

Post-exposure Prophylaxis Against SARS-CoV-2 in Close Contacts of Confirmed COVID-19 Cases (CORIPREV): Study Protocol for a Cluster-randomised Trial

Darrell Tan (✉ darrell.tan@gmail.com)

St. Michael's Hospital <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3069-2875>

Adrienne K. Chan

Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre

Peter Jüni

University of Toronto

George Tomlinson

University Health Network

Nick Daneman

Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre

Sharon Walmsley

University Health Network

Matthew Muller

St. Michael's Hospital

Rob Fowler

Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre

Srinivas Murthy

University of British Columbia

Natasha Press

St. Paul's Hospital

Curtis Cooper

Ottawa Hospital

Todd Lee

McGill University Health Centre

Tony Mazzulli

Mount Sinai Hospital

Allison McGeer

Mount Sinai Hospital

Study protocol

Keywords: COVID-19, Randomised controlled trial, protocol, cluster randomization, post-exposure prophylaxis, chemoprophylaxis, lopinavir/ritonavir

Posted Date: December 29th, 2020

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-56125/v1>

License:   This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.
[Read Full License](#)

Version of Record: A version of this preprint was published on March 22nd, 2021. See the published version at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13063-021-05134-7>.

Abstract

Background: Post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) is a well-established strategy for the prevention of infectious diseases, in which recently exposed people take a short course of medication to prevent infection. The primary objective of the COVID-19 Ring-based Prevention Trial with lopinavir/ritonavir (CORIPREV-LR) is to evaluate the efficacy of a 14-day course of oral lopinavir/ritonavir as PEP against COVID-19 among individuals with a high-risk exposure to a confirmed case.

Methods: This is an open-label, multicenter, 1:1 cluster-randomized trial of LPV/r versus no intervention, using an adaptive approach to sample size calculation. Participants will be individuals aged >6 months with a high-risk exposure to a confirmed COVID-19 case within the past 7 days. A combination of remote and in-person study visits at days 1, 7, 14, 35 and 90 include comprehensive epidemiological, clinical, microbiologic and serologic sampling. The primary outcome is microbiologically confirmed COVID-19 infection within 14 days after exposure, defined as a positive respiratory tract specimen for SARS-CoV-2 by polymerase chain reaction. Secondary outcomes include safety, symptomatic COVID-19, seropositivity, hospitalization, respiratory failure requiring ventilator support, mortality, psychological impact, and health-related quality of life. Additional analyses will examine the impact of LPV/r on these outcomes in the subset of participants who test positive for SARS-CoV-2 at baseline. To detect a relative risk reduction of 40% with 80% power at $\alpha=0.05$, assuming $p_0=15\%$, 5 contacts per case and intra-class correlation coefficient (ICC)=0.05, we require 110 clusters per arm, or 220 clusters overall and approximately 1220 enrollees after accounting for 10% loss-to-follow-up. We will modify the sample size target after 60 clusters, based on preliminary estimates of p_0 , ICC and cluster size and consider switching to an alternative drug after interim analyses and as new data emerges. The primary analysis will be a generalized linear mixed model with logit link to estimate the effect of LPV/r on the probability of infection.

Discussion: Harnessing safe, existing drugs such as LPV/r as PEP could provide an important tool for control of the COVID-19 pandemic. Novel aspects of our design include the ring-based prevention approach, and the incorporation of remote strategies for conducting study visits and biospecimen collection.

Trial registration: This trial was registered at www.clinicaltrials.gov (NCT04321174) on March 25, 2020. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04321174>

Introduction

Background and rationale {6a}

The lack of population immunity to SARS-CoV-2, potential for pauci-symptomatic and asymptomatic transmission, basic reproductive number of roughly 2.5,¹ case fatality estimates of up to 7.2%,² and lack of evidence-based therapies mean that the prevention of new COVID-19 cases is critical to controlling the

pandemic. Unfortunately, preventive vaccines are not expected over the next year. Post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) is a well-established strategy for the prevention of infectious diseases, in which recently exposed people take a short course of medication to prevent infection. COVID-19 PEP has been identified early as a research priority by the World Health Organization (WHO).³

Several lines of evidence suggest that the antiretroviral lopinavir/ritonavir (LPV/r, marketed in Canada as Kaletra™) is one drug that may have meaningful antiviral activity against coronaviruses such as SARS-CoV-2, which causes COVID-19. Molecular data show that LPV/r has activity against the SARS-CoV protease M^{Pro},⁴ while *in vitro* and animal data show that it has activity against the closely related Middle East Respiratory Syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV).⁵ A small observational study in South Korea suggested that LPV/r PEP decreased the risk of infection in healthcare workers exposed to MERS-CoV.⁶

Although a more recent trial in China found no definite treatment benefit of LPV/r in hospitalized COVID-19 patients,⁷ the trial was underpowered for the primary endpoint of mortality and initiation of LPV/r was late in the course of COVID-19 disease. There was also a potential for imbalance in baseline characteristics (higher viral load, later presentation, more severe illness in the LPV/r arm) to influence the outcomes. Secondary endpoints hinted at potential benefit (numerically lower mortality, shorter ICU/hospital stay).⁷ As noted by many observers,⁸⁻¹² the results underscore the need for more LPV/r trials. While emerging results from the SOLIDARITY and RECOVERY trials show no impact of treatment with LPV/r on mortality in hospitalized COVID-19 patients,^{13,14} data are lacking on the impact of this drug at when used for prophylaxis or pre-emptive therapy.

The safety of LPV/r is already well-established, since it has been widely used in HIV treatment and PEP for over twenty years.¹⁵⁻¹⁷ While it can cause temporary gastrointestinal side effects,¹⁸⁻²¹ discontinuation due to side effects was uncommon in HIV PEP trials.²²⁻²⁴ Drug interactions are well understood.²⁵ LPV/r is safe in pregnancy, liver disease and at all levels of renal function including dialysis and is available in liquid form to facilitate use in children and adults who cannot take pills/tablets.²⁵ It is also available worldwide, including in resource-limited settings. Thus, the feasibility of LPV/r as COVID-19 PEP is high if shown to be effective, and it is critical to develop evidence regarding its use.

This trial will examine the efficacy and safety of a 14-day course of LPV/r as PEP in close contacts of individuals with confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection.

Objectives {7}

The primary objective of this trial is to evaluate the efficacy of a 14-day course of oral LPV/r as PEP against microbiologically confirmed COVID-19 among individuals with a significant unprotected exposure to a confirmed case.

Secondary objectives are

1. To compare the following secondary outcomes between study arm:
 - a. adverse events as defined by the DAIDS Table for Grading the Severity of Adverse Events;²⁶
 - b. symptomatic COVID-19 disease;
 - c. seroconversion;
 - d. hospitalization;
 - e. respiratory failure requiring i) non-invasive or (ii) invasive ventilation
 - f. mortality;
 - g. short-term psychological distress associated with COVID-19 exposure;
 - h. long-term psychological distress associated with COVID-19 exposure;
 - i. health-related quality of life.
1. To compare clinical outcomes associated with early LPV/r treatment among participants with baseline COVID-19 infection.
2. To characterize key transmission-related epidemiologic parameters among exposed contacts in a Canadian context, including exposure histories, cluster size, secondary attack rate (p_0 , incidence proportion), time to first viral shedding and burden, risk factors for transmission, and correlates of symptomatic disease.

Trial design {8}

The COVID-19 Ring-based Prevention trial with Lopinavir/ritonavir (CORIPREV-LR) is an open-label, cluster-randomized trial of lopinavir/ritonavir versus no intervention for preventing microbiologically confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection in high-risk close contacts of confirmed COVID-19 cases. The CORIPREV trial will use an adaptive approach to the selection of study drug, with consideration of switching to an alternative promising agent after interim analyses are completed and considering external data.

The trial will use a ring-based approach to delivering these preventive strategies, adapting a novel cluster trial design recently used in the 2013-16 West African Ebola epidemic in the *Ebola ça suffit!* trial.^{27,28} The approach is to define a 'ring' of exposed contacts around COVID-19 cases, and to randomize rings (i.e. clusters) to study drug or control (no study drug).²⁹ This design maximizes statistical power by recruiting those at highest risk. It also has the potential to create a buffer of protected people around cases, such that if the drug works for prevention, the trial itself may limit transmission. Further, some COVID-19 cases may lead to 'super-spreading' events;^{30,31} this variability is taken into account by defining index cases, rather than exposed contacts, as the unit of randomization. Ring vaccination has been a key part of the successful eradication of other highly transmissible infectious diseases such as smallpox.³²

Methods: Participants, Interventions And Outcomes

Study setting {9}

Initially, the trial will enroll community-based participants in Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Vancouver, Canada. Study staff will be based at academic hospital sites but will conduct the majority of study visits remotely (via video-link or telephone), as per the schedule of events provided below. Additional sites may be opened in other cities depending on the degree of epidemic activity.

Eligibility criteria {10}

Inclusion criteria for the trial are as follows:

1. Within the past 1-7 days, high risk close contact with a confirmed COVID-19 case. If the index case was symptomatic, this contact must have occurred during their symptomatic period, including one day before symptom onset. If the index case was asymptomatic, this contact must have occurred within 14 days of the index case's first positive SARS-CoV-2 test. High risk close contact is defined as any of the following exposures without the consistent appropriate use of recommended personal protective equipment:
 - a. Provided direct care for the index case;
 - b. Had close direct physical contact with the index case;
 - c. Lived with the index case;
 - d. Had close indoor contact (within 2 metres), with or without direct physical contact, for at least one hour;
 - e. Had direct contact with infectious body fluids, including oral secretions, respiratory secretions, or stool.

This definition is in accordance with the definition of a high-risk close contact for COVID-19 set out by the Public Health Agency of Canada.³³

1. Successfully contacted by the study team within 24 hours of study team notification of the relevant index COVID-19 case. This time window is necessary because the efficacy of PEP may be dependent on the timing of its initiation, and because randomization of a ring cannot be delayed while awaiting response from contacts that cannot be rapidly reached.
2. Age \geq 6 months, since the safety and pharmacokinetic profiles of LPV/r in pediatric patients below the age of 6 months have not been established.
3. Ability to communicate with study staff in the language(s) of the study site

Exclusion criteria are as follows:

1. Known hypersensitivity/allergy to lopinavir or ritonavir.

2. Current use of LPV/r for the treatment or prevention of HIV infection.
3. Receipt of LPV/r in the context of this trial or any other trial of COVID-19 PEP within 2 days or less prior to the last known contact with the index COVID-19 case. The two day time window is intended to ensure that exposure would not have occurred in the presence of clinically relevant drug levels (five times the elimination half-life of LPV/r, which is estimated at 4-6 hours with prolonged use).
4. Currently breastfeeding an infant, due to potential for serious adverse reactions in nursing infants exposed to variable levels of LPV/r in breastmilk.
5. Concomitant medications with prohibited drug interactions with LPV/r that cannot be temporarily suspended/replaced (see full study protocol in Appendix A).²⁵
6. Already known to be infected with SARS-CoV-2.

Enrolled participants whose baseline samples are positive for COVID-19 will continue all study procedures (including study drug) but be excluded from the primary analysis, and included instead in the secondary analysis regarding LPV/r as early treatment.

Who will take informed consent? {26a}

Informed consent will be sought from potential participants by trained research coordinators at study sites.

Additional consent provisions for collection and use of participant data and biological specimens {26b}

As part of the informed consent process, participants are informed that the study protocol includes the collection of serum and plasma specimens for long-term storage. Samples will be stored in a biobank for potential future studies related to respiratory pathogens and inflammatory biomarkers.

Interventions

Explanation for the choice of comparators {6b}

The control condition is no intervention, which is ethically justified because no agent has definitive proof of efficacy in preventing COVID-19.

Intervention description {11a}

The intervention is a 14-day course of LPV/r 400/100 mg (administered as two 200/50 mg tablets) orally twice daily, to be initiated as soon as possible and no later than eight days after the latest exposure to the index case. Individuals 6 months of age and older who are unable to swallow tablets will be administered the liquid formulation of LPV/r, at equivalent weight-based dosing according to the product monograph.³⁴ The 14-day duration is based on COVID-19's estimated incubation period of 6.4 days (95% credible interval=5.6-7.7),³⁵ with a maximum expected incubation period similar to SARS/MERS at 14 days.^{36,37}

This dosing regimen was selected based on extensive clinical experience in the setting of HIV treatment and prevention. Of note, in the setting of HIV treatment, an alternative dosing strategy of 800/200 mg once daily has been evaluated and shown to be non-inferior to twice daily dosing for that indication.³⁸ However, because the pharmacodynamics for LPV/r's potential antiviral activity against SARS-CoV-2 are not fully understood, this trial will recommend twice daily dosing.

Criteria for discontinuing or modifying allocated interventions {11b}

There are no protocol-defined criteria for discontinuing or modifying the study interventions. However, a special circumstance may arise if one individual is identified as part of more than one ring, either sequentially or simultaneously. The approach taken in these situations will be based on the temporal sequence in which study staff make contact with the individual (not the timing of the person's exposure to the relevant index cases).

If notification of this situation to the participant occurs sequentially, and the participant's initial ring had already been randomized to the control situation (no intervention), then for ethical reasons, the participant should be given the choice of whether to re-enroll in the second ring, since this re-enrollment may provide the opportunity to be randomized to the study drug. The decision regarding re-enrollment in the second ring must be made prior to randomization of that second ring; once randomization has occurred the participant cannot switch their ring affiliation. If the participant is already taking study drug at the time they are notified about membership in a second ring, then they are not eligible to re-enroll in the second ring. If the participant is not currently taking study drug at the time of notification, they may be eligible to re-enroll if all inclusion and exclusion criteria are met.

If a participant is simultaneously notified about membership in two or more rings, the participant should be offered the choice of which ring they wish to be affiliated with. This decision must be made prior to randomization of either ring. It is anticipated that such decisions may be based purely on convenience considerations (e.g. a participant may wish to be affiliated with the same ring as other family members).

Strategies to improve adherence to interventions {11c}

Participants in the active arm of the trial will receive a few doses of dimenhydrinate 50mg (for management of nausea) and loperamide 2mg (for diarrhea) in their study kits, in order to help manage potential gastrointestinal side effects of the study drug.

Of note, the study team considered a loading dose of LPV/r at baseline (400/100 mg four times on day 1, followed by twice daily to complete 14 days total) in order to optimize the pharmacokinetics of this drug against SARS-CoV-2. However this strategy was not selected due to concern that it may be associated with an increased risk of side effects that could compromise further adherence with the study drug.

Adherence will be monitored in two ways. First, participants in the active arm will be asked to complete a daily electronic symptom diary which asks whether each dose was early, on time (within 3 hours), late or

forgotten/missed. Second, a random ~30% subset of participants in the active arm will have a self-collected dried blood spot collected at day 14 for testing of plasma lopinavir levels as a biomarker of adherence and to assess for a pharmacokinetic correlate of protection. Because these levels can be affected by haematocrit,^{39,40} this subset of participants will also undergo a complete blood count at the day 35 in-person visit, together with the routine blood draw for serology.

Relevant concomitant care permitted or prohibited during the trial {11d}

Use of LPV/r together with medications cleared through cytochrome P450 3A (CYP 3A) can lead to elevated plasma concentrations of the concomitant medication. LPV/r also induces glucuronidation which may affect the exposure of some drugs. Medications that inhibit or induce CYP3A may increase or decrease serum concentrations of LPV/r, respectively. These drug-drug interactions may lead to adverse reactions, loss of therapeutic effect of the concomitant medication, and/or loss of antiviral activity of LPV/r.

Site investigators must therefore review concomitant medications at the time of enrollment. A full list of contraindicated medications appears in the study protocol in Appendix A,³⁴ and use of any of these products that cannot be substituted during the study dosing period is an exclusion criterion for the study. For other medications and/or supplements that are not on the list of contraindicated medications, site investigators must assess the risk of drug-drug interactions, and adjust medication doses accordingly. Study pharmacists with extensive experience with LPV/r use will provide advice to investigators regarding the management of drug-drug interactions as needed, via email or telephone consultation.

Provisions for post-trial care {30}

This study will provide access to 14 days of the study drug for those randomized to the intervention arm only. Because a secondary objective of the trial is examine the impact of LPV/r on clinical outcomes in those who test positive for SARS-CoV-2, the full course of study drug should be continued regardless of the results of COVID-19 testing.

In the event that a participant tests positive for SARS-CoV-2 during or after the follow-up period, efforts will be made to link the individual to ongoing clinical trials of COVID-19 treatment. However, no guarantee of access to investigational product can be made. At the time of writing, there are no known effective anti-viral treatments for established COVID-19 infection, although dexamethasone has been shown to improve 28 day mortality in hospitalized patients requiring oxygen or invasive mechanical ventilation.⁴¹

Outcomes {12}

The **primary outcome is microbiologically confirmed COVID-19**, i.e. detection of SARS-CoV-2 RNA in a respiratory specimen (oropharyngeal/nasal swab, nasopharyngeal swab, sputum specimen, saliva specimen, oral swab, endotracheal aspirate, bronchoalveolar lavage specimen) by day 14 of the study. This is the most relevant outcome for this PEP trial, since it represents incident SARS-CoV-2 infection.

Secondary outcomes are:

- **Adverse events:** as defined using the DAIDS Table for Grading the Severity of Adverse Events, at 7, 14, 35 & 90 days.²⁶
- **Symptomatic microbiologically confirmed COVID-19:** fever, cough or other respiratory/systemic symptoms (including but not limited to fatigue, myalgias, arthralgias, shortness of breath, sore throat, headache, chills, coryza, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea) by day 14 in a patient with laboratory confirmed infection, combined with microbiologic confirmation of SARS-CoV-2 infection in the participant.
- **Seropositivity:** reactive serology at day 35.
- **Days of hospitalization attributable to COVID-19 disease:** The number of days (or partial days) spent admitted to an acute care hospital will be tabulated both at day 35 and day 90.
- **Respiratory failure requiring ventilatory support attributable to COVID-19 disease:** The number of days (or partial days) requiring i) non-invasive or ii) invasive ventilation will be tabulated both at day 35 and day 90.
- **Mortality** attributable to COVID-19 disease and all-cause mortality will be tabulated at 35 & 90 days.
- **Short-term psychological impact of exposure to COVID-19** will be measured at day 14 using the K10, a validated measure of non-specific psychological distress, with a standard cutoff score of ≥ 16 .^{42,43}
- **Long-term psychological impact of exposure to COVID-19** will be measured at day 90 using the Impact of Event Scale, a validated measure of traumatic stress response, using a standard cutoff score of ≥ 26 .^{44,45}
- **Health-related quality of life** will be measured using the EQ-5D-5L (EuroQoL-5D).⁴⁶ The EQ-5D consists of two pages: the EQ-5D descriptive system and the EQ visual analogue scale (EQ VAS). The descriptive system comprises five dimensions: mobility, self-care, usual activities, pain/discomfort and anxiety/depression. The tool will be administered to participants at 1, 14, 35 and 90 days.

Participant timeline {13}

Potential participants are screened for study eligibility by telephone \pm video link; consenting individuals undergo a remote (via video-link or, if not feasible, by telephone) baseline visit (day 1) within 24 hours. Subsequent remote visits occur on days 7, 14, and 90; a single in-person visit is requested at day 35 to draw blood. The full schedule of events is shown in Table 1.

Sample size {14}

Our target sample size is 244 rings, assuming an average ring size of 5 individuals (i.e. a total of $n=1220$ participants), an intra-class correlation coefficient (ICC) of 0.05,²⁹ a secondary attack rate (proportion of those exposed who get infected, p_0) of 15%, and inflation for 10% loss-to-follow-up. This sample size will allow us to detect whether the study drug decreases the relative risk of COVID-19 by at least 40% (effect size estimated in the MERS-CoV LPV/r PEP study⁶), with 80% power and $\alpha=0.05$.

The number of contacts per case may vary considerably but was estimated at 5 based on published data for SARS in Beijing (mean=3.8).⁴⁷ We considered ICC values of 0.02 and 0.05.²⁹ The estimated secondary attack rate of 15% was originally estimated based on transmission rates for SARS⁴⁷⁻⁵⁰ and influenza,⁵¹⁻⁵⁴ and is corroborated by recent studies on COVID-19. Among 19 household contacts of the first 10 patients with travel-related COVID-19 in the United States, $p_0=10.5\%$ (95%CI=2.9%-31.4%).⁵⁵ In Shenzhen, the secondary attack rate among 686 household contacts was 11.2% (95%CI=9.1-13.8).⁵⁶ In Guangzhou, it was 19.3% (95%CI=15.5-23.9%) among household contacts sharing a residential address with a case.⁵⁷ Investigators in Wuhan found secondary transmission in 64/392 household contacts (16.3%).⁵⁸ Illness compatible with COVID-19 developed in 58/407 (14.8%) of placebo arm participants in a recent trial of hydroxychloroquine as COVID-19 PEP.⁵⁹

The parameters p_0 , ICC and cluster size are important drivers of statistical power,^{60,61} but are still being elucidated for COVID-19 and may vary according to context. We will thus apply an adaptive trial design⁶¹ to revise our sample size calculations based on day 14 data from the first 60 clusters.

Another interim analysis will be done when day 14 data for 50% of the target sample have accrued; our independent data safety monitoring committee will advise on trial continuation/switching to a different agent, taking external data into account, and through additional confidential consultation with the WHO Core DSMC on COVID-19 prophylaxis, with which we are linked.^{3,62,63}

Recruitment {15}

Enrollment of exposed persons will typically occur by first identifying new lab-confirmed COVID-19 cases, and then conducting contact tracing to define a ring of exposed contacts around those index cases. The study team will actively seek out such new cases by building referral pathways from COVID-19 Assessment Centres, Emergency Departments, inpatient units, occupational health departments, and public health authorities in the vicinity of each study site. Once the list of exposed contacts for each case is identified, the study team will make multiple attempts to contact them for up to 24 hours, in order to obtain their decision about trial participation.

In addition, the team will post advertisements on social media seeking both individuals who have been newly diagnosed, as well as people who have recently been exposed to a confirmed case. As the epidemic evolves, the study team will consider expansion of the trial to other study sites in jurisdictions with increasing numbers of cases.

Assignment of interventions: allocation

Sequence generation {16a}

Rings will be randomized to the intervention or control conditions in a 1:1 ratio in permuted blocks of variable size and stratified by study site, according to a computer-generated sequence of random numbers. Block sizes will not be revealed to study staff.

Concealment mechanism {16b}

Randomization will be implemented using a secure interactive web-based response system (Research Electronic Data Capture, REDCap). To ensure allocation concealment, the randomization sequence is fully concealed, and treatment assignment will not be revealed until the moment of randomization. Study personnel will then notify participants about their assigned study arm at the time of the baseline visit.

Implementation {16c}

The allocation sequence was generated by a statistician not otherwise involved in the trial, using a computer-generated sequence of random numbers. That statistician is the only person who will have access to the study codes. When interim analyses are conducted, only the codes related to the participants to be included in the interim analysis will be released to the biostatistician from the Data Safety and Monitoring Committee.

Study coordinators will use the web-based system to randomize rings of participants. An automated audit trail will record the time, date, allocation, and participant identification numbers. Each ring will only be randomized once all members of a ring either: give preliminary consent, decline or are classified as not contactable within the 24 hour window for obtaining consent. It is essential to secure preliminary consent of the individual participants in a ring before randomization of the cluster in order to avoid selection bias, since this study is open-label.

Assignment of interventions: Blinding

Who will be blinded {17a}

This trial is open-label at the level of the participant, study coordinator and investigator due to the impracticality of securing a supply of placebo. However the primary outcome is an objective biological event (microbiologic evidence of virus by RT-PCR), and lab technologists and statisticians will be blinded through use of a randomly generated secondary participant identification number that is unlinked to cluster.

Procedure for unblinding if needed {17b}

Unblinding is not applicable to this open-label trial.

Data collection and management

Plans for assessment and collection of outcomes {18a}

At baseline, study staff will conduct interviews to capture baseline characteristics of the study sample, including: demographics; exposure assessment (relationship with case patient; timing/intensity/frequency of contact; protective measures taken during contact); medical history (comorbidities, medications, smoking) and symptoms.

To obtain specimens for viral RNA testing (primary outcome), participants will be instructed on self-collection of oropharyngeal/nasal swabs as in prior work,^{64,65} for RT-PCR testing.⁶⁶ Specifically, participants are asked to swab the back of their tongue, followed by the throat, before inserting the swab up to 4 cm into each nostril and rotating at least twice. These instructions are also provided in a short instructional video. Specimens will be collected at baseline, day 7, day 14 and within 24 hours of new symptoms. In participants who are asymptomatic, a second self-collected swab will also be collected at day 14 and combined in the same specimen vial, or a saliva specimen will be collected if swabs are not available, since having two respiratory specimens tends to increase sensitivity for the detection of respiratory viruses.^{67,68} (If a participant has an earlier swab that is PCR positive then only one swab/saliva specimen needs to be collected at day 14.) Nasopharyngeal swabs and deep respiratory samples (e.g. bronchoalveolar lavage/endotracheal tube aspirates) already done for clinical care purposes will also be collected, with biobanking of specimens not tested in real-time for future analysis.

Follow-up interviews will be conducted at days 7, 14, 35 and 90 to assess for adverse events and clinical outcomes (hospitalizations, mechanical ventilation, mortality). Symptom data will be collected using daily electronic questionnaires that will be emailed daily for days 1-14. Participants will also be provided with a thermometer with which to record their temperature daily on days 1-14.

Methods for serologic testing of COVID-19 are still in development at the time of writing, but are rapidly emerging. At the baseline visit, participants in the active arm will self-collect dried blood spots for future testing for SARS-CoV-2 serology. These specimens will only be collected for the active arm since these participants will already be obtaining a finger prick blood sample for HIV testing. All participants will undergo venipuncture at day 35 for batch testing of SARS-CoV-2 serology at the conclusion of the study. Self-collected saliva samples at day 1, 7 and 14 will also be used for antibody detection.

At day 14, participants will be asked to complete the K10, a short ten-item scale to measure non-specific psychological distress, as part of their electronic questionnaire. This rigorously developed instrument has differentiated between community cases and non-cases of mental health disorders according to the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV.^{42,43} A standard cutoff score of ≥ 16 will be used to define short-term psychological distress.

The psychological impact of COVID-19 exposure will be assessed at day 90 using the Impact of Event Scale,⁴⁴ a well-characterized 15-item scale has also been used in studies of health care workers exposed to pandemic H1N1 influenza.^{69,70} This instrument, which includes a seven-item intrusion subscale and eight-item avoidance subscale, was designed to measure the longer term impacts of stressful life events and has good internal consistency, test-retest reliability and sensitivity to change.⁴⁴ A standard cutoff score of ≥ 26 will be used to define a traumatic stress response.⁴⁵ Additional questions related to practical and functional impacts of COVID-19 exposure and used in previous studies on the impact of the SARS epidemic will be included at this time point also.⁴⁵

Multiple time points will incorporate the EQ-5D, a standardized instrument for assessing general health status and utility scores for incorporation into health economic analyses.⁴⁶ A utility score enables comparisons across different health interventions and diseases.⁷¹

Plans to promote participant retention and complete follow-up {18b}

At baseline, each participant will be asked to provide multiple modes of contact (eg. telephone numbers, email addresses), as well as two additional persons that can be contacted in case the study team has difficulty reaching the participant for follow-up visits and clinical outcome ascertainment.

Access to serial SARS-CoV-2 testing from home will be an incentive to continued trial participation. Modest compensation will be provided in the form of \$40 CAD at the day 35 in-person study visit, and another \$10 CAD in the form of an electronic gift card after completion of the day 90 study visit in order to cover minor study-related costs (e.g. transportation/parking etc.) and to encourage retention.

Data management {19}

Study staff must maintain adequate and accurate source documents upon which case report forms for each participant are based. Data will be stored in an electronic study database (REDCap), with pre-programmed range checks to promote data quality. The trial data management centre (Applied Health Research Centre of St. Michael's Hospital) will conduct remote risk-based monitoring of this trial, including centralized review of essential study documents, as well as targeted source data verification of electronic data on 10% of participants, chosen at random.

Confidentiality {27}

Participants will be identified using two unique study identification numbers only, and no identifying data will be stored in the central study database. No identifying information will be shared beyond the immediate members of the research team at the study site where the participant is enrolled. Participating sites are responsible for keeping any identifiable information in locked locations, if in hard copy, or in password-protected files on secure servers, if in soft copy.

Plans for collection, laboratory evaluation and storage of biological specimens for genetic or molecular analysis in this trial/future use {33}

Any respiratory, saliva, serum and/or plasma specimens collected from participants but not analyzed in real-time will be stored in a biobank for potential future testing related to respiratory pathogen diagnostics and inflammatory biomarkers. No genetic testing of participants is planned.

Statistical methods

Statistical methods for primary and secondary outcomes {20a}

The primary outcome is microbiologically confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection, i.e. detection of viral RNA in a respiratory specimen (oropharyngeal/nasal swab, nasopharyngeal swab, sputum specimen, saliva specimen, oral swab, endotracheal aspirate, bronchoalveolar lavage specimen) by day 14. Our primary analysis will be a generalized linear mixed model (GLMM) with logit link to estimate the effect of LPV/r on the probability of infection while accounting for clustering of participants in rings, with stratification by the randomizing site. The primary analysis will be unadjusted; in addition, multivariable models will adjust for key characteristics of both contacts (age, sex, co-morbidity, exposure characteristics such as type, duration and timing) and index cases (illness severity, concomitant medications etc.). In particular, we will include sex/gender-based analyses with variables specific to contacts and types of exposures. Participants with specimens positive for SARS-CoV-2 at baseline will be permitted to continue in the trial and follow all study procedures, including completion of the 14-day course of study drug for those in the active arm, as noted in section 12.2.2. These participants will be excluded from the primary and secondary analyses regarding LPV/r as PEP, but included in secondary analyses regarding early LPV/r treatment, as noted below.

To assess safety, adverse events will be tabulated according to grade and causality assessment using definitions from the DAIDS Table for Grading the Severity of Adverse Events,²⁶ and compared between study arms.

As for the primary analysis outlined above, GLMM with logit link (for dichotomous outcomes) or identity link (for continuous outcomes) will also be used to compare the following secondary outcomes between study arms:

- symptomatic COVID-19 disease by day 14
- seropositivity by day 35
- days of hospitalization attributable to COVID-19 disease by day 90
- respiratory failure attributable to COVID-19 disease requiring i) non-invasive and ii) invasive ventilation by day 90
- mortality attributable to COVID-19 disease
- short-term psychological distress, defined as scoring ≥ 16 on the K10^{42,43} at day 14
- long-term traumatic stress response, defined as scoring ≥ 26 on the IES scale^{44,45} at day 90
- health-related quality of life, measured by the EQ-5D-5L on days 1, 14, 35 and 90

Additional secondary analyses will examine the role of LPV/r in early treatment of COVID-19, in the subset of participants whose baseline specimens test positive for SARS-CoV-2. GLMM models will be used to compare the same secondary outcome measures described above.

Key transmission-related epidemiologic parameters among exposed contacts including exposure histories, cluster size, secondary attack rate (p_0 , incidence proportion), time to first viral shedding will be

analyzed using descriptive statistics. Risk factors for transmission, and correlates of symptomatic disease will be analyzed using logistic regression models.

Interim analyses {21b}

An interim analysis will be conducted when 122 clusters (50% of the planned number of clusters under the revised sample size calculation) have been followed-up for the primary outcome, adjusting the significance level according to Haybittle and Peto.⁷² The Data Safety and Monitoring Committee will make recommendations at this point regarding whether to continue the trial as is, or stop the trial for futility, with consideration of studying an alternative promising agent as COVID-19 PEP or otherwise altering the study intervention as applicable. The final decision regarding stopping or continuing the trial will rest with the Co-Principal Investigators, in consultation with the Steering Committee.

Methods for additional analyses (e.g. subgroup analyses) {20b}

Subgroup analyses of the primary outcome will be performed according to the type of exposed contact (e.g. healthcare workers, household members) since prior data have suggested considerably different secondary attack rates for respiratory viruses in these settings; according to the number of days between exposure and enrollment, since PEP is most likely to be effective when started as soon as possible after exposure; and according to site/city, since small differences related to practice patterns and other unknown factors may exist.

Methods in analysis to handle protocol non-adherence and any statistical methods to handle missing data {20c}

The primary analyses will be by intention-to-treat. Missing data will be imputed under a variety of assumptions, to determine the robustness of our findings. Exploratory analyses will examine whether participants with greater adherence experience a lower risk of the primary outcome, using both self-report and pharmacokinetic methods (lopinavir levels in dried blood spots at day 14) to confirm adherence.

Plans to give access to the full protocol, participant level-data and statistical code {31c}

The full study protocol is provided as an Appendix to this article. After the primary and secondary analyses have been completed, de-identified data will be uploaded to a public data repository (e.g. Dryad).

Oversight and monitoring

Composition of the coordinating centre and trial steering committee {5d}

Day-to-day operations of the trial will be overseen by an experienced Project Manager at the lead site. The Steering Committee is composed of twelve individuals with expertise in infectious diseases, infection

prevention and control, clinical trials, biostatistics and medical microbiology, including the Co-Principal Investigators and Site Principal Investigators representing multiple cities.

Data management will be overseen by the Applied Health Research Centre at the Li Ka Shing Knowledge Institute of Unity Health Toronto, whose experienced project managers, research assistants, database developers, data managers, programmers, statistical team and information technology staff currently support over 50 CIHR and NIH-supported clinical trials, registries and observational studies.

Composition of the data safety monitoring board, its role and reporting structure {21 a}

The DSMC is an independent group of four individuals with expertise in clinical trials, infectious diseases and biostatistics, appointed by and advisory to the Steering Committee. The DSMC will remain standing until the end of trial accrual. All DSMC members are expected to remain free from perceived or actual conflict of interest throughout their involvement in the trial, and will be asked to complete a conflict of interest form at the start of their involvement in the DSMC. The DSMC Charter is posted at the study website (www.optionslab.ca/projects/coriprev) and is a living document that may be revised at regular intervals if needed.

Of note, the World Health Organization has established a process to promote data-sharing between individual clinical trials of COVID-19 pre-exposure prophylaxis, PEP and treatment globally. After each review meeting, the CORIPREV-LR DSMB will confidentially share its closed report with DSMCs monitoring other, closely related clinical trials; the DSMCs for these other trials will do the same. This process will enhance the ability of each DSMC to provide optimal oversight to the individual trials regarding safety and efficacy without jeopardizing the integrity of each trial.

Adverse event reporting and harms {22}

An adverse event (AE) is defined as any untoward medical occurrence in a patient or clinical investigation participant, administered a study medication/intervention, which does not necessarily have a causal relationship with this treatment. An AE can therefore be any unfavorable and unintended sign (including an abnormal laboratory finding), symptom, or disease temporally associated with the use of a medicinal (investigational) study medication/intervention, whether or not related to the medicinal (investigational) study medication/intervention.

During each follow-up visit with the participant, information on AEs will be gathered by study coordinators and documented accordingly. AEs will be graded as mild, moderate, severe or life-threatening according to the DAIDS Table for Grading the Severity of Adverse Events,²⁶ and assessed for causality as probably related, possibly related, unlikely to be related or not related to the study drug (investigational arm only).

Serious adverse events (SAEs) are defined as AEs that are life-threatening; result in death, hospitalization or prolongation of existing hospitalization; or result in significant disability or a congenital anomaly, with

the exception of developing COVID-19, which will be captured as an outcome instead. SAEs must be reported to the Project Manager within 24 hours of the site becoming aware of the event; the Project Manager will ensure prompt reporting to regulatory authorities.

Frequency and plans for auditing trial conduct {23}

Trial monitoring will be conducted through a remote monitoring scheme including two components. First, an independent study monitor will conduct centralized review of essential study documents at all participating sites related to participant protection, such as informed consent form signature pages, training records, delegation logs, and documentation of investigator qualifications. Second, targeted source data verification of critical data variables in the electronic case report forms will be performed on 10% of participants chosen at random.

Plans for communicating important protocol amendments to relevant parties (e.g. trial participants, ethical committees) {25}

The Principal Investigators and Project Manager will be in continuous contact with investigators, site staff, ethics boards and regulators about the trial, and will notify all parties of relevant changes immediately, over the lifetime of the trial. Trial registries will be updated on a quarterly basis or more frequently, as relevant and appropriate. Actively enrolled participants will be notified of relevant changes to the protocol as soon as possible and no later than their next scheduled study visit, or immediately in the event of major safety or efficacy concerns.

Dissemination plans {31a}

Given the urgency of disseminating findings in the context of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, results of the primary analysis will be shared as soon as possible with the broader scientific community through posting of our initial manuscript on a reputable pre-print server and rapid publication of results in a peer-reviewed journal. Participants will be encouraged to contact the study team directly or access the study website to learn about results.

Discussion

The COVID-19 pandemic has introduced an urgent need for rigorous clinical trials. There is a particularly pressing need for novel prevention tools. Worldwide, society remains in various states of strict isolation in large part because we have no reliable strategies besides physical distancing and the use of barrier precautions such as face masks. Protective vaccines are thought to be many months or years away. The CORIPREV-LR trial will generate high-quality evidence on whether a safe, existing drug prevents COVID-19 in close contacts of individuals with confirmed infection. If results are positive, LPV/r could immediately be deployed for this purpose, including in low-, middle- and high-income settings. Even if negative, the global availability of LPV/r means trial results will be impactful, by limiting off-label use.

An important consideration in the conduct of COVID-19 prevention trials is the need for vigilant infection control measures to limit the risk of onward transmission. To overcome this concern, this trial and others like it will conduct the majority of study interactions with participants remotely. While a minority of study visits may only be feasible through a telephone connection, the widespread availability of video-enabled smartphones and of secure platforms for online videoconferencing will allow most visits to be conducted through video-link. These measures will help to protect study personnel from potential exposure and facilitate participant observance of self-isolation directives, while still allowing study staff to visually ensure compliance with critical research procedures. In particular, the remote trial format also necessitates the use of specimen self-collection, including oropharyngeal/nasal swabs for SARS-CoV-2 testing and dried blood spots for serologic and pharmacokinetic assays. Our trial incorporates only a single in-person visit, at day 35, for the collection of venous blood samples for serologic testing.

To date, one clinical trial of COVID-19 PEP has already been completed and reported. This team of American and Canadian investigators randomized 821 asymptomatic adults who reported a household or occupational exposure to someone with COVID-19 within the preceding four days, to receive either hydroxychloroquine or placebo, and noted no statistically significant difference in the incidence of either laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 or a compatible illness over the subsequent fourteen days.⁵⁹ A shortcoming of this trial was that the availability of microbiologic testing for outcome ascertainment was limited, such that infection was confirmed by polymerase chain reaction in only 3% of participants.

Our trial will overcome this limitation by using specimen self-collection, and testing of these samples within 24 hours for SARS-CoV-2. Our inclusion of baseline testing for COVID-19 in all participants will further allow us to explore the impact of lopinavir/ritonavir in the early treatment of COVID-19, since those who test positive at baseline will continue all study activities.

Trial status

The CORIPREV-LR trial opened to recruitment on April 17, 2020 and anticipated to recruit for up to 12 months, depending on the evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic. At time of writing, the trial is being conducted under protocol version 1.5, dated June 9, 2020.

Abbreviations

AE Adverse event

CORIPREV COVID-19 Ring-based Prevention trial

COVID-19 Coronavirus Disease 2019

DAIDS Division of AIDS

DSMC Data Safety Monitoring Committee

GLMM Generalized Linear Mixed Model

HIV Human Immunodeficiency Virus

ICC Intra-class Correlation Coefficient

LPV/r Lopinavir/ritonavir

MERS-CoV Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus

PCR Polymerase Chain Reaction

PEP Post-exposure prophylaxis

REDCap Research Electronic Data Capture

RNA Ribonucleic Acid

RT-PCR Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction

SAE Serious Adverse Event

SARS Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome

SARS-CoV-2 Severe acute respiratory syndrome-related coronavirus 2

WHO World Health Organization

Declarations

Acknowledgements

Members of the CORIPREV Study Group include:

Name	Institution	City
Adrienne Chan	Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre	Toronto
Bryan Coburn	University of Toronto	Toronto
Curtis Cooper	The Ottawa Hospital	Ottawa
Nick Daneman	Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre	Toronto
Robert Fowler	Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre	Toronto
Jennifer Gommerman	University of Toronto	Toronto
Chris Graham	Trillium Health Partners	Toronto
Rebecca Hancock-Howard	University of Toronto	Toronto
Peter Juni	University of Toronto	Toronto
Todd Lee	McGill University Health Centre	Montreal
Jerome Leis	Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre	Toronto
Robert Maunder	Mount Sinai Hospital	Toronto
Tony Mazzulli	Mount Sinai Hospital	Toronto
Janine McCready	Michael Garron Hospital	Toronto
Allison McGeer	Mount Sinai Hospital	Toronto
Samira Mubareka	Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre	Toronto
Matthew Muller	St. Michael's Hospital	Toronto
Srinivas Murthy	University of British Columbia	Vancouver
Mark Naccarato	St Michael's Hospital	Toronto
Braden O'Neill	North York General Hospital	Toronto
Andrew Pinto	St Michael's Hospital	Toronto
Natasha Press	St. Paul's Hospital	Vancouver
Attia Qamar	St Michael's Hospital	Toronto
Herveen Sachdeva	Toronto Public Health	Toronto
So-Yan Seto	Toronto Public Health	Toronto
Darrell Tan	St. Michael's Hospital	Toronto
George Tomlinson	University Health Network	Toronto
Sharon Walmsley	University Health Network	Toronto

Authors' contributions {31b}

DHST is the Principal Investigator and Sponsor-Investigator; he conceived the study, led the proposal and protocol development, and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. AKC and AM are Co-Principal Investigators who co-led the protocol development. ND, SW, RF, SM and TM contributed to the study design and to the development of the proposal. PJ and GT are the trial methodologists. All authors critically reviewed and approved the final manuscript.

Funding {4}

This trial is funded by grants from the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (OV4-170652 and VR4-172732) and the St. Michael's Hospital Foundation, as well as through in-kind support from Abbvie and the CIHR Centre for REACH 3.0. DHST is supported by a Tier 2 Canada Research Chair in HIV Prevention and STI Research. PJ is supported by a Tier 1 Canada Research Chair in Clinical Epidemiology of Chronic Diseases. TCL is supported by a research salary award from the Fonds de recherche du Québec – Santé. RF is the Barrie Fairley Professor of Critical Care at the University Health Network & Interdepartmental Division of Critical Care Medicine. These funders have no role in study design, data collection and analysis, and writing of manuscripts.

SLW is supported by a Research Chair in HIV Clinical Care and Aging from the Ontario HIV Treatment Network

Availability of data and materials {29}

The study team intends to make a de-identified dataset publicly available by submitting to a data repository after the main study analyses have been completed and published.

Ethics approval and consent to participate {24}

At time of writing, this trial has been approved by the Research Ethics Board of Unity Health Toronto (CTO Project ID #2126). Written informed consent must be provided by each study participant, or their parent/legal guardian in the case of incapable minors.

Consent for publication {32}

Not applicable

Competing interests {28}

DHST has received investigator-initiated research grants to his institution from Gilead and Viiv Healthcare. DHST is a Site Principal Investigator for clinical trials sponsored by Glaxo Smith Kline. PJ

serves as unpaid member of steering group or executive committee of trials funded by Abbott Vascular, Astra Zeneca, Biotronik, Biosensors, St. Jude Medical, Terumo and The Medicines Company, has received research grants to the institution from Appili Therapeutics, Astra Zeneca, Biotronik, Biosensors International, Eli Lilly, The Medicines Company, and honoraria to the institution for participation in advisory boards and/or consulting from Amgen, Ava and Fresenius, but has not received personal payments by any pharmaceutical company or device manufacturer. SLW serves on advisory boards, speaks at continuing medical education events and conducts clinical trials through her institution with Gilead, Merck, Viiv Healthcare and Jansen.

References

1. Riou J, Althaus CL. Pattern of early human-to-human transmission of Wuhan 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV), December 2019 to January 2020. *Euro Surveill* 2020; **25(4)**.(doi): 10.2807/1560-7917.ES.2020.25.4.2000058.
2. Livingston E, Bucher K. Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Italy. *Jama* 2020; **17**(2763401).
3. WHO R&D Blueprint COVID-19. Informal consultation on the role of therapeutics in COVID-19 prophylaxis and post-exposure prophylaxis. Geneva, Switzerland, 31st March 2020. 2020.
4. Wu CY, Jan JT, Ma SH, et al. Small molecules targeting severe acute respiratory syndrome human coronavirus. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 2004; **101**(27): 10012-7. doi: 10.1073/pnas.0403596101. Epub 2004 Jun 28.
5. de Wilde AH, Jochmans D, Posthuma CC, et al. Screening of an FDA-approved compound library identifies four small-molecule inhibitors of Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus replication in cell culture. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 2014; **58**(8): 4875-84. doi: 10.1128/AAC.03011-14. Epub 2014 May 19.
6. Park SY, Lee JS, Son JS, et al. Post-exposure prophylaxis for Middle East respiratory syndrome in healthcare workers. *J Hosp Infect* 2019; **101**(1): 42-6. doi: 10.1016/j.jhin.2018.09.005. Epub Sep 18.
7. Cao B, Wang Y, Wen D, et al. A Trial of Lopinavir-Ritonavir in Adults Hospitalized with Severe Covid-19. *N Engl J Med* 2020.
8. Dalerba P, Levin B, Thompson JL. A Trial of Lopinavir-Ritonavir in Covid-19. *N Engl J Med* 2020; **382**(21).
9. Kunz KM. A Trial of Lopinavir-Ritonavir in Covid-19. *N Engl J Med* 2020; **382**(21).
10. Corrao S, Natoli G, Cacopardo B. A Trial of Lopinavir-Ritonavir in Covid-19. *N Engl J Med* 2020; **382**(21).
11. Carmona-Bayonas A, Jimenez-Fonseca P, Castanon E. A Trial of Lopinavir-Ritonavir in Covid-19. *N Engl J Med* 2020; **382**(21).
12. Havlichek D, Jr. A Trial of Lopinavir-Ritonavir in Covid-19. *N Engl J Med* 2020; **382**(21).
13. Statement from the Chief Investigators of the Randomised Evaluation of COVid-19 thERapY (RECOVERY) Trial on lopinavir-ritonavir. Available at: <https://www.recoverytrial.net/results/lopinavar->

- results. Accessed July 10, 2020.
14. "Solidarity" clinical trial for COVID-19 treatments. <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/global-research-on-novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov/solidarity-clinical-trial-for-covid-19-treatments>. Accessed July 10, 2020. 2020.
 15. Tan D, Walmsley S. Lopinavir plus ritonavir: a novel protease inhibitor combination for HIV infections. *Expert Rev Anti Infect Ther* 2007; **5**(1): 13-28. doi: 10.1586/14787210.5.1.13.
 16. Panel on Antiretroviral Guidelines for Adults and Adolescents. Guidelines for the Use of Antiretroviral Agents in Adults and Adolescents with HIV. Department of Health and Human Services. Available at <http://www.aidsinfo.nih.gov/ContentFiles/AdultandAdolescentGL.pdf>. Accessed Feb 17, 2020. 2020.
 17. Ford N, Shubber Z, Calmy A, et al. Choice of antiretroviral drugs for postexposure prophylaxis for adults and adolescents: a systematic review. *Clin Infect Dis* 2015; **60**(Suppl 3): S170-6. doi: 10.1093/cid/civ092.
 18. Murphy RL, Brun S, Hicks C, et al. ABT-378/ritonavir plus stavudine and lamivudine for the treatment of antiretroviral-naive adults with HIV-1 infection: 48-week results. *AIDS* 2001; **15**(1): F1-9. doi: 10.1097/00002030-200101050-00002.
 19. Walmsley S, Bernstein B, King M, et al. Lopinavir-ritonavir versus nelfinavir for the initial treatment of HIV infection. *N Engl J Med* 2002; **346**(26): 2039-46. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa012354.
 20. Johnson MA, Gathe JC, Jr., Podzamczar D, et al. A once-daily lopinavir/ritonavir-based regimen provides noninferior antiviral activity compared with a twice-daily regimen. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr* 2006; **43**(2): 153-60. doi: 10.1097/01.qai.0000242449.67155.1a.
 21. Gathe J, da Silva BA, Cohen DE, et al. A once-daily lopinavir/ritonavir-based regimen is noninferior to twice-daily dosing and results in similar safety and tolerability in antiretroviral-naive subjects through 48 weeks. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr* 2009; **50**(5): 474-81. doi: 10.1097/QAI.0b013e31819c2937.
 22. Leal L, Leon A, Torres B, et al. A randomized clinical trial comparing ritonavir-boosted lopinavir versus maraviroc each with tenofovir plus emtricitabine for post-exposure prophylaxis for HIV infection. *J Antimicrob Chemother* 2016; **71**(7): 1982-6. doi: 10.093/jac/dkw048. Epub 2016 Mar 18.
 23. Leal L, Leon A, Torres B, et al. A randomized clinical trial comparing ritonavir-boosted lopinavir versus raltegravir each with tenofovir plus emtricitabine for post-exposure prophylaxis for HIV infection. *J Antimicrob Chemother* 2016; **71**(7): 1987-93. doi: 10.093/jac/dkw049. Epub 2016 Mar 18.
 24. Fatkenheuer G, Jessen H, Stoehr A, et al. PEPDar: A randomized prospective noninferiority study of ritonavir-boosted darunavir for HIV post-exposure prophylaxis. *HIV Med* 2016; **17**(6): 453-9. doi: 10.1111/hiv.12363. Epub 2016 May 11.
 25. Abbvie Corporation. Product Monograph: Kaletra® lopinavir/ritonavir film-coated tablets (100/25 mg, 200/50 mg). 2019.
 26. Division of AIDS (DAIDS) Table for Grading the Severity of Adult and Pediatric Adverse Events, Version 2.0, November 2014. Division of AIDS, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health, US Department of Health and Human Services; 2014.

27. Henao-Restrepo AM, Camacho A, Longini IM, et al. Efficacy and effectiveness of an rVSV-vectored vaccine in preventing Ebola virus disease: final results from the Guinea ring vaccination, open-label, cluster-randomised trial (Ebola Ca Suffit!). *Lancet* 2017; **389**(10068): 505-18. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(16)32621-6. Epub 2016 Dec 23.
28. Henao-Restrepo AM, Longini IM, Egger M, et al. Efficacy and effectiveness of an rVSV-vectored vaccine expressing Ebola surface glycoprotein: interim results from the Guinea ring vaccination cluster-randomised trial. *Lancet* 2015; **386**(9996): 857-66. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(15)61117-5. Epub 2015 Aug 3.
29. The ring vaccination trial: a novel cluster randomised controlled trial design to evaluate vaccine efficacy and effectiveness during outbreaks, with special reference to Ebola. *BMJ* 2015; **351**:h3740. (doi): 10.1136/bmj.h3740.
30. Riley S, Fraser C, Donnelly CA, et al. Transmission dynamics of the etiological agent of SARS in Hong Kong: impact of public health interventions. *Science* 2003; **300**(5627): 1961-6. doi: 10.126/science.1086478. Epub 2003 May 23.
31. Al-Tawfiq JA, Rodriguez-Morales AJ. Super-spreading events and contribution to transmission of MERS, SARS, and COVID-19. *J Hosp Infect* 2020.
32. Kretzschmar M, van den Hof S, Wallinga J, van Wijngaarden J. Ring vaccination and smallpox control. *Emerg Infect Dis* 2004; **10**(5): 832-41. doi: 10.3201/eid1005.030419.
33. Public Health Agency of Canada. Public health management of cases and contacts associated with novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). Available at: <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/diseases/2019-novel-coronavirus-infection/health-professionals/interim-guidance-cases-contacts.html#co>. Accessed March 18, 2020.
34. Product Monograph. Kaletra lopinavir/ritonavir film-coated tablets (100/25 mg, 200/50 mg). Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Protease Inhibitor. AbbVie Corporation.; 2019.
35. Backer JA, Klinkenberg D, Wallinga J. Incubation period of 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) infections among travellers from Wuhan, China, 20-28 January 2020. *Euro Surveill* 2020; **25**(5).(doi): 10.2807/1560-7917.ES.2020.25.5.2000062.
36. Assiri A, McGeer A, Perl TM, et al. Hospital outbreak of Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus. *N Engl J Med* 2013; **369**(5): 407-16. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa1306742. Epub 2013 Jun 19.
37. Jiang X, Rayner S, Luo MH. Does SARS-CoV-2 has a longer incubation period than SARS and MERS? *J Med Virol* 2020; **13**(10): 25708.
38. Molina JM, Podsadecki TJ, Johnson MA, et al. A lopinavir/ritonavir-based once-daily regimen results in better compliance and is non-inferior to a twice-daily regimen through 96 weeks. *AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses* 2007; **23**(12): 1505-14. doi: 10.089/aid.2007.0107.
39. Duthaler U, Berger B, Erb S, et al. Using dried blood spots to facilitate therapeutic drug monitoring of antiretroviral drugs in resource-poor regions. *J Antimicrob Chemother* 2018; **73**(10): 2729-37. doi: 10.1093/jac/dky254.

40. Kromdijk W, Mulder JW, Smit PM, Ter Heine R, Beijnen JH, Huitema AD. Therapeutic drug monitoring of antiretroviral drugs at home using dried blood spots: a proof-of-concept study. *Antivir Ther* 2013; **18**(6): 821-5. doi: 10.3851/IMP2501. Epub 012 Dec 12.
41. Horby P, Lim WS, Emberson J, et al. Effect of Dexamethasone in Hospitalized Patients with COVID-19: Preliminary Report. *medRxiv* 2020: 2020.06.22.20137273.
42. Furukawa TA, Kessler RC, Slade T, Andrews G. The performance of the K6 and K10 screening scales for psychological distress in the Australian National Survey of Mental Health and Well-Being. *Psychol Med* 2003; **33**(2): 357-62. doi: 10.1017/s0033291702006700.
43. Kessler RC, Andrews G, Colpe LJ, et al. Short screening scales to monitor population prevalences and trends in non-specific psychological distress. *Psychol Med* 2002; **32**(6): 959-76. doi: 10.1017/s0033291702006074.
44. Horowitz M, Wilner N, Alvarez W. Impact of Event Scale: a measure of subjective stress. *Psychosom Med* 1979; **41**(3): 209-18. doi: 10.1097/00006842-197905000-00004.
45. Maunder RG, Lancee WJ, Balderson KE, et al. Long-term psychological and occupational effects of providing hospital healthcare during SARS outbreak. *Emerg Infect Dis* 2006; **12**(12): 1924-32. doi: 10.3201/eid1212.060584.
46. <https://euroqol.org/eq-5d-instruments/eq-5d-5l-about/>.
47. Pang X, Zhu Z, Xu F, et al. Evaluation of control measures implemented in the severe acute respiratory syndrome outbreak in Beijing, 2003. *JAMA* 2003; **290**(24): 3215-21. doi: 10.1001/jama.290.24.3215.
48. Goh DL, Lee BW, Chia KS, et al. Secondary household transmission of SARS, Singapore. *Emerg Infect Dis* 2004; **10**(2): 232-4. doi: 10.3201/eid1002.030676.
49. Personal communication: McGeer, A., February 14, 2020.
50. Muller MP, Richardson SE, McGeer A, et al. Early diagnosis of SARS: lessons from the Toronto SARS outbreak. *Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis* 2006; **25**(4): 230-7. doi: 10.1007/s10096-006-0127-x.
51. Thai PQ, Mai le Q, Welkers MR, et al. Pandemic H1N1 virus transmission and shedding dynamics in index case households of a prospective Vietnamese cohort. *J Infect* 2014; **68**(6): 581-90. doi: 10.1016/j.jinf.2014.01.008. Epub Feb 1.
52. Petrie JG, Ohmit SE, Cowling BJ, et al. Influenza transmission in a cohort of households with children: 2010-2011. *PLoS One* 2013; **8**(9): e75339. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0075339. eCollection 2013.
53. Carcione D, Giele CM, Goggin LS, et al. Secondary attack rate of pandemic influenza A(H1N1) 2009 in Western Australian households, 29 May-7 August 2009. *Euro Surveill* 2011; **16**: 3.
54. Cauchemez S, Donnelly CA, Reed C, et al. Household transmission of 2009 pandemic influenza A (H1N1) virus in the United States. *N Engl J Med* 2009; **361**(27): 2619-27. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa0905498.

55. Burke RM, Midgley CM, Dratch A, et al. Active Monitoring of Persons Exposed to Patients with Confirmed COVID-19 - United States, January-February 2020. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep* 2020; **69**(9): 245-6. doi: 10.15585/mmwr.mm6909e1.
56. Bi Q, Wu Y, Mei S, et al. Epidemiology and transmission of COVID-19 in 391 cases and 1286 of their close contacts in Shenzhen, China: a retrospective cohort study. *Lancet Infect Dis* 2020; **27**(20): 30287-5.
57. Jing Q-L, Liu M-J, Yuan J, et al. Household Secondary Attack Rate of COVID-19 and Associated Determinants. *medRxiv* 2020.
58. Li W, Zhang B, Lu J, et al. The characteristics of household transmission of COVID-19. *Clinical infectious diseases : an official publication of the Infectious Diseases Society of America* 2020.
59. Boulware DR, Pullen MF, Bangdiwala AS, et al. A Randomized Trial of Hydroxychloroquine as Postexposure Prophylaxis for Covid-19. *N Engl J Med* 2020.
60. Donner A, Klar N. Pitfalls of and controversies in cluster randomization trials. *Am J Public Health* 2004; **94**(3): 416-22. doi: 10.2105/ajph.94.3.416.
61. Brown CH, Ten Have TR, Jo B, et al. Adaptive designs for randomized trials in public health. *Annu Rev Public Health* 2009; **30**:1-25.(doi): 10.1146/annurev.publhealth.031308.100223.
62. WHO R&D Blueprint COVID-19. Informal consultation on the role of therapeutics in COVID-19 prophylaxis and post-exposure prophylaxis. Geneva, Switzerland, 10 April 2020. 2020.
63. WHO R&D Blueprint COVID-19. Informal consultation on the role of therapeutics in COVID-19 prophylaxis and post-exposure prophylaxis. Geneva, Switzerland, 16 April 2020. 2020.
64. Larios OE, Coleman BL, Drews SJ, et al. Self-collected mid-turbinate swabs for the detection of respiratory viruses in adults with acute respiratory illnesses. *PLoS One* 2011; **6**(6): e21335. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0021335. Epub 2011 Jun 23.
65. Granados A, Quach S, McGeer A, Gubbay JB, Kwong JC. Detecting and quantifying influenza virus with self- versus investigator-collected mid-turbinate nasal swabs. *J Med Virol* 2017; **89**(7): 1295-9. doi: 10.002/jmv.24753. Epub 2017 Feb 27.
66. Corman VM, Landt O, Kaiser M, et al. Detection of 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) by real-time RT-PCR. *Euro Surveill* 2020; **25**(3).(doi): 10.2807/1560-7917.ES.2020.25.3.2000045.
67. Ali M, Han S, Gunst CJ, Lim S, Luinstra K, Smieja M. Throat and nasal swabs for molecular detection of respiratory viruses in acute pharyngitis. *Virol J* 2015; **12**:178.(doi): 10.1186/s12985-015-0408-z.
68. Van Wesenbeeck L, Meeuws H, D'Haese D, et al. Sampling variability between two mid-turbinate swabs of the same patient has implications for influenza viral load monitoring. *Virol J* 2014; **11**:233. (doi): 10.1186/s12985-014-0233-9.
69. Matsuishi K, Kawazoe A, Imai H, et al. Psychological impact of the pandemic (H1N1) 2009 on general hospital workers in Kobe. *Psychiatry Clin Neurosci* 2012; **66**(4): 353-60. doi: 10.1111/j.440-819.2012.02336.x.

70. Wang Y, Xu B, Zhao G, Cao R, He X, Fu S. Is quarantine related to immediate negative psychological consequences during the 2009 H1N1 epidemic? *Gen Hosp Psychiatry* 2011; **33**(1): 75-7. doi: 10.1016/j.genhosppsy.2010.11.001. Epub Dec 13.
71. Guidelines for the economic evaluation of health technologies: Canada. 4th ed. Ottawa: CADTH; 2017 Mar.
72. O'Brien PC, Fleming TR. A multiple testing procedure for clinical trials. *Biometrics* 1979; **35**(3): 549-56.

Table

Table 1.

Schedule of events for the CORIPREV-LR trial

Visit	Screening (Day 0)	Baseline (Day 1)	Day 7 ± 2d	Day 14 ± 2d	Day 35 ± 4d	Day 90 ± 2d
Visit format	Remote	Remote	Remote	Remote	In person	Remote
Eligibility assessment	X					
Informed consent/assent	X					
Cluster randomization	X ^a					
Dispensation of study drug (LPV/r arm)		X				
Interview by study staff		X	X	X	X	X
Concomitant medication assessment		X	X	X	X	X
Adverse event assessment			X	X	X	X
Adherence diary (LPV/r arm)		Daily on d1-14				
Symptom diary		Daily on d2-15, then d21, d28, d35				
Temperature diary		Daily on d1-14				
Visit-specific questionnaire ^b		X		X	X	X
HIV self-test ^c		X				
Self-collected saliva sample		X	X	X	X	
Self-collected oropharyngeal/nasal swab ^d		X	X	X		
Self-collected dried blood spot		X ^e		X ^f		
Blood for SARS-CoV-2 serology		X ^g			X	
Stored blood samples					X	
Blood for CBC					X ^f	

^a Randomization of the cluster occurs once all exposed contacts of an index COVID-19 case have provided their decision about study participation, or could not be contacted within 24 hours of the study

team becoming aware of the index case; once randomization has been completed then site coordinators should contact individual participants to conduct the baseline activities.

^b Specific components of each visit-specific questionnaire are listed in sections 13.3-13.7 below. Questionnaires can be completed on paper or via interview if internet access is unavailable. Guardians may complete questionnaires together with minors if preferred/not feasible by the minor.

^c The HIV Self-test should only be done in participants over the age of 18 months; those under this age and those unable to perform the self-test for any reason (eg. extreme needle phobia, limited manual dexterity) should undergo standard HIV testing at day 35 (HIV RNA test in those aged <18 months; 4th generation antibody/antigen test for all others)

^d An additional swab is to be collected within 24h if symptoms develop before day 14. Two respiratory specimens (swabs, saliva, etc.) are to be taken at day 14 timepoint, unless an extra swab was already taken due to the development of symptoms in which case only one is collected.

NB: Other respiratory specimen(s) may be collected depending on availability of supplies

^e The dried blood spot at baseline is to be performed in participants in the active arm only (since these participants are already collecting a drop of blood for the HIV self-test), for SARS-CoV-2 serology

^f The dried blood spot at day 14 is to be performed in a random subsample of participants in the active arm only, for lopinavir levels. These participants are the only ones that require a CBC at day 35 since the hematocrit is required for interpretation of DBS lopinavir levels.^{89,90}

^g Baseline serology is to be collected at baseline only if the participant is institutionalized.