

COVID 19-Transcriptome, the place where to act ?

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Abstract

Abstract Patients at risk of severe forms of COVID 19 share metabolic disturbances, diabetes, hypertension, among which dysregulation of antioxydant defence mechanisms and orientation toward Th17 immunological response are predisposing factors for severe cellular lesions of Covid infection. We propose to act on Nrf2, so as to protect tissues from oxydative burst, and cellular lesions characteristic of hyperinflammation of Covid 19. Bardoxolone acts upon Nrf2 and represses NfKappa B. It has been evaluated in diabetic nephropathy, but some patients suffered from overhydration and cardiac failure (Beacon study). In Covid infection, benefit-risk equation is different from long term use of this drug in diabetic nephropathy, in a disease potentially lethal in a couple of weeks, with a short term risk of overhydration which could be seen as quite negligible with a daily monitoring of weight. We advocate for an evaluation of Bardoxolone in recently infected Covid patients, with severe-Covid19-risk, in a framework of a strict evaluation of their cardio-vascular risk.

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