Relevance of myocardial injury biomarkers to the prognosis of COVID-19 patients

Relevancia de marcadores de daño miocárdico en la evolución de los pacientes con COVID-19

To the Editor,

Pneumonia caused by the coronavirus disease of 2019 (COVID-19) was initially identified in December 2019 in patients with pneumonia of unknown etiology. Since then, the illness has become a worldwide pandemic and has exerted considerable pressure on healthcare systems. The first wave of infections around the world in 2020 and subsequent waves of infections have required reorganizing health centers and redistributing available resources. In this context, indicators would aid in adequately determining the prognosis of seriously ill COVID-19 patients and identifying those at lower risk.

The cohort study by Calvo–Fernández et al. describes results consistent with other cohort studies and reports an independent association between 2 myocardial injury markers (NT-proBNP and hs-TnT) produced by different mechanisms and the severity of COVID-19 infection. Future research may experimentally determine age- and sex-adjusted marker thresholds for the purpose of evidence-based patient screening.

FUNDING

None.

AUTHORS’ CONTRIBUTIONS

E. Alcaide had the original idea and contributed to writing the article. L. Álvarez Bota contributed with article correction and supervision. R. Salas contributed with article correction and supervision.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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Available online 30 August 2021

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http://doi.org/10.1016/j.rec.2021.08.019

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