APRENDER A VIVIR:

Covid-19 y Cáncer de Pulmón

Jesús Ruiz Contreras
Catedrático de Pediatría de la UCM
Jefe del Servicio de Pediatría del Hospital Universitario 12 de Octubre
Miembro de los Comités Asesor de vacunas de la AEP y de la CM

Riesgo de la COVID 19 en pacientes con cáncer

Clinical impact of COVID-19 on patients with cancer (CCC19): a cohort study

Nicole M Kuderer*, Toni K Choueiri*, Dimpy P Shah*, Yu Shyr*, Samuel M Rubinstein, Donna R Rivera, Sanjay Shete, Chih-Yuan Hsu, Aakash Desai, Gilberto de Lima Lopes Jr, Petros Grivas, Corrie A Painter, Solange Peters, Michael A Thompson, Ziad Bakouny, Gerald Batist, Tanios Bekaii-Saab, Mehmet A Bilen, Nathaniel Bouganim, Mateo Bover Larroya, Daniel Castellano, Salvatore A Del Prete, Deborah B Doroshow, Pamela C Egan, Arielle Elkrief, Dimitrios Farmakiotis, Daniel Flora, Matthew D Galsky, Michael J Glover, Elizabeth A Griffiths, Anthony P Gulati, Shilpa Gupta, Navid Hafez, Thorvardur R Halfdanarson, Jessica E Hawley, Emily Hsu, Anup Kasi, Ali R Khaki, Christopher A Lemmon, Colleen Lewis, Barbara Logan, Tyler Masters, Rana R McKay, Ruben A Mesa, Alicia K Morgans, Mary F Mulcahy, Orestis A Panagiotou, Prakash Peddi, Nathan A Pennell, Kerry Reynolds, Lane R Rosen, Rachel Rosovsky, Mary Salazar, Andrew Schmidt, Sumit A Shah, Justin A Shaya, John Steinharter, Keith E Stockerl-Goldstein, Suki Subbiah, Donald C Vinh, Firas H Wehbe, Lisa B Weissmann, Julie Tsu-Yu Wu, Elizabeth Wulff-Burchfield, Zhuoer Xie, Albert Yeh, Peter P Yu, Alice Y Zhou, Leyre Zubiri, Sanjay Mishra, Gary H Lyman*, Brian I Rini*, Jeremy L Warner*, on behalf of the COVID-19 and Cancer Consortium

Journal Pre-proof

Sars-CoV-2 infection in cancer patients undergoing active treatment. Analysis of clinical features and predictive factors for severe respiratory failure and death

Ramón Yarza, Mateo Bover, Diana Paredes, Flora López-López, Diego Jara-Casas, Alicia Castelo-Loureiro, Javier Baena, José María Mazarico, María Dolores Folgueira, María Ángeles Meléndez-Carmona, Alhena Reyes, Carlos Lumbreras, Luis Paz-Ares, Carmen Díaz-Pedroche, Carlos Gómez-Martín

COVID-19 in patients with thoracic malignancies (TERAVOLT): first results of an international, registry-based, cohort study

Marina Chiara Garassino, Jennifer G Whisenant, Li-Ching Huang, Annalisa Trama, Valter Torri, Francesco Agustoni, Javier Baena, Giuseppe Banna, Rossana Berardi, Anna Cecilia Bettini, Emilio Bria, Matteo Brighenti, Jacques Cadranel, Alessandro De Toma, Claudio Chini, Alessio Cortellini, Enriqueta Felip, Giovanna Finocchiaro, Pilar Garrido, Carlo Genova, Raffaele Giusti, Vanesa Gregorc, Francesco Grossi, Federica Grosso, Salvatore Intagliata, Nicla La Verde, Stephen V Liu, Julien Mazieres, Edoardo Mercadante, Olivier Michielin, Gabriele Minuti, Denis Moro-Sibilot, Giulia Pasello, Antonio Passaro, Vieri Scotti, Piergiorgio Solli, Elisa Stroppa, Marcello Tiseo, Giuseppe Viscardi, Luca Voltolini, Yi-Long Wu, Silvia Zai, Vera Pancaldi, Anne-Marie Dingemans, Jan Van Meerbeeck, Fabrice Barlesi, Heather Wakelee*, Solange Peters*, Leora Horn*, on behalf of the TERAVOLT investigators†

COVID-19 mortality in patients with cancer on chemotherapy or other anticancer treatments: a prospective cohort study

Lennard Y W Lee*, Jean Baptiste Cazier*, T Starkey, C D Turnbull, UK Coronavirus Cancer Monitoring Project Team, Rachel Kerr†, Gary Middleton†

COVID19 y cáncer de pulmón

1. Lo que sabemos
2. Lo que no sabemos
3. Lo que suponemos

Yarza R, et al. European Journal of Cancer 2020

Garassino MC, et al. Lancet Oncol 2020

Fung M et al. Clinical Infectious Diseases 2021

Co-organizadores:

COVID-19 y cáncer de pulmón

Lo que sabemos	Lo que no sabemos	Y lo que suponemos
Enfermedad más grave Enfermedad más grave que otros cánceres Aumentan la gravedad: • Cáncer activo • Quimioterapia • La edad • Varones • Comorbilidades • Se benefician de otras vacunas inactivadas	¿Contagio más frecuente? Grado de protección por las vacunas Duración de la inmunidad vacunal ¿Refuerzos?	Vacunas COVID-19 seguras Beneficio vacunal

Yarza R, et al. European Journal of Cancer 2020

Garassino MC, et al. Lancet Oncol 2020

Fung M et al. Clinical Infectious Diseases 2021

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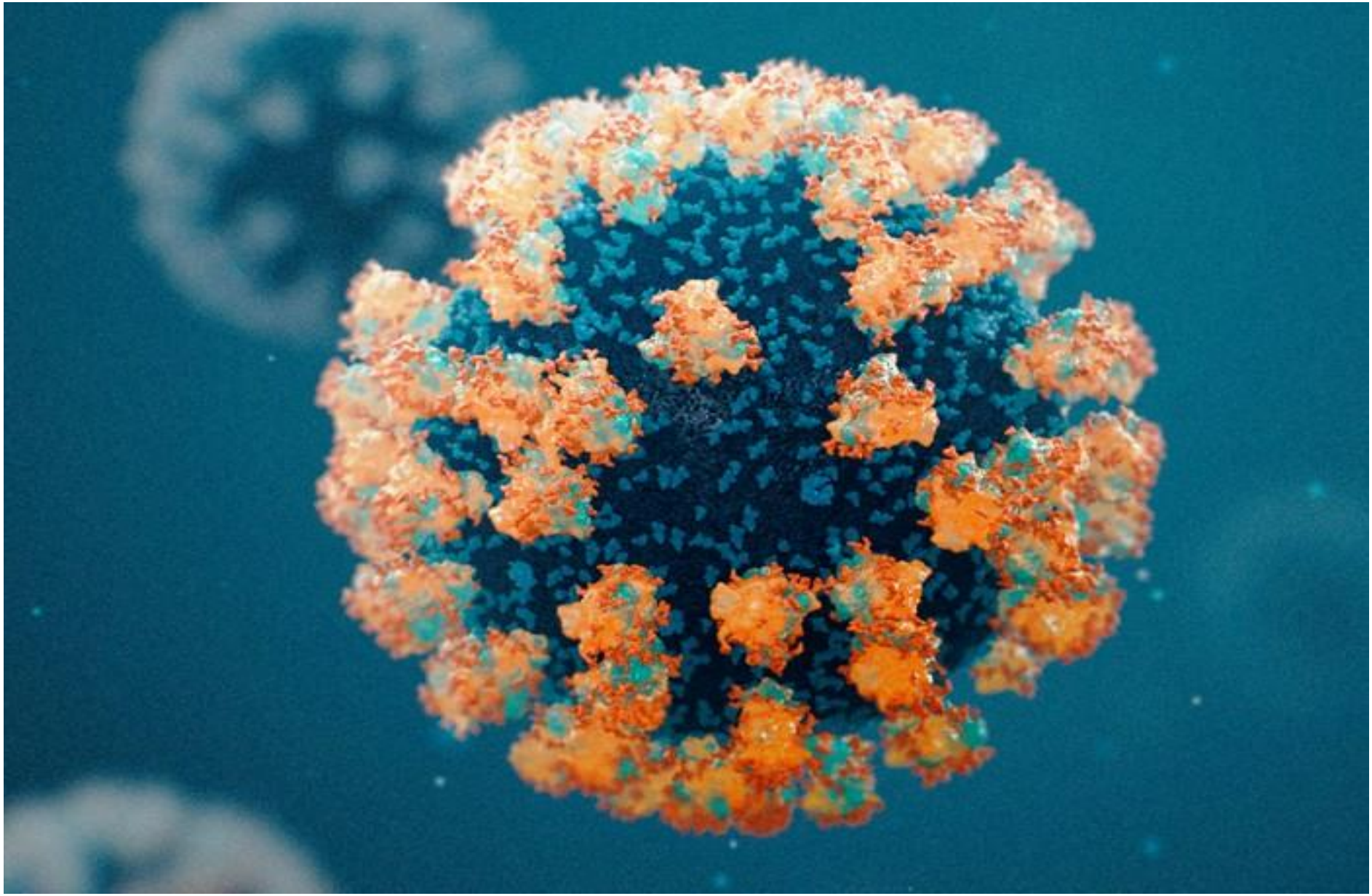
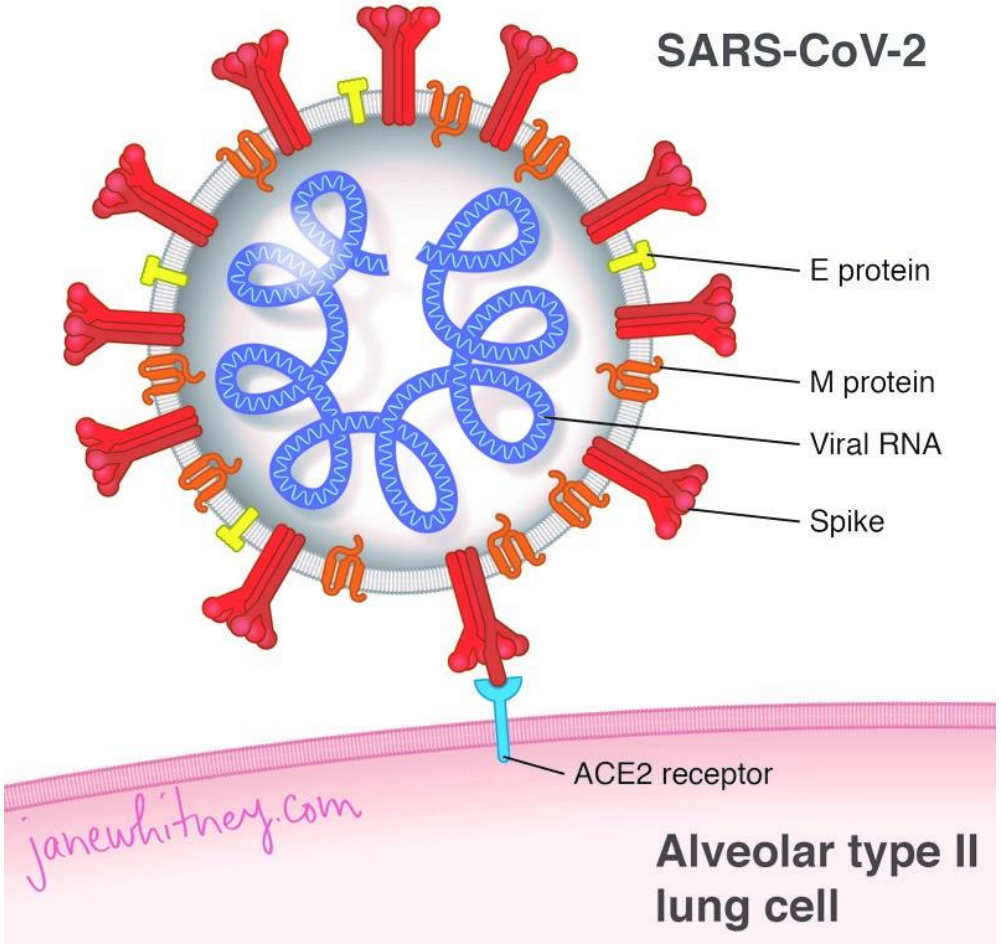


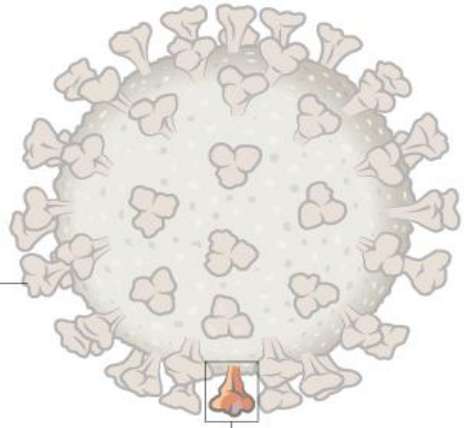
Nature 2020



Procedencia: Paris Review

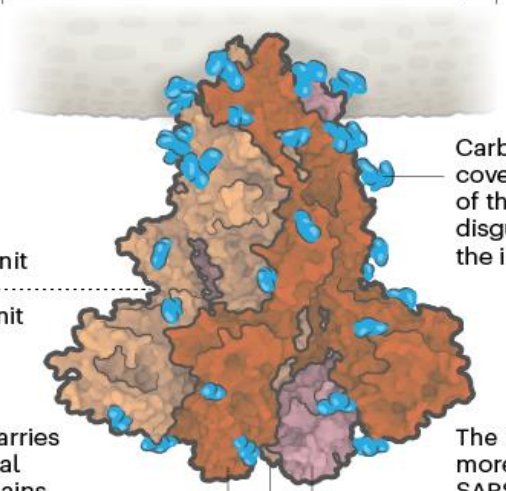
THE KEY CORONAVIRUS PROTEINS

Researchers are racing to visualize and understand the proteins used by SARS-CoV-2 to enter cells and replicate. That information could be crucial for making drugs and vaccines to stop the virus.



The virus shell is covered in spikes each made of three identical proteins. At the end of each spike is a small binding region that locks onto human cells.

The spike protein (closed)



Carbohydrates cover the surface of the spike, disguising it from the immune system.

S2 subunit

S1 subunit

Each spike carries three identical binding domains, all of which must bind the host cell.

The new virus binds more strongly than SARS does to cells, even though the spike shapes are similar.

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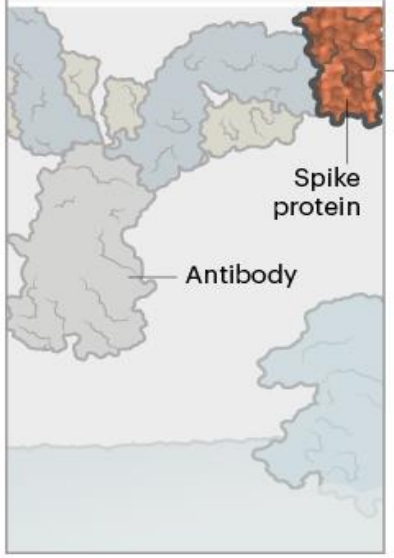
Nature 2020

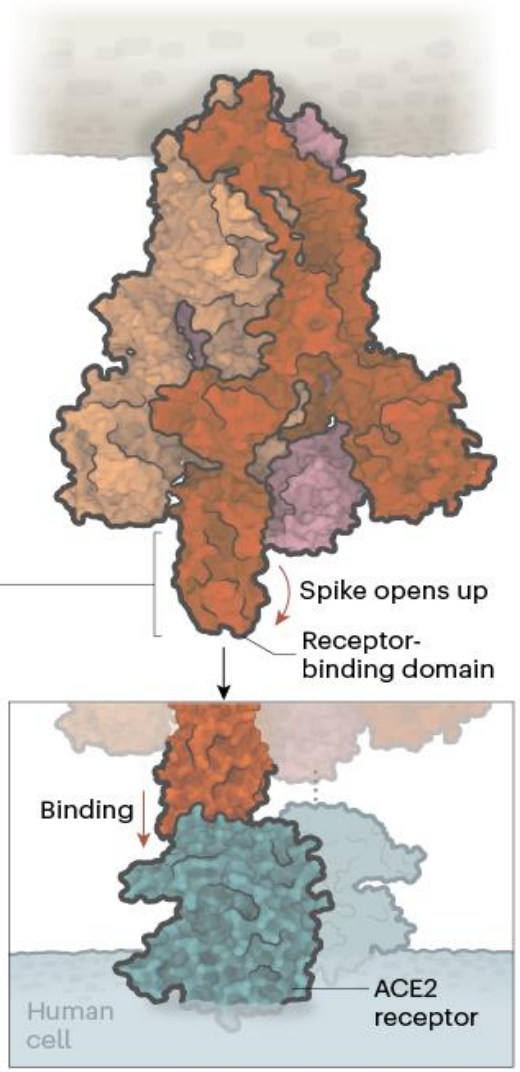
THE SPIKE LOCKS ON

Binding regions on the tip of the spike open out to attach to the human ACE2 receptor, found on lung cells and elsewhere in the body.

Targeting the spike

Researchers are finding antibodies — molecules made by the immune system to fight infection — that might interfere with the spike as a way to prevent or treat infection. Antibodies can stick to the top or side of the binding prong.





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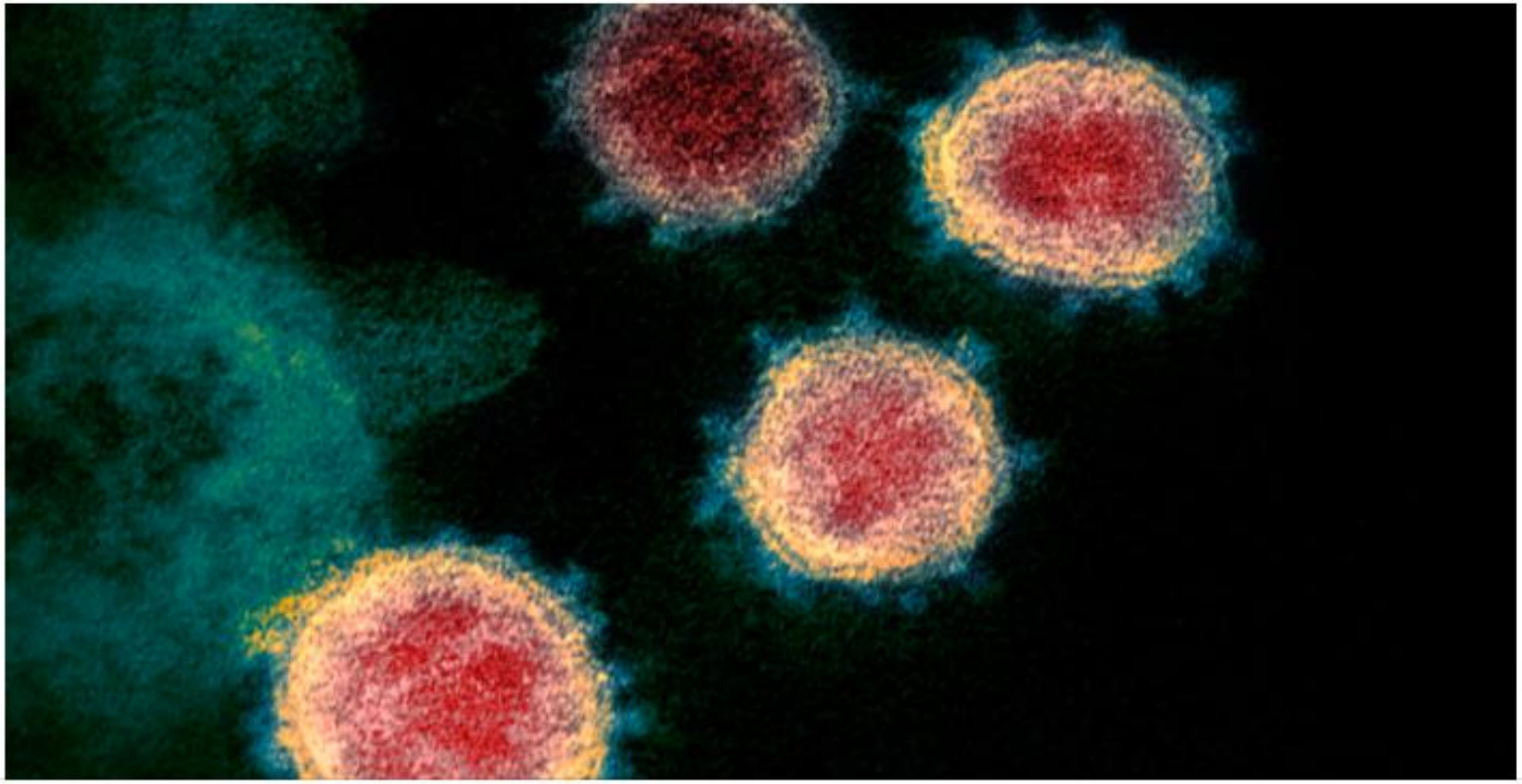
HEALTH

Coronavirus vaccines are far off, FDA official says, but drugs to treat patients could come sooner

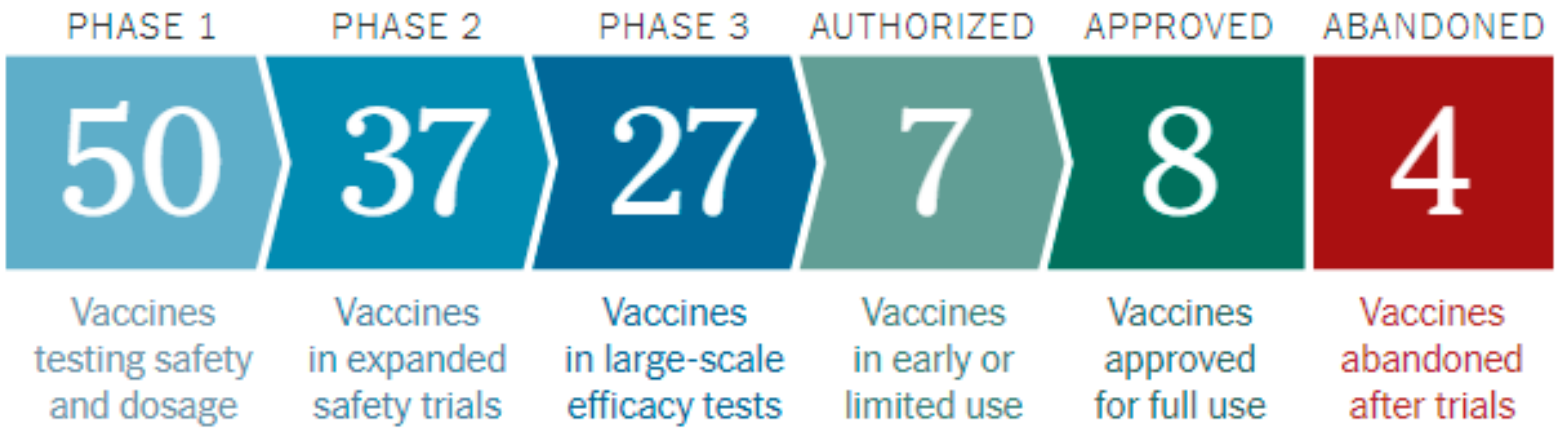
By MATTHEW HERPER @matthewherper *and* DAMIAN GARDE @damiangarde / FEBRUARY 26, 2020



lesyndication.com...

Coronavirus Vaccine Tracker

By Carl Zimmer, Jonathan Corum and Sui-Lee Wee Updated May 21, 2021



¿Vacunas frente a la COVID 19 en personas con cáncer de pulmón?

Pocos estudios

Menores respuestas que la población general

Respuestas protectoras en un porcentaje de sujetos

Vacuna seguras

Co-organizadores:

Fundación Oncosur

Roche

¿ Cuál es la mejor vacuna frente al COVID?

Todas son buenas vacunas (excelentes)

Protegen frente a enfermedad grave ≥ 90%

De forma variable, protegen frente a la trasmisión

Vacuna seguras (en pacientes con cáncer)

Vasilieu E, et al. Lancet 2021; 397:1646-5
Sadoff J, et al. NEJM 2021; 21 abril
Abu-Raddat LJ. N Engl J Med 2021, 5 mayo 2021
Haas JE, et al. Lancet 2021; 397: 1819-29
Monin L, et al. Lancet Oncol 2021; 22: 765-78

Co-organizadores:

Fundación Oncosur Roche

¿ Cuál es el mejor momento de vacunarse?

Al menos 15 días antes de la inmunodepresión

Tres meses después del cese de la inmunodepresión

Vacunar a todos los familiares, incluso niños

https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/clinical-considerations/covid-19 -

http://vacunasaep.org/documentos/manual/cap-14

Co-organizadores:

Fundación Oncosur

Roche

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COVID-19 Vaccine FAQs

https://lungevity.org/for-patients-caregivers/covid-19-and-lung-cancer/covid-19-vaccine-faqs

¿ Preguntas sobre vacuna frente a COVID19 en cáncer de pulmón?

¿Deberían vacunarse frente a COVID19 las personas con cáncer de pulmón?

¿Protegen igual que en la población general?

¿Son seguras?

Co-organizadores:

Fundación Oncosur

Roche

¿ Preguntas sobre vacuna frente a COVID19 en cáncer de pulmón?

¿Se pueden recibir las vacunas durante el tratamiento frente al cáncer?

¿Deberían recibir la vacuna los que han pasado la enfermedad?

¿Deberían vacunarse todos los familiares?

Co-organizadores:

Fundación Oncosur

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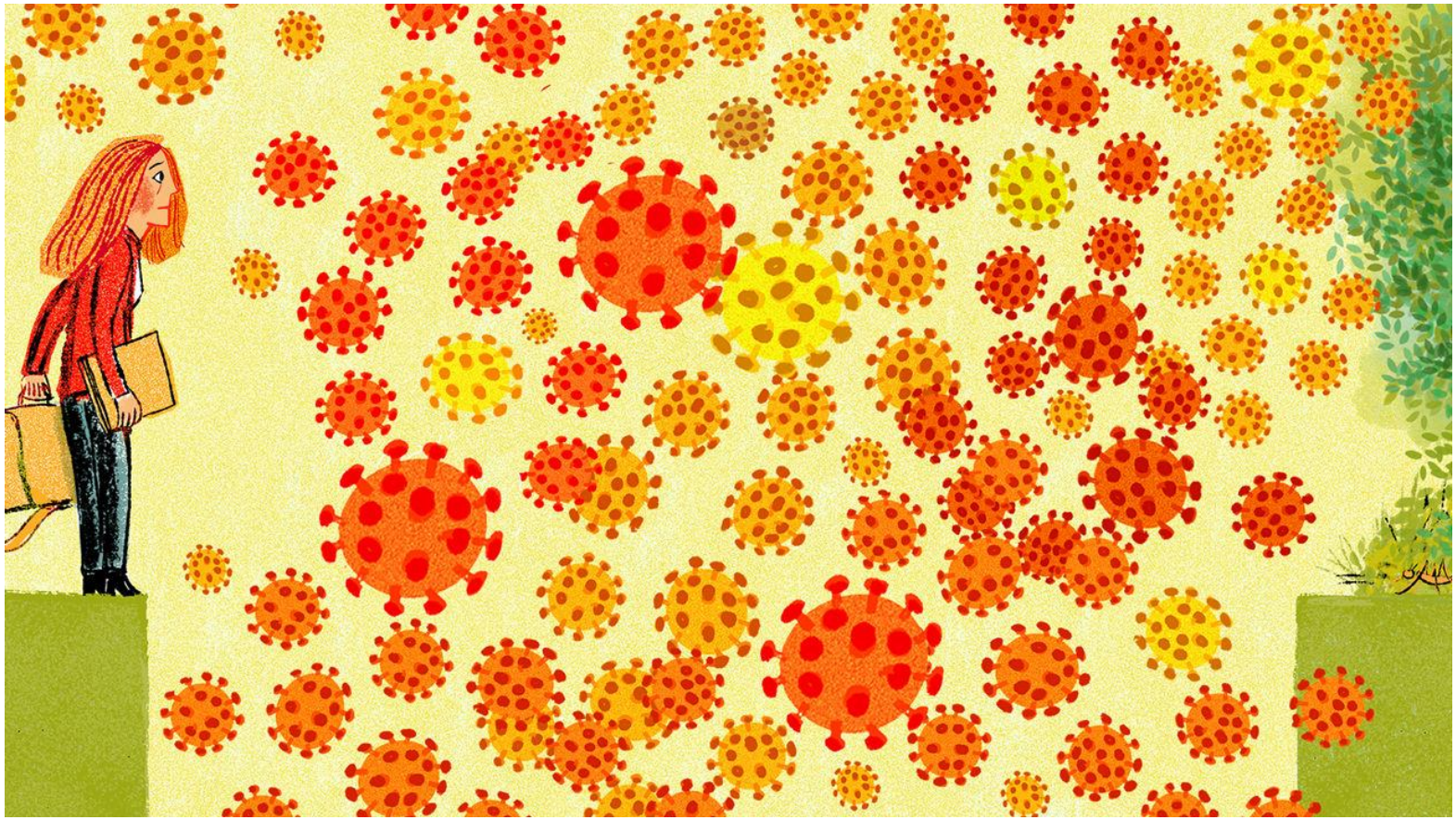
Excepticismo frente a la pandemia



Science, marzo 2021

Kumbh Mela in Haridwar, India, on April 13.

Muchas gracias