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Cancer Therapy and Treatments During COVID-19 Era.

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has put a serious strain on health treatments as well as the economies of many nations. Unfortunately, there is not currently available vaccine for SARS-Cov-2/COVID-19. Various types of patients have delayed treatment or even routine check-ups and we are adapting to a virtual world. In many cases, surgeries are delayed unless they are essential. This is also true with regards to cancer treatments and screening. Interestingly, some existing drugs and nutraceuticals have been screened for their effects on COVID-19. Certain FDA approved drugs, vitamin, natural products and trace minerals may be repurposed to treat or improve the prevention of COVID-19 infections and disease progression. This review article will summarize how the treatments of various cancer patients has changed during the COVID-19 era as well as discuss the promise of some existing drugs and other agents to be repurposed to treat this disease.

1. Introduction

Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2, COVID-19) is a highly infectious virus which has caused considerable health problems world-wide. The COVID-19 viral pandemic appears to be unprecedented in the life-spans of most individuals today, both due to its pervasiveness as well as effects on the global economy. Although we constantly have outbreaks of various viruses world-wide, the tolls on human lives and world-wide economies are unprecedented. While some of us have lived during various viral outbreaks (HIV/AIDS, Asian Flu, SARS and others) multiple wars (World War II, Korean Conflict, Vietnam War, Iraq/Afghanistan Wars and others), suicide bombings (9/11 and others), bad political governments, food rationing, the COVID-19 pandemic present new challenges for us to live with as there is currently no proven vaccine or drugs that will effectively prevent COVID-19 infection or treat patients after infection, there has been a reluctance of cancer and other patients to avoid hospitals and clinics and delay treatments or screenings in fear of development of the disease and potentially succumb to the disease.. This is especially true with elderly patients as they have higher risk factors (diabetes, heart problems, high blood pressure, hypertension) and immunosuppressed patients.

1.1. Overview, Risk Factors for Cancer Patients and COVID-19.

SARS-CoV-2 is a highly pathogenic corona virus also called COVID-19. It is a single-stranded, positive-sense RNA virus, which means the viral RNA can be directly translated in viral proteins in infected cells. Infection with SARS-CoV-2 can cause a wide clinical spectrum of seemingly unrelated symptoms ranging from fever to gastrointestinal distress to memory loss. A large percentage of the infected patients remain asymptomatic. This causes significant problems in terms of transmission as we often do not know who is and who is not infected. Currently approximately 80% of the symptomatic patients exhibit a mild respiratory syndrome, while approximately 15% of the patients develop a severe

disease requiring hospitalization and approximately 5% need intensive care (Gordin et al., 2020). Many of the more serious affected patients are elderly and may some have cancer as cancer is predominately a disease of the elderly. An overview of the symptoms and diagnosis of COVID-19 disease is presented in Figure 1.

It is a pandemic infectious virus which causes respiratory diseases. Infection with this virus is associated with a high morbidity and mortality. COVID-19 is associated with comorbidities and multi-organ damage. Infection with SARS-CoV-2 is associated with a higher death rate than either SARS-CoV or MERS. SARS-CoV-2 causes damage to alveolar tissues and acute respiratory failure. SARS-CoV-2 causes damage to multiple organs namely central nervous system, eye, heart, gastrointestinal, liver, lung and other body organs (Renu et al., 2020).

Potential prognostic factors for mortality and severe illness are being evaluated in a cohort study in an ongoing clinical trial with patients with cancer [NCT04354701] from the USA, Canada, and Spain from the COVID-19 and Cancer Consortium (CCC19). Some criteria on the cancer patients evaluated in the survey include: age, sex, smoking status, and obesity. So far, 928 patients met inclusion criteria. The average age was 66 years old and 50% of the patients were male and 50% were females. Breast (21%) and prostate (16%) were the most common malignancies. 39% of the patients were undergoing anticancer therapies. Increased age, cigarette smoking status (former smoker vs never smoked), number of comorbidities, active cancer status (progressing vs remission), and treatment with azithromycin (a macrolide-type antibiotic used to treat a wide variety of bacterial infections) plus hydroxychloroquine (an immunosuppressive and anti-parasite drug used to treat patients with malaria, lupus and arthritis) are being evaluated. So far, it was determined that the 30-day all-cause mortality was high. Interestingly, race, ethnicity, obesity, cancer type, or type of anticancer therapy, were determined not to be associated with mortality in this trial so far. The authors concluded that a longer follow-up time is required to

determine the effects of various cancer types and cancer treatments provided to patients infected with COVID-19 (Kuderer et al., 2020). A large study in Israel has documented the role of age and gender in the recovery from COVID-19 infection (Voinky et al., 2020). An overview of some of the potential risk factors associated with COVID-19 disease is presented in Figure 2.

An additional cohort study was performed in the United Kingdom (UK) on cancer patients and COVID-19 that were receiving chemotherapy or other cancer treatments. This involved cancer patients enrolled in the UK Coronavirus Cancer Monitoring Project (UKCCMP). Patients were tested for COVID by RT-PCR assay with a specimen prepared from a nose or throat swab. Only COVID-19 RT-PCR positive patients were included in the study. So far, the primary endpoint was either all-cause mortality, or discharge from hospital. 800 patients have been examined from March 18, to April 26, 2020. 52% of the patients had a mild COVID process while 28% of the patients died. The risk of death was associated with increased age, male sex, and the presence of comorbidities including hypertension (high blood pressure) and cardiovascular disease. 35% of the patients had received chemotherapy four weeks before they tested positive for COVID-19. So far, it appears that chemotherapeutic drug treatment did not have a significant effect on mortality from COVID-19. Interestingly, hormonal therapy, immunotherapy, radiotherapy or targeted therapy also did not appear to influence the incidence of death from COVID-19 in this study so far (Lee et al., 2020).

1.2. Breast Cancer Patients and COVID-19.

Treatment of breast cancer patients during the COVID-19 era is challenging as approximately 30% of breast cancer patients diagnosed annually in the USA are greater than seventy years old. In addition, many older breast cancer patients have recurrent and/or metastatic disease. Multidisciplinary care considerations are being proposed to improve their treatment (Freedman et al., 2020; Viale et al., 2020).

One of the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic has been the need to prevent infections and the delay of breast cancer screenings. The Canadian Association of Breast Imaging/Canadian Association of Radiologist has developed safe guideline for breast imaging and concluded that delaying breast cancer screening should be avoided if possible, during the COVID-19 era (Seely et al., 2020).

1.3. Colorectal Cancer Patients and COVID-19

Treatment of rectal cancer patients during the COVID-19 era is a challenge as it requires a multidisciplinary approach and considerable resources. Guidelines have been established to provide safer treatment of colorectal cancer treatment both in terms of personal protective equipment (PPE) and surgery/operating rooms. Negative-pressure environments may be necessary in the operating rooms to allow the use of aerosol-generating procedures (Wexner et al., 2020).

1.4. Gastrointestinal Cancer Patients and COVID-19.

Treatment of gastrointestinal cancer patients during the COVID-19 era by radiation therapy has also encountered some difficulties. The RADS principle (Remote visits, Avoid radiation, Defer radiation, Shorten radiation) has been proposed to treat gastrointestinal cancer patients with radiation. (Tchelebi et al., 2020).

1.5. Glioblastoma Cancer Patients and COVID-19.

Due to the advanced nature of high-grade glioma, it has been proposed that the treatment of patients with this cancer should not be delayed in the COVID-19 era (Bernhardt et al., 2020).

1.6. Gynecological Cancer Patients and COVID-19.

It has been recommended that patients with gynecological cancer should be managed in hierarchical and individualized manners. In addition, it has been suggested that local conditions related to COVID-19 may influence treatment strategies (Wang et al., 2020).

1.7. Head and Neck Cancer Patients and COVID-19.

In Hong Kong adaptive measures were developed for patients with laryngectomy based on the previous experiences developed for the SARs outbreak in 2003. Guidelines were developed to reduce or prevent droplets with physical barriers and sanitation of hands and equipment as well as reducing physical contacts (Yeung et al., 2020).

Hypofractionated radiotherapy (RT-hypo) is an approach to treat certain head and neck squamous cell cancer [HNSCC] patients. RT-hypo consists of 60 Gy in 25 fractions over 5 weeks. RT-hypo was compared with moderately accelerated radiotherapy (RT-acc) alone (70 Gy in 35 fractions over 6 weeks), or concurrent chemoradiotherapy (CCRT). Patients were classified in terms of human papilloma virus (HPV) presence or absence. It was proposed that RT-hypo treatment method be used in place of CCRT for certain stages of HPV+ and HPV- HNSCC patients during the COVID-19 outbreak (Huang et al., 2020).

1.8. Hepatocellular Cancer Patients and COVID-19.

A problem in the treatment of hepatocellular carcinoma patients during the COVID-19 era is that many of them are undergoing liver transplantation and take immunosuppressive drugs. An additional complication is that some of the treatments for COVID-19 are also associated with liver toxicity. (Ridruejo and Soza, 2020). Some clinicians have proposed that surgical resection for certain high-risk patients should be postponed (Triki et al., 2020).

1.9. Lung Cancer Patients and COVID-19.

Problems with the treatment of lung cancer patients are that progression can be rapid and the risk of life threatening COVID-19 infection. It has been suggested that the treatment of lung cancer patients should not be delayed to prevent rapid cancer progression (Singh et al., 2020).

In a different group of lung cancer experts consisting of twenty-four members, including pulmonologists (n = 17), thoracic radiologists (n = 5), and thoracic surgeons (n = 2), a consensus conclusion regarding lung cancer was obtained. They proposed to defer enrollment in lung cancer

screening and modify the evaluation of lung nodules, defer surveillance imaging and minimize nonurgent interventions during the evaluation of lung nodules and stage I non-small cell lung cancer. These recommendations were due to the added risks from potential exposure (Mazzone et al., 2020).

In Germany, general strategies to reduce unnecessary patient contact during therapy are recommended. Nivolumab therapy intervals in NSCLC patients may be extended to four (480 mg) instead of two weeks (240mg) with higher doses according to the German Society of Hematology and Oncology (DGHO) recommendations on COVID-19 in cancer patients.

(www.onkopedia.com/de/onkopedia/guidelines/coronavirus-infektion-covid-19-bei-patienten-mit-blut-und-krebserkrankungen).

1.10. Melanoma Cancer Patients and COVID-19.

Due to the COVID-19 outbreak, the majority of dermatological visits were postponed in some regions of certain countries. This could result in a delay in early diagnosis which is essential for improved patient survival. Delayed diagnosis of melanoma could result in increased morbidity, mortality and health care costs. Alternative models of skin cancer screening have been proposed for use during the COVID-19 era (Villani et al., 2020).

In another study with melanoma and other skin cancer patients, the authors recommended delaying the treatment of patients with T0 to T1 stages of the disease for three months providing there was no macroscopic residual disease. Treatment of patients with tumors \geq T2 was proposed to be delayed for 3 months if the biopsy margins are negative. Thus, the treatment of melanoma and other skin cancer patients at certain cancer centers is dependent on the tumor stage during the COVID-19 era (Baumann et al., 2020).

The programmed death-1 (PD-1)/programmed death ligand-1 (PDL-1) pathway is an important immunotherapeutic target in melanoma and other cancers. In a study with a single elderly woman, who had additional co-morbidities and was taking nivolumab (a PD-1 inhibitor) for metastatic malignant

melanoma, a potential anti-viral effect was observed. Inhibition of PD-1 has been proposed to have effects on viral infections. Additional research needs to be performed on the effects of inhibition of the PD-1/PD-L1 pathway on COVID-19 replication (Yekeduz et al., 2020).

1.11. Multiple Myeloma Cancer Patients and COVID-19.

It has been postulated that patients with multiple myeloma are at increased risk for more severe COVID-19 infection. This may be due to in the older age, immunocompromised state and other comorbidities of the MM patients. The European Myeloma Network has provided a set of guidelines with regards to management of MM patients in the COVID-19 era. They suggested that in countries or regions where COVID-19 is high, MM patients should have a PCR test to determine the presence of SARS-Cov-2 before hospital admission on a nasal swab. This is to avoid infection of other patients and should be performed on the patient before starting a new treatment line, cell apheresis or autologous stem cell transplant (ASCT). The authors proposed that autologous and allogeneic transplantation should be delayed, and watchful waiting should be considered for standard risk patients. MM patients with COVID-19 disease should interrupt MM treatment (Terpos et al., 2020).

1.12. Ovarian Cancer Patients and COVID-19.

Ovarian cancer patients tend to be diagnosed later in life; thus they are susceptible to the devastating effects of COVID-19 infection (Bogani et al., 2020).

1.13. Prostate Cancer Patients and COVID-19.

The treatment of prostate cancer (PC) patients in the COVID-19 era has been difficult as prostate cancer is detected in older men. In Italy, the presence of physicians and staff in urological departments and other patient services were reduced during the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic in that country. Interestingly, the only group of PC patients did not receive a significant reduction were medical therapies for advanced hormone sensitive (HS) or castration resistant (CR) PC (Sciarra et al., 2020).

1.14. Thyroid Cancer Patients and COVID-19.

In general, thyroid cancer patients are not considered at high risk for COVID-19 infection and mortality in comparison to the general population (Vrachimis et al., 2020).

1.15. Complications of Treating Cancer Patients in the COVID-19 Era

As previously mentioned, there are problems treating certain HCC patients with certain drugs directed against COVID-19 infections due to hepatotoxicity. Interactions with chemotherapeutic drugs and drug used to treat COVID-19 may also be a problem (Jafari et al., 2020).

The surgical operating room also remains a problem during the COVID-19 era for cancer patients. Many hospitals have limited elective surgeries in order to prevent COVID-19 infections and only allow surgeries necessary for survival of the cancer patient. Guidelines have been proposed such as the "Covid-minimal surgery pathway" to minimize the risk of nosocomial infections (Boffa et al., 2020).

An additional consideration with surgery of cancer patients is they are often older than the general population and many may be immunosuppressed due to their treatments. Thus, frequently only emergencies are preformed, and elective surgeries delayed (Chen et al., 2020).

Blood transfusions during chemotherapy should not be restricted as the risk of SARS-Cov-2 transmission is estimated to be very low. Neutropenia and hypoglobulinemia e.g. during anti-CD20 directed therapy in chronic lymphocytic leukemia patients (CLL) should be treated consistently. (German Society of Hematology and Oncology (DGHO) recommendations on COVID-19 in cancer patients (www.onkopedia.com/de/onkopedia/guidelines/coronavirus-infektion-covid-19-bei-patienten-mit-blut-und-krebserkrankungen))

2. Identification of Proteins/Drugs Binding SARS-CoV-2 Virally Encoding Proteins.

26 of the 29 proteins encoded by SARS-CoV-2 were cloned, tagged with a marker and expressed in human cells in an attempt to identify potential drug targets. Human proteins interacting with these proteins were identified by affinity-purification mass spectrometry (AP-MS). 332 high-confidence SARS-CoV-2-human protein-protein interactions (PPIs) were discovered. 66 druggable human proteins

or host factors were determined to be targeted by 69 compounds (29 FDA-approved drugs, 12 drugs in clinical trials, and 28 preclinical compounds). Two sets of pharmacological agents were determined to have anti-viral activity in viral assays. These drugs are inhibitors of mRNA translation. Specifically, the inhibitors regulate the Sigma1 and Sigma2 receptors (Gordon et al., 2020).

Various signaling pathways have been identified by the mapping the proteins that interact with SARS-CoV-2 proteins. Some of these proteins are present in oncogenic pathways. Some existing drugs, originally developed to inhibit the oncogenes may be repurposed and prove effective in treating COVID-19 (Tutuncuoglu et al., 2020).

3. Repurposing of Existing Drugs/Natural Products and Minerals to Treat Cancer Patients with COVID-19.

Remdesivir (RDV) is an antiviral drug. It has shown some effects on Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV) infected rhesus macaque model (de Wit et al., 2020). The effects of RDV and combination of lopinavir (LPV), ritonavir (RTV) and interferon beta against MERS-CoV have been examined in mouse models (Sheahan et al., 2020). *In vitro* studies indicated that combining RDV and IFN β had better antiviral activity in comparison to LPV and RTV. In studies with mice, treatment with RDV improved pulmonary function, and reduced viral loads in the lung and the severe lung pathology normally observed after infection with MERS-CoV. There are thirty-one clinical trials with RDV and various aspects of COVID-19 listed on the ClinicalTrials.gov website. An overview of some approaches being examined to inhibit development of COVID-19 disease is presented in Figure 3.

Additional drugs have been reported to have some effects in the treatment of COVID-19 patients. One that previously was mentioned is hydroxychloroquine (HDQ), the immunosuppressive and anti-parasite drug used to treat patients with malaria, lupus and arthritis (Quiros Roldan et al., 2020). From a historical point of view, it is worth recalling that during the Spanish flu pandemic in 1918, a

Chicago physician (H.K. Klein) reported he had been quite successful in treating patients in the early stage of the disease (i.e. within 3 days after the appearance of the first symptoms) with i.v. quinine hydrochloride and oral quinine bisulphate (Klein, 1918). Quinine was used for many years as first-line treatment for malaria and remained the antimalarial drug of choice until after World War II. Since then, however, other drugs displaying fewer adverse effects, such as chloroquine and hydroxychloroquine, have largely replaced it (Tripathy et al., 2020).

The Eudra clinical (trial number: 2020-001704-42) is a double-blind, randomized, prospective, controlled clinical trial with hydroxychloroquine in Spain with health care professionals.

Approximately 12-15% of health care professionals are infected with SARS-CoV-2. HDQ inhibits the growth of the coronavirus *in vitro*. This study will attempt to determine if oral administration of HDQ reduces SARS-CoV2 infection. (Cuadrado-Lavin et al., 2020). However, a recent study where hydroxychloroquine was tested as postexposure prophylaxis after moderate-risk or high-risk exposure to SARS-CoV2, demonstrated that the drug did not prevent illness when used within 4 days after exposure (Boulware et al., 2020).

In a study in a hospital in Madrid Spain, COVID-19 cancer patients who were treated with hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin resulted in 3/18 deaths. Interestingly age, staging, histology, cancer treatment and comorbidities were not determined to be linked with mortality. The authors concluded that hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin combined treatment may a good treatment option. (Rogado et al., 2020). Nevertheless, in a large non-randomized study performed on hospitalized patients in New York City, treatment with hydroxychloroquine was not associated with either a greatly lowered or an increased risk of the composite end point of intubation or death (Geleris et al., 2020). There are 215 clinical trials with hydroxychloroquine and various aspects of COVID-19 listed on the ClinicalTrials.gov website.

Artemisinin is a sesquiterpene lactone that is derived from the herb *Artemisia annua*. It has been used in traditional medicine for the treatment of fever, chills and malaria. Artemisinin also has some antiviral and anti-tumor activities. It has also been investigated in respiratory diseases and lung cancer. It has been proposed that artemisinin may have some effects against SARS-CoV-2 infection. (Cheong et al., 2020). There are two clinical trials with artemisinin and various aspects of COVID-19 listed on the ClinicalTrials.gov website.

The combination of vitamin D, quercetin, and estradiol has been proposed to have effects against COVID-19. The angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) and FURIN paired basic amino acid residue-cleaving enzyme (FURIN) proteins are required for SARS-CoV-2 entry into cells. They were used as baits in molecular traps to determine potential drugs and natural products that would affect SARS-CoV-2 entry into cells. Vitamin D, quercetin and estradiol were identified molecules which would affect SARS-CoV-2 the most. Quercetin is a natural product (nutraceutical) present in many common plants and fruits. Quercetin may alter the expression 30% of human genes encoding potential protein targets of SARS-CoV-2. Vitamin D may also alter the expression of 25% of potential human genes encoding protein targets of SARS-CoV-2. Estradiol may also affect expression of 61% of proteins which are targets of SARS-CoV-2. In contrast, testosterone did not demonstrate these effects which was speculated to have an influence on the higher male mortality rate in COVID-19-infected patients (Glinsky. 2020). There are sixteen clinical trials with vitamin D and various aspects of COVID-19 listed on the ClinicalTrials.gov website. There is one clinical trial with quercetin and various aspects of COVID-19 listed on the ClinicalTrials.gov website. There is one clinical trial with patients wearing an estrogen patch and various aspects of COVID-19 listed on the ClinicalTrials.gov website.

Angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 is a potential drug target in the treatment of COVID-19 disease. SARS-CoV-2 binds angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE)2. ACE2 is present on the

membranes of many cell type including alveolar monocytes/macrophages. Losartan is a commonly-prescribed drug to treat high blood pressure (hypertension). Down-regulation of ACE2 results in production of angiotensin (ANG) II by the related enzyme ACE and stimulation of the ANG type 1a receptor (AT1R). Losartan is an AT1R blocker (Gurwitz 2020a; Magrone et al., 2020). Such analysis on drug repurposing document the important of clinical records and prescription records mining (Gurwitz 2020b). There are four clinical trials with patients and losartan and various aspects of COVID-19 listed on the ClinicalTrials.gov website.

LY3127804 is a MoAb that was developed by Eli Lilly to treat patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), cancer and malaria. ARDS is a characteristic of severe COVID-19 patients. LY3127804 is directed to Angiotensin-2 (Ang2). Ang2 causes endothelial cells in the lungs to become leaky. Increased levels of Ang2 are present in ARDS patients. The effects of suppressing Ang2 in COVID-19 patients will be examined with this MoAb to determine whether it is possible to reduce the progression to ARDS and the need for ventilators in the treatment of COVID-19 patients. There is one clinical trial with LY3127804 and various aspects of COVID-19 listed on the ClinicalTrials.gov website.

Bruton's tyrosine kinase (BTK) is a non-receptor kinase that plays a crucial role in aberrant signaling pathways that are critical for proliferation and survival of cancer cells in several B cell malignancies (Pal Singh et al., 2018). Ibrutinib is an FDA-approved BTK inhibitor that has shown significant clinical activity in chronic lymphocytic leukemia and small lymphocytic lymphoma patients (Pula et al., 2019). There is one clinical trial with Ibrutinib with patients and various aspects of COVID-19 listed on the ClinicalTrials.gov website.

It should be considered that patients with severe COVID-19 display a hyperinflammatory immune response (also referred to as "cytokine storm") which suggests macrophage activation syndrome due to the release of multiple inflammatory cytokines/chemokines (IL-1 β , IL-6, IL-7, IL-8,

IL-9, IL-10, G-CSF, GM-CSF, IFN- γ , IP-10, MCP-1, and MIP-1 α) (Soy et al., 2020; Vabret et al., 2020). It had been previously speculated that BTK is involved in controlling macrophage functions (Lionakis et al. 2017). Interestingly, it was demonstrated that Acalabrutinib, a selective BTK inhibitor, when administered off-label over 10-14 days to 19 patients hospitalized with severe COVID-19 (eleven on supplemental oxygen; eight on mechanical ventilation), improved oxygenation in most of patients, often within 1-3 days, and had no discernible adverse effects (Roschewski et al., 2020). An ex-vivo analysis demonstrated elevated BTK activity, as shown by autophosphorylation, and increased IL-6 production in blood monocytes from patients with severe COVID-19 compared with blood monocytes from healthy donors (Roschewski et al., 2020). Therefore, these findings might indicate that targeting excessive inflammation with a BTK inhibitor is a potential therapeutic strategy in severe COVID-19 patients. There are two clinical trials with Acalabrutinib with patients and various aspects of COVID-19 listed on the ClinicalTrials.gov website.

It is interesting that a study based on network proximity analysis have revealed how yet another drug used for targeted therapy of cancer, rapamycin (an mTOR inhibitor), may hold the potential to be effective in COVID-19 patients (Zhou et al., 2020). Nevertheless, problems with the use of rapamycin in COVID-19 patients include an increased risk of infections and development of interstitial pneumonitis, alveolar hemorrhage and acute respiratory distress syndrome that could superimpose to and aggravate those caused by the SARS-Cov2 (Moujaess et al., 2020). There are three clinical trials with rapamycin with patients and various aspects of COVID-19 listed on the ClinicalTrials.gov website.

Moreover, PARP inhibitors, a class of drugs that are emerging as promising therapeutics in different cancer types (Gonçalves et al., 2020), have the potential to be used for treating COVID-19 patients, as they could decrease IL-1, IL-6, and TNF α levels and could alleviate subsequent lung

fibrosis, as demonstrated in murine models and clinical trials (Kim et al., 2008; Lucarini et al., 2017; Sahu et al., 2020).

High levels of IL-6 are associated with poor outcome in COVID-19 patients (Del Valle et al., 2020). Tocilizumab is MoAb which inhibits IL-6. Some encouraging results in Tocilizumab-treated severe COVID-19 patients have been reported (Campins et al., 2020). There are 54 clinical trials with Tocilizumab and patients with various aspects of COVID-19 listed on the ClinicalTrials.gov website.

The JAK protein kinase is frequently activated by multiple interleukins, cytokines, and growth factors. Some encouraging results have been observed in a cohort of severe COVID-19 patients treated with the JAK inhibitor, Ruxolitinib (Cao et al, 2020). There are seventeen clinical trials with Ruxolitinib with patients and various aspects of COVID-19 listed on the ClinicalTrials.gov website. Tofacitinib is a small molecule inhibitor which inhibits JAK signaling. There are four clinical trials with tofacitinib and patients with various aspects of COVID-19 listed on the ClinicalTrials.gov website.

Resveratrol (RES) is a polyphenol present in many fruits and berries and is consumed by many people as a nutraceutical. RES can activate sirtuin (Sirt)1 [McCubrey et al., 2017; McCubrey et al., 2018 reviews. Sirt1 can decrease AT1R expression by increasing ACE2 expression. RES has anti-viral effects and may be evaluated in treatment of COVID-19 patients (Marinella, 2020). There is one clinical trial with RES with patients and various aspects of COVID-19 listed on the ClinicalTrials.gov website.

SARS-CoV-2 encodes nonstructural protein-15 (NSP15) which is an uridylyate-specific endoribonuclease (EndoU) enzyme. NSP15 is essential for the SARS-CoV-2 life cycle and could be a target for drug development. By performing an *in silico* based virtual screening of FDA approved drugs, glioxepide and idarubicin were selected as strong binders of Endo U. They are used for treatment for diabetes and leukemia respectively (Chandra et al., 2020).

Selenium is a trace element and also a dietary supplement contained in multivitamin tablets it has anti-viral properties. It is postulated that selenium may have potential effects on COVID-19 infections (Kieliszek and Lipinski, 2020).

Zinc is a trace element and also a dietary supplement contained in multivitamin tablets, it has anti-viral properties and may have effects on COVID-19 (Kumar et al., 2020).

4. Summary

In our review we have reviewed the impact of COVID-19 on cancer patients and treatments. While we currently lack an approved, effective vaccine for SAR2-Cov-2 virus, there are approaches which we can employ to lower the potential of infection. We have discussed the altered conditions in hospitals which have resulted from the COVID-19 outbreak. In addition, we have discussed the potential repurposing of approved drugs that may show some effects on COVID-19 patients. Much more research needs to be performed to determine whether potential drugs/natural products/trace elements which have been identified to affect SARS-2-Cov-2 can improve treatment of patients suffering from COVID-19. Last but not least, given that the cytokine storm activates major signaling pathways implicated in aberrant cell growth and might weaken the immune system response to tumors, survivors of severe COVID-19 are potentially at risk of developing cancer. Future investigations are required to support this hypothesis, both in in vitro models and animal models.

Figure Legends.

Figure 1. Overview of the Symptoms and Diagnosis of COVID-19 Disease.

Figure 2. Overview of Some of the Factors which May Influence the Development of COVID-19 Disease.

Figure 3. Overview of Potential Sites of Therapeutic Intervention in COVID-19 Disease.

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