Study Title	Chloroquine/ hydroxychloroquine prevention of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) in the healthcare setting; a randomised, placebo-controlled prophylaxis study (COPCOV)	
Protocol number	VIR20001	
Study Design	Randomised double-blind, placebo-controlled trial	
Study Participants	Healthcare workers in a healthcare facility delivering direct care to patients with either proven or suspected COVID-19. Adults (exact age is dependent on local country requirements).	
Planned Sample Size	40,000 total participants	
Planned Study Period	12 months; individual trial duration maximum 5 months	
	Objectives	**Outcome Measures**
Primary	To determine if chloroquine or hydroxychloroquine prophylaxis prevents symptomatic COVID-19 infection in healthcare workers.	The number of symptomatic COVID-19 infections will be compared between participants randomised to chloroquine or hydroxychloroquine, and placebo groups.
Secondary	To determine if chloroquine or hydroxychloroquine prophylaxis attenuates COVID-19 infections.	The symptoms severity and duration of COVID-19 illness, in those who become infected during the study will be compared between the two groups using a respiratory severity score.
	To determine if chloroquine or hydroxychloroquine prophylaxis prevents asymptomatic COVID-19 infection.	The number of asymptomatic cases of COVID-19 will be determined by comparing serology in all participants at time of enrolment and at the end of follow up.
	To determine if chloroquine or hydroxychloroquine prophylaxis prevents all-cause symptomatic acute respiratory illnesses.	The number and severity of symptomatic acute respiratory illnesses will be compared in participants randomised to chloroquine or hydroxychloroquine, and placebo groups.

Tertiary	To characterise genetic and baseline biochemical markers associated with symptomatic COVID-19, respiratory illness and disease severity.	Genetic loci and levels of biochemical components will be correlated with occurrence of and disease severity of COVID-19 or other Acute Respiratory Infections (ARIs).
	To assess the impact of chloroquine or hydroxychloroquine prophylaxis on work and behaviour during the pandemic.	The days lost to work, and the relationship between the subjective assessment of well-being and the decision to self-isolate when unwell (i.e. not go to work) will be examined in relation to the infection and treatment arm.
	To perform health economic analyses to assess the impact of chloroquine or hydroxychloroquine prophylaxis on costs and quality of life measures	The trial will collect data on use of health care resources and health related quality of life (EQ-5D-3L) to determine the effects between treatment groups.