Data used

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| **Authors name + Reference** | **Antibiotics** | **Types of study** | **Size of study population** | **Mains findings or hypothesis of the study** |
| Pani et al. 2020(Pani et al. 2020) | Azithromycin | Review | NA | Based on their anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory effects, azithromycin can be been proposed as option for patients with virus infections and inflammatory basis. |
| Choudhary et al. 2020(Choudhary et al. 2020) | Azithromycin | Review | NA | Azithromycin as an acidotropic lipophilic weak base was found to exert their anti-SARS-CoV-2 activity by creating the acidic environment. |
| Gautret et al. 2020(Gautret et al. 2020) | Azithromycin | Non-Randomized Clinical Trial | 42 | Synergistic effect of the combination of hydroxychloroquine (200 mg×3/day for10 days) and azithromycin (500 mg on the first day then 250 mg/day for 5 more days) |
| Andreani et al. 2020(Andreani et al. 2020) | Azithromycin | In vitro | NA | Combination of azithromycin (10 and 5 μM) and hydroxychloroquine (5 μM) exhibited significant inhibition of SARS-CoV-2 replication with relative viral inhibition of 97.5% and 99.1% respectively. |
| Touret et al. 2020(Touret et al. 2020) | Azithromycin, levofloxacin | In vitro | NA | Azithromycin and levofloxacin were effective against SARS-CoV-2 |
| Ceccarelli et al. 2020(Ceccarelli et al. 2020) | Teicoplanin | Letter to the editor | 21 | Teicoplanin 6 mg/kg every 24 h for ten days was effective and safe in COVID-19 patients. |
| Baron et al. 2020(Baron et al. 2020) | Teicoplanin | Editorial | NA | Teicoplanin may potently be used for the treatment of SARS-CoV-2 infection based on the previous well documented antiviral activity. |
| Zhang et al. 2020(Zhang et al. 2020) | Teicoplanin | Original article | NA | Teicoplanin may potently prevent and treat SARS-CoV-2 infection by directly inhibiting the enzymatic activity of cathepsin L. The IC50 inhibition of SARS-CoV-2 was 1.66uΜ. |
| Sathyamoorthy et al. 2020(Sathyamoorthy et al. 2020) | Teicoplanin | Letter to the editor | NA | Teicoplanin may be effective in COVID-19 by inhibiting by inhibiting low pH cleavage of viral spike protein cathepsin |
| He and Garmire 2020(He and Garmire 2020) | COL-3 (a chemically modified tetracycline) | Computational study | NA | COL-3 (a chemically modified tetracycline) and CGP-60474 (a cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor) drugs can target key genes in ACE2 inhibition mechanism, and therefore may prevent lung injury in COVID-19. |
| Sodhi and Etminan 2020(Sodhi and Etminan 2020) | Tetracyclines | Letter to the editor | NA | Tetracyclines may be effective agents in the treatment of COVID‐19 based on their zinc‐chelating, anti-inflammatory properties and lipophilic nature. |
| Wang 2020(Wang 2020) | Eravacycline, Streptomycin | Computational study | NA | Eravacycline and streptomycin can play the role of potential inhibitors of SARS-CoV-2 main protease. |
| Conforti et al. 2020(Conforti et al. 2020) | Doxycycline | Letter to the editor | NA | Doxycycline might have a possible anti-inflammatory action against IL-6 in COVID-19 |
| Farouk and Salman 2020(Farouk and Salman 2020) | Doxycycline | Letter to the editor | NA | Doxycycline in combination with dapsone may block inflammatory storms in severe COVID-19 patients |
| Malek et al. 2020(Malek et al. 2020) | Doxycycline | Editorial | NA | Doxycycline combined with hydroxychloroquine have antiviral and anti-inflammatory activities by reducing the cytokine storm and prevent lung damage in COVID-19 patients. |
| Szolnoky 2020(Szolnoky 2020) | Doxycycline | Letter to the editor | NA | Doxycycline combined with vitamin C may exerts mitochondrial damage of virally compromised cells, and reduce of immune response |
| Sargiacomo et al. 2020(Sargiacomo et al. 2020) | Doxycycline, Azithromycine | Research Perspective | NA | Doxycycline or Azithromycine as senolytic drugs would be effective by inhibiting protein synthesis, senescence-associated secretory phenotype. and viral replication. |
| Bonzano et al. 2020(Bonzano et al. 2020) | Doxycycline | Opinion | NA | Doxycycline could play a key role in the sense of smell recover in COVID-19 patients. |
| Karampela and Dalamaga 2020(Karampela and Dalamaga 2020) | Levofloxacin, Moxifloxacin | Opinion | NA | Levofloxacin and Moxifloxacin may have antiviral and immunomodulatory activities in the treatment of SARS CoV-2 associated pneumonia |
| Marciniec et al. 2020(Marciniec et al. 2020) | Ciprofloxacin, moxifloxacin | In silico study | NA | Ciprofloxacin and moxifloxacin may the replication of SARS CoV-2 by inhibiting his main proteinase (Mpro), 3-Chymotrypsin like protease (3CLpro). |
| Durojaiye et al. 2020(Durojaiye et al. 2020) | Cefuroxime | In silico study | NA | Cefuroxime rank first as a potential inhibitor antibiotic against SARS-CoV-2 proteins based of their actions against SARS-CoV-2 main protease, RNA dependent RNA polymerase, and ACE2-Spike complex. |
| Chalichem et al. 2020(Chalichem et al. 2020) | Aminoglycosides |  | NA | Aminoglycosides antibiotics would be effective against SARS-CoV-2 by producing retrocyclins which involved to inhibition of cellular fusion and aggregation of SARS-CoV-2 |

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