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Endothelial cell dysfunction: a major player in SARS-CoV-2 infection (COVID-19)?

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Endothelial cell dysfunction and impaired microcirculatory function contribute markedly to life-threatening complications of COVID-19, such as venous thromboembolic disease and multiple organ involvement <https://bit.ly/3cZMjKV>

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Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) represents a public health crisis of pandemic proportions. Caused by the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), the symptoms most commonly reported include cough, fever and shortness of breath, but extra-pulmonary symptoms may also be present, such as neurological and gastroenterological manifestations.