

©Vounotrypidis P.

This work is licensed  
under a Creative Commons  
Attribution 4.0  
International License.

REVIEW

## COVID-19: An Archetype Innate Immunity Reaction and Modes of Treatment

Periklis Vounotrypidis 

Rheumatology Department, 424 General Military Hospital, Thessaloniki, Greece

### ABSTRACT

The magnitude of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic found health systems unprepared, not allowing for prompt evaluation, collaboration among specialities and treatment of severely ill patients admitted to intensive care units, with many of them having an unfortunate outcome. Current data demonstrate an acute immune dysregulation in severe forms of the disease. The above is concluded by clinical evolution and laboratory findings, indicating a severe inflammatory response of the innate immune system, initiating predominately with the involvement of the respiratory tract epithelial cells, occasionally progressing to thrombotic diathesis and related complications. Besides the clinical manifestations, the immune response expresses an extremely high acute phase reactants repertoire including hyperferritinemia, hyper-fibrinogenaemia, and a storm of cytokines that require an alternative view and collaboration with rheumatologists. Thrombotic diathesis in some cases may not attribute only to a possible disseminated intravascular coagulation, but also to an additional activation of adaptive immunity and the development of the antiphospholipid syndrome. Unifying speciality evaluation and treatment may improve patient outcomes by recognizing early the evolving syndromes, treating properly, in a stratifying manner, with medications that alleviate the inflammatory reaction. Corticosteroids, colchicine, hydroxychloroquine/chloroquine, and possibly potent immunosuppressants are in the armamentarium. Additionally, biologics that interrupt the innate immune dysfunction, such as IL-1, IL-6 and selective JAK inhibitors, are also used. Convalescent plasma therapy and human immunoglobulin may be restricted for those whom the proposed treatments are found inadequate. The above combined with antiretroviral medications may improve the outcome until the development of safe and effective vaccination.

*Mediterr J Rheumatol 2020;31(Suppl 2):275-83*<https://doi.org/10.31138/mjr.31.3.275>

Article Submitted: 6 May 2020; Revised Form: 14 Jul 2020; Article Accepted: 31 Jul 2020; Available Online: 21 Sep 2020

**Keywords:** SARS-CoV-2, rheumatology, hyperferritinaemia, immunotherapy, corticosteroids, disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs

#### Corresponding Author:

Periklis Vounotrypidis, MD, PhD  
Rheumatology Department,  
424 General Military Hospital  
West Ring Road, 56429,  
Thessaloniki, Greece  
Tel.: +30 2310 382005  
GSM: +30 6937424047  
Email: perivoun@email.com

#### ABBREVIATIONS

ARDS: Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome  
ANCA: Anti-Neutrophil Cytoplasmic Antibody  
COVID-19: Coronavirus Disease 2019  
CRP: C-Reactive Protein  
CS: Corticosteroids  
HAPE: High Altitude Pulmonary Oedema  
HCQ: Hydroxychloroquine  
HLH: Hemophagocytic

Lymphohistiocytosis  
HQ: Chloroquine  
ICU: Intensive Care Unit  
JAK: Janus Kinase  
NSAIDs: Non-Steroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs  
SARI: Severe Acute Respiratory Infection  
SARS-CoV-2: Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome-Coronavirus-2  
SIRS: Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome

## INTRODUCTION

The reports from the front line of the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19), especially from critically ill patients, were initially limited, mainly because of the burden of treating the rapidly increasing numbers of patients. There is an expressed need for a better characterization of COVID-19 infection, especially in severe forms of the disease, in order to guide the decision making.<sup>1</sup>

Much of the therapy and the escalating practices for severe COVID-19 infection are empirical and depended on clinical judgment.<sup>2</sup> Initially, recommendations were targeting prophylactic measures, screening methods and triage. In severely and critically ill patients, efforts are given to the handling of ventilation, fluid management strategies, and treatment of comorbidities. Careful manipulation is required to avoid medical and unexpected errors such as lung trauma during mechanical ventilation, fluid overload, and related cardiovascular disorders.<sup>2</sup> Death reasons in COVID-19 severely ill patients have not been broadly or autopsy clarified.<sup>3</sup> Some may die from the exuberant innate immune reaction, others by their medical comorbidities, organ-specific or multi-organ failures, secondary infections and sepsis, or the lack of means to treatment. This review is an attempt to reveal the degree of innate immunity dysregulation. A stratified immuno-modulating and immunosuppressive treatment approach in patients with COVID-19 is also proposed, based on the acknowledgement of the exaggerated innate-immunity response and the rheumatology practices in similar conditions.

Information based on scientific evidence may occasionally give different views within medical specialities. Additionally, various levels of experience among practitioners of the same speciality may be reflected in patient outcomes. The COVID-19 pandemic is a paradigm where the medical community is called to unify international knowledge and elaborate to improve outcomes and deteriorate losses. Useful information is retrieved from the front-line doctors and the evolving clinical trials.

## CLINICAL PRESENTATION OF SARS-COV-2 INFECTION

The disease can be distinguished into an infectious phase followed in approximately 20% of patients by an overactive immune phase.<sup>4</sup> The latter is associated with the upregulation of pro-inflammatory cytokines and chemokines and the development of acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)/diffuse alveolar damage. The disease will run mild in the majority of cases. The most common clinical features of COVID-19 infection are summarized in a systematic review and random-effects meta-analyses of the first weeks of the pandemic.<sup>4</sup> Fever (77%), cough (55.6%), and myalgia (31%) are the most frequent symptoms in adult patients. One-fifth requires hospitalization in intensive care units (ICU), and among them, 38% presented with ARDS (95%CI 13.7-51.8),

13% with acute cardiac injury (95%CI 4.1-21.9), while an acute renal injury or shock presented in 7.9% (95%CI 1.8-14) and 6.2% (95%CI 3.1-9.3), respectively. In the above meta-analysis, lethal outcome had 13.9% (95%CI 6.2-21.5%) of ICU-hospitalized patients.

In severely ill subjects, three types of the disease are identified, classified according to the magnitude of lung injury and the relevant comorbidities.<sup>5</sup> Type A (22%) comprise those patients with pneumonia, type B (55%) those with different degrees of pneumonia accompanied by severe comorbidities, and type C (23%) the critically ill patients. Appropriate and timely intervention may improve patient outcomes.

Interpretation of current data reveals older age, male sex, smoking, obesity, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, lung disease, cancer and cardiovascular disease as significant risk factors for hospitalization, admission in ICU and/or a lethal outcome.<sup>6-10</sup> Those who have two or more comorbidities are at even higher mortality risk.<sup>11</sup> Older age, increased d-dimers and the Sequential Organ Failure Assessment Score (SOFA-score), which is used by internists and emergency medicine doctors are strongly associated with a negative outcome.<sup>10,11</sup> In a report from China, leading causes of death were: sepsis, respiratory failure, ARDS, heart failure, acute cardiac and renal injury, coagulopathy, and secondary infection.<sup>11</sup>

Interestingly, rheumatic diseases are not included in comorbidities in the majority of studies. The rate of not specified immunodeficiency, as a risk factor, varies in reports from 0.2% to 6%, and is not referred particularly to rheumatic patients.<sup>6,11</sup> We can assume that there might be a prophylactic potential of anti-rheumatic medications in already treated patients with autoimmune diseases.<sup>12</sup> The male predominance for severe COVID-19 illness may be explained by an inherent, gender-related overacting innate immunity system in males, in contrast with the well-known, overacting adaptive immunity in females, who are predisposed to diseases with prompt auto-antibody production, such as systemic lupus erythematosus, scleroderma, Hashimoto thyroiditis, and other. Animal studies on SARS-CoV infection have shown an age-dependent innate immune response, with older non-human primates having more intense reactions than younger adults.<sup>13,14</sup> This is due to a recognised collective loss of immune protection during ageing, which leads to cellular and molecular dysregulation of the innate immune system.<sup>15</sup> As the pandemic evolves, it is revealed that children are less severely affected, while there is no age or sex preponderance in the paediatric population.<sup>16</sup> Approximately 2.5% of the laboratory-confirmed cases of SARS-CoV-2 in children may develop severe disease, associated with a cytokine storm similar to that of secondary hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis (HLH).<sup>16,17</sup>

The spreading velocity and the ferocity of the infection delayed the attempts of appropriately organized clinical

trials for the evaluation of specific treatments. Reasonably, the application of the current knowledge on inflammatory pathways and medications in which rheumatologists are very familiar may contribute to the development of strategic treatment approaches. Case and case series reports are gradually verifying the current rheumatology practice.<sup>18,19</sup> Antiviral and immunomodulating treatment in SARS-CoV-2 infection should be applied on time to optimize outcomes, similar to the time-dependent antiviral treatment for other indications.<sup>20,21</sup>

### A RHEUMATOLOGY APPROACH TO COVID-19

Exaggerated immune responses have always bothered the medical community. It is reflected in the definition of sepsis, which has shifted over time.<sup>22,23</sup> It mirrors in various names of acute generalized immune responses, where no microbial agent is recognized, such as Severe Acute Respiratory Infection (SARI) and Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS). It is also reflected in localized-organ oriented, acute systemic responses like the ARDS or Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). The field of innate immunity is among the latest that received the attention of medical society, mainly due to the discovery of new pathways based on interleukin-1 (IL-1) and IL-6 inhibition. Within the rheumatology community, there are views of COVID-19 infection as a disease with rheumatic manifestations or symptoms that mimic rheumatic diseases.<sup>24</sup> In fact, atypical pneumonia in COVID-19 represents an organ-specific innate immune reaction analogous to those presented in other autoinflammatory diseases, such as the macrophage activating syndrome, the secondary hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis or even the Still's disease. Thus, COVID-19 represents an archetype innate immune dysfunction, an exuberant innate immune response until the development of individuals' adaptive immunity and antibodies against the SARS-CoV-2.

The innate dysfunction may be recognized by the combination of several elements (**Table 1**): Fever above 38.4° C and acrocytosis, which is interpreted as the extreme number of white blood cells (leucocytosis or most commonly leucopenia, with prominent lymphopenia), anaemia, or thrombocytopenia.<sup>17</sup> Additional findings are the extremely high acute phase reactants (ESR and CRP), the hyperferritinemia (greater than x3 the normal value) and the increased fibrinogen and transaminases levels.<sup>17</sup> The above combination may also be found in sepsis, but elevated procalcitonin values and the negative blood and sample cultures may rule out sepsis. The additional findings of a flawed respiratory membrane performance indicate a severe state of immune dysregulation. This state is expressed with acute and progressive clinical manifestations, such as SARS, SIRS, hemophagocytic syndrome/HLH, which represent different phenotypes of the same procedure.

Furthermore, tissue damage resulting from innate immune responses may trigger pathogenic adaptive immunity reactions, such as the development of antiphospholipid antibodies (APS), increasing the thrombotic diathesis of a patient or entering him in states of emergency due to APS syndrome.<sup>25</sup> Thrombocytopenic purpura is another abnormal reaction probably of adaptive immunity that follows a SARS-CoV-2 infection.<sup>26</sup> The combined pulmonary and renal complications in some cases, beyond the septic shock, may also attribute to an emerging vasculitis, similar to small vessel vasculitis that is seen in hypersensitivity vasculitis, Kawasaki disease or possibly in microscopic polyangiitis.<sup>27,28</sup> An overacting Th2 humoral immunity and the weak clearance of immune complexes by the innate immunity has been proposed as a pathophysiologic event.<sup>29</sup> Nevertheless, there is a systemic involvement and many organ manifestations in this particular infection.<sup>30</sup> An additional issue is whether the specific virus has the potential to stimulate the immune system after the supposed recovery and to necessitate the long follow-up of subjects recovered from severe COVID-19 illness, for the early identification of secondary autoimmune diseases. The desirable outcome of patients with COVID-19 is the smooth, gradual development of antibodies against the causative SARS-CoV-2 virus. Otherwise, a safe and effective vaccine is the solution for the non-infected population.

Current medical thought on treatment is balancing through hypothetic assumptions and small case-series or case-control studies. The increasing number of fatalities does not allow proper evaluation, which is what concerns internists and the critical care doctors at this particular time, who are in the front lines. Rheumatologists are probably those who may help to unify the knowledge and interpret the immune responses in COVID-19, as well as facilitate treatment procedures, according to the established knowledge and their familiarity of using anti-inflammatory medications. Systemic inflammation that characterizes the severe cases of COVID-19 illness is among the leading causes of death and rheumatologists may help the multidisciplinary treatment of these cases.<sup>31</sup> A step-up treatment approach should aim at alleviating symptoms and preventing from the transition to the next worse stage of the disease. There are not any particular clinical manifestations or imaging findings early on the disease in SARS-CoV-2 confirmed and non-confirmed cases.<sup>32</sup> According to published data from laboratory-validated infections, there is a time-dependent worsening of symptoms of patients who will develop progressive disease.<sup>33</sup> For those who will deteriorate, an average of 7 days is required for admission to the hospital. Furthermore, 8 days are required for the development of dyspnoea, a median of 9.5 days for the development of ARDS, and 10.5 days for the admission to ICU. Escalation must consider clinical and laboratory elements of deterio-

**Table 1.** Similarities of innate immunity dysfunction in COVID-19 and autoinflammatory syndromes.<sup>58,77,78</sup>

	COVID-19	MAS / HLH	AOSD
<b>Clinical</b>			
Fever	> 38.4 °C for > 7 days	>38 °C for > 7 days	>39 °C for > 7 days
Mucocutaneous lesions	Not reported	Mucosal bleeding	Macular, maculopapular, salmon pink
Sore throat	Yes	Not reported	Yes
Arthritis	Not reported	Not reported	Yes
Serositis	Myo/Pericarditis	Myo/Pericarditis	Yes
Splenomegaly	Not reported	Yes	Myo/Pericarditis Yes
<b>Laboratory</b>			
ESR	Markedly increased	Markedly increased	Markedly increased
CRP	Markedly increased	Markedly increased	Markedly increased
Acrocytosis	Leucocytosis or more commonly leukopenia – lymphopenia.	Commonly bicytopenias	Leucocytosis
Liver dysfunction	Anaemia, Thrombocytopenia	Anaemia, Thrombocytopenia	Anaemia, Thrombocytopenia
Hyperferritinaemia	Elevated SGOT, SGPT, LDH	Elevated SGOT, SGPT, LDH	Elevated SGOT, SGPT, LDH
Fibrinogen	Yes	Yes	Yes
D-dimmers	Increased	Decreased	Increased
	Increased	Increased	Increased

Abbreviations: COVID-19: Corona Virus Disease 2019; MAS: Macrophage Activation Syndrome; HLH: Hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis; AOSD: Adult Onset Still's Disease

ration. In clinical terms, persistent fever >38, aggravation of cough, the evolvement of dyspnoea, and decrease on SpO2 are considered clinical reasons to proceed to the next therapeutic step. Elevated levels of acute-phase reactants such as erythrocyte sedimentation rate and C-reactive protein, and in particular the increase of those biomarkers indicating an innate immune overreaction, such as ferritin (x3 the normal range) and fibrinogen are justifying further escalation of treatment.<sup>4,34</sup> This is in accordance with their role as immune regulators who are also present in similar innate immune reactions as the haemophagocytic syndrome, Still's disease and other autoinflammatory syndromes.<sup>35,36</sup> Elements of enhanced fibrinolysis, such as d-dimmers and fibrin degradation products (FDP), as well as lymphopenia and increased LDH are considered unfavourable prognostic indicators.<sup>4,33</sup> Time-dependent interventions are appropriate, as current evidence indicates the progression of the disease in specific time-frames.<sup>33</sup>

#### IMMUNOTHERAPY FOR COVID-19

Immunotherapy is a mixed, preventive, and curing intervention, depending on the time of application and the mode of treatment. Further to symptomatic therapy, escalating strategies are justified and may apply when symptoms of the disease are prolonged, by using low doses of steroids or otherwise “physiologic” doses (ie, prednisolone ≤10mg/day), on time and in combination with old multipotent drugs with particular anti-inflammatory action such as hydroxychloroquine (HCQ), chloroquine (CQ) and/or colchicine (**Figure 1**).<sup>37-42</sup> These interactions prevent autoimmunity and decrease tissue damage without immunosuppressing the patient.<sup>43</sup> There is a delayed therapeutic effect of HCQ and HQ in rheumatic diseases, but in the case of COVID-19 illness, preliminary data suggest an early limitation of radiological progression in COVID-19 subjects treated with HCQ.<sup>44</sup> Corticosteroid (CS) use has received much criticism for the potential of delaying the virus clearance and the steroid-related side effects.<sup>45</sup> The World Health Organization (WHO) also, discourages the use of this medication,



invoking the lack of data.<sup>2</sup> Internists are occasionally reluctant to apply the relevant treatment because of the fear of developing secondary infections and the risk of sepsis, but their use is currently revised particularly to those who require critical care.<sup>46,47,48</sup> Furthermore, low or physiologic doses of steroids may reduce vasopressor requirements and improve the time of shock resolution in patients with sepsis.<sup>49</sup>

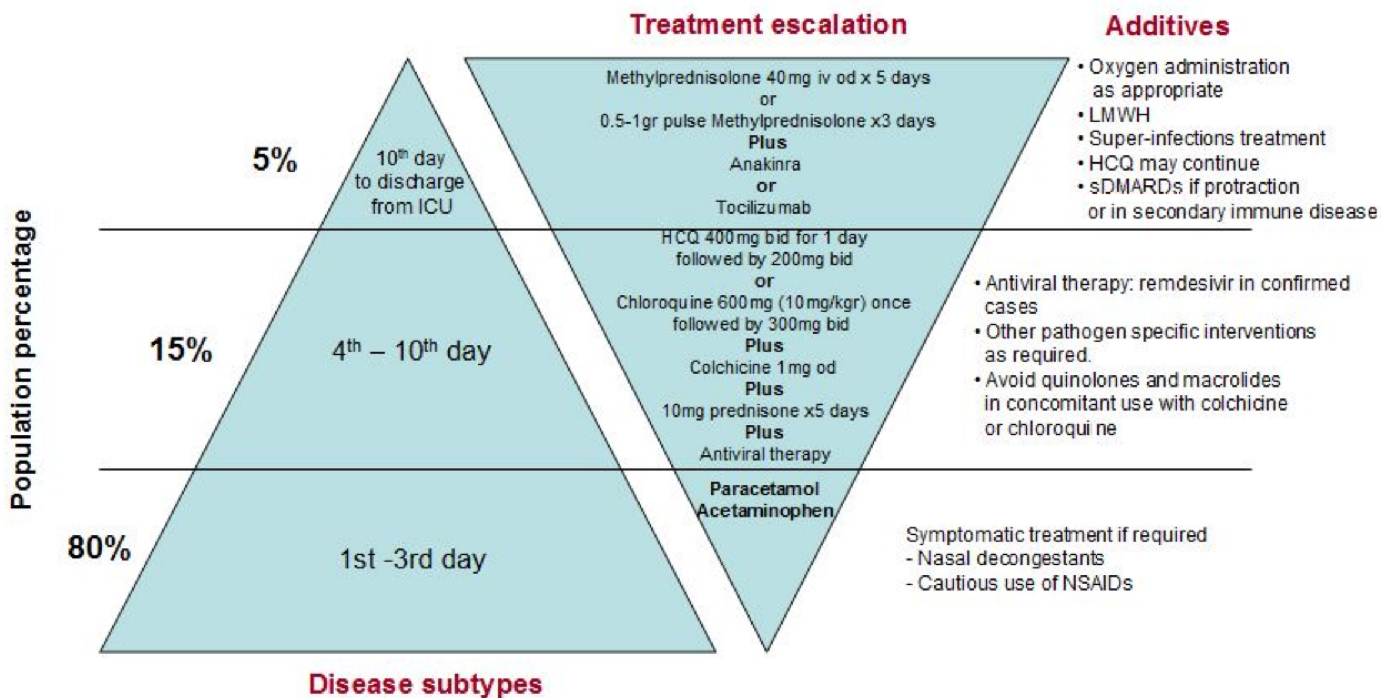
Corticosteroids remain the cornerstone treatment for suppressing exaggerating immune responses, and they are the ultimate drugs where every medical speciality resorts to, in difficult inflammatory situations.<sup>17,37,50</sup> Currently, the developed protocols that include various steroid regimens in treating patients with severe SARS-CoV-2 disease are proving the potential of CS for reducing the number of patients requiring invasive procedures.<sup>51</sup>

Their use undoubtedly mitigates a systemic immune reaction and eliminates tissue damage.<sup>17,37</sup> Hydrocortisone is commonly applied per protocol in intensive care units, but formulations that combine glucocorticoid and mineralocorticoid action, such as methylprednisolone, may improve clinical and laboratory parameters and eliminate

the need for intense oxygen support or mechanical ventilation in COVID-19 patients.<sup>52</sup> In this particular infection, their benefit was unequivocal and was proposed as adjuvant therapy (1-2 mg/kg body weight) in the 5<sup>th</sup> revision on the treatment of the severe 2019-nCoV disease, by China's National Health Organization.<sup>37,53</sup>

Similar to rheumatology practices, increased steroid regimens (40-60 mg Methylprednisolone daily) must be taken into account in severe cases of COVID-19, by the time that x-ray aggravation is conceivable and before the admission to ICU. Alternatively, pulse steroids (0.5–1 gr methylprednisolone/day for 3 consecutive days) may be used when further deterioration occurs, in a similar manner to other hyperferritinaemic or exaggerated autoimmune diseases (**Figure 1**).<sup>54,55</sup> Gradual down-regulation and discontinuation of steroid treatment can be considered by the time of clinical improvement in parallel with normalization of acute-phase reactants.

Cytokine-directed therapies may be required as an adjuvant treatment, in case of persistent symptoms or worsening of the clinical, laboratory and radiological findings. Interleukin-1 plays a critical role in developing



**Figure 1.** Treatment escalation and graded immunomodulation in SARS-CoV-2 infection.

Proposal of the escalating use of immunomodulating treatment, according to the published time-frame of worsening symptoms in COVID-19, in conjunction with the rheumatology practice for systemic autoimmune illnesses. Appropriate collaboration with infectious disease specialists and critical care doctors, in a case by case basis, is advised. Before applying steps of treatment, consider contraindications.

Abbreviations: DMARDs: Disease Modifying Anti-rheumatic Drugs; HCO: Hydroxychloroquine; LMWH: Low Molecular Weight Heparin; NSAIDs: Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs

hypoxaemia and increased lung permeability; thus, its inhibition is justified in the case of severe SARS-CoV-2 infection.<sup>56,57</sup> Monteagudo et al. used the IL-1 receptor antagonist anakinra in up to 2400mg daily, on a continuous IV infusion in patients with MAS, anticipating that large amounts of IL-1 inhibition may be beneficial to unresponsive patients in the case of severe COVID-19 disease.<sup>58</sup>

Interleukin-6 (IL-6) is a pivotal cytokine in acute phase responses, and its inhibition may alleviate acute innate-immunity reactions and the related cytokine storm.<sup>59,60</sup> IL-6 levels are correlated to the disease severity and the viral load in patients with COVID-19.<sup>61</sup> They are also predicting the need for mechanical ventilation when combined with elevated levels of CRP.<sup>62</sup> As it has been shown in other hyperferritinaemic inflammatory syndromes, the use of tocilizumab as a complementary therapy may be beneficial in severe cases of COVID-19.<sup>63,64</sup>

Some of the newest medications, selective Janus-kinases (JAK), have shown a potential for combination with antiviral agents due to their ability to reduce viral infection *in vitro* and minimizing the host response, by eliminating over-secretion of interferon- $\gamma$ .<sup>65,66</sup> Biologic treatments have the advantage of quick and targeted action, are less toxic than chemotherapeutic therapies, and the potency for combining treatments with minor regimens of steroids and synthetic disease-modifying drugs. Ongoing trials may prove the rate of effectiveness in the case of severe SARS-CoV-2 infection.

For protracted symptoms, a revision of the treatment may be required among with the investigation of the development of a secondary autoimmune disease (ie, APS or vasculitis). At that time, discontinuation of the biologic DMARD and the addition of a synthetic DMARD, according to the current rheumatology practices, such as cyclosporine, mycophenolate mofetil, azathioprine or a pulse of cyclophosphamide (0.5-1gr), may be considered appropriate.<sup>67,68,69</sup> This is justified when treating hyper inflammation, by using existing approved therapies to address the immediate need to eliminate the rising mortality, but certainly needs validation from clinical trials.<sup>17</sup> Prospective trials may reveal the best treatment options, but at this time of emergency, the application of essential medicine is required according to the current knowledge and the practices in which rheumatologists are most familiar.

Convalescent plasma therapy constitutes a passive immunization, an intravenous infusion of plasma received from recovered patients with COVID19 infection.<sup>70,71</sup> Studies have shown that 200ml of plasma received from recovered donors improves clinical and laboratory parameters when injected in patients with severe disease.<sup>70,71</sup> It is probable that newly formed antibodies against SARS-CoV-2, which means an adaptive immunity intervention, minimize the viral load, allowing time

for a patient to recover. A recent review on the use of convalescent plasma and hyperimmune immunoglobulin identified, so far, low-certainty evidence on the effectiveness and safety of these methods.<sup>72</sup>

Another treatment approach, based on the rational similarities between COVID-19 and high altitude pulmonary oedema (HAPE) proposing the use of acetazolamide, nifedipine and phosphodiesterase inhibitors.<sup>73</sup> Despite the criticism that has been received,<sup>74</sup> this treatment resembles that of pulmonary hypertension, which may also be present in systemic inflammatory diseases and over-coagulating states and worth validation in suspected cases.

Finally, there is a need to reveal any possible prophylactic potential of the antirheumatic medications against COVID-19 to already treated patients with various rheumatic diseases. The Rheumatology community and validated registries could offer valuable information.

## CONCLUSIONS

There is time to conceptualise the treatment of COVID-19 on a new basis, adding the experience of rheumatologists in managing the escalating symptoms of the disease. Besides the urgent need for effective drugs, there is an additional requirement of improving performances by using old drugs, especially proper handling of corticosteroid treatment and the already tested therapies, which must not act as competitors to newest, targeted and expensive treatments. As it has been shown in other rheumatic diseases, treatment strategies are important using available drugs.<sup>75</sup> Uncharted inflammatory processes in COVID-19 infection should not take us away from the established knowledge of immune reactions, and the disease-forming processes of innate immunity. What was a once- or twice-a-year case for a rheumatology department of a medium-size hospital, is now a massive phenomenon that overwhelms intensive care units and paralyzes health care systems. The stratification of medical approaches is urgent under the current knowledge. It took much time for rheumatologists to make primary care physicians and orthopaedic surgeons aware of the necessity of early recognition of arthritis and the need for early reference and intervention, in order to improve outcomes. Similarly, there is an urgent need for involvement of rheumatologists in decision-making for treatments, especially in severely ill patients with SARS-CoV-2 infection. This particular infection will help us in the future to understand better the mechanisms of "aseptic" sepsis.

The use of immunomodulating and immunosuppressive strategies on timely interventions could minimize the percentage of critically in patients and benefit outcomes of the systemic illness, giving time and allowing adaptive immunity to respond appropriately. The affirmative and protective action of small doses of steroids and the

concomitant use of cheap multipotent anti-rheumatic drugs HCQ and colchicine are unequivocally beneficial to some patients. Aggressive approaches with pulse steroid treatment and selective cytokine inhibition with biologics would further benefit the severely ill and the initially non-responders. More potent disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs could be used in subjects with protracting symptoms and secondary development of adaptive immunity-related nosologies, such as idiopathic thrombopenic purpura, antiphospholipid syndrome, Kawasaki disease, or ANCA-associated vasculitis. Human immunoglobulin treatment, due to its limited availability, must be reserved for particular cases and young patients when other options have failed. The proposed escalating approach on gradually aggressive cases of COVID-19, is on the shadow of the ongoing clinical trials, waiting for their results on treatment effectiveness as well as the determination of predisposing genetic factors to particular immune reactions.<sup>76</sup>

### CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author declares no conflict of interest.

### REFERENCES

- Bhatraju PK, Ghassemieh BJ, Nichols M, Kim R, Jerome KR, Nalla AK, et al. Covid-19 in critically ill patients in the Seattle Region – Case series. *N Engl J Med* 2020;382:2012-22.
- World Health Organization. Clinical management of severe acute respiratory infection (SARI) when COVID-19 disease is suspected. Interim guidance 13 March 2020. (2020). Accessed Apr 12, 2020. <https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/clinical-management-of-novel-cov.pdf>
- Salerno M, Sessa F, Piscopo A, Montana A, Torrisi M, Patane F, et al. No autopsies on COVID-19 deaths: A missed opportunity and the lockdown of science. *J Clin Med* 2020;9:1472.
- Rodriguez-Morales AJ, Cardona-Ospina JA, Gutierrez-Ocampo E, Villamizar-Pena R, Holguin-Rivera Y, Escalera-Antezana JP, et al. Clinical, laboratory and imaging features of COVID-19: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Travel Med Infect Dis Mar-Apr 2020*;34:101623.
- Wang T, Du Z, Zhu F, Cao Z, An Y, Gao Y, et al. Comorbidities and multi-organ injuries in the treatment of COVID-19. *Lancet* 2020 Mar 21;395(10228):e52.
- CDC COVID-19 response team. Preliminary estimates of the prevalence of selected underlying health conditions among patients with coronavirus disease 2019 – United States, February 12 – March 28, 2020. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep* 2020;69:382-6.
- Liang WH, Guan WJ, Li CC, Li YM, Liang HR, Zhao Y, et al. Clinical characteristics and outcomes of hospitalized patients with COVID-19 treated in Hubei (epicentre) and outside Hubei (non-epicenter): A Nationwide Analysis of China. *Eur Respir J* 2020 Apr 8. pii:2000562.
- Guan WJ, Ni ZY, Hu Y, Liang WH, Ou CQ, He JX, et al. Clinical characteristics of coronavirus disease 2019 in China. *N Engl J Med* 2020;382:1708-20.
- Onder G, Rezza G, Brusaferro S. Case-fatality rate and characteristics of patients dying in relation to COVID-19 in Italy. *JAMA* 2020 Mar 23. doi: 10.1001/jama.2020.4683. Online ahead of print.
- Vardavas CI, Nikitara K. COVID-19 and smoking: A systematic review of the evidence. *Tob Induc Dis* 2020;18:20.
- Guan WJ, Liang WH, Zhao Y, Liang HR, Chen ZS, Li YM, et al. Comorbidity and its impact on 1590 patients with Covid-19 in China: A Nationwide Analysis. *Eur Respir J* 2020 Mar 26. pii:2000547.
- Favalli EG, Ingegnoli F, De Lucia O, Cincinelli G, Cimaz R, Caporali R. COVID-19 infection and rheumatoid arthritis. Faraway, so close. *Autoimmun Rev* 2020;19:102523.
- Zhou F, Yu T, Du R, Fan G, Liu Y, Liu Z, et al. Clinical course and risk factors for mortality of adult inpatients with COVID-19 in Wuhan, China: a retrospective cohort study. *Lancet* 2020 Mar 28;395(10229):1054-62.
- Smits SL, de Lang A, van den Brand JM, Leijten LM, van IJken MF, Eijkemans MJ, et al. Exacerbated innate host response to SARS-CoV in aged non-human primates. *PLoS Pathog* 2010 Feb 5;6(2):e1000756.
- Goldberg EL, Shaw AC, Montgomery RR. How inflammation blunts innate immunity in ageing. *Interdiscip Top Gerontol Geriatr* 2020;43:1-17.
- Dong Y, Mo X, Hu Y, Qi X, Jiang F, Jiang Z, et al. Epidemiology of COVID-19 among children in China. *Pediatrics* 2020;145:e20200702.
- Mehta P, McAuley DF, Brown M, Sanchez E, Tattersall RS, Manson JJ, et al. COVID-19: Consider cytokine storm syndromes and immunosuppression. *Lancet* 2020;395:1033-4.
- Gautret P, Lagier JC, Parola P, Hoang VT, Meddeb L, Mailhe M, et al. Hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin as a treatment of COVID-19: results of an open-label non-randomized clinical trial. *Int J Antimicrob Agents* 2020 Mar 20:105949.
- Wu C, Chen X, Cai Y. Risk factors associated with acute respiratory distress syndrome and death in patients with coronavirus disease 2019 pneumonia in Wuhan, China. *JAMA Intern Med.* 2020;1-10.
- Wang M, Cao R, Zhang L, Yang X, Liu J, Xu M, et al. Remdesivir and chloroquine effectively inhibit the recently emerged novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) in vitro. *Cell Res* 2020;30:269-71.
- Dobson J, Whitley RJ, Pocock S, Monto AS. Oseltamivir treatment for influenza in adults: a meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials. *Lancet* 2015;385:1729-37.
- Sartelli M, Kluger Y, Ansaloni L, Hardcastle TC, Rello J, Watkins RR, et al. Raising concerns about the sepsis-3 definitions. *World J Emerg Surg* 2018 Jan 25;13:6.
- Ghnewa YG, Fish M, Jennings A, Carter MJ, Shankar-Hari M. Goodbye SIRS? Innate, trained and adaptive immunity and pathogenesis of organ dysfunction. *Med Klin Intensivmed Notfmed* 2020 115, p10-4(2020).
- Misra DP, Agarwal V, Gasparyan AY, Zimba O. Rheumatologists' perspective on coronavirus disease 19 (COVID-19) and potential therapeutic targets. *Clin Rheumatol* 39, p2055-62(2020).
- Zhang Y, Xiao M, Zhang S, Xia P, Cao W, Jiang W, et al. Coagulopathy and antiphospholipid antibodies in patients with Covid-19. *N Engl J Med* 2020 Apr 23;382(17):e38.
- Zulfigar AA, Lorenzo-Villalba N, Hassler P, Andres E. Immune thrombocytopenic purpura in a patient with Covid-19. *N Engl J Med* 2020 Apr 30;382(18):e43.
- Castelnovo L, Capelli F, Tamburello A, Faggioli PM, Mazzone A. Symmetric cutaneous vasculitis in COVID-19 pneumonia. *J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol* 2020 Aug;34(8):e362-e363.
- Xu S, Chen M, Weng J. COVID-19 and Kawasaki disease in children. *Pharmacol Res* 2020;159:104951.
- Roncati L, Ligabue G, Fabbiani L, Malagoli C, Gallo G, Lusenti B, et al. Type 3 hypersensitivity in COVID-19 vasculitis. *Clin Immunol* 2020;217:108487.
- Helms J, Kremer S, Merdji H, Clere-Jehl R, Schenck M, Kummerlen C, et al. Neurologic features in severe SARS-CoV-2 infection. *N Engl J Med* 2020 Jun 4;382(23):2268-70.
- Ferro F, Elefante E, Baldini C, Bartoloni E, Puxeddu I, Talarico R, et al. Covid-19: the new challenge for rheumatologists. *Clin Exp Rheumatol* 2020;38:175-80.
- Peng L, Liu KY, Xue F, Miao YF, Tu PA, Zhou C. Improved early recognition of coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19): Single-Center data from a Shanghai screening hospital. *Arch Iran Med* 2020;23:272-6.



33. Huang C, Wang Y, Li X, Ren L, Zhao J, Hu Y, et al. Clinical feature of patients infected with 2019 novel coronavirus in Wuhan, China. *Lancet* 2020;395:497-506.
34. Gao Y, Li T, Han M, Li X, Wu D, Xu Y, et al. Diagnostic utility of clinical laboratory data determinations for patients with the severe COVID-19. *J Med Virol* 2020 Jul;92(7):791-6.
35. Wang W, Knovich MA, Cofman LG, Torti FM, Torti SV. Serum ferritin: Past, present and the future. *Biochim Biophys Acta* 2020;1800:760-69.
36. Recalcati S, Invernizzi P, Arosio P, Cairo G. New functions for an iron storage protein: The role of ferritin in immunity and autoimmunity. *J Autoimmun* 2008;30:84-9.
37. Zhou W, Liu Y, Tian D, Wang C, Wang S, Cheng J, et al. Potential benefits of precise corticosteroids therapy for severe 2019-CoV pneumonia. *Signal Transduct Target Ther* 2020;5:18.
38. Raghavan M, Marik PE. Management of sepsis during the early "golden hours". *J Emerg Med* 2006;31:185-99.
39. Bogdanos DP, Daniil Z, Zakyntinos E, Gourgoulianis K, Sakkas LI. When there is a pandemic there is no time to waste: should we have hydroxychloroquine in our armoury against COVID-19 infected patients? *Meditter J Rheumatol* 2020;31:94-7.
40. Colson P, Rolain JM, Lagier JC, Brouqui P, Raoult D. Chloroquine and hydroxychloroquine as available weapons to fight COVID-19. *Int J Antimicrob Agents* 2020 Mar 4;105932.
41. Deftereos SG, Siasos G, Giannopoulos G, Vrachatis DA, Angelidis C, Giotaki SG, et al. The Greek study in the effects of colchicines in Covid-19 complications prevention (GRECCO-19 study): Rationale and study design. *Hellenic J Cardiol* 2020 Apr 3. pii: S1109-9666(20)30061-0.
42. Leung YY, Yao Hui LL, Kraus VB. Colchicine-Update on mechanisms of action and therapeutic uses. *Semin Arthritis Rheum* 2015;45:341-50.
43. Sinha N, Balayla G. Hydroxychloroquine and covid-19. *Postgrad Med J* 2020;pii: postgradmedj-2020-137785.
44. Sarma P, Kaur H, Kumar H, Mahendru D, Avti P, Bhattacharyya A, et al. Virological and clinical cure in Covid-19 patients treated with hydroxychloroquine: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *J Med Virol* 2020 Jul;92(7):776-85.
45. Russel CD, Millar JE, Baillie JK. Clinical evidence does not support corticosteroid treatment for 2019-nCoV lung injury. *Lancet* 2020;395:473-5.
46. Torres A, Chalmers JD, Dela Cruz CS, Dominedo C, Kollef M, Martin-Loeches I, et al. Challenges in severe community-acquired pneumonia: a point-of-view review. *Intensive Care Med* 2019;45:159-71.
47. Giannitsioti E, Protopapas K, Makris M, Panou F, Avgeropoulou E, Deliolanis I, et al. Is there a place for corticosteroids in the therapy of infective endocarditis? Report of a case and review. *Hellenic J Cardiol* 2017;58:93-5.
48. Annane D, Bellissant E, Bollaert PE, Briegel J, Keh D, Kupfer Y, et al. Corticosteroids for treating sepsis in children and adults. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2019 Dec 6;12:CD002243.
49. Long B, Koifman A. Controversies in corticosteroid use for sepsis. *J Emerg Med* 2017;53:653-661. doi: 10.1016/j.jemmed.2017.05.024.
50. Alhazzani W, Moller MH, Arabi Y, Loeb M, Gong MNg, Fan E, et al. Surviving sepsis campaign: Guidelines on the management of critically ill adults with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). *Crit Care Med* 2020;46:854-87.
51. Solinas C, Perra L, Aiello M, Migliori E, Petrosillo N. A critical evaluation of glucocorticoids in the management of severe COVID-19. *Cytokine Growth Factor Rev* 2020;S1359-6101(20)30161-1.
52. Wang Y, Jiang W, He Q, Wang C, Wang B, Zhou P, et al. A retrospective control study of methylprednisolone therapy in severe patients with COVID-19 pneumonia. Version 2. *Signal Transduct Target Ther* 2020;5:57.
53. National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China. The 5th trial version of diagnosis and treatment scheme for pneumonitis with 2019-nCoV infection. (2020). Accessed Apr 19, 2020. <http://www.nhc.gov.cn/yzygj/s7653p/202002/d4b895337e19445f8d-728fcaf1e3e13a.shtml>
54. Kumar B, Aleem S, Saleh H, Petts J, Ballas ZK. A personalized diagnostic and treatment approach for macrophage activation syndrome and secondary hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis in adults. *J Clin Immunol* 2017;37:638-43.
55. Shi W, Duan M, Jie L, Sun W. A successful treatment of severe systemic lupus erythematosus caused by occult pulmonary infection associated with hemophagocytic syndrome: A case report. *Medicine (Baltimore)* 2018;97(19):e0595.
56. Wampler Muskardin TL. Intravenous anakinra for macrophage activation syndrome may hold lessons for treatment of cytokine storm in the setting of COVID19. *ACR Open Rheumatol* 2020 May;2(5):283-5.
57. Nosaka N, Martinon D, Moreira D, Crother TR, Arditì M, Shimada K. Autophagy protects against developing increased lung permeability and hypoxemia by down-regulating inflammasome activity and IL-1 $\beta$  in LPS plus mechanical ventilation-induced acute lung injury. *Front Immunol* 2020 Feb 14;11:207.
58. Monteagudo LA, Boothby A, Gertner E. Continuous intravenous anakinra infusion to calm the cytokine storm in macrophage activation syndrome. *ACR Open Rheumatol* 2020;2:76-82.
59. Wang R, Li T, Ye S, Tan W, Zhao C, Li Y, et al. Macrophage activation syndrome associated with adult-onset Still's disease: a multicenter retrospective analysis. *Clin Rheumatol* 2020 Aug;39(8):2379-86.
60. Irbabu H, Shimizu M, Kaneko S, Inoue N, Mizuta M, Nakagishi Y, et al. Comparison of serum biomarkers for the diagnosis of macrophage activation syndrome complicating systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis during tocilizumab therapy. *Pediatr Res* 2020 Mar 17. doi: 10.1038/s41390-020-0843-4. Online ahead of print.
61. Chen X, Zhao B, Qu Y, Chen Y, Xiong J, Feng Y, et al. Detectable serum SARS-CoV-2 viral load (RNAemia) is closely correlated with drastically elevated interleukin 6 (IL-6) level in critically ill COVID-19 patients. *Clin Infect Dis* 2020;ciaa449.
62. Herold T, Jurinovic V, Amreich C, Lipworth BJ, Hellmuth JC, von Bergwelt-Baldon M, et al. Elevated levels of IL-6 and CRP predict the need for mechanical ventilation in COVID-19. *J Allergy Clin Immunol* 2020;146:128-136.e4.
63. Watanabe E, Sugawara H, Yamashita T, Ishii A, Oda A, Terai C. Successful tocilizumab therapy for macrophage activation syndrome associated with adult-onset Still's disease: A case-based review. *Case Rep Med* 2016;2016:5656320.
64. Asanuma YF, Mimura T, Tsuboi H, Noma H, Miyoshi F, Yamamoto K, et al. *Mod Rheumatol* 2015;25:393-400.
65. Stebbing J, Phelan A, Griffin I, Tucker C, Oechsle D, Richardson P. COVID-19: combining antiviral and anti-inflammatory treatments. *Lancet Inf Dis* 2020 Feb 27. pii: S1473-3099(20)30132-8.
66. Wang A, Singh K, Ibrahim W, King B, Damsky W. The promise of JAK inhibitors for treatment of sarcoidosis and other inflammatory disorders with macrophage activation: A review of the literature. *Yale J Biol Med* 2020;93:187-95.
67. Sanchez-Pernaute O, Romero-Bueno FI, Selva-O'Callaghan A. Why choose cyclosporin A as first-line therapy in COVID-19 pneumonia. *Rheumatol Clin* 2020;S1699-258X(20)30044-9.
68. Di Altobrando A, Patrizi A, Bardazzi F. Shouls SARS-CoV-2 influence immunosuppressive therapy for autoimmune blistering diseases? *J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol* 2020;10.1111/jdv.16491.
69. Khurana A, Saxena S. Immunosuppressive agents for dermatological indications in the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic: Rationalizing use and clinical applicability. *Dermatol Ther* 2020;e13639.
70. Cunningham AC, Goh HP, Koh D. Treatment of COVID-10: old tricks for new challenges. *Crit Care* 2020;24:91.
71. Duan K, Liu B, Li C, Zhang H, Yu T, Qu J, et al. Effectiveness of convalescent plasma therapy in severe COVID-19 patients. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2020 Apr 6. pii:202004168.
72. Valk SJ, Piechotta V, Chai KL, Doree C, Monsef I, Wood EM, et al. Convalescent plasma or hyperimmune immunoglobulin for people with COVID-19: a rapid review. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2020;5:CD013600.

73. Solaimanzadeh I. Acetazolamide, nifedipine and phosphodiesterase inhibitors: Rationale for their utilization as adjunctive countermeasures in the treatment of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). *Cureus* 2020;12:e7343.
74. Luks AM, Freer L, Grissom CK, McIntosh SE, Schoene RB, Swenson ER, et al. COVID-19 lung injury is not a high altitude pulmonary oedema. *High Altitude Med Biol* 2020 Jun;21(2):192-3.
75. Drosos AA, Pelechas E, Voulgari PV. Treatment strategies are more important than drugs in the management of rheumatoid arthritis. *Clin Rheumatol* 2020;39:1363-8.
76. Giamarellos-Bourboulis EJ, Netea MG, Rovina N, Akinosoglou K, Antoniadou A, Antonakos N, et al. Complex immune dysregulation in COVID-19 patients with severe respiratory failure. *Cell Host Microbe* 2020 Apr 17. pii: S1931-3128(20)30236-5.
77. Gomez R, Maakaron J, Baiocchi R. Macrophage activation syndrome versus Hemophagocytic Lymphohistiocytosis: A diagnostic dilemma in a patient with Still's disease and Epstein-Barr viremia. *J Hematol* 2019;8:68-70.
78. Fautrel B, Zing E, Golmard JL, Le Moel G, Bissery A, Rioux C, et al. Proposal for a new set of classification criteria for adult-onset Still disease. *Medicine (Baltimore)* 2002;81:194-200.