

The Management of Acute Coronary Syndrome, Cardio-Metabolic Risk, Geriatric Syndrome, Inflammasome, Genetics, Challenges of Heart Failure And Cardiomyopathies In The Time Of Covid 19: Experience Of Lomo University Of Research In The Face Of Double Malnutrition, Immune Storms And Multiple Morbidity

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Abstract:

Objective: To describe the scientific management of acute coronary syndrome, cardio-metabolic risk, geriatric syndrome, inflammasome, genetics, challenges of heart failure and cardiomyopathies in the time of COVID-19.

Methods

The review of the literature provided evidence relating to the place of COVID-19, the origin of the immune storm, atherosclerosis, hepatic-vasculo-respiratory renal attacks and insulin resistance on the cardiovascular system.

Lomo University of Research evaluated structural markers, bio-markers of coinfection, oxidative stress, anxiety-depressive syndrome, inflammation, blood groups, sickle cell disease, metabolic syndrome, geriatric syndrome, and immunities on the myocardium and coronary circulation. Discriminant analysis and generalized exploratory analysis were used.

Results

Among the 400 patients admitted between March and June 2020, 50% (n = 200) developed the disease COVID-19. Age advancement, metabolic autoimmunity syndrome, elevated triglyceride, gamma GT, waist circumference, IL6, increased IGE, oxidized LDL, ferritin, mast cell, D-dimer, CD8 and platelet but the decrease in albuminemia, lymphocyte, CD4, HDL, FGR and vitamin D have discriminated against the stages of COVID-19.

The constellation of hepatitis C, insulin resistance, carotid thickening, sickle cell disease, blood group B, high blood pressure, abdominal obesity, G6PD deficiency, oxidative stress, anxiety, hemolytic microangiopathy, immune storm, polish glass pneumonia, hypercoagulability, stroke, type 2 diabetes mellitus, myocardial infarction characterized severe COVID-19. In contrast, dilated cardiomyopathy without atherosclerosis characterized moderate COVID-19. The supplement of vitamin D, vitamin C, herbal tea made from avocado, vitamin E and specific treatment for the comorbidity were administered.

Conclusion

COVID-19 defines comorbidity based on genetics, inflammation, geriatric syndrome, dysimmunity and cardio-metabolic risk

Keywords: COVID-19, Cardio-metabolic risk, Central Africa