COVID-19 AND THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

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Introduction. Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infects host cells through ACE2 receptors, leading to coronavirus disease (COVID-19)-related pneumonia, while also causing acute myocardial injury and chronic damage to the cardiovascular system. Therefore, particular attention should be given to cardiovascular protection during treatment for COVID-19.

In December 2019, an outbreak of pneumonia caused by a novel coronavirus occurred in Wuhan, Hubei province, and has spread rapidly throughout China, with an ongoing risk of a pandemic [1]. After virus identification and isolation, the pathogen for this pneumonia was originally called 2019 novel coronavirus [2] but has subsequently been officially named severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 by the WHO. On 30 January 2020, the WHO declared the outbreak of SARS-CoV-2 a Public Health Emergency of International Concern. Compared with the SARS-CoV that caused an outbreak of SARS in 2003, SARS-CoV-2 has a stronger transmission capacity. The rapid increase in confirmed cases makes the prevention and control of COVID-19 extremely serious. Although the clinical manifestations of COVID-19 are dominated by respiratory symptoms, some patients have severe cardiovascular damage [3]. In addition, some patients with underlying cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) might have an increased risk of death [3]. Therefore, understanding the damage caused by SARS-CoV-2 to the cardiovascular system and the underlying mechanisms is of the greatest importance, so that treatment of these patients can be timely and effective and mortality reduced.

The aim of the study. To study the mechanisms of the damaging effects of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) on the functional state of the myocardium and the cardiovascular system.

Materials and methods. Clinical laboratory data (data from clinical sites specialising in the treatment of SARS-CoV-2 infection, scientific publications) on the course of coronavirus disease were used.

Results. Angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) is a membrane-bound aminopeptidase that has a vital role in the cardiovascular and immune systems [4]. ACE2 is involved in heart function and the development of hypertension and diabetes mellitus. In addition, ACE2 has been identified as a functional receptor for coronaviruses [4], including SARS-CoV and SARS-CoV-2. SARS-CoV-2 infection is triggered by binding of the spike protein of the virus to ACE2, which is highly expressed in the heart and lungs [4]. SARS-CoV-2 mainly invades alveolar epithelial cells, resulting in respiratory symptoms. These symptoms are more severe in patients with CVD, which might be associated with increased secretion of ACE2 in these patients compared with healthy individuals. ACE2 levels can be increased by the use of renin-

angiotensin-aldosterone system inhibitors. Given that ACE2 is a functional receptor for SARS-CoV-2, the safety and potential effects of antihypertension therapy with ACE inhibitors or angiotensin-receptor blockers in patients with COVID-19 should be carefully considered. Whether patients with COVID-19 and hypertension who are taking an ACE inhibitor or angiotensin-receptor blocker should switch to another antihypertensive drug remains controversial, and further evidence is required.

Reports suggest that the Middle East respiratory syndrome-related coronavirus (MERS-CoV) can cause acute myocarditis and heart failure [5]. SARS-CoV-2 and MERS-CoV have similar pathogenicity, and the myocardial damage caused by infection with these viruses undoubtedly increases the difficulty and complexity of patient treatment. Myocardial injury associated with the SARS-CoV-2 occurred in 5 of the first 41 patients diagnosed with COVID-19 in Wuhan, which mainly manifested as an increase in high-sensitivity cardiac troponin I (hs-cTnI) levels (>28 pg/ml) [3]. In this study, four of five patients with myocardial injury were admitted to the intensive-care unit (ICU), which indicates the serious nature of the myocardial injury in patients with COVID-19. Blood-pressure levels were significantly higher in patients treated in the ICU than in those not treated in the ICU (mean systolic blood pressure 145 mmHg versus 122 mmHg; $p < 0.001$) [3]. In another report of 138 patients with COVID-19 in Wuhan, 36 patients with severe symptoms were treated in the ICU [1]. The levels of biomarkers of myocardial injury were significantly higher in patients treated in the ICU than in those not treated in the ICU (median creatine kinase (CK)-MB level 18 U/l versus 14 U/l, $p < 0.001$; hs-cTnI level 11.0 pg/ml versus 5.1 pg/ml, $p = 0.004$), suggesting that patients with severe symptoms often have complications involving acute myocardial injury [1]. In addition, among the confirmed cases of SARS-CoV-2 infection reported by the National Health Commission of China (NHC), some of the patients first went to see a doctor because of cardiovascular symptoms. The patients presented with heart palpitations and chest tightness rather than with respiratory symptoms, such as fever and cough, but were later diagnosed with COVID-19. Among the people who died from COVID-19 reported by the NHC, 11.8% of patients without underlying CVD had substantial heart damage, with elevated levels of cTnI or cardiac arrest during hospitalization. Therefore, in patients with COVID-19, the incidence of cardiovascular symptoms is high, owing to the systemic inflammatory response and immune system disorders during disease progression.

The mechanism of acute myocardial injury caused by SARS-CoV-2 infection might be related to ACE2. ACE2 is widely expressed not only in the lungs but also in the cardiovascular system and, therefore, ACE2-related signalling pathways might also have a role in heart injury. Other proposed mechanisms of myocardial injury include a cytokine storm triggered by an imbalanced response by type 1 and type 2T helper cells [3, 6], and respiratory dysfunction and hypoxaemia caused by COVID-19, resulting in damage to myocardial cells.

A 12-year follow-up survey of 25 patients who recovered from SARS-CoV infection found that 68% had hyperlipidaemia, 44% had cardiovascular system abnormalities and 60%

had glucose metabolism disorders [7]. Metabolomics analysis revealed that lipid metabolism was dysregulated in patients with a history of SARS-CoV infection. In these patients, the serum concentrations of free fatty acids, lysophosphatidylcholine, lysophosphatidylethanolamine and phosphatidylglycerol were significantly increased compared with individuals without a history of SARS-CoV infection [7]. However, the mechanisms by which SARS-CoV infection leads to disorders of lipid and glucose metabolism are still uncertain. Given that SARS-CoV-2 has a similar structure to SARS-CoV, this novel virus might also cause chronic damage to the cardiovascular system, and attention should be given to cardiovascular protection during treatment for COVID-19.

A meta-analysis showed that MERS-CoV infection was more likely to occur in patients with underlying CVD [8]. In patients with MERS-CoV infection and severe symptoms, 50% had hypertension and diabetes and up to 30% had heart disease. Similarly, according to the Pneumonitis Diagnosis and Treatment Program for New Coronavirus Infection, elderly people with comorbidities are more likely to be infected with COVID-19, especially those with hypertension, coronary heart disease or diabetes. Furthermore, patients with CVD are more likely to develop severe symptoms if infected with SARS-CoV-2. Therefore, patients with CVD account for a large proportion of deaths from COVID-19. In one study, among the patients with severe symptoms of COVID-19, 58% had hypertension, 25% had heart disease and 44% had arrhythmia [1]. According to mortality data released by the NHC, 35% of patients with SARS-CoV-2 infection had a history of hypertension and 17% had a history of coronary heart disease. Furthermore, data show that patients aged >60 years who were infected with coronavirus 2 had more systemic symptoms and more severe pneumonia than patients aged ≤60 years [9]. Therefore, in patients with COVID-19 infection, underlying CVD can aggravate the pneumonia and increase the severity of symptoms.

Conclusions. SARS-CoV-2 is thought to infect host cells through ACE2 to cause COVID-19, while also causing damage to the myocardium, although the specific mechanisms are uncertain. Patients with underlying CVD and SARS-CoV-2 infection have an adverse prognosis. Therefore, particular attention should be given to cardiovascular protection during treatment for COVID-19.

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DETOXIFYING HERBAL FORMULATION: JUSTIFICATION OF INGREDIENTS AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPOSITION

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Introduction. Detoxification processes, or elimination or neutralization of toxic substances are important pathways of metabolism in the human body. The liver, as a key organ, is responsible for the metabolism, detoxification and of excretion most substances that enter the organism. Hepatotoxicants, including alcohol, viral infections (hepatitis), food additives, fungal products, bacterial metabolites, minerals, environmental pollutants and chemotherapeutic agents, can damage and induce several ailments of liver [6, 9].

Drug-induced liver injury often occurs due to chronic uses of antibiotics, NSAIDs and immunosuppressants [15].

Search for promising antitoxicants of natural origin and further development of herbal formulations on their basis to protect the liver and other systems from the adverse effects of alcohol, heavy metals, radioactive and other toxic compounds is of considerable significance for current pharmaceutical science. The benefits of the prescription of phytoantidotes with detoxification properties comprise the possibility of daily application, their affordable cost, sufficiently high efficiency and the absence of side reactions [16].

Aim of the research. To analyze current scientific data on beneficial effects of plant materials and individual active principles exhibiting detoxifying and related