

Inhaled antiseptics and inhaled antiviral non-prescription drugs in the prevention of ARVI, in particular COVID-19: an epidemiological study

Yu.I. Feshchenko¹, M.I. Gumeniuk¹, M.I. Lynnyk¹, O.Ya. Dziublyk¹, M.M. Kuzhko¹, O.V. Tereshkovych¹, O.V. Khmel¹, I.O. Panashchuk¹, M.V. Yashchenko², O.S. Denysov³, T.A. Sprysnian³

1. SI "National institute of phthisiology and pulmonology named after F.G. Yanovsky of the NAMS of Ukraine", Kyiv, Ukraine

2. Pharmaxi LLC, Kyiv, Ukraine

3. Association for Intensive Care of Infectious Diseases (INCURE), Kyiv, Ukraine

Conflict of interest: none

BACKGROUND. The article presents the results of a continuous, cross-sectional, non-interventional, multicenter retrospective epidemiological study, which included cases of 3443 participants. Questionnaires and rapid test for antibodies to SARS-CoV-2 were used to collect data.

OBJECTIVE. To determine the relationship between the systematic use of additional drugs for the prevention of COVID-19, including inhaled antiseptics and inhaled antiviral drugs, separately and in combination with other drugs, and the risk of developing of coronavirus disease (COVID-19).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION. 396 participants (11.8 %) took inhaled antiseptics in any period since March 2020, and 410 participants (12.2 %) took inhaled antivirals. A statistically significant protective relationship between episode of COVID-19 when taking inhaled antiseptics and inhaled antiviral drugs (risk ratio 0.901; 95 % confidence interval 0.856-0.948) was determined.

CONCLUSIONS. The use of inhaled antiseptics and inhaled antiviral drugs as additional methods of prevention of COVID-19 has shown a statistically significant effect not only on reducing the risk of COVID-19, but different combinations of inhaled antiseptics or inhaled antiviral drugs with other drug groups as additional methods of preventing COVID-19 had a statistically significant protective relationship with the episode of the disease, with the severity of COVID-19 and with the need for hospitalization.

KEY WORDS: inhaled antiseptics, inhaled antiviral drugs, coronavirus infection, prevention of infectious diseases, non-prescription drugs, epidemiological research.