



Therapeutic Uses of Traditional Chinese Medicines Against COVID-19

Manal Buabeid ^{1,2,*}Munazza Ijaz^{3,*}Saba Shamim³Xianju Huang ⁴Ghulam Murtaza ⁵

¹College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences, Ajman University, Ajman, 346, United Arab Emirates; ²Medical and Bio-allied Health Sciences Research Centre, Ajman University, Ajman, United Arab Emirates; ³Institute of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology, The University of Lahore, Lahore, Pakistan; ⁴College of Pharmacy, South-Central University for Nationalities, Wuhan, 430074, People's Republic of China; ⁵Department of Pharmacy, COMSATS University Islamabad, Lahore Campus, Lahore, 54000, Pakistan

*These authors contributed equally to this work

Abstract: COVID-19 is a pandemic and a serious respiratory disorder that is caused by coronavirus. It has produced an outbreak of acute infectious pneumonia in China and afterward all around the world. There is not a single anti-viral drug, vaccine or any kind of treatment available for this fatal disease. There are only a few options available for symptomatic relief. Thus, in China, 85% of SARS-CoV-2 infected individuals have been treated with traditional Chinese medicines (TCM). Thus, this article focused on the previous kinds of literature regarding COVID-19 and its treatment with TCM along with its applications. SARS-CoV-2 and SARS-CoV showed similarity in genes, pathological processes, and epidemiology, so these can be treated with TCM. The proof regarding treatment of SARS-CoV with TCM explicitly shows the advantages of using TCM therapy for COVID-19. Present literature explains the mode of action and efficacy of TCM and elaborates on the natural compounds introduced to treat COVID-19.

Keywords: mode of action, efficacy, TCM, antivirals, COVID-19, respiratory pneumonia

Background of COVID-19

A sudden outbreak of serious respiratory pneumonia started in Wuhan city, Hubei province of China in December 2019,¹ which on 7 January 2020, was declared as a resistant strain of coronavirus termed SARS-CoV-2.² Thus on 11 February 2020, this unexplainable pneumonia was called, by the World Health Organization, Coronavirus Disease-2019 (COVID-19).³ COVID-19 symptoms include flu-like symptoms, fever, cough, along common respiratory disorder including lung damage while minor symptoms include diarrhea, fatigue and myalgia.^{4,5} On 17 February 2020, China reported a total of 72,332 cases of COVID-19.⁶ The spread rate of COVID-19 was very fast, every single day, the cases with COVID-19 reported were multiplied compared to the previous day. It is transmitted through human to human via coughing, sneezing and even touching. On gene examination, SARS-Co-2 appeared as an enveloped β -coronavirus with single-stranded RNA.⁷ The genomic comparison of SARS-CoV-2 with SAR-CoV showed 79.5% similarity in the genomic sequence. Furthermore, both SARS-CoV-2 and SAR-CoV use spike (S) proteins to enter into human alveolar epithelial cells, which bind to angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) receptor in humans.⁸

Several major techniques are available to diagnose COVID-19, such as lab testing and chest radiograph but unluckily, there are not any vaccines or antivirals present for the sake of treatment.⁹ Thus China reported its current clinical guidelines to treat COVID-19 or Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS), and

Correspondence: Ghulam Murtaza;
Saba Shamim
Tel +92 3215129950
Fax +92 992-383441
Email gmdogar356@gmail.com;
sabashamimgenetics@gmail.com

according to that traditional Chinese medicines (TCM) and traditional medicines are presently the only way to treat COVID-19.¹⁰ This literature covers the TCM treatment in the context of current conventional management to treat COVID-19 patients. It was already documented in 2002–2003¹¹ that TCM therapy had been used to treat SARS-CoV infected individuals and with the outbreak of COVID-19, it was found that COVID-19 showed identical genomic sequence, pathological processes, and epidemiology as SARS-CoV.⁸ Thus, results obtained after TCM treatment were evaluated on the molecular basis and lab studies which give the benefits of using TCM treatment in combating COVID-19.

Scope of TCM Against COVID-19

As there is no specific treatment available to treat COVID-19, it is necessary to adopt some supportive therapy to combat the risk of the disease. It includes antivirals (lopinavir, ritonavir, ribavirin, favipiravir, remdesivir, oseltamivir, chloroquine, and interferon), broad-spectrum antibiotics (amoxicillin, azithromycin, and fluoroquinolones),¹² corticosteroids,⁷ and convalescent plasma.²² Thus, SARS-CoV-2 infected individuals were treated with HIV protease inhibitors ritonavir and lopinavir along with antibiotics or IFN α -2b.¹³ Besides, ribavirin (nucleoside analogs) was also found to be useful in treating COVID-19 as it was already documented to treat infections produced by a syncytial virus (RSV),¹⁴ MERS and SARS-CoV. Still, its use is limited due to its disadvantage of causing anemia and whether the antiviral spectrum of ribavirin covers SARS-CoV-2 infection is still not clear. Favipiravir (T-705), another nucleoside analog, can exclusively treat influenza due to RNA polymerase of RNA virus.¹⁵ A current in vivo study regarding favipiravir documented its activity against SARS-CoV-2,¹⁶ but still, in vivo effects of favipiravir are not clear. Another antiviral drug that might show the most suitable results against SARS-CoV-2 is remdesivir. It shows promising in vitro and in vivo activity against a wide range of SARS and MERS viruses,¹⁷ and also showed a tendency of viral suppression and improved lung condition in animal models.¹⁸ According to another study, SARS-CoV-2 infection could be inhibited in Vero E6 cells when treated with remdesivir, and the first US infected patient had simultaneously ameliorated symptoms induced by COVID-19 following administration of remdesivir intravenously. However, presently, remdesivir is still undergoing clinical trials to evaluate its potency and safety against COVID-19.¹⁹ Another antiviral drug, oseltamivir, has also been

found useful in treating COVID-19, while its potency is still vague.

Chloroquine is also categorized as a broad-spectrum antiviral drug.²⁰ It shows potent activity against COVID-19.¹⁶ To evaluate its potency, an open-label clinical trial (ChiCTR2000029609)²¹ has been started to find out its clinical efficacy. IFN α (5 million U), is an antiviral atomization inhaler used to treat SAR-CoV-2.¹² A trial was started, which contained IFN α -2b as well as anti-HCV inhibitor,¹³ but the results did not clearly show the combined effect of antiviral and IFN α -2b.

Corticosteroids were also used as adjuvant therapy, though it may not decrease the mortality rate of SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV,²² it could decrease the increased level of cytokines in patients due to COVID-19 which leads to suspended viral clearance.²³ As a result, corticosteroids are not recommended treatment strategies to treat COVID-19.²⁴

The role of convalescent plasma treatment was already known and being used in the treatment of severe kinds of influenza or coronavirus disease due to its capability to reduce viral load and mortality rate.²⁵ Convalescent plasma was used in China under the careful monitoring of health care professionals.

WHO has concluded that there is not a single antiviral or vaccine available so far to treat COVID-19.²⁶ Supportive therapy of TCM has been used for centuries. There is room for intervention that TCM could be used as complementary medicine for COVID-19 therapy. It was also found that TCM therapy was chosen as a helpful measure taken to treat coronavirus disease, in addition, it helped to diminish the adverse effects produced by other conservative treatments. Thus, TCM can be considered as a valued weapon to treat coronavirus disease.

The clinical evidence of using TCM against SARS-CoV-2 has the background of using TCM therapy as a treatment strategy for SARS-CoV in 2002, when there was a SARS coronavirus outbreak in Guangdong (China) until 2003, of which there were 8000 cases worldwide.²⁷ Several hundred case reports, studies, and clinical trials were carried out to analyze the effect of TCM on SARS. According to that, pieces of evidence proved the favorable effects of TCM in the treatment of SARS. Therefore, counting Singapore and Hong Kong came up with a mortality rate of up to 18%.

On the other hand, the mortality rate in Beijing was very high, almost up to 52% on the 5th of May and until 20th May 2003, the mortality rate was reduced up to 4% to

1%. It was believed that a sudden decrease in mortality rate in Beijing was due to the use of TCM as a supportive therapy rather than using conservative therapy.²⁸ In 2002 when an outbreak of SARS occurred, Lau et al documented the effect of TCM therapy as a prophylactic measure and stated that Sang Ju Yin plus Yu Ping Feng San did not induce infection in 1063 hospital employees as compared to induction of 0.4% of individuals in the control group. It was considered from proof that the combination of Yu Ping Feng San and Sang Ju Yin can increase host immunity by stimulating T-cells.²⁹ Compared to controlled trials, TCM therapy caused a decrease in disease-related symptoms and accelerated the recovery period of patients infected with SARS.³⁰ The efficacy of TCM as a treatment strategy was proven by lab studies. Lancet documented the research paper about the effect of TCM, for example liquorice root against SARS virus and stated that it has glycyrrhizin in the form of active constituent that inhibits the replication of SARS virus.³¹ Other research reported the effect of baicalin as “anti-SARS virus” and its active constituent glycyrrhizin showed antiviral activity in plaque reduction assay.³² In addition, another researcher, Wang et al, also extracted compound MOL376 from TCM, which could inhibit cathepsin L, and thus became a major compound in the treatment of SARS-virus.^{33,34}

There are several hundred pieces of research available on TCM therapy after SARS became an epidemic in China. Thus, to prove TCM as a treatment strategy, these literature should be critically reviewed. For this purpose, Liu et al studied 8 randomized trials and concluded that the conventional medicine in combination with TCM therapy showed better results of reduced fatality rate and increased recovery period while it showed antifungal activity in SARS infected individuals. However, the adopted clinical trials were not authorized enough to be used as a treatment of choice.³⁵ Leung reviewed 90 research papers out of 130 publications and found that the use of TCM in combination with conventional treatment was far better than conventional treatment alone, as it could control fever, improve chest congestion, and relieve other symptoms. Though these results are not sufficient enough to be used without clinical trials.¹¹ The successive research on TCM carried out by Liu et al reported that adjuvant treatment with TCM is worthless and found no effect on mortality rate.³⁵ Thus, to ensure the results (because of lack of sound findings of clinical trials), Wu et al recommended carrying out clinical trials again to treat acute infections of the respiratory tract.³⁵

Novel Ingredients in TCM Against COVID-19

Most commonly, TCM uses natural products which are considered healthy sources in order to treat human diseases. Figure 1 describes various TCM, ie Yin Qiao San,³⁶ Yu Ping Feng San,³⁷ Sang Ju Yin and Yu Ping Feng San that is used against SARS-CoV, Lian Hua Qing Wen Capsule,³⁸ Shuang Huang Lian,³⁹ and Ma Xin Gan Shi Tang.⁴⁰ Table 1 lists the extracts and ingredients found in herbal formulae of TCM which have specific anti-SARS-CoV activity. Thus, to find out the natural compound that inhibits SARS-CoV-2 activity, earlier studies were taken into the ground because of homology between SARS-CoV and SARS-CoV-2. Viral replication requires 3-chymotrypsin-like protease (3CLpro), thus 3CLpro is considered as the leading drug target for the development of therapies against various coronaviruses such as SARS-CoV-2. Similarly, some other herbal constituents with effective coronavirus inhibitory potential are present in TCMs (Table 2).

The most important factor for consideration for the preparation of anti-HCoV agents is the helicase proteins, which act as a target material for anti-HCoV agents. As reported by Yu et al, helicase protein of coronavirus named nsP13 was potentially targeted by myricetin and scutellarin to downregulate the synthesis of coronavirus via disrupting ATPase activity.⁴⁶ RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRp) is another factor considered for anti-COVID agents as it is involved in the synthesis of negative and positive strands of RNA. The experimentation with different TCM therapies explained that TCM therapy is involved in suppression of the RdRp enzyme. These include *Sinomenium acutum* with IC₅₀: 198.6 µg/mL, Kang Du Bu Fei Tang with IC₅₀ value at 471.3 µg/mL, *Coriolus versicolor* with IC₅₀ value at 108.4 µg/mL, and *Ganoderma lucidum* with IC₅₀ at 41.9 µg/mL.⁴⁷ Deng et al carried out large-scale experimentation and it involved screening and identification of already mentioned medications, TCM therapy and other synthetic medication, aiming to find out the anti-COVID agents via advanced techniques like cell-based assays using SARS-CoV virus and Vero E6 cells. As a result, it was documented that growth and multiplication of SARS-CoV can be controlled by ginsenoside-Rb1, aecin, and reserpine found in Panax ginseng, horse chestnut tree, and genus Rauwolfia respectively in therapeutic concentration.⁴⁸

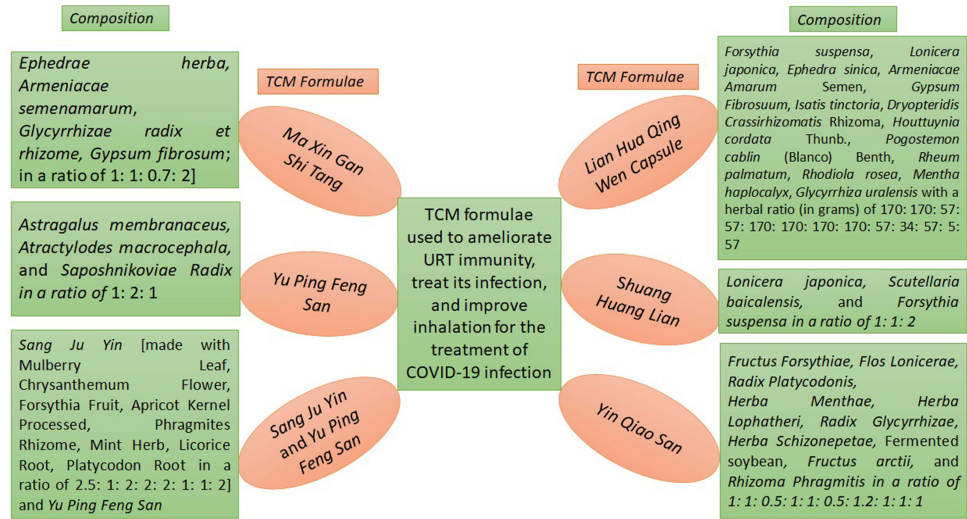


Figure 1 TCM decoction formulas (with their compositions) used to ameliorate URT immunity, treat its infection, and improve inhalation in the treatment of COVID-19 infection.

Just like the previously mentioned viruses, SARS-CoV-2 also uses ACE2 receptors of host for its entry into the human cell.⁴⁹ Thus, the traditional Chinese medicines that can target ACE2, can easily control the infection produced by SARS-CoV-2. There are several natural compounds present that interfere with any communication between SARS-CoV S proteins and ACE2, these include emodin,⁵⁰ scutellarin,⁵¹ baicalin,⁵² Tetra-O-galloyl- β -D-glucose (TGG), and luteolin.⁵³ Though their anti-COVID activity still needs to be evaluated. Furthermore, the viral

discharge from infected body or cell can be controlled by inhibiting 3a ion channel, and it can be done by emodin⁵⁴ and kaempferol derivatives, juglanin.⁵⁵ Anti-SARS-CoV activity has also been shown by Saikosaponins,⁵⁶ quercetin, TSL-1 extracted from *Toona sinensis* Roem,⁵⁷ and glycyrrhizin, by blocking entry into a cell.⁵⁸

Sometimes inflammatory reactions induced due to viral infection like SARS-CoV or COVID-19 can cause the death of patients. Thus, the use of anti-inflammatory agents can reduce the severity of a disease condition or fatality rate.⁵⁹ Another study reported that they used *Lonicera japonica* Fructus *Forsythia* Flos, and *Scutellariae radix* as an anti-COVID agent.⁶⁰ Afterward, it was found that the mixture of these herbal compounds

Table 1 Herbal Extracts and Active Constituents with Anti-Human Coronavirus (Anti-HCoV) Activity

Extract or Ingredient	Herbal Extract/Active Constituent	References
Extract	<i>Isatis indigotica</i> <i>Houttuynia cordata</i> <i>Rheum palmatum</i>	[41] [42,43] [44]
Ingredient	Cepharanthine, fangchinoline, tetrandrine Myricetin, scutellarein Glycyrrhizin Herbacetin, quercetin, isobavaschalcone, helichrysetin Herbacetin, rhoifolin, pectolinarin, quercetin Quercetin Emodin Kaempferol derivatives Baicalin Saikosaponins	[45,46] [47] [48,49] [50] [51–53] [54] [55,56] [57] [58,59] [60]

Table 2 Herbal Compounds with Potential to Suppress the SARS 3CLpro and Their Reported IC50 Values

Herbal Compounds	IC ₅₀ (μ M)	References
Sinigrin	217	[41]
Indigo	752	[41]
Aloe-emodin	366	[41]
Hesperetin	8.3	[41]
Beta-sitosterol	1210	[41]
Quercetin	73	[52]
Epigallocatechin gallate	73	[52]
Gallocatechin 3CLpro	47	[52]
Igustrin	2.6	[53]
Pristimerin	5.5	[53]
Amentoflavone	8.3	[54]
3-theaflavin-3-gallate	9.8	[55]
Isatin	0.95	[56]

blocked the release of cytokines and chemokines through peripheral blood mononuclear cells which are pathologically produced due to staphylococcal toxic shock syndrome.⁶¹ A TCM, Dang Gui Long Hui Pill, has an active compound named indirubin, which showed anti-COVID effect along with an immunity-boosting effect while human macrophages infected by influenza H5N1 virus and type-I alveolar epithelial cells were being studied.⁶² Similarly, the influenza virus can be inhibited by using another TCM, Lian Hua Qing Wen Capsule. It works as an anti-COVID agent by inhibiting influenza at its initial stage and it also down-regulates the gene expression of MCP and IL-6, IL-8, TNF- α , and IP-10.⁶³ Moreover, Dong et al also documented that Lian Hua Qing Wen Capsule has the capability to decrease the levels of IL-17, IL-23, IL-8 and TNF- α in sputum and also decreased the levels of IL-17 and IL-8 in blood for the relief of COPD patients.³⁹ Poon et al also conducted his own self-control study and concluded that Sang Ju Yin and Yu Ping Feng San may have an immunity-boosting effect against COVID-19.⁶⁴ Several agents are recognized and used as anti-COVID agents but the mode of action of these agents is still obscure, just like many TCM used as anti-SARS-CoV agents such as *Artemisia annua*, and *Lindera aggregate*.⁶⁵

Current Scenario of TCM Efficacy in COVID-19 Patients

Due to the extensive advantages of TCM therapy, the Chinese government has added it as a part of its campaign to treat SARS-CoV-2. For this purpose, TCM therapy has been announced as an official adjuvant therapy along with conventional medication by the Health Commission of 26 provinces. Up until February 17, a total of 60,107 confirmed patients with SARS-CoV-2, ie, 85% of total cases, were treated with TCM therapy by the National Health Commission of China.⁶⁶ As of 1 March 2020, 303 clinical trials have been carried out to find out the safety of TCM therapy. These trials were categorized in such a way that 50 trials (16.5%) studied the use of TCM alone, in which 14 cases (4.6%) gave data about the use of TCM, in combination with Western medicines. 22 clinical trials (7.3%) calculated the effect of the mixture of different TCM formulae including Xin Guan-1 Formula, Xin Guan-2 Formula and Qing Yi-4. The other 14 cases (4.6%) were evaluated for commercial TCM like Tan Re Qing Injection and Lian Hua Qing Wen Capsule.

National Health Commission has published 6 editions based on the guidelines so far regarding the diagnosis and treatment of COVID-19.⁶⁷ The 4th version explained the TCM system and gives details about what TCM should be given at which state of disease for the treatment of COVID-19.⁶⁸ The latest version of guidelines are about various combinations of TCMs that are recommended for COVID-19,⁶⁹ as mentioned in Figure 2. Luo et al⁷⁰ analyzed the literature on TCM therapy used in 23 provinces of China (including Wuhan) for COVID-19 patients and concluded 10 herbs useful for the treatment of COVID patients (Figure 3). Another analysis conducted by Xu et al⁷¹ reported nine herbs used in 13 provinces of China for the treatment of COVID patients (Figure 3).

The National Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine has documented a report on February 5, 2020, and according to that, 214 infected patients located in Hebei, Shaanxi, and Heilongjiang were treated with Qing Fei Pai Du Tang, and showed an efficacy rate of about $\geq 90\%$. Out of these, $\geq 60\%$ of patients recovered, while 30% were stable from disease.⁷² Afterward, 701 infected individuals located in 10 different provinces of China were treated with Qing Fei Pai Du Tang and it was concluded that 18.5% of patients (approximately 130 patients) recovered from disease conditions while 7.27% of patients (51 patients) no longer had the symptoms of cough and fever. Moreover, 38.2% of patients (268 patients) had improved symptoms of the disease while 30.2% (212 patients) were stabilized.⁶² Yao et al⁷³ and Lu et al⁷⁴ reported the effect of Lian Hua Qing Wen Capsule against confirmed and suspected SARS-CoV-2 patients and concluded that traditional Chinese medicines have the ability to cure patients from disease condition along with the ability to boost immunity in the host.

SARS-CoV-2 acts differently in different patients, thus in some of these, minor signs often advance to septic shock that leads to multiple organ dysfunction syndromes (MODS), called cytokine storm.⁷⁵ It was also found from the evidence that TCM did not only act as an immunity booster but it can also show immunosuppressive activity. In this context, Shen Fu Injection was reported by Wang et al⁷⁶ to counter lung inflammation and decrease cytokine levels such as IL-6, IL-1 β , and others. Similarly, Chang et al⁷⁷ observed the significant decrease in levels of TNF- α , IL-1 β , IL-8, IL-10 along with other cytokines after Re Du Ning Injection in LPS (Lipopolysaccharide) induced model of lung injury in rats. Another herb called tetrandrine was also reported as a potential inhibitor of proinflammatory responses in lipopolysaccharide-induced

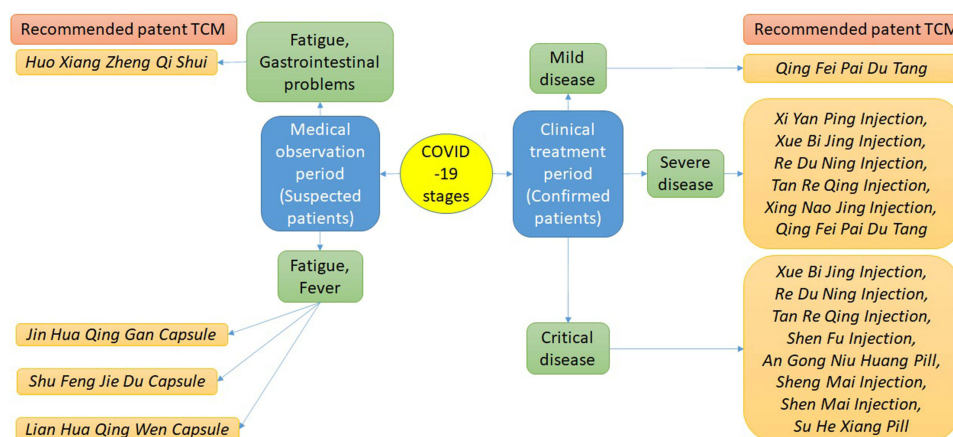


Figure 2 Recommended patent TCMs for COVID-19 treatment.

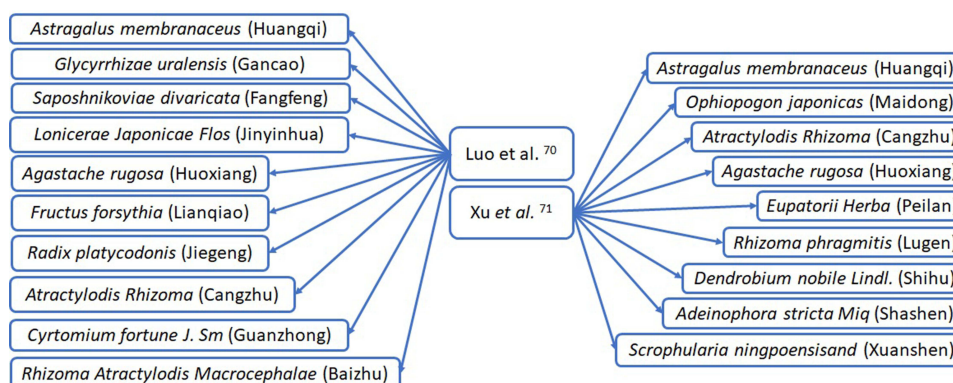


Figure 3 TCM therapies used in China for the avoidance of COVID-19 infection.

mice.⁷⁸ Thus TCM, which is involved in combating cytokine storm could also be used as a treatment for COVID-19 infected individuals.

In modern times, laboratory studies have neglected the clinical advantages of TCM therapy in treating COVID-19. However, some researchers started working on it to establish treatment for the disease. For this purpose, an in-vitro study has been carried out to establish its activity against SARS-CoV-2 by using Shuang Huang Lian Oral Liquid.⁵⁵ Though the specific clinical trials have not been carried out so HNC'S Guidelines did not recommend this TCM preparation.⁶² SARS-CoV-2 uses the ACE2 receptor just like SARS-CoV to enter a cell.⁸ Thus hypothetically, ACE2 blockage should inhibit SARS-CoV-2 infection. Chen and Du⁷⁹ accomplished an experiment with molecular docking study and found that extracted TCM compounds such as hesperetin, scutellarin,

glycyrrhizin, nicotianamine and baicalin can interfere with ACE2 enzyme.⁷⁹ Qing-Fei-Pai-Du decoction^{80,81} and other TCMs as well as their active natural compounds such as glycyrrhizic acid⁸² play critical roles in ameliorating COVID-19 symptoms through a variety of mechanisms.⁸³ TCMs exhibit anti-inflammatory, immunoregulatory, and antiviral effects resulting in the protection of target organs in COVID-19 management. This phenomenon involves the interaction of numerous compounds with multiple protein targets through multiple pathways, as portrayed in Figure 4. ACE2 and 3CL are likely the direct target proteins for the suppression of SARS-CoV-2. Various active ingredients of TCMs such as luteolin, naringenin, wogonin, kaempferol, isorhamnetin, quercetin, and baicalin could be the interacting moieties with ACE2 and 3CL proteins. This interaction could be responsible for the inhibition of inflammatory mediators, regulation of immunity,

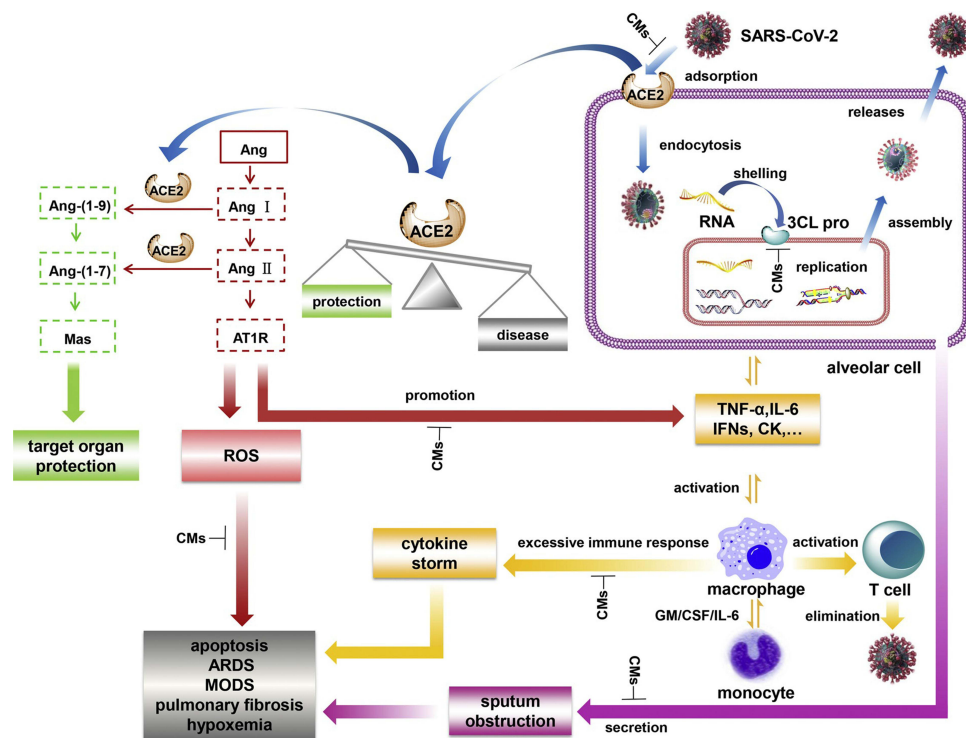


Figure 4 Mode of TCM action in a course of COVID-19 treatment. Blue arrows: Chinese medicines (CMs) might directly inhibit SARS-CoV-2 adsorption and replication by interfering with virus' binding to ACE2 and 3CL pro. CMs can also indirectly protect target organs by inhibiting the binding of SARS-CoV-2 to ACE2, regulating the balance of ACE2 in the body through the Ang/Mas pathway. Red arrows: CMs might reduce the production of inflammatory mediators, protect target organs, and relieve the deterioration caused by COVID-19 by anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant effects through affecting the Ang/AT1R pathway. Yellow arrows: CMs might play an anti-inflammatory and immune regulatory role to prevent cytokine storm. Purple arrows: CMs also have an expectorant effect for relieving airway obstruction.

Notes: Reprinted from: Huang YF, Bai C, He F, Xie Y, Zhou H. Review on the potential action mechanisms of Chinese medicines in treating Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). *Pharmacol Res.* 2020;158:104939. doi: 10.1016/j.phrs.2020.104939.⁸³ Copyright © 2020 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved. With permission from Elsevier.

and elimination of free radicals via interleukins, COX-2 and MAPK in the signaling channels of interleukins, TNF, and NF- κ B.⁸³

Conclusion

TCM therapy has always remained a treatment option in an endemic and pandemic situation of any disease just like COVID-19. TCM has always presented itself as an adjuvant therapy and is the only treatment when no other therapy is successful in treating a disease condition. There are several research publications available regarding the disease and its treatment with TCM therapy. TCM therapy has the ability to combat the present pandemic situation of SARS-CoV-2 infection, and present its true value. To enable TCM therapy to be used in practical application, randomized, double-blind and placebo-controlled trials were carried out and it is satisfactory fact that series of clinical studies are conducted to assess the potency of TCM for the treatment of COVID-19. Though these studies were not conducted according to the given standards and most of them included biases in the results. It can be expected that the recent clinical trials would be in consonance

with recommended international standards and protocols as well as double-blinding study. Thus it is mandatory to use the standard products in spite of self-prepared preparations. Experimental study may help in disclosing the core mechanism involved in treating COVID-19. Further study may interestingly introduce new anti-COVID-19 moieties, which could be valuable in treating COVID-19 or related diseases. TCM safety during pandemic corona was ignored during observing the SARS patients. There are reports that herbs used in TCM include nephrotoxins and mutagens, although toxicological features of most of the Chinese herbs are not fully known yet. Further herbs used in TCM may devastate, boost, incompatible the traditional medicines. Thus, the safety of TCM in pandemic coronavirus treatment should be assessed carefully, especially to avoid elation or impede during herb-drug medication. COVID-19 progression takes place through hematologic and immunologic effects in patients, and TCMs fight on both platforms to defeat COVID-19. Nonetheless, the underlying mechanisms are largely not clear yet. The knowledge of network pharmacology could be valuable to investigate the efficacy of TCMs against COVID-19.

Abbreviations

ACE2, angiotensin converting enzyme 2; anti-HCoV, Anti-Human Coronavirus Activity; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COVID-19, corona virus disease 2019; HCV, hepatitis C virus; HNC'S Guidelines; IC₅₀, half maximal inhibitory concentration; IFN α , interferon alpha; IL, interleukin; IP-10, interferon gamma inducible protein 10; LPS, lipopolysaccharide; MCP, membrane cofactor protein; MERS, Middle East Respiratory Syndrome; MODS, multiple organ dysfunction syndromes; RdRp, RNA-dependent RNA polymerase; RNA, ribonucleic acid; SARS, severe acute respiratory syndrome; SARS-CoV-2, severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2; TCM, Traditional Chinese medicine; TGG, Tetra-O-galloyl- β -D-glucose; TNF, tumor necrosis factor.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest for this work.

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