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Update to living systematic review on drug treatments for covid-19

This living systematic review by Siemieniuk and colleagues (*BMJ* 2020;370:m2980) has been updated. For the latest update, visit doi:. The latest version of this living systematic review includes results for new interventions angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors, anakinra, full dose anticoagulation, ivermectin, ivermectin plus doxycycline, JAK inhibitors, lopinavir-ritonavir plus interferon-beta, peginterferon lambda, proxalutamide, sulodexide, vitamin C, and vitamin D (but certainty is generally low or very low); evidence that azithromycin may not have an impact on any patient-important outcome; evidence that interleukin-6 inhibitors probably reduce mechanical ventilation (moderate certainty) and may reduce duration of hospitalisation (low certainty); evidence that JAK inhibitors probably reduce duration of mechanical ventilation (moderate certainty) and may reduce mortality (low certainty), mechanical ventilation (low certainty), and duration of hospitalisation (low certainty); evidence that colchicine may reduce mortality (low certainty) and mechanical ventilation (low certainty) in outpatients with non-severe disease; and evidence on ivermectin and ivermectin plus doxycycline, but whether they affect any patient-important outcome remains very uncertain.