Negev, Dead Sea and Arava Studies
Dead-Sea & Arava Science Center
מרכז מדע ים המלח והערבה
Under the Auspices of Ben-Gurion University of the Negev
בחסות אוניברסיטת בן גוריון בנגב
מחקרי הנגב, ים המלח והערבה

Reply to Comment

תשובה לתגובה

Reply to comment by G. Cohen

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It is an honor that my viewpoint, which originated in the distant isolated desert of Israel, received your sensitive, thoughtful, and scientifically based comments.

As you mentioned, bee venom had been shown to reduce inflammation in chronic patients.

In my viewpoint and based on published studies, I suggested that "COVID-19 patients present inflammatory immune signature similar to patients with chronic inflammatory diseases". It has been shown that SARS-CoV-2 infection-derived cytokine response in infected hosts involves cytokines common to patients with immune-mediated inflammatory diseases (chronic diseases) that affect the inner and outer barriers of the body, such as the joints (rheumatoid arthritis), the gut (Crohn's disease) and the skin (psoriasis) (Schett, Sticherling et al., 2020). Despite differences in the cytokine repertoires among the target organs in patients with chronic diseases, commonalities exist and are reflected by the activation of the innate and adaptive immune response, as is probably the case in COVID-19 as well.

I suggest that it is worth studying whether bee venom's components can benefit COVID-19 patients, and whether they can prove even more beneficial to those patients suffering from chronic diseases as well.

References

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Schett, G., Sticherling, M., Neurath, M. F., 2020. COVID-19: Risk for cytokine targeting in chronic inflammatory diseases? Nature Reviews. Immunology 20 (5), 271–272.