

Efficacy and safety of Bufe Huoxue capsules in treating convalescent patients with COVID-19: A multicentre, double-blind, and randomized controlled trial

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March 07, 2024

Abstract

Background and Purpose As of 5 March 2021, coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has infected more than 116 million people worldwide, with over 91 million convalescent patients. A decrease in function of multiple organs has been reported in recovering patients. In China, traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) is recommended to treat patients in the rehabilitation period; however, its efficacy and safety still need to be confirmed. **Experimental Approach** We conducted a multicentre, double-blind, randomised controlled trial that recruited patients with COVID-19 during the rehabilitation period. In total, 131 patients were randomly divided into two groups: 66 in the Bufe Huoxue capsules (BFHX)-treated group and 65 in the control group. BFHX was administered orally three times a day (1.4g/dose) for 90 days, and the control group was administered placebo for 90 days. The primary endpoint was to evaluate improvements in fatigue symptoms and exercise tolerance. **Key Results** After three months of treatment, the six-minute walk distance (6MWD) of the BFHX-treated group was significantly longer than that of the control group, compared to baseline. The Fatigue Assessment Inventory (FAI) was lower in the BFHX-treated group than in the control group. Adverse event rates were higher in the BFHX-treated group, but there was no statistical difference between groups. **Conclusions and Implications** BFHX may have strong rehabilitative effects on patients recovering from COVID-19 in terms of improvements in physiological activities, such as fatigue symptoms and exercise tolerance. The drug has proven to have favourable safety and effectiveness profiles.

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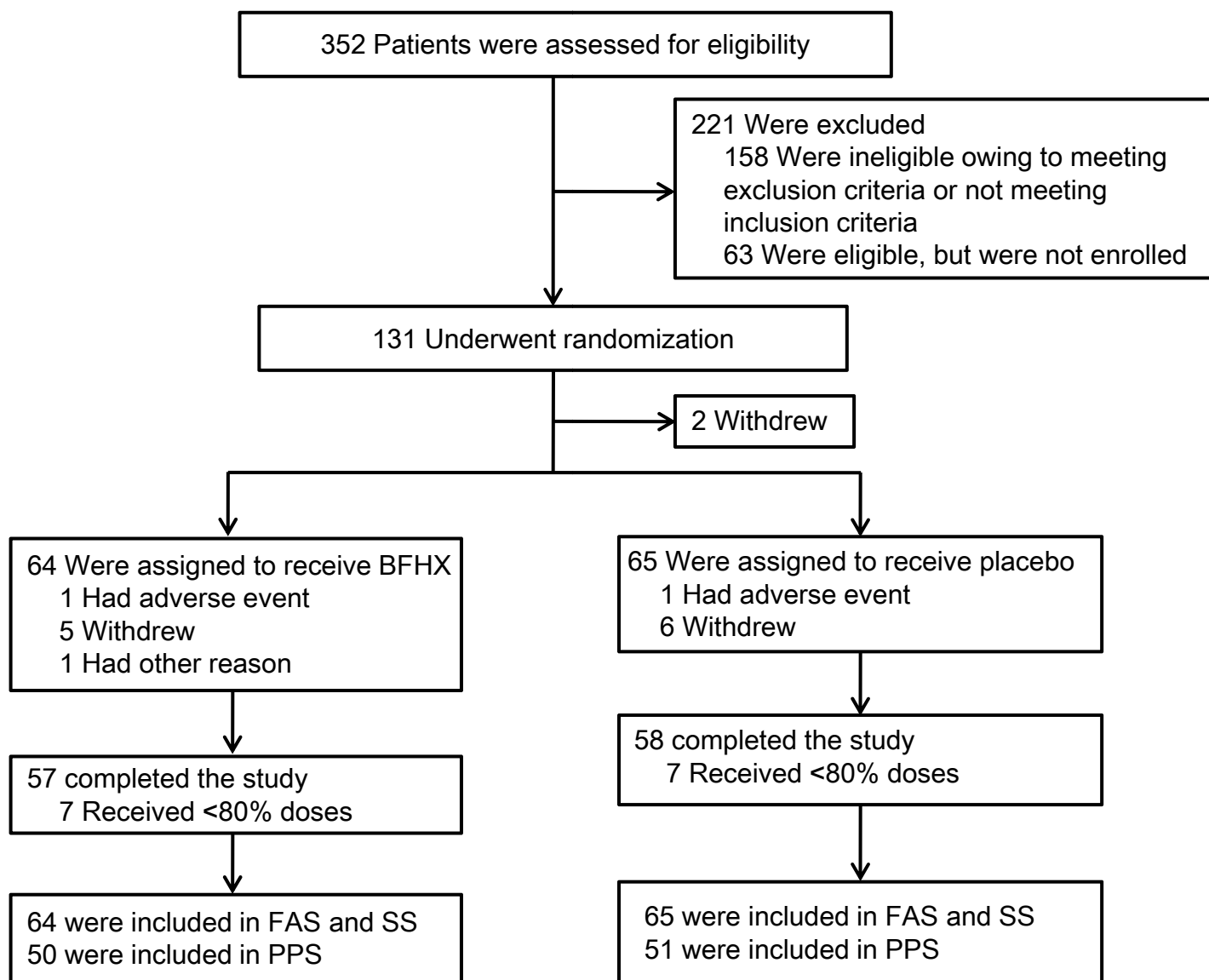
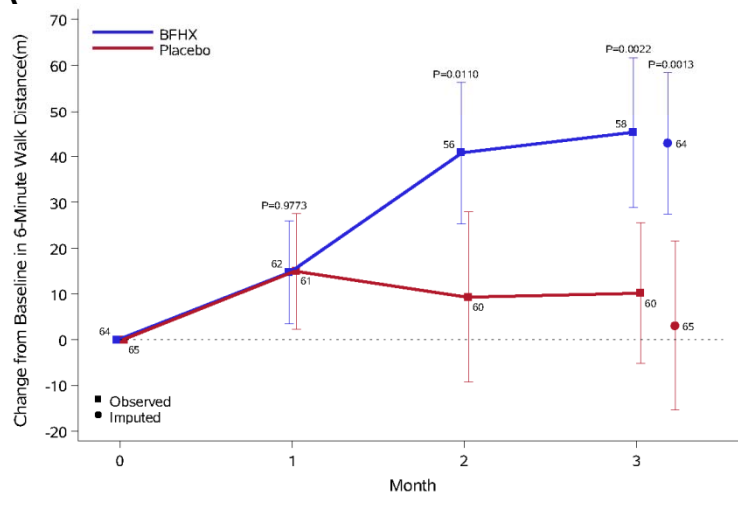


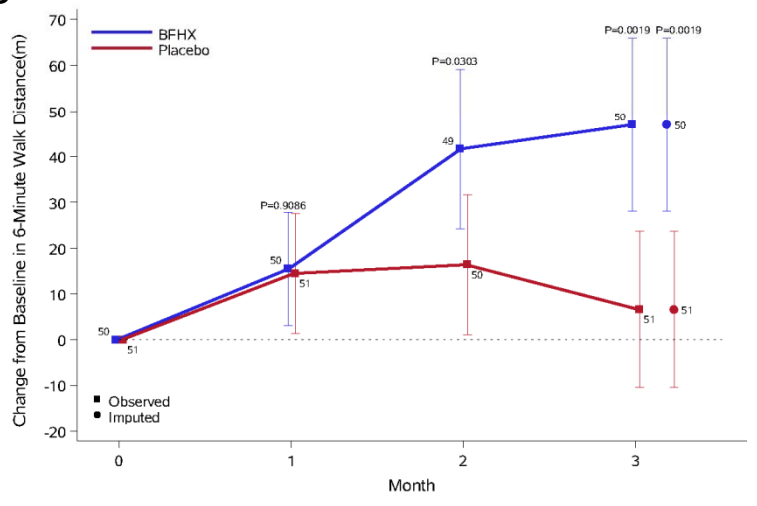
Fig. 1. Study flow chart.

BFHX : Bufei Huoxue Capsule; FAS: full analysis set; PPS: per protocol set; SS:safety set.

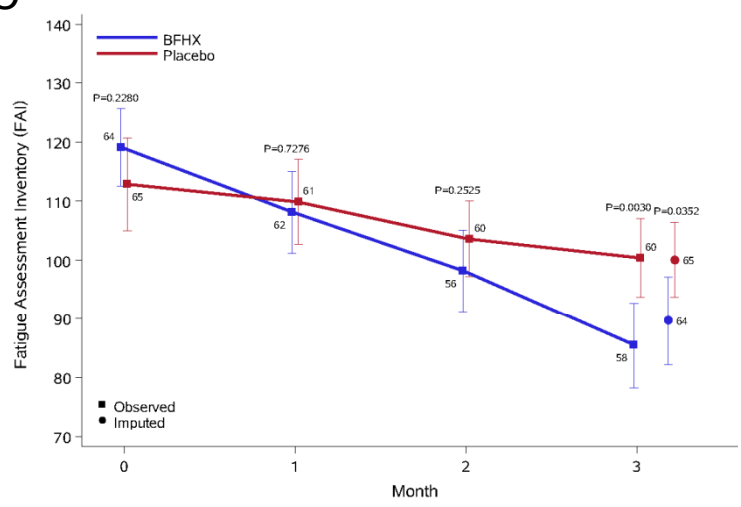
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