

Correlation between Proinflammatory cytokines and severity of COVID-19 within Palestinian Patients.

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<u>Abstract</u>

Background: COVID-19 was characterized by cytokine storm and endothelial dysfunction in severely ill patients. Severity of infection was correlated with ethnicity.

Objectives: This study aimed to assess the correlation of proinflammatory cytokine serum level and COVID-19 symptoms in the Palestinian population.

Methods: a cross-sectional study was used to assess the proinflammatory cytokine serum level with correlation od COVID-19 severity. Serum samples of 27 non-hospitalized patients(NHP) and 63 hospitalized patients (HP) SARS-CoV-2 infected patients, were tested for total antibodies, IL-6, TNF- α , IFN- γ and IL-1 β using the ELISA test.

Results: Most common symptoms within patients were Joint pain, cough, and fever (73.3%, 69.7% and 50% respectively). Serum total antibodies (IGs) levels in NHP were higher than HP ((44.7COIand 9.2 COI). TNF- α and IL-6 were lower in NHP compared to HP (48±17.9 pg/ml, 193.3±350.5 pg/ml respectively). On the other hand, IFN- γ , in NHP (1±2 IU/ml) was significantly higher than HP (0.4±0.26 IU/ml). IL-1 β was slightly lower in HP (8.8±13.6 pg/ml) compared to NHP (12.5±24.5 pg/ml). Common mild symptoms of COVID-10 were negatively associated with proinflammatory cytokines serum level.

Conclusion: As it with other populations worldwide, IL-6 and TNF- α are playing a major role in the complications of SARS-CoV-2 infection. Monitoring

the two cytokines is crucial for management and treatment of complicated consequence of COVID-19.

Keywords: COVID-19; total antibodies; proinflammatory cytokines; SARS-CoV-2.