

CORONAVIRUS DISEASE-19 PANDEMIC AND VITAMIN D: SO MUCH FOR SO LITTLE?

Apropos of Kershenobich's interesting editorial titled: *Dilemmas of a physician in times of coronavirus disease (COVID-19)*, in which he cites multiple drugs under study for COVID-19, many of which we now know to be ineffective, I have noticed the absence of Vitamin D¹. It is well known that levels of regulatory T-lymphocytes are decreased in many patients with COVID-19 and can be increased by Vitamin D2 supplementation². Furthermore, this Vitamin D deficiency is associated with an increase in thrombotic events, which are frequently observed in COVID-19 by multiple autoimmune-based mechanisms³. Vitamin D deficiency is more frequent in patients with obesity, asthma, and diabetes and therefore, among other factors, these pathologies lead to higher mortality in COVID-19. A recent prospective study of 930 patients showed that Vitamin D provided in the form of calcifediol during

hospitalization reduces intensive care unit admission and mortality by more than 50%⁴. Considering that Vitamin D deficiency increases the cytokine storm and the risk of thrombosis in COVID-19 and that this supplement is safe (the risk of toxicity is extremely low at the usual doses), cheap, and well tolerated and is also useful for other pathologies, I believe it is worth using it at least during hospitalization for COVID-19, if not before. However, to date, there is no evidence that Vitamin D administration may have a role in treating patients with COVID-19, and therefore, prospective studies are needed to assess solidly this more than reasonable possibility^{5,6}. Meanwhile, in these pandemic times, we are living in, it seems prudent to recommend the use of Vitamin D to the population now without waiting for more evidence. We have nothing to lose and much to gain!

REFERENCE

1. Kershenobich D. Dilemmas of a physician in times of COVID-19. *Rev Invest Clin.* 2020;72:125-6.
2. Weir EK, Thenappan T, Bhargava M, Chen Y. Does Vitamin D deficiency increase the severity of COVID-19? *Clin Med (Lond).* 2020;20:e107-8.
3. Sieiro Santos C, López Castro J. Post-COVID-19 syndrome (PC-19S) and disseminated microthrombosis: the role of the von Willebrand Factor and antiphospholipid antibodies. *Clinics (Sao Paulo).* 2021;76:e2784.
4. Nogués X, Ovejero D, Pineda-Moncusí M, Bouillon R, Arenas D, Pascual J, et al. Calcifediol treatment and COVID-19-related outcomes. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab.* 2021;dgab405.
5. Wang Z, Joshi A, Leopold K, Jackson S, Christensen S, Nayfeh T, et al. Association of Vitamin D deficiency with COVID-19 infection severity: systematic review and meta-analysis. *Clin Endocrinol (Oxf).* 2021 [Epub ahead of print].
6. Rubin R. Sorting out whether Vitamin D deficiency raises COVID-19 risk. *JAMA.* 2021;325:329-30.

JOSÉ LÓPEZ-CASTRO

Department of Internal Medicine, Hospital Público de Monforte, Lugo, Spain

*Corresponding author:

José López-Castro

E-mail: jlcastro126@hotmail.com

Received for publication: 17-06-2021

Approved for publication: 07-07-2021

DOI: 10.24875/RIC.21000305

0034-8376 / © 2021 Revista de Investigación Clínica. Published by Permanyer. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).