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**EVIDENCE OF CONVALESCENT PLASMA EFFICACY IN THE
SIREN-C3PO TRIAL**

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Abstract:	

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3 The SIREN-C3PO trial contains substantial signals of COVID-19 convalescent plasma (CCP)
4 efficacy. The authors show that if hospitalizations on the day of treatment are excluded (as they
5 are unlikely to be treatment related) the primary outcome is found 24% less often in the CCP arm
6 ($p = .07$).

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8 We find three other indicators of advantage to CCP recipients, all statistically significant.

9 1. Dyspnea emerged in 6.7% of controls, but in 2.3% of the CCP treated ($P < .05$).

10 2. Hospitalizations (including deaths) after the day of treatment were found in 12.8% of the CCP
11 treated but in 19.6% of controls ($p = .035$).

12 3. Symptom worsening after the first day occurred in 34.9% of CCP recipients, but in 41.9% of
13 controls ($p < .05$)

14 These signals of convalescent plasma efficacy should have allowed the study to continue to its
15 pre-specified sample size, and not to be terminated for futility when just 59% of the targeted
16 population had been recruited. While these findings do not prove CCP efficacy, they constitute
17 evidence that should not have been ignored.
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