

Hypoxia and Interleukin-6 Exacerbate Blood Coagulation in COVID-19 Patient.

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Abstract

A hallmark of Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is abnormalities in coagulation associated with up regulations in procoagulants that are indicators of high mortality. Critical illness is the main contributor to death due to COVID-19. COVID-19 has a multitude of comorbidities that vary among patients and with the severity at which they experience the virus. However, a common COVID-19 comorbidity is respiratory insufficiency resulting in hypoxemia. Hypoxemia increases the risk of thrombosis because of interference in regulation of blood coagulation. Coagulation is quite common in severely ill COVID-19 patients [4]. Coagulation is tightly regulated by the clotting factors, cofactors, and inhibitors that are associated with the control of the crucial enzyme thrombin. Haemostasis is a physiological state that aids to maintain and promote blood flow and prevents coagulation under normal circumstances. Conversely, in the event of an injury to a blood vessel, to minimize blood loss, a cascade of coagulation events takes place to maintain normal blood flow through the lumen of the damaged vessel.

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