectively, and 56 and 83 subjects in the control groups for the same studies. While most symptoms were absent, significant differences were observed between the placebo and control groups when the answer was positive.

Fig. 1



Participants who received the Chlorpheniramine Nasal Spray exhibited significantly fewer long-term post-COVID symptoms. This suggests a potential benefit from iCPM in preventing or reducing the occurrence of these symptoms.

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