

Covid-19: Revisión de literatura de los posibles tratamientos contra el COVID-19

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RESUMEN

El nuevo coronavirus es el causante de la actual pandemia que se caracteriza por el cuadro de un síndrome respiratorio agudo. Históricamente ya existieron epidemias dadas por virus pertenecientes a la misma familia de coronavirus, como lo son el SARS-CoV y MERS-CoV causantes del síndrome respiratorio agudo severo y el síndrome respiratorio del medio oriente respectivamente. La estandarización de los datos epidemiológicos en la actualidad es un proceso de difícil unificación ya que las cifras de infectados y muertos varía cada día, esto por el curso actual de la pandemia. Las manifestaciones clínicas de los individuos infectados por SARS-CoV2 pueden ir desde muy leves hasta presentar cuadros graves que incluso pueden llegar a acabar con la vida de estos, sin embargo existe un porcentaje de pacientes que cursan con la enfermedad de manera asintomática. La manera más adecuada de establecer un diagnóstico acertado se basa en la detección del agente patógeno apoyado en los criterios de Koch. Actualmente hay una gran variedad de posibles terapias, de las cuales aún no existen los suficientes datos para avalar alguna de ellas, sin embargo nos encontramos en un periodo de prueba, se siguen realizando diversos estudios dirigidos hacia aquellos fármacos y regímenes de tratamiento más prometedores, hasta ahora con resultados poco alentadores, y a la espera de una vacuna muy necesaria en estos casos, para el control de la pandemia a medio y largo plazo.

Palabras clave: *Coronavirus, COVID-19, SARS-CoV-2, Hidroxicloroquina, Remdesivir, ACE-2.*

Abstract:

The new coronavirus is the cause of the current pandemic that is characterized by the picture of an acute respiratory syndrome. Historically, there have already been epidemics due to viruses belonging to the same coronavirus family, such as SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV, which cause severe acute respiratory syndrome and Middle Eastern respiratory syndrome, respectively. The standardization of epidemiological data at present is a difficult process to unify since the numbers of infected and dead vary every day, this due to the current course of the pandemic. The clinical manifestations of individuals infected with SARS-CoV2 can range from very mild to presenting severe symptoms that can even end their lives, however there is a percentage of patients who present with the disease asymptotically. The most appropriate way to establish a correct diagnosis is based on the detection of the pathogen supported by Koch's criteria. Currently there are a wide variety of possible therapies, of which there are not yet enough data to support any of them, however we are in a trial period, various studies are still being conducted aimed at those drugs and most promising treatment regimens, so far with little encouraging results, and waiting for a much-needed vaccine in these cases, to control the pandemic in the medium and long term.

Key words: *Coronavirus, COVID-19, SARS-CoV-2, Hydroxychloroquine, Remdesivir, ACE-2.*

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