Editorial

COVID-19 infection for metabolic abnormal human beings

Abstract

The outbreak of coronavirus (COVID-19, SARS-Co-2) infects different kinds of people in the world. The understanding pathogenesis for different kinds of COVID-19 infected people is still investigating. Many key pathways associated with treatment and recovery should be known as clearer as possible. Some lines of clinical evidence and therapeutic association should be noted. Genetic and molecular basis of obesity and diabetes associated with COVID-19 deserve further attention. This Editorial discusses this important topic.

Keywords: obesity, COVID-19, endocrinology, viral infection, viral therapeutics

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Background

The outbreak of coronavirus (COVID-19, SARS-Co-2) infects different kinds of people in the world.[1–3] The understanding pathogenesis for different kinds of COVID-19 infected people is still investigating.[4–9] Many key pathways associated with treatment and recovery should be known as clearer as possible. Co-infection or co-morbidity may be especially noted. Some lines of clinical evidence and therapeutic association should be noted. Genetic and molecular basis of obesity and diabetes associated with COVID-19 deserve further attention.[4–11]

Clinical evidence

More recently, it has been found that different types of infectious patients may have different kinds of characters and responses to therapies. The prognosis for Covid infection is a great variability in the clinic. In order to improve therapeutics (drug selection, responses and outcomes), infected patients should be compared in clinical diagnosis and therapeutic investigations. Here, metabolic symptoms or elderly are analysed for Covid-19 infections and treatment outcomes.

Prognosis for covid infection

Obesity and type 2 diabetes are one of most frequency diseases that may have different outcomes in the clinic.[12–18] The reasons behind the scene should be found out. Many types of preventive and therapeutic options have been widely investigated. Personalized medicine and high-quality multi-parameter viral diagnosis could be used as assistant therapies and patient's recovery for these kinds of infected patients.[19–30] In addition, if drug combination may be a new therapeutic focus for covid-19 patients and their treatments.[31–34]

Results and discussion

Current COVID treatment is facing great challenge, including diversity of patients' condition, safety issues and irrelevance of some drug utility.[35,36] In order to solve this problem, co-infection or co-morbidity should be especially explored. By exploring biological mechanisms, we can learn more about covid-infection and treatment. With diagnosis updating, infected patients may lead to high-quality therapeutic responses and much lower toxicity.

Conclusion

This is a possibility of therapeutic variability in co-infection and co-morbidity. Drug combination should be further studied.

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Conflicts of interest

None.

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