

Review article: Pathophysiological consequences of SARS CoV-2

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Abstract

Coronavirus outbreak occurred in late 2019 and called (COVID-19), caused by SARS-CoV-2 which firstly emerged in Wuhan city/China. This virus mostly attacks the respiratory system and therefore is more likely to destroy lung tissue and cause pneumonia; although lung is the target tissue but many organs of COVID 19 patients affect by virus invasion and showed numerous Physiological consequences. Angiotensin converting enzyme-2 (ACE2) receptors for the virus attachment are distributed in human's tissues including "lungs, heart, kidneys, intestines, brain and testes" that are recognized as a possible targets of COVID-19. The vital functions of these organs may impaired with different levels as a result of viral infection and replication. Patient with type A especially those formerly have been identified with cardiovascular diseases in particular increased blood pressure, are more expected to develop acute COVID-19 symptoms. Clot producing disorders with SARS CoV-2 infected patients were observed firstly by researchers in China. Thus untreated patients revealed large arterial pulmonary clots can put permanent pressure on the heart, leading to cardiac attack. Anxiety about the coronavirus outbreak is extremely common. Therefore, some individual may showed a huge concern that can disturb their regular life. Stress and fear from infection can be devastating and cause powerful excitements in children and adults. Therefore this study aims to shed light on pathophysiological consequences and stressful conditions of COVID-19 in patients including many of boby organs and ABO system.

Keywords: SARS-CoV-2 , COVID-19, Stress , ACE2 , Blood clot , ABO system

الاثار المرضية الفسلجية للسلالة الثانية لفيروس سارس التاجية

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الخلاصة

لوحظ في نهاية عام 2019 تفشي وباء فيروس كورونا التاجي والمسمى ب (COVID-19) والذي يسببه فيروس SARS-CoV-2. لقد حدث التفشي الأول بهذا الوباء في مدينة ووهان / الصين . حيث يهاجم هذا الفيروس في غالبا الجهاز التنفسي ، مؤديا

الى تدمير أنسجة الرئة ومسببا الالتهاب الرئوي الحاد، فضلا عن تأثر العديد من أعضاء الجسم بهذا المرض نتيجة لغزو وتكاثر الفيروس والذي ينتج عنه العديد من الاضطرابات الفسلجية. تتوزع مستقبلات هذا الفيروس والمسماة بـ Angiotensin Converting Enzymes-2 في العديد من أنسجة جسم الإنسان ومنها الرئتين والقلب والكلية والأمعاء والدماغ والخصيتين والتي تم التعرف عليها كأهداف لمرض COVID-19 ، ونتيجة لعدوى وتضاعف الخمج الفيروسي قد تضعف الوظائف الحيوية لهذه الأعضاء بمستويات مختلفة. اظهر المصابين بهذا المرض وخاصة أولئك الذين يحملون فصيلة الدم A والذين تم التعرف عليهم باصابتهم المسبقة بأمراض القلب والأوعية الدموية على وجه الخصوص وزيادة ضغط الدم الشرياني يكونون اكثر عرضة للإصابة بـ COVID-19 الحاد. لقد لاحظ الباحثون في الصين زيادة في احتمالية تكون الجلطات مع مرضى SARS-CoV-2. كما وظهرت الدراسات ارتفاع احتمالية الإصابة لدى مرضى COVID-19 بالجلطات الرئوية الشريانية الكبيرة والتي قد تولد ضغطاً دائماً على عضلة القلب والتي ينتج عنها النوبة القلبية. ان القلق من تفشي فيروس كورونا شائع جداً. لذلك فقد أظهر بعض الأفراد قلقاً شديداً يمكن أن يزعجهم في حياتهم العادية ويمكن أن يكون الإجهاد والخوف من العدوى مدمراً ويسبب سلوك عصبي قوي عند الاطفال والبالغين. لذلك تهدف هذه الدراسة الى تسليط الضوء على الآثار المرضية الفسلجية وظروف الاجهاد لمرضى COVID-19 متضمنة العديد من اعضاء الجسم ونظام فواصل الدم.

Introduction

An emergence of sudden and acute respiratory symptoms outbreak started in Wuhan City (China) in 31 Dec / 2019 and later called “Corona Virus Disease (COVID19)”. The characteristic clinical symptoms of the infected patients include fever, pneumonia cough and tiredness (1). This disease is characterized by highly infectious and transmissible rate between populations after being quickly spread to human community and country (2).

Many of respiratory viruses impaired immune responses to give a chance for effective virus replication and development of the infection that may cause tissue destruction (3). Through viral infection the architecture of lung tissue is commonly compromised mainly by the immune system of the host. Coronaviruses mainly infect the alveoli, and therefore are more likely to destroy lung tissue and cause pneumonia during illness. Therefore damage of tight junctions, increase vascular permeability, edematous and fibrinous exudate buildup in the alveoli can lead to necrosis of alveolar tissue and decrease of surfactant will imitate the alveolar collapse (4).

A recent study reports that severe respiratory failure in patients occurs as a result of neurotropic potential of the COVID-19 when the virus exists in the cerebrospinal fluid (5).

Physiological consequences of SARS CoV-2

The proceeding COVID-19 pandemic is induced by new coronavirus CoV. Obesity, smoking, age, and chronic diseases have been expressed as hazard aspects for serious problems and death with COVID-19 (6). Diabetes and obesity are commonly accompanied with irregular lipid creation and clearance which can establish or exacerbate inflammation and damage of lung tissue (6). When the virus invades the target cell tend to use the cellular organelles of the individual to replicate and produce a new viral progeny to cause of viral infection and then subsequently shed from infected host cell. Therefore many organs of COVID 19 patients are affect by these Pathophysiological consequences which include:

Cardiac effects

Various studies observed that the COVID 19 virus binds to ACE2 receptors to invade the host's cells (7, 8). People with cardiovascular disorder are more susceptible to coronavirus infection (9). Physiologically, the functions of each of the smooth vascular muscle cells lining the arteries within the glomeruli, renal tubular epithelium, heart, lung, brain and intestine depends on the protein enzyme called renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system (RAS) (10). (Figure 1)

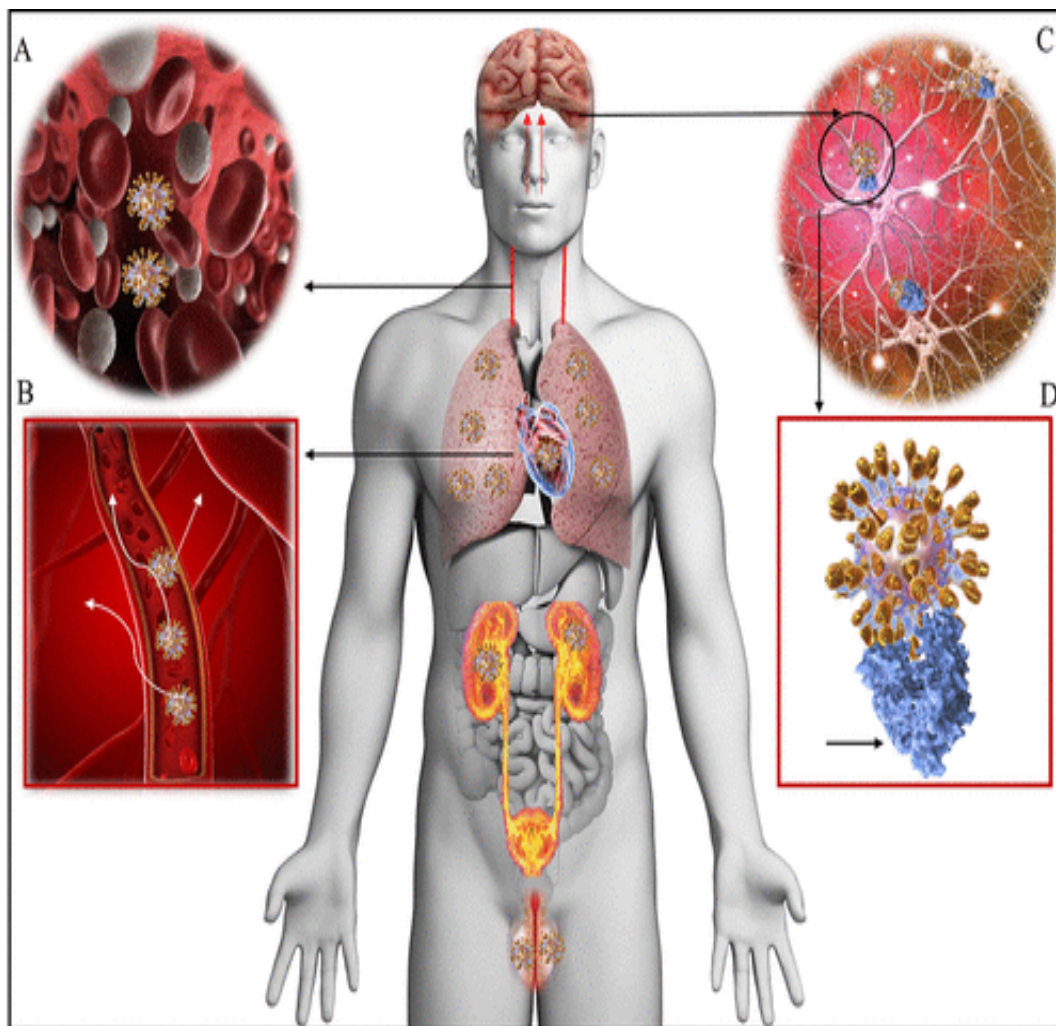


Figure (1):- Illustrate the location of angiotensin converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) receptors in human's tissues “lungs, heart, kidneys, intestines, brain and testes” that are recognized as a possible targets of COVID-19 (3)

ANG II is a peptide structure that increases markedly from ACE2 degradation by the virus, this peptide has a multiple functions by controlling the incidence of the Cardiovascular disease (CVD) and produce ANG (1-7) which have antagonist action to ANG II (11). The primary function of ACE2 in the heart is to formation of ANG (1-7) as a result of ANG II metabolism. The loss of enzyme (carboxypeptidase) will affect the heart functions regardless of viral infection (12, 13) (Figure 2).

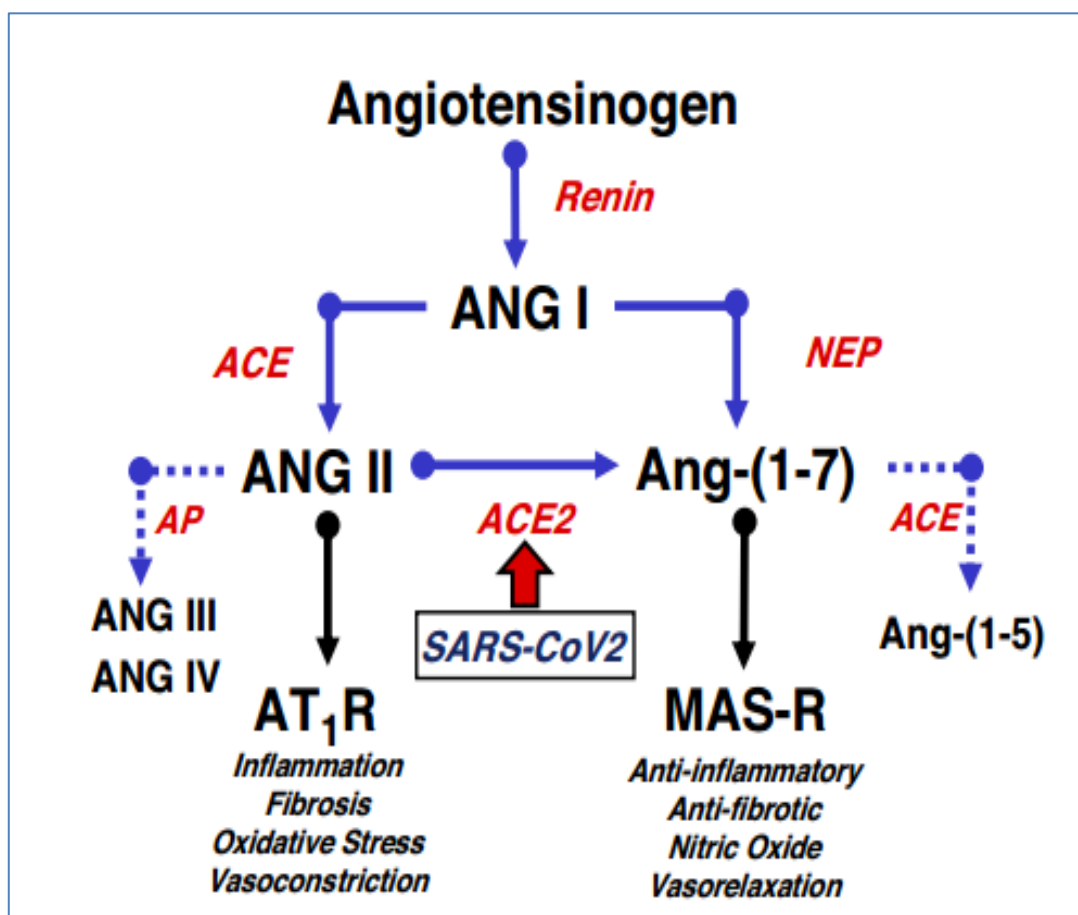


Figure (2):-Role of the renin-angiotensin system (RAS) in the formation of Angiotensin II (9)

Kidney

ACE2 receptors are found and distributed extensively in the tubular epithelium of the kidneys and contribute effectively to the transportation of sodium in the renal tubules. Therefore, the loss of ACE2 leads to increased blood volume and pressure in addition to its acute and chronic effects on renal injury (14, 15).

Brian

The vital function of nervous cells in the brain can be disrupted by some of viral infections (16). In addition, loss of ACE2 in the cardiovascular and brain centers as a result of neuronal cell death can lead to a loss of control function of the autonomic nervous system which regulates breathing action and blood pressure (17).

Lung

Exacerbation of blood pressure can occur as a result of changes in the baroreflex receptors thus will lead to an increase of sympathetic flow (18,19). The loss of ACE2 in the lining of the blood vessels can lead to inflammation in the lining of the vasculature, moreover to the aggravation of diabetes and atherosclerosis (20,21). Wastage of pulmonary ACE2 may aggravate the increasing of blood pressure, disturbance in respiratory system, thickening and scarring of connective tissue after viral infection (22).

Gastrointestinal tract

People with COVID-19 infection showed abnormalities in the respiratory system and increased body temperatures. Furthermore it may appear on some people signs of abdominal pain, diarrhea and vomiting (23). Many studies have specified the COVID-19 RNA in rectal swabs (24,25) and stool samples (26,27) of COVID-19 of people, still after the deliverance of the virus from upper respiratory tract (26,27). Moreover, the ACE2 were found to be expressed in the lining of stomach and intestine (28,29). Simultaneously these proposed that SARS-CoV-2 can vigorously participate in the infection and replication in the alimentary tract. So this has serious embodiment to the disease transmission, handling, and restriction of infection (30).

Presently, directory appears that COVID-19 needs ACE2 to invade the target cell (31). Alongside the transmembrane serine protease (TMPRSS2) is considered as a principle steward cell protease which splits the S protein of human SARS-CoV on the cell membrane receptors, giving the opportunity to the viral attachment with cell membrane receptors (32, 33) (Figure 3). In the alimentary tract, the epithelial cells of esophagus, co representation of ACE2 and TMPRSS2 that also expands in the enterocytes from the lower gastrointestinal tract which are the most susceptible cells of epithelium (34). The barrier function of intestinal epithelial cells during microbial infection can help the assortment immune system (35). Disruption of enterocytes absorptive function can also occur in COVID-19 patients, resulting to diarrhea due to mal-absorption, destruction, Imbalance of alimentary tract secretion and enteric nervous disorders (36, 37).

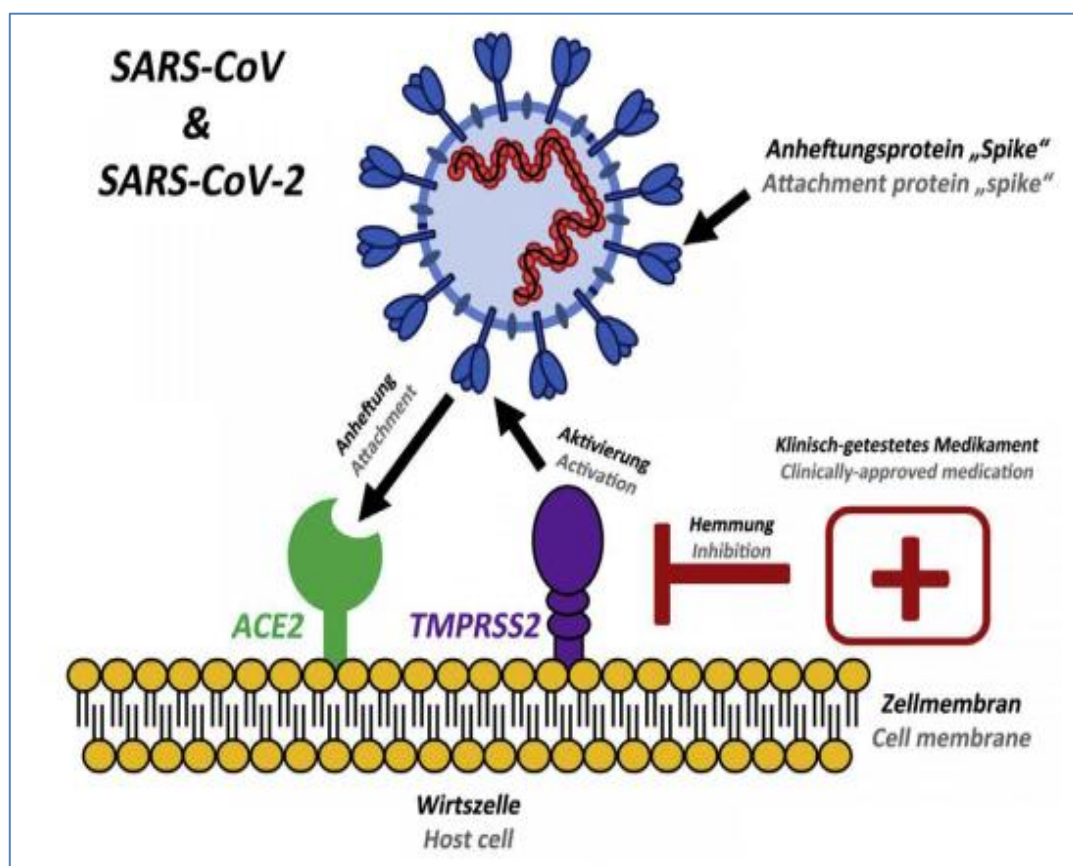


Figure (3):- Attachment of SARS-COV-2 spike on to ACE2 receptors of susceptible cell (34)

Clot disorders in COVID 19 patients:

There is an event risk occurs at the lung infected with COVID-19 that may cause sudden, occasionally fatal impairment as a result of blood clots (51). Clot forming disorders in SARS CoV-2 patients were noticed firstly by researchers in China in February. Untreated patients suffered from large arterial lung clots can put irreversible pressure on the heart, leading to cardiac arrest (51). Even very small clots in the blood vessels of lung may interfere with blood flow, declining many attempts to help patients with ventilators. Researchers establish close relationship between thrombus and inflammation (52). And therefore this evidence demonstrates that COVID-19 is correlated to the typical syndrome called disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC). Doctors of the ICU often assign the clinical remarks of COVID-19 patients that are hyperactive coagulable, and the incidence of pulmonary embolus is possibly superior in these patients. Furthermore, when heparin was used in COVID-19 patient it shows beside its anticoagulant role, some immunomodulatory and anti-inflammatory features (53).

Stress in COVID-19 patients

Many people exhibit signs from anxiety during a pandemic COVID-19. This is through feeling about quarantine, economic and death anxiety. Of course, feeling the stress now is predictable, but the reduction of its effects on our views and bodies. This type of stress and anxiety is restrained by a vital system called the endocrine system, when the absence of homeostasis occurs and arising disorders of endocrine system (54).

Numerous hormones are produced by endocrine glands that send significant signals through the blood stream and from there to the target organs for control breathing activity, water balance, blood pressure, metabolic function, etc. Cortisol is considered as one of the most important hormones that is delivered as a reply to stress (55)

Cortisol is created in the zona fasciculata cells of adrenal glands under the influence of adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) from pituitary and corticotropin releasing hormone (CRH) from hypothalamus. Cortisol is one of the steroidal hormones, as a result of its fat-soluble features can pass through the cytoplasmic membrane and then enters the cell for binding with particular receptors in the cytoplasm. While when cortisol is absent, the glucocorticoid receptors are bound to a protein accompanying Heat Shock protein 90 (Hsp90). The binding of cortisol with the glucocorticoid receptors separate Hsp90. Thus the complex of cortisol-receptor enters the cell nucleus and affects the transcription of cortisol gene (56,57). Cortisol is released during stress exposure as a result to regulate and respond to this pressure, but when the amount of cortisol in the blood increases; on the other hand, it is the problematic. There is no doubt that we are all exposed to some level of stress, as we observe that the COVID-19 obliges us to make some major changes in our daily lives. This stress response is potent for people who have been genetically shocked or weak to hypertension.

The SARS virus uses one of the primary immune response to abolish the cortisol response. To complete this, there are some SARS-CoV amino acids sequences that perform as a molecular recreation of adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH). The former 24 amino acids of ACTH (ACTH1-24) are largely preserved while ACTH 25-39 amino acids represent the less conserved region. The particular amino acids in location 26, 29, 31, 33, 37, and 39 have an essential site as an ACTH antigen. SARS and virus of influenza have a numerous replacement sequences of the amino acid with the homogenization of these capacity major ACTH residues. In contrast, another study hypothesizes the antibodies that are created by the B-cells of individual to offset the virus, in order, will abolish the individual ACTH unwittingly, limiting the elevation of cortisol. This means that all SARS patients may have a relative cortisol deficiency (58).

The amygdala is the portion of the brain that is influenced by fear. A Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) study, which measures blood flow to specific areas of the brain, finds that there is an increase in stimulation of the amygdala when participants experience stress (58). Also, when the cells exposed to a stressful situation lead to produce Heat shock proteins (HSPs) in addition to stress hormone. (HSPs) are produced under some physiological circumstances as results of different types of stimuli involving chemical, microbial and physical stimuli. These types of proteins are recognized as protective particles to cells from different models of stress involving extreme temperature. The physiological mechanism of HSPs is by regulation of the cellular signaling paths. HSPs act as molecular chaperones and show critical activities in case of viral cell attachment, viral replication, gene expression, viral protein folding, assembly of virus particles and apoptotic mechanism (59).

Conclusions:

As a result of virus invasion to many organs, patients with COVID show numerous Pathophysiological consequences. The presence of angiotensin converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) receptors in different human's tissues are established as a potential targets of COVID-19. Infection of pulmonary tissue with COVID-19 may cause sudden and/or serious injury due to blood clots and stress development in COVID-19 patients is highly predictable.

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