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Study: Pfizer COVID pill showed no benefit in younger adults

By MATTHEW PERRONE August 25, 2022

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COVID-19 pill appears to provide

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> or nospitalization and death for high-risk seniors, according to a large study published Wednesday.

The results from a 109,000-patient Israeli study are likely to renew questions about the U.S. government's use of Paxlovid, which has become the go-to treatment for COVID-19 due to its at-home convenience. The Biden administration has spent more than \$10 billion purchasing the drug and making it available at thousands of pharmacies through its test-andtreat initiative.

The researchers found that Paxlovid reduced hospitalizations among people 65 and older by roughly 75%

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records.

The study has limitations due to its design, which compiled data from a large Israeli health system rather than enrolling patients in a randomized study with a control group — the gold-standard for medical research.

The findings reflect the changing nature of the pandemic, in which the vast majority of people already have some protection against the virus due to vaccination or prior infection. For younger adults, in particular, that greatly reduces their risks of severe COVID-19 complications. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recently estimated that 95% of

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"Paxlovid will remain important for people at the highest risk of severe COVID-19, such as seniors and those with compromised immune systems," said Dr. David Boulware, a University of Minnesota researcher and physician, who was not involved in the study. "But for the vast majority of Americans who are now eligible, this really doesn't have a lot of benefit."

Journal of Medicine.

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> late last year for adults and children 12 and older who are considered high risk due to conditions like obesity, diabetes and heart disease.

More than 42% of U.S. adults are considered obese, representing 138 million Americans, according to the CDC.

At the time of the FDA decision there were no options for treating COVID-19 at home, and Paxlovid was considered critical to curbing hospitalizations and deaths during the pandemic's second winter surge. The drug's results were also far stronger than a competing pill from Merck.

The FDA made its decision based on a Pfizer study in high-risk patients

"Those people do exist but they're

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> or they've gotten infected," Boulware said.

Pfizer reported earlier this summer that a separate study of Paxlovid in

healthy adults — vaccinated and unvaccinated — failed to show a significant benefit. Those results have not yet been published in a medical journal.

More than 3.9 million prescriptions for Paxlovid have been filled since the drug was authorized, according to federal records. A treatment course is three pills twice a day for five days.

A White House spokesman on Wednesday pointed to several recent papers suggesting Paxlovid helps reduce hospitalizations among

"Risk for severe outcomes from

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> that individuals between the ages of 50 and 64 can also benefit from Paxlovid," Kevin Munoz said in an emailed statement.

> Administration officials have been working for months to increase use of Paxlovid, opening thousands of sites where patients who test positive can fill a prescription. Last month, U.S. officials further expanded access by allowing pharmacists to prescribe the drug.

The White House recently signaled that it may soon stop purchasing COVID-19 vaccines, drugs and tests, shifting responsibility to the private insurance market. Under that scenario, insurers could set new criteria for when they would pay for