

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

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#### Abstract

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- $\alpha$, IFN- $\gamma$ and IL-1 $\beta$ 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- $\alpha$ and IL-6 were lower in NHP compared to HP $(48 \pm 17.9 \mathrm{pg} / \mathrm{ml}, 193.3 \pm 350.5 \mathrm{pg} / \mathrm{ml}$ respectively). On the other hand, IFN- $\gamma$, in NHP ( $1 \pm 2 \mathrm{IU} / \mathrm{ml}$ ) was significantly higher than HP $(0.4 \pm 0.26 \mathrm{IU} / \mathrm{ml})$. IL-1 $\beta$ was slightly lower in HP $(8.8 \pm 13.6$ $\mathrm{pg} / \mathrm{ml}$ ) compared to NHP ( $12.5 \pm 24.5 \mathrm{pg} / \mathrm{ml}$ ). 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- $\alpha$ 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.

