

SARS-CoV-2 viral sepsis: from bedside to bench

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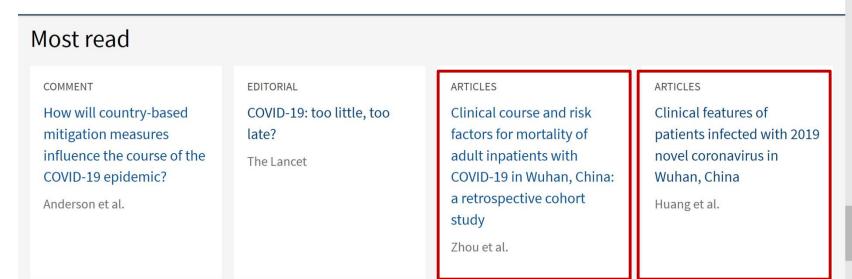
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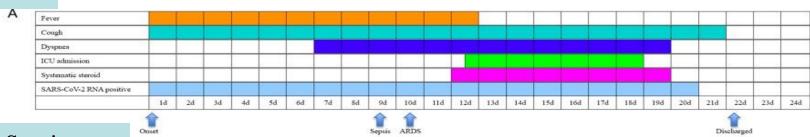
13, March 2020

THE LANCET

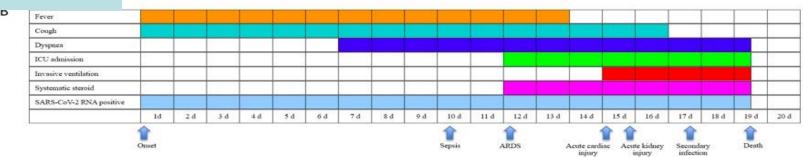
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Survivors

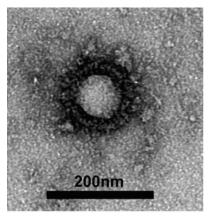


Non-Survivors



Clinical findings of severe or critical COVID-19

Viral infection





Multi-organ dysfunction

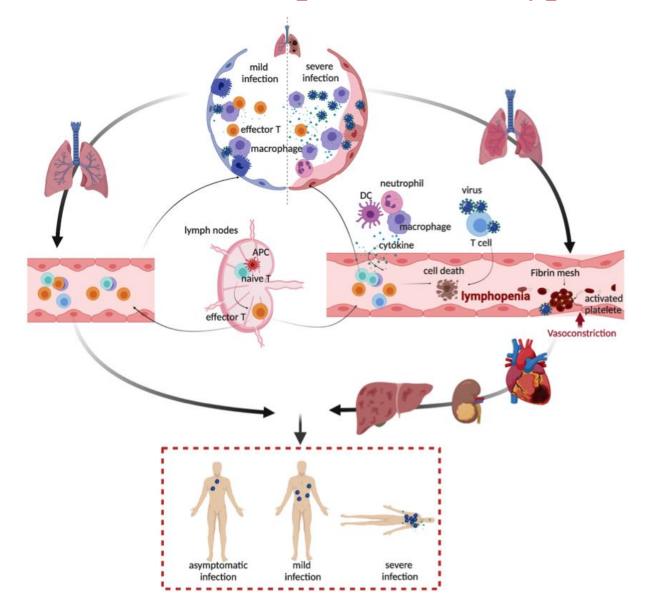
- Pneumonia, Respiratory failure, ARDS
- Metabolic acidosis and
- internal environment disorders
- AKI

Acute cardiac injury

Ren L, et al. Chin Med J 2020; *DOI:* 10.1097/CM9.000000000000722 *Huang C, et al. Lancet* 2020; 395(10223): 497-506.

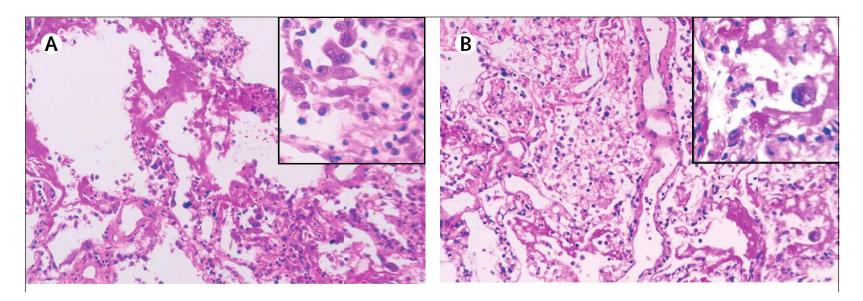


SARS-CoV-2 viral sepsis—Our hypothesis



Hui Li, et al. 2020; unpublished, under peer review

Virus attack may directly contribute to COVID-19 pathogenesis in multiple organs



Virus RNA was detected in respiratory specimen, blood, feces and urine

■ Viral particles were observed in the bronchial and type 2 alveolar epithelial cells by electron microscopy

Effective antiviral therapy is essential to improve outcome

Pulmonary pathology showed diffuse alveolar damage with the formation of hyaline membranes.

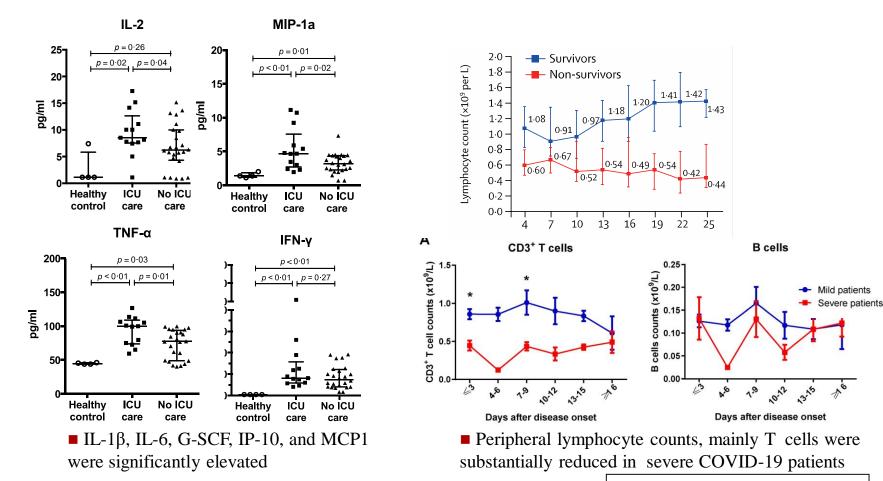
Wang W, et al. JAMA 2020; DOI: 10.1001/jama.2020.3786. Guan WJ, et al. N Engl J Med 2020: 10.1056/NEJMoa2002032. Xu Z, et al. Lancet Respir Med 2020; S2213-2600(2220)30076-X.

Antiviral interventions

- So far, no specific antiviral against SARS-CoV-2 has been proved
- Clinically evaluated drugs:
 - Lopinavir/ritonavir monotherapy (LOTUS China, ChiCTR2000029308): completed, unpublished, under peer review
 - Promising results
 - CAP China Remdesivir 1 (mild-moderate pneumonia, NCT04252664): ongoing
 - CAP China Remdesivir 2 (severe-critical pneumonia, NCT04257656): ongoing

Emmie de Wit et al. Nature Reviews Microbiology 2016; 14, 523–534 Timothy P Sheahan; Nat Commun 2020; 11 (1), 222 Yeming wang, et al. Trial, 2020, under peer review

Dysregulated host immune response characterized by cytokine storm and lymphopenia



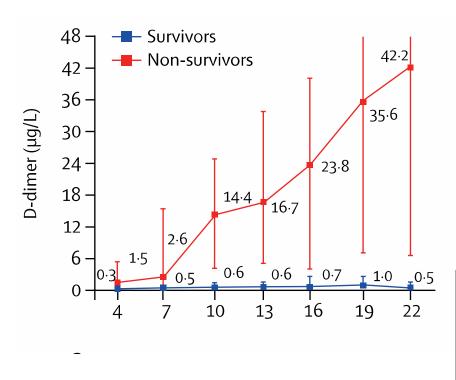
---Host-directed therapies might be an option

Huang C, et al. Lancet 2020; 395(10223): 497-506. Liu J, et al. BMJ 2020; published online Feb 19. Zhou F, et al. Lancet 2020; DOI:https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30566-3.

Corticosteroid

- Convalescent plasma
- tocilizumab

Abnormal coagulation is present in severe COVID-19 patients



Significantly increased D-dimer and FDP were associated with poor prognosis

Thrombosis in pulmonary interstitial vessels were seen on autopsy

■Vascular endothelial cells express high levels of ACE2

Anticoagulation therapy should be initiated for severe COVID-19 patients if otherwise contraindicated.

Zhou F, et al. Lancet 2020; DOI:https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30566-3. Hamming I, et al. J Pathol 2004; 203(2): 631-7.

Take Home Message

Invasion of SARS-CoV-2 into the lung is an explosive fusion of multi-organ dysfunction in severe or critical COVID-19 patients. More intensive surveillance or individually tailored therapeutic approaches is needed for severe patients with COVID-19.

• Effective antiviral therapy and measures to restore the adaptive immune response, as well as supportive care, are important to improve the outcome of the patients.

Acknowledgements

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Cooperators:

Wuhan Jinyintan Hospital	Wuhan Tongji Hospital
Wuhan Lung Hospital	The Central Hospital of Wuhan
Zhongnan Hospital of Wuhan University	Renmin Hospital of Wuhan University
Union Hospital	Wuhan First hospital
Wuhan Third hospital	Wuhan Fourth hospital

All health-care workers involved in the diagnosis and treatment of patients in Wuhan





