



On the use of corticosteroids for 2019-nCoV pneumonia

In their Comment about the use of
corticosteroids to treat 2019 novel

and because of methodological limitations, it was not possible to make any recommendation. Inconclusive clinical evidence should not be a reason for abandoning corticosteroid use in 2019-nCoV pneumonia.

Moreover, there are studies sup-

pneumonia.⁷ All members of the expert panel participated in treating patients with 2019-nCoV pneumonia. The expert consensus statement is based both on the available published scientific literature and relevant research by panel members, and it



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- 北京方面反駁關於20200206 lancet的不宜在2019新冠肺炎使用類固醇文章部分，他們覺得那些systematic review meta analysis在類固醇病人選擇上有選擇偏差selection bias,所以他們提出專家共識聲明

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根據專家共識聲明，在19年新冠病毒疾病使用類固醇必須遵守的基本原則：

- 1.必須利大於弊狀況下才使用類固醇
- 2.在19年新冠病毒危急型肺炎謹慎使用
- 3.對於某些已經因為有潛在疾病或是因慢性病而使用類固醇的低血氧病人，在使用類固醇要小心
- 4.劑量宜保持中低劑量：相當於每天 methylprednisolone $\leq 0.5-1$ mg/kg)或是相當劑量期間要短小於等於7天(≤ 7 days).

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According to the expert consensus statement, the following basic principles should be followed when using corticosteroids:

- (1) the benefits and harms should be carefully weighed before using corticosteroids; (2) corticosteroids should be used prudently in critically ill patients with 2019-nCoV pneumonia; (3) for patients with hypoxaemia due to underlying diseases or who regularly use corticosteroids for chronic diseases, further use of corticosteroids should be cautious; and (4) the dosage should be low-to-moderate ($\leq 0.5\text{--}1$ mg/kg) per day methylprednisolone or equivalent) and the duration should be short (≤ 7 days).

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