

samples are shown on the right of heatmap. (Source; Chen et al., Pre-Print)

Dysregulated immune responses along with metabolic dysfunction can lead to multiple organ failure, which seems to be a hallmark of COVID-19 severity. In a recent pre-peer reviewed paper, authors used a transcriptomic, proteomic and metabolomic approach in peripheral blood to distinguish the range COVID-19 severity in 66 individuals with confirmed symptoms. There was “continuous activation of IFN-I signalling and neutrophils and a high level of inflammatory cytokines” in severe disease. COVID-19 in mild patients was “characterised by robust T cell responses”. Poor outcomes with severe COVID-19 were associated with increased levels of D-dimer and fibrinogen degradation products and a decrease in F13A1 expression, indicating that blood clotting status may be one key factor to monitor in COVID-19 progression.

Article: Chen et al., Pre-print. [COVID-19 severity is associated with immunopathology and multi-organ damage.](#)
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