**Study Finds Remdesivir Works Against Coronavirus**

**研究发现瑞德西韦能有效对抗冠状病毒**

A major study shows the experimental drug remdesivir to be effective in fighting the new coronavirus, American health officials say.

美国卫生部门表示，一项重大研究表明实验性药物瑞德西韦能有效对抗新冠状病毒。

The United States National Institutes of Health led the study. It compared treatment with remdesivir to usual care in 1,063 hospitalized coronavirus patients around the world.

美国国立卫生研究院领导了这项研究。研究对比了全球1063名住院治疗的新冠肺炎患者使用瑞德西韦治疗与常规治疗的区别。

Anthony Fauci is the NIH’s leading infectious disease expert and a member of President Donald Trump’s COVID-19 task force.

安东尼·福奇是美国国立卫生研究院的一位重要传染病专家，也是唐纳德·特朗普总统为新冠肺炎组建的特别小组的成员。

Dr. Fauci said the remdesivir reduced recovery time. He said patients who received remdesivir recovered on average four days earlier than those who got usual care.

福奇博士表示，瑞德西韦加快了患者的恢复时效。他说接受瑞德西韦治疗的患者比接受常规治疗的患者平均提早四天康复。

“What it has proven is that a drug can block this virus,” Fauci said. “This will be the standard of care.”

福奇说：“这就证明有一种药物可以阻断这种病毒。而这将是治疗的标准。”

He also said there were fewer deaths among those who took remdesivir. The full results of the study will be published in a medical journal soon, Fauci added.

他还表示，服用瑞德西韦的患者死亡率减少了。福奇补充道，这项研究的完整结果将很快发表在一份医学杂志上。

Nearly 225,000 people have died of COVID-19 and over 3 million have been infected with the coronavirus, which first appeared in China late last year.

自去年年底首次在中国出现后，超过300万人感染了新冠状病毒,将近22万5千人死于由此引发的新冠肺炎疾病。

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration said Wednesday that it has been talking with remdesivir maker, Gilead Sciences. The agency wants the company to make the drug “available to patients as quickly as possible...”

周三美国食品和药物管理局表示，它一直在与瑞德西韦的生产商吉利德科技公司进行洽谈。美国食品和药物管理局希望该公司能“尽快将药物提供给患者……”

However, the drug has not been approved for any use anywhere in the world. Other possible treatments continue to be studied.

但是，该药物尚未在世界任何地区被批准用于任何治疗中。其他可能的治疗方法仍在持续研究中。

Earlier, animal studies showed remdesivir was effective against SARS and MERS, two diseases also caused by coronaviruses. It helped prevent infection and some symptoms when given early enough in the disease process.

此前，动物实验表明瑞德西韦对同是冠状病毒引起的两种疾病非典（SARS）和中东呼吸综合征（MERS）治疗有效。同时实验证明在治疗过程中尽早提供此类药物治疗有助于预防感染和某些症状。

Remdesivir is administered directly to the bloodstream through IV, a continuous fluid flow device.

瑞德西韦通过流体注射装置进行持续的静脉注射直接输入血管中。

“We are excited and optimistic,” said Dr. Mark Denison of Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee. His laboratory tested remdesivir against other coronaviruses in 2013. It was not involved in the NIH study.

田纳西州纳什维尔范德比尔特大学的马克·丹尼森博士说：“我们感到兴奋，而且很乐观。”他的实验室在2013年利用瑞德西韦对其他冠状病毒进行了测试。此测试与美国国立卫生研究院的研究无关。

“It’s active against every coronavirus that we’ve ever tested,” Denison said. “It was very hard for the virus to develop resistance to remdesivir. That means the drug would likely be effective over longer-term use,” he said.

丹尼森表示：“它对我们测试过的每一种冠状病毒都有效。此类病毒很难对瑞德西韦产生抗药性。这意味着该药物或将有效地用于长期治疗。”

A less promising result came from an incomplete study of remdesivir on severely sick patients in China. That research found the drug did not speed recovery. However, that examination was halted early, after only about half the expected patients were registered for the study. The incomplete results were reported Wednesday in the British medical journal, Lancet.

中国一项不完全研究发现瑞德西韦对重症患者的治疗结果不太理想。该研究发现瑞德西韦并未加速患者康复。然而由于只有大约一半患者报名参与了该研究，研究被迫提前中止。周三英国医学杂志《柳叶刀》报道了这一不完整研究结果。

In France, a group of hospitals reported success with use of another drug, Acetemra, against COVID-19. In a study of 129 coronavirus patients, 65 were treated with the drug while the other patients received usual care. The doctors did not release details, but said they were preparing to publish results. Acetemra is used to treat rheumatoid arthritis and other diseases.

法国一个医疗组报告称成功利用另一种药物Acetemra对抗新冠肺炎疾病。这项研究有129例冠状病毒患者参与，其中65人接受了该药物的治疗，其他患者则接受了常规治疗。参与研究的医生们没有透露细节，但他们表示正在准备发表研究结果。Acetemra是一种用于治疗类风湿关节炎和其他疾病的药物。

Health officials believe any vaccine for COVID-19 is at least a year away.

卫生部门认为，用于治疗新冠肺炎的疫苗问世至少需要一年的时间。

I'm Caty Weaver.

卡蒂·韦弗报道。

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