# Article information:

Outpatient treatment of COVID-19 and incidence of post-COVID-19 condition over 10 months (COVID-OUT): a multicentre, randomised, quadruple-blind, parallel-group, phase 3 trial - The Lancet Infectious Diseases
[https://www.thelancet.com/journals/laninf/article/PIIS1473-3099(23)00299-2/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/laninf/article/PIIS1473-3099%2823%2900299-2/fulltext)

# Article summary:

1. Outpatient treatment with metformin reduced the incidence of long COVID by about 41% compared to placebo.

2. The beneficial effect of metformin was consistent across different subgroups and was particularly effective when started within 3 days of symptom onset.

3. Metformin is a globally available, low-cost, and safe medication that could be used as an outpatient treatment for COVID-19 to prevent long COVID.

# Article rating:

Appears strongly imbalanced: The article is written in a biased or one-sided way, and the information it provides is not trustworthy enough to be considered a reliable source. You should consult other sources to find reliable information on the presented issues.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "Outpatient treatment of COVID-19 and incidence of post-COVID-19 condition over 10 months (COVID-OUT): a multicentre, randomised, quadruple-blind, parallel-group, phase 3 trial" published in The Lancet Infectious Diseases presents the findings of a study that aimed to evaluate whether outpatient treatment with metformin, ivermectin, or fluvoxamine could reduce the risk of long COVID. While the study provides valuable insights into the potential benefits of metformin in reducing the incidence of long COVID, there are several aspects that need critical analysis.

One potential bias in this study is the use of self-reported height and weight to determine eligibility criteria for participants with overweight or obesity. Self-reported data may not be accurate and can introduce measurement errors. Additionally, using BMI as a measure of overweight or obesity has limitations as it does not take into account variations in body composition.

Another potential bias is the inclusion of pregnant women in the study. While it is commendable to include pregnant women in clinical trials, there is limited safety data available for fluvoxamine and ivermectin during pregnancy and lactation. This raises concerns about the potential risks to both the mother and fetus.

The article also makes unsupported claims about the efficacy of metformin compared to placebo in reducing long COVID incidence. While the study reports a reduction in long COVID incidence by about 41% with metformin compared to placebo, it fails to provide detailed information on how this reduction was measured and whether it was statistically significant. Without this information, it is difficult to assess the strength of evidence supporting these claims.

Furthermore, there are missing points of consideration in this study. For example, it does not address potential side effects or adverse events associated with metformin treatment. It also does not explore counterarguments or alternative explanations for its findings. This lack of comprehensive analysis limits the overall validity and reliability of the study.

Additionally, the article does not provide a balanced presentation of both sides of the argument. It focuses primarily on the potential benefits of metformin while downplaying or omitting potential risks or limitations associated with its use. This one-sided reporting can lead to an incomplete understanding of the topic for readers.

Overall, while this study provides some valuable insights into the potential benefits of metformin in reducing long COVID incidence, there are several biases and limitations that need to be critically analyzed. The unsupported claims, missing points of consideration, and one-sided reporting undermine the overall credibility and reliability of the findings. Further research is needed to validate these results and address the limitations identified in this analysis.

# Topics for further research:

* Side effects and adverse events of metformin treatment in COVID-19 patients
* Safety data of fluvoxamine and ivermectin during pregnancy and lactation
* Alternative explanations for the reduction in long COVID incidence with metformin
* Statistical significance of the reduction in long COVID incidence with metformin
* Limitations of using self-reported height and weight for eligibility criteria in clinical trials
* Comprehensive analysis of the potential benefits and risks of metformin in COVID-19 treatment

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/dc26a8a193a726b00eb81dbd23106a6b>