

The OakTree Study

A clinical research study for adolescents and adults with COVID-19

[Join the Study](#)

WHAT IS THE OAKTREE STUDY?

The OakTree Study is testing the effectiveness and safety of an investigational medication for COVID-19 called GS-5245 in adolescents and adults 12 to 64 years of age. Researchers want to see if GS-5245 can shorten the length of time people have COVID-19.



WHO CAN PARTICIPATE?

To be considered for the study, you must:

- ✓ Be 12 to 64 years of age or older.*
- ✓ Have tested positive for COVID-19 in the last 3 days.
- ✓ Have had COVID-19 symptoms for no more than 3 days.
- ✓ **Not** be at risk for developing serious disease.
- ✓ **Not** be currently hospitalized or require hospitalization.

Both vaccinated and unvaccinated people will be considered for this study. If you had a vaccine or booster, you must have received it more than 4 months before starting the study.

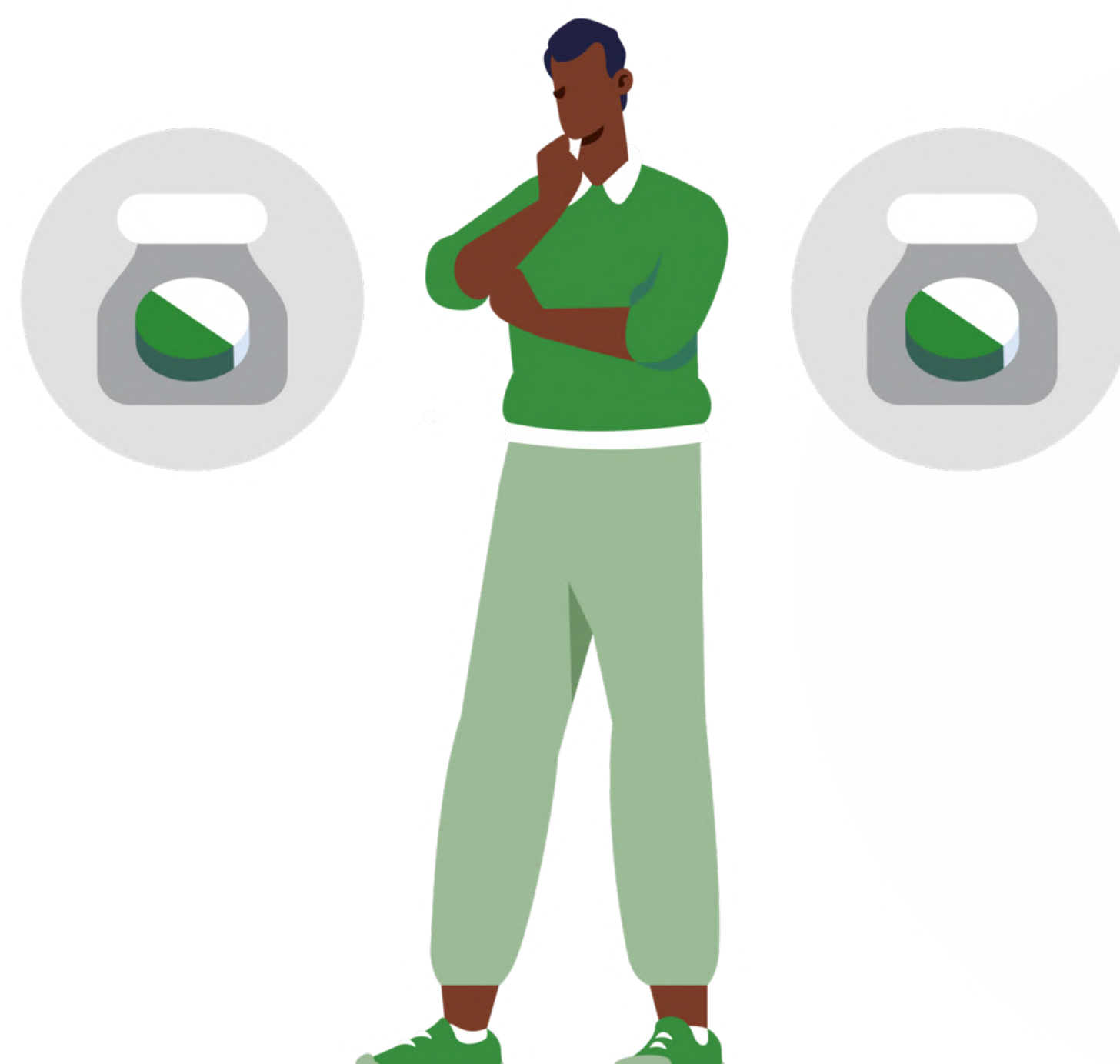
Additional criteria to participate in the study also apply.

***Adults will be enrolled in the study first. Adolescents 12 to 17 years of age will be eligible to join at a later date.**

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WHAT MEDICINE WILL I TAKE?

You will be placed by chance in a group to take either the study drug, GS-5245, or placebo. The placebo looks like GS-5245 but does not contain active medicine. This helps researchers better understand the effects of GS-5245. You and the study doctor will not know which group you are in. This helps keep the study fair.



How will I take the study drug (or placebo)?

You will take one tablet by mouth twice a day with or without food for 5 days.

WHAT HAPPENS DURING THE STUDY?

The study lasts up to about 90 days with at least 6 in-person visits for tests and health checks. An additional 3 visits will take place virtually (video call) or over the telephone.

1 Permission

The study doctor will first review with you the **Informed Consent Form**, which contains all the details of the study. Think it over and ask any questions you have. If you agree to join, you will give your permission by signing the form. Participation is voluntary. If you decide to join the study, you can choose to stop participating at any time.

[Informed Consent](#)

2 Screening

Next, to see if you qualify for the study, the study doctor will ask questions about your health and medical history and run some tests.

[Screening](#)

3 Study Treatment

You will be placed by chance into a group to take either the study drug GS-5245 or placebo for 5 days. Your first study visit and study treatment dose may occur on the same day as your screening visit.

[Treatment](#)



GS-5245



Placebo

4 Follow-Up

After you finish your study treatment, you'll have additional visits to check on your health.

[Follow-Up](#)

WHAT TYPES OF TESTS WILL I HAVE AT STUDY VISITS?

At in-person visits, you will have tests to check your health. You will not have all of these tests at every visit.



Blood Pressure



Body Temperature



Breathing Rate



Heart Rate



Oxygen Level



Physical Exam



Weight and Height



Blood Test



COVID-19 Test (nasal swab)



Pregnancy test (if applicable)

You'll also be asked to complete a questionnaire about your COVID-19 symptoms every day from Day 1 to Day 29, and then again on Day 60 and Day 90. **Completion of these questionnaires during your participation is essential.**

FIND A STUDY SITE

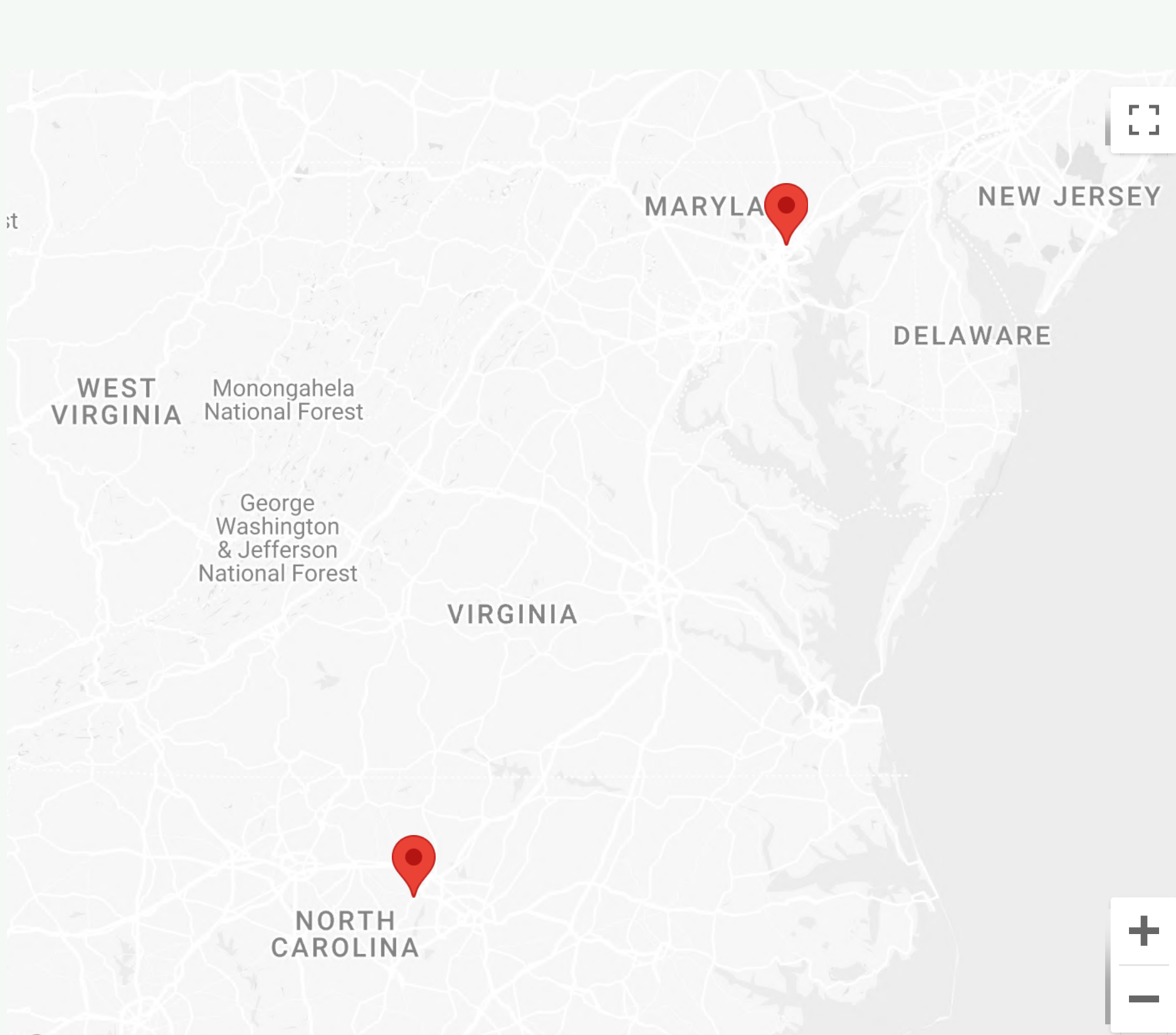
Enter a location

University of North Carolina

Dr. Jessica Day
 101 Manning Dr Chapel Hill, NC, 27514
 (123) 456-7890

Johns Hopkins Hospital

Dr. Nicholas Miller
 1800 Orleans St Baltimore, MD, 21287
 (123) 456-7890



Where can I go for more information?

To learn more about the OakTree Study, contact [TBD] and enter study PIN XXXXX.

[Join the Study](#)

COVID-19 Glossary

Words to Know

Antibodies	+
Antiviral medications	+
Booster	+
Contagious	+
Coronavirus	+
COVID-19	+
Immunity	+
Incubation period	+
Long COVID	+
Pandemic	+
Pneumonia	+
Quarantine	+
Shortness of breath	+
Social distancing	+
Symptoms	+
Vaccines	+
Variant	+
Viruses	+

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Antibodies



These are proteins made by the body to help protect you against germs like bacteria and viruses. People who get COVID-19 make antibodies that may protect them against COVID-19 in the future.

Antiviral medications



These medicines help your body fight off certain viruses that can cause disease by blocking them from taking over your cells. Antivirals may be able to lessen your symptoms and shorten the amount of time you are sick.

Booster



Booster shots are an extra dose of a vaccine given to help re-train your body to recognize and fight a certain germ that causes disease. Booster shots are given when protection from the original vaccine begins to decrease over time.

Contagious



A disease is called contagious when it spreads from one person to another. It can spread by touching the person who has the disease, by touching an object that has been contaminated, or by breathing in droplets when a person with the disease coughs, sneezes, or talks.

Coronavirus



This is the type of virus that causes COVID-19. The full name of the virus is called SARS-CoV-2, or severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2.

COVID-19



COVID-19 stands for coronavirus disease 2019. It is caused by a virus called SARS-CoV-2 that mainly affects the lungs, but can also affect other parts of the body, and is making people sick all over the world.

Immunity



A person has immunity when the body has protection from a disease and is able to fight it off without getting sick. Herd immunity happens when enough people have immunity to a virus that the virus can no longer quickly spread and cause disease.

Incubation period



Incubation period is the time from when you were exposed to the virus to the time you start to notice symptoms. During the incubation period, most people don't even know they are carrying the virus.

Long COVID



Most people who have COVID-19 recover completely within a few weeks. But some people (even those who had mild disease) continue to have health problems for months after the infection is gone. These lingering health problems are referred to as post-acute COVID-19 syndrome (PASC) or Long COVID.

Pandemic



A pandemic occurs when a disease for which people have no immunity (protection) has spread to different countries all over the world.

Pneumonia



Pneumonia is an infection in one or both lungs that some people with COVID-19 can get. It can be mild or so severe that you need to be in the hospital. Pneumonia can cause a fever, cough, trouble breathing, chest pains, and tiredness.

Quarantine



Quarantine means separating someone who has probably been exposed to a disease from others. This helps to keep people who may have the disease away from people who do not have the disease.

Shortness of breath



Shortness of breath is a feeling that you can't get enough air. You may feel out of breath or have a tightness in your chest.

Social distancing



Social distancing can help to slow the spread of disease. It means avoiding large groups and putting physical space between yourself and others when possible.

Symptoms



Symptoms are what you may feel if you have a disease or other health problem. The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are a high fever and a new cough that happens all the time. Other common symptoms include tiredness, muscle aches, headache, and shortness of breath. Those with a more serious infection may develop pneumonia.

Vaccines



Vaccines are an effective way to prevent contagious disease from spreading and can reduce how bad a disease is in people who get it. Vaccines contain a tiny part of killed or weak germs to train your body on how to fight the germs if they ever try to enter your body in the future. COVID-19 vaccines help our bodies fight the virus that causes COVID-19. There are several COVID-19 vaccines currently available that work in different ways to teach our bodies to safely recognize and block the virus that causes COVID-19.

Variant



Viruses are constantly changing. When a virus has 1 or more changes from its original form, it is called a variant. There have been many different variants of the virus that causes COVID-19. Some variants may spread faster and more easily or may cause more severe disease.

Viruses



Viruses are tiny germs that cause diseases like the common cold and the flu. They need living things to live and spread. Viral infection happens when the virus takes over cells in your body and makes you sick.

Resource Center

Click on the resources below for more information on the OakTree Study.



OakTree
(Oral Nucleoside Inhibitor, GS-5245, Assessment of Key Treatment Endpoints in Nonhospitalized COVID-19)

Resource Center

Click on the resources below for more information on the OakTree Study.

Understanding the OakTree Study

For Patients

[Download](#)

Study Introduction Trifold

For Patients

[Download](#)

Patient Letter

For Patients

[Download](#)

Where can I go for more information?

To learn more about the OakTree Study, contact [TBD] and enter study PIN XXXXX.

[Join the Study](#)

Join the Study

"*" indicates required fields

Are you 12 to 64 years of age?

Yes

No

Submit

Join the Study

"*" indicates required fields

Did you test positive for COVID-19 in the last 3 days?

Yes

No

[Previous](#)

[Submit](#)

Join the Study

* indicates required fields

Did your COVID-19 symptoms start less than 3 days ago?

Yes

No

[Previous](#)

[Submit](#)

You may qualify for the OakTree Study

Please contact [TBD] and enter study PIN XXXXX.

[Find a Study Site](#)

Thank you for your interest.

Unfortunately, you don't meet the requirements for the OakTree Study. Thank you for considering the trial.

[Back to homepage](#)

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