



Commentary: Euthyroid Sick Syndrome in Patients With COVID-19

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A Commentary on

Euthyroid Sick Syndrome in Patients With COVID-19

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Recent data from case reports and small clinical studies indicates thyroid disorders characterized by reduction of T3 levels are found associated with adverse events and all causes of mortality in Covid-19 patients (1–7). In this scenario the paper from Zuo et al. (4) consistently describes the presence of the euthyroid sick syndrome (EES) correlating with Covid-19 disease severity but not with non-invasive or invasive ventilation. None of these reports clarify the clinical meaning of these endocrine disturbances, and their pathogenesis remains elusive. In this respect, hypotheses include they represent a stress-evoked response or are generated by a direct attack of the virus to the gland. This latter hypothesis is sustained by findings demonstrating gland cell types can be target of viruses from bat origin. Consistently, it has been reported that i) human thyrocytes express the mRNA for ACE2 (8), the host receptor of the virus Spike protein, ii) viral particles were detected in the follicular epithelium of patients who died of SARS and also of Covid-19 presenting subacute thyroiditis (9) iii) Covid-19 patients may present, where measured, high levels of pro-calcitonin (PCT). Overall, these intriguing data would need to be confirmed by larger clinical studies to establish conclusively the causal relationship, if any, among thyroid diseases and virus infection, and, more importantly, their clinical relevance as possible prognostic indicators of mortality and of severe cardiovascular events (10). However, in the light of the present data, we like to share some considerations on the possibility that reduced serum T3 levels, as observed in EES, because they are not representative of its tissue-specific levels, coincide with accumulation of T3 metabolites, *i.e.* thyromimetics. The accumulation of such compounds in the olfactory epithelium and skeletal muscle could offer a pathogenic hypothesis for the onset of anosmia and sarcopenia, two fingerprint manifestations of Covid-19 infection.

In extra thyroid tissues, T3 levels are controlled by type 1, 2, and 3 deiodinases (DIO1, DIO2, and DIO3 respectively), enzymes removing iodide ions with respect to their position on the aromatic rings and that have a high specific tissue expression. In particular, DIO2 and DIO3 are the main isoforms expressed in neurons and skeletal muscle, and they are rapidly modulated at inflammatory conditions, including ESS (4) and, in general, infective agent attacks (11, 12). At conditions of reduced DIO2 activity, T4 metabolism is mainly driven towards revT3, the alternative metabolite with a very low intrinsic activity at thyroid hormone receptors and considered among the source of other iodinated metabolites belonging to three different chemical classes including thyronamines

and thyroacetic acids. These metabolites are indicated as endogenous thyromimetics accumulating in thyroid hormone target tissues and sharing the same but not all the biological effects of T3 (13). Among these compounds, the 3-iodothyronamine (T1AM) is the more characterized in term of pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamics features (13). Pharmacologically administered T1AM elicited neurological and metabolic effects with high potency. The mechanism of several of these effects remains to be clarified, and possible targets have been described including the trace amine associated receptors (TAAR1-5), while its affinity at thyroid hormone receptors is negligible. TAARs are evolutionarily conserved in vertebrates including humans, exerting an indispensable role in olfaction (14). T1AM, and possibly other thyronamines by the means of their nature as “amines in trace”, is a high affinity ligand for TAAR1 and is described as an inverse agonist at the TAAR5 (15). The olfactory epithelium expresses several TAAR isoforms including TAAR5 but also ACE2 and TMPRSS2, the host virus receptors. According to its pharmacodynamics, T1AM is expected to reduce the basal activity of TAAR5. Down-regulation of TAARs (and anosmia) is reported as a secondary event to immune innate signaling activation induced by virus infection (16). It is then possible to postulate accumulation of T1AM, as result of an increase of revT3 concentration, might have a role in increasing the threshold of olfactory receptor activation thus participating to Covid-19 induced anosmia. The fast recovery from this adverse event experienced by some Covid-19 patients would be consistent with the short half-life of T1AM. In those where anosmia persists even after infection resolution, desensitization effects could add to more complex damages at neurological circuits.

Sarcopenia associated with Covid-19 is likely secondary to the cytokine storm and of a long bed rest even if a direct attack of the virus to the skeletal myocytes cannot be excluded since satellite cells and adult myofibers express ACE2 (17). Sarcopenia has a negative impact on patient recovery (18), and it represents a

negative prognostic factor for cardiovascular complications (19). Since T3 strongly controls skeletal muscle regenerative capacity and metabolic functions (20), reduced levels of T3 together with vascular inflammation and cachexia, might trigger skeletal muscle catabolism and an incorrect myogenic program of satellite cells. In addition, a role for calcitonin in controlling satellite cell quiescence and their escape from fiber niche, a condition exposing satellite cells to aging and a fibrotic fate, has been described recently (21). In the skeletal muscle, Ju et al. (2017) reported T1AM activated catabolic pathways involved in sarcopenia including AMPK activation (22).

Overall, anosmia and sarcopenia have an inflammatory ground which includes a crucial balance between DIO2/DIO3, thus controlling T3 local production (23, 24). Accumulation of revT3 and of T1AM may act in concert as pathogenic events in these Covid-19 clinical manifestations.

The role of thyromimetics in Covid-19 related anosmia and sarcopenia is a hypothesis which needs to be confirmed by clinical data. In this respect we launched the opportunity to include the evaluation of thyromimetics among the biomarkers of the thyroid function. Covid-19 pandemic might offer an extraordinary opportunity for investigating the role of the thyroid and to assign a physiopathological role to endogenous thyromimetics.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

AL and LR wrote the paper. MG collected the references. LB supervised the paper. All authors contributed to the article and approved the submitted version.

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Conflict of Interest: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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