

CORRESPONDENCE



Vitamin D deficiency and vitamin D receptor FokI polymorphism as risk factors for COVID-19: correspondence

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We would like to share ideas on the publication, “Vitamin D deficiency and vitamin D receptor FokI polymorphism as risk factors for COVID-19”.¹ Due to its immune-modulatory effect, Zeidan et al. indicated that vitamin D insufficiency may be a modifiable risk factor for coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in children and adolescents. Our investigation on the VDR FokI polymorphism in Caucasian children and adolescents with COVID-19 is, as far as we are aware, the first of its kind. Both vitamin D insufficiency and the VDR FokI polymorphism may be independent risk factors for Egyptian children and adolescents’ susceptibility to COVID-19.¹ In this study, the impact of a polymorphism is examined. The genetic component investigated in this article may or may not have an effect on COVID-19 infection. We both agree that the underlying genetic component being studied may be connected to COVID-19 infection. However, a number of genetic variants have been connected to COVID-19 infection. The interferon-gamma R1 polymorphism and the asthma 17q21 polymorphism are two examples of gene polymorphisms.^{2,3} The ramifications of unanticipated, potentially puzzling genetic variations should be the subject of future study.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

R.M.: ideas, writing, analyzing, approval for final submission. V.W.: ideas, supervising, approval for final submission.

COMPETING INTERESTS

The authors declare no competing interests.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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