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The bidirectional association between the circadian system and innate-adaptive immune functions has been highlighted in many investigations. Viruses are a submicroscopic infectious agent that activate the immune system after entering the human host cell. A novel virus, so-called Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), which has recently emerged, is an infectious disease caused by Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). Previous investigations show that the factors that are strongly controlled by circadian rhythms, such as clock genes and melatonin, modulate the immune response and may, therefore, influence the healing processes of COVID-19. Moreover, the mechanism of COVID-19 shows that some host cell factors, such as an angiotensin-converting enzyme, exhibit daily rhythms. In this review, we explore key findings that show a link between circadian rhythms and viral infection. The results of these findings could be helpful for clinical and preclinical studies to discover a useful and highly effective treatment for eradicating the COVID-19 disease.
1. Introduction

From bacteria to humans, almost all living things are exposed to the natural 24-hour light-dark cycle and have an internal clock that regulates most physiological and behavioral processes. Because this internal clock has diurnal fluctuations, it is called circadian rhythms (from the Latin words “circa”, meaning “about”, and “diem”; meaning “day”) (Bhadra, Thakkar, Das, & Pal Bhadra, 2017; Menaker, Moreira, & Tosini, 1997). A specialized group of photosensitive retinal ganglion cells, so-called melanopsin (ipRGCs), is the first line that receives sunlight rays (Duda et al., 2020; Gooley, Chou, Scammell, & Saper, 2001). Melanopsin transduces light signals into the language of the nervous system, action potential, and then this information reaches the SCN directly via the retinohypothalamic tract (Coomans, Ramkisoengsing, & Meijer, 2015; Moore, 2013). SCN is the master circadian pacemaker regulating biological processes ranging from subcellular processes, such as gene expression, to behavior (Landgraf, Long, Proulx, Barandas, Malinow, & Welsh, 2016; Tso, Simon, Greenlaw, Puri, Mieda, & Herzog, 2017). It does this through a transcription-translation feedback loop in which proteins stimulate the transcription of other clock proteins and downregulate their transcription (Figure 1). In this way, four families of core clock genes (CLOCK [circadian locomotor output cycles kaput], BMAL1 [brain and muscle ARNT-like1], period [Per], and cryptochrome [Cry]) are rhythmically expressed with a periodicity of about 24 hours (Merrow & Roenneberg, 2007; Patke, Young, & Axelrod, 2019; Tauber, Last, Olive, & Kyriacou, 2004). Although the fluctuation in clock gene expression exists in the cells of extra-SCN brain regions and many other organs, it seems that the phase relationship between the central and peripheral oscillators is adjusted by the SCN (Herzog, Hermanskyne, Smyllie, & Haslings, 2017; Meijer & Michel, 2015). CLOCK and BMAL1 play a central role in the clock gene expression feedback loop. CLOCK/BMAL1 dimers, as positive regulators, initiate the expression of Cry and Per genes by binding to enhancer boxes (E-boxes) in their promoter regions. Proteins from these two genes after accumulation and dimerization feedback into the nucleus and by preventing CLOCK/BMAL1 transactivation inhibit their transcription. This is the first feedback loop that is completed over one day. In addition, there is a second feedback loop.
which consists of two sets of nuclear hormone receptors, Rev-erba (REV-ERBa/b, encoded by Nrl1d1/2) and Rora (RAR-related orphan receptor, RORA/b). These two factors compete with each other for binding to the same site, REV ERB/RO R- responsive Elements (RORE) in the regulatory sequence of BMAL1 promoter (Bartman & Eckle, 2019; Chi-Ca staneda & Ortega, 2017; Matsu-Ura, Moore, & Hong, 2018). Interestingly, BMAL1 and CLOCK, besides direct transcription of their repressors, i.e. Per and Cry family members, also drive the expression of Clock-Controlled Genes (CCGs), by binding to E-box regulatory element (Chi-Ca staneda & Ortega, 2017). The results of research published so far show that about 43% of the mammalian genome is expressed rhythmically, so the circadian system through CCGs can regulate different pathways in neural, hormonal metabolism, and even immune functions (Khas sari, Nakhaei, Khashar, Bakhtazad, Rahimi, & Garmabi, 2020; Koike, Yoo, Huang, Kumar, Lee, Kim, & Takahashi, 2012). Precise control of physiological processes, such as the immune function, by the internal clock system, alerts the body’s immune response to deliver the best response against harmful external factors in appropriate time (Dugu gal, 2018; Hergenhan, Holtkamp, & Scheiermann, 2020; Markowska, Majewski, & Skwarło-Sońta, 2017). Therefore, it is thought that this chronobiological framework is an important property of a healthy hemostatic system. In this regard, it is not surprising that chronodisruption and consequently disturbance in the temporal order of physiological responses can result in detrimental consequences for human health.

2. Method and Search Strategy

To fulfill the study objectives, several search strategies were assumed and employed, including electronic databases of PubMed and Medline using title words, keywords, and MeSH terms during the search. There was no limitation for the year of publication. Different combinations of the following terms were used in the search: COVID and Circadian, SARS and circadian, circadian and viral infection, melatonin and viral infection, melatonin and COVID, melatonin and SARS, clock gene and SARS, clock gene and COVID, ACE and COVID, ACE and circadian. The searches were run only among English language studies. All articles were reviewed and conclusions summarized in a narrative review.

3. Clock Genes and COVID-19 Infections

Genetic studies performed in animal models have shown that defects in BMAL1 expression, one of the important components of the core clock genes as mentioned above, could be responsible for severely disrupted behavioral circadian rhythms and dampened amplitudes of BMAL1 target genes expression rhythms (Alvarez et al., 2008; Haque, Booreddy, & Welsh, 2019; Ma et al., 2019; Nakazato et al., 2017). Defects in glucose homeostasis (Harfmann, Schroder, Kachman, Hodge, Zhang, & Esser, 2016), insulin production (Sadacca, Lamia, deLemos, Blum, & Weitz, 2011), accelerated aging (Baba et al., 2018) and also increased susceptibility to viral infections (Anderson & Reiter, 2020; Ehlers et al., 2018) are some of the disorders which have been observed in BMAL1-deficient animals. Ehlers et al. investigated the effect of circadian clock disruption on asthmatic lung phenotypes in a viral model of acute and chronic (Sendai virus [SeV] and influenza A virus in mice) airway disease (Ehlers et al., 2018). They observed that BMAL1−/− mice showed more severe chronic lung disease post-infection, including increased airway resistance and mucus production. They also found altered expression patterns of several clock genes in human airway samples taken from the lungs of patients with asthma.

Similar studies have shown the antiviral role of BMAL1 in infections. It was reported that a reduction in the expression of the BMAL1 transcription factor in the BMAL1-deficient cells is responsible for the increased susceptibility of the animals to infection by two major respiratory viruses of the Paramyxoviridae family, Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) and Parainfluenza Type 3 (PIV3) (Majumdar, Dhar, Patel, Kondratov, & Barik, 2017). A similar experiment in Immortalized Lung Fibroblasts (ILF) cell culture shows that BMAL1 contributes to the suppression of infectious virus progeny production in the host cells. In this study, immunoblot analysis of viral proteins revealed that replication of both RSV and PIV3 was lower in the control cell lines (BMAL1+/+) compared with the BMAL1−/−. Another study confirmed these findings in two other types of viral infection. The study revealed that the circadian rhythm disturbance group by disrupting BMAL1 demonstrated increased infections in the influenza A and herpes virus. Endoplasmic reticulum function, protein biosynthesis, and intracellular vesicle trafficking are very important pathways that the virus uses for replication in host cells. Interestingly, using proteomics technology to analyze BMAL1−/− and wild type primary cells revealed that the clock regulates all of these pathways (Edgar et al., 2016). In general, all these research achievements indicate that clock genes, especially BMAL1 plays a key role in coordinating the lung anti-inflammatory response to viral infection.

At the end of last year, a new coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) appeared in Wuhan, China. The rapid spread of the virus to various countries due to its high transmission capability as well as severe respiratory morbidity and...
mortality, quickly made it a critical issue in the world (Nadeem et al., 2020; Scavone et al., 2020; Wang et al., 2020). According to the World Health Organization (WHO) situation report, until 4th June 2020, the total global deaths from COVID-19 surpassed 380000. Currently, extensive research on COVID-19 is being conducted around the world. All reports indicate that mild respiratory tract infection is very common among patients and Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS) or severe pneumonia have been reported in 14% of cases (Chen et al., 2020; Kakodkar, Kaka, & Baig, 2020; Khoury, Cuenca, Cruz, Figueroa, Rocco, & Weiss, 2020; Krátká, Luxová, Maličková, Fürst, & Šimková, 2020; Lake, 2020).

Because respiratory infections are prominent features of COVID-19 patients, it is possible that the expression of clock genes, including the most important one, BMAL1, has changed dramatically in these patients. Seasonal oscillations in the expression of the BMAL1 gene could be one of the reasons for the rapid spread of novel coronavirus. Because it is documented that in addition to daily fluctuations, the BMAL1 gene also exhibits seasonal variation in humans with the lowest levels detected during the winter months (Dowell, 2001; Kovanen, Saal rikoski, Aromaa, Lönnqvist, & Partonen., 2010). Given the role of clock genes in the viral infection, evaluating them in COVID patients provides a window to a better understanding of the molecular mechanisms underlying viral infection. In an ongoing experiment, our research

Figure 1. The light signals are first received by melanopsin receptors and then reach the SCN in the hypothalamus via the retinohypothalamic tract

This nucleus controls the circadian rhythm of the whole body by the two cell-autonomous transcription-translation feedback loop which takes approximately a 24-hour cycle to complete. The first feedback loop includes the transcriptional repressors Cryptochrome (Cry) and Period (Per) which inhibit the transcription activators Circadian Locomotor Output Cycles kaput (CLOCK), Brain, and Muscle ARNT-like1 (BMAL1). The second feedback loop consists of two sets of nuclear hormone receptors, Rev-erba and Rora. These two factors compete with each other for binding to the same site, ROREs, in the regulatory sequence of the BMAL1 promoter. Rev-erba and Rora inhibit and induce transcription of the BMAL1 gene, respectively. Clock-controlled genes are involved in the regulation of various cellular pathways in neural, hormonal, and immune functions which its effect on the immune system can play a role in COVID-19 disease.
Figure 2. Melatonin is synthesized from serotonin in pinealocytes located in the Pineal Gland (PG) during the dark period, in which the signals for the secretion are received from SCN. COVID-19 infections are associated with an increase in oxidative stress, inflammatory response, cytokine storm, and subsequent ALI/ARDS. Investigations show that these effects can be suppressed by melatonin.

Figure 3. Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme 2 (ACE2) is the main host cell receptor of the COVID-19. Research shows that ACE2 is controlled by clock-controlled genes and has circadian rhythmicity.
team is investigating this issue by assessing clock genes expression in the blood of patients with COVID-19.

4. Melatonin Antiviral Effects

Melatonin (N-acetyl-5-methoxytryptamine) is one of the most important neurohormones, the secretion of which is strongly under the control of the circadian system and diurnal variation and therefore has a diurnal pattern of release and activity (Amaral & Cipolla-Neto, 2018; Clausstrat & Léston, 2015; Hardeland, Pandi-Perumal, & Cardinali, 2006). Melatonin is synthesized in the pineal gland from serotonin during the night by the information it receives from the SCN nucleus via the neural pathway (Figure 2). This hormone is simply secreted from the pineal gland into the cerebrospinal fluid and blood circulation (Arendt, 2005). Extensive research on the melatonin has revealed that the hormone is involved in the regulation of multiple physiological processes either by binding to the G protein-coupled receptors, MT1 and MT2, or interacting directly with intracellular molecules. Melatonin is a biologically active substance with a set of health-promoting features (Habtemariam, Daglia, Sureda, Selamoglu, Gulhan, & Nabavi, 2017; Hsu Huang, & Tain, 2019). It is well documented that melatonin can modulate the immune response by regulating the IL-2/IL-2R system and affecting the production of several cytokines (Cardinali et al., 2008; Carrillo-Vico, Lar done, Alvarez-Sanchez, Rodriguez-Rodriguez, & Guerrero, 2013; Vinther & Claesson, 2015). Adjuvant use of melatonin for the treatment of many diseases, including cancer (Ginzac et al., 2020), fibromyalgia (Hemati et al., 2019; Reiter, Acuna-Castroviejo, & Tan, 2007) and so on have been documented in various studies.

A study on biopsy specimens of lung tissue from two patients with mild COVID-19 revealed edema, multinucleated giant cells, patchy inflammatory cellular infiltration, and proteinaceous exudate with globules (Tian, Hu, Niu, Liu, Xu, & Xiao, 2020). Besides, autopsy evidence of a COVID-19 patient with Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS) showed pneumocyte desquamation, hyaline membrane formation, and bilateral diffuse alveolar damage with edema (Xu et al., 2020). A growing body of experimental and clinical evidence suggests that the virus stimulates inflammatory responses in the airways (cytokine storm) that causes severe symptoms such as Acute Lung Injury (ALI)/ARDS or even death (Channappanavar & Perlman, 2017). Analysis of blood samples from COVID-19 patients showed a significant increase in inflammatory factors such as interferon γ, interleukin 1β (IL-1β), monocyte chemoattractant protein 1, interferon-inducible protein 10, and IL-4 and IL-10 (Huang et al., 2020; Wang, Chen, & Qin, 2020). Blood cell counts in patients admitted to the ICU showed that the immune system is repressed in these patients (Leucopenia, lymphopenia, neutropenia) (Chen et al., 2020). According to the available information, the incidence of inflammation is a prominent feature among COVID-19 patients. Therefore, it can be said that suppressed immune function, excessive inflammation, and subsequent cytokine storm play a major role in the pathogenesis of COVID-19.

Melatonin secretion under the control of circadian rhythm has an indirect anti-viral action. Melatonin is a potent antioxidant and anti-inflammatory (Burchakov & Uspenskaya, 2017; Favero, Franceschetti, Bonomini, Rodella, & Rezzani, 2017; Nabavi et al., 2019; Prado, Ferder, Manucha, & Diez, 2018) hormone which has been proven to play a fundamental role in numerous biological and vital functions, including regulation of apoptosis, optimal mitochondrial function, and stimulating the immune responses (Guo, Jin, Sun, Zhao, Liu, Ma, Sun, & Yang, 2018; Ozdinc et al., 2016; Reiter Mayo, Tan, Sainz, Alatorre-Jimenez, & Qin, 2017). In this regard, a study showed that melatonin has an anti-viral effect in mice inoculated with the Semliki Forest Virus (SFV) (Ben-Nathan, Maestroni, Lustig, & Conti, 1995). In this research, the subcutaneous administration of melatonin profoundly reduced the mortality rate in mice compared with the control group. Natural Killer (NK) cells are a type of cytotoxic lymphocytes that are crucial for the immune system and support rapid reactions to virus-infected cells. A substantial body of evidence in human and animal models indicates that melatonin improves the lytic function of mature NK cells (del Gobbo, Libri, Villani, Calio, & Nistico, 1989; Lewinski, Zelazowski, Sewerynek, Zerek-Melen, Szkudlinski, & Zelazowska, 1989; Pires-Lapa, Tamura, Salustiano, & Markus, 2013). Also, the antioxidative effects of melatonin have been demonstrated in various studies (Adamczyk-Sowa, Pierzchala, Sowa, Polaniak, Kukla, & Hartel, 2014; Burchakov & Uspenskaya, 2017). On the one hand, the reduction of pro-oxidative enzymes such as nitric oxide synthase and on the other hand, the increase in anti-oxidative enzymes such as superoxide dismutase have made melatonin the most powerful endogenous free radical scavenger (Reiter, Ma, & Sharma, 2020; Wu et al., 2019). Although it may even interact directly with free radicals and act as a free radical scavenger. Thus, these effects support the use of melatonin in COVID-19 infections, which are associated with an increase in oxidative stress, inflammatory response, and cytokine storm. Because of satisfactory safety, melatonin has been tested in
various clinical trials and the outcomes of the medication have always been beneficial (Andersen, Gogenur, Rosenberg, & Reiter, 2016; Zisapel, 2015). In short, the melatonin beneficial features consist of multiple actions such as immune surveillance, free radicals scavenging, reducing the molecular destruction, and modulating the processes related to apoptosis. These actions indicate that melatonin should be tested in randomized clinical trials as adjvant treatment or even as a preventive agent of COVID-19 infections, especially in the elderly community who are vulnerable to the virus and endogenous melatonin secretion have declined in their bodies.

5. Circadian rhythm in ACE2 and its Role in COVID-19 Disease

The renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system is a hormonal system that plays a critical role in the regulation of water homeostasis (Ames, Atkins, & Pitt, 2019; Brewster & Perazella, 2004; Patel, Rauf, Khan, & Abu-Izneid, 2017) and blood pressure (Almeida, Tofteng, Madsen, & Jensen, 2020; Nakagawa, Gomez, Grobe, & Sigmund, 2020). Renin is released from specialized cells in the kidney in response to a decrease in blood volume, plasma sodium, or blood pressure. Renin cleaves angiotensinogen to angiotensin I (AngI), and subsequently, it is converted to angiotensin II (AngII, a potent vasoconstrictor) by the Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme 1 (ACE1). ACE2 is responsible for the degradation of AngII and binds to the outer cell membrane surface in the heart, arteries, kidney, intestines, and lungs (Perazella & Setaro, 2003).

Coronavirus studies show many similarities between the COVID-19 virus and original SARS-CoV. To evaluate the risk of novel coronavirus transmission, Xu et al. performed structural modeling of the COVID-19 spike protein and compared it with the protein in original SARS-CoV (Xu et al., 2020). The authors reported that the three-dimensional structure of the receptor-binding domain of the spike proteins between the two viruses is almost identical. Also, significant commonalities were observed between COVID-19 and SARS-CoV in the sequence of amino acids (with 76.5% sequence identity). Since the SARS-CoV outbreak, comprehensive structural analyses of the virus have uncovered key atomic-level interactions between the SARS-CoV spike protein receptor-binding domain and its host receptor ACE2 (Bourgonje et al., 2020; Leung et al., 2020; Li et al., 2020; Zhou et al., 2020). The similarity between COVID-19 and SARS-CoV is very important because in vivo and in vitro studies revealed that ACE2 serves as the entry point into cells for SARS-CoV. In other words, it is required for successful entry into the host cell and subsequent viral replication and therefore regulating human-to-human and cross-species transmissions of SARS-CoV (Li et al., 2003). Evidence suggests that the virus entry machinery into the host cell is a major step in the occurrence of the disease. For example, it has been reported that in animals who infected with the SARS-CoV, overexpression of human ACE2 has increased the severity of the disease (Yang et al., 2007) or it has been shown that SARS-CoV spike injections into mice exacerbate the lung injury (Imai et al., 2005).

Importantly, this acute lung failure was dependent on ACE2 expression and attenuated by renin-angiotensin system blocking. A recent study by Zhou et al. provided direct evidence of a fundamental role for ACE2 in the COVID-19 disease. By using different species, they demonstrated that overexpression of ACE2 allowed COVID-19 infection and replication and so they precisely identified that SARS-CoV-2 employed ACE2 as a host cellular entry receptor (Zhou et al., 2020). According to the data mentioned above, the attachment of host cell surface ACE2 receptor to the COVID-19 spike protein assists the progress of virus entry and replication.

Many studies have revealed that a majority of circulating parameters, including the renin-angiotensin system show circadian rhythmicity (Cugini & Lucia, 2004; Gordon, Wolfe, Isbhall, & Liddle, 1966; Herichova et al., 2007; Kala, Fyhrquist, & Eisalo, 1973; Portaluppi et al., 1990). The results of investigations show that the levels of plasma renin, aldosterone, and AngII fluctuate with a ~24-h rhythm that peaks during the active phase and for the ACE pattern of activity show peaks during the second part of the active phase (Naito et al., 2009). In addition to the circulating RAS, circadian rhythms are also observed in the expression of tissue RAS components (Naito, Tsujino, Fujioka, Ohyanagi, & Iwasaki, 2002). As mentioned above, the intensity of ACE2 expression is very important in the pathogenesis of COVID-19 disease, and this enzyme is expressed in several tissues, including lung cells (Jia, 2016; Kubo, Imai, Rao, Jiang, & Penninger, 2006). The results of a study in mice show that the miRNA expression pattern of ACE2 in the aorta has a circadian pattern and its expression decreases during the night (Herichova et al., 2014). However, the rhythm was not observed in the expression of ACE1 in the control group. To the best of our knowledge, no study has yet evaluated how ACE is expressed during the day and night in lung tissue. Nevertheless, there is a possibility that in this tissue, ACE2 is expressed in a circadian pattern, and therefore the time of day of viral infection may influence COVID-19 entry processes and replica-
tion (Figure 3). The time-of-day effect on viral infection was previously observed by Edgar and colleagues. Their results show that changing the Zeitgeber Time (ZT) affects the extent of virus dissemination and infection. ZT 0 (ZT 0 corresponded to the lights-on time) exhibited 10-fold higher viral replication than ZT 10 (Edgar et al., 2016). Therefore, examining the differences in the risk of becoming infected with the coronavirus at different times of the day can be very helpful for policies related to infection prevention and control, quarantine of individuals, and treatment of COVID-19 disease.

6. Circadian Rhythm Hygiene

Life on earth has allowed us to adapt to 24-hour changes, and any factor, such as genetics or epigenetics that disrupts that adaptation, can cost us dearly (Abbott & Zee, 2019; Rijo-Ferreira & Takahashi, 2019). It is now becoming clear that disruptions of the circadian rhythm, whether by airline jet lag, night-shift work, or social jet lag (the difference between the social and the biological time zone), are deleterious to human health. Extensive human and animal research shows that dysfunction of the circadian system, whatever the causes, is associated with an increased risk of cardiovascular (Baurma, van Diemen, Thijs, Numans, & Bonten, 2019; Chellappa et al., 2019) and metabolic diseases (Voigt et al., 2013), diabetes mellitus (Javeed & Matveyenko, 2018; Onaolapo & Onaolapo, 2018), depression (Daut & Fonken, 2019; Mendoza, 2019), addiction (Forde & Kalsi, 2017; Garmad abi, Voussooghi, Vosough, Yoonessi, Bakhtazad, & Zarindaš, 2016), several cancers (Tsuchiya, Umemura, & Yagita, 2020) and infectious diseases (Sengupta et al., 2019; Westwood, O’Donnell, de Bekker, Lively, Zuk, & Reece, 2019). Many endogenous secretory factors that can help the body to cope with viral challenges (such as BMAL1 and melatonin, as indicated above) are controlled by the circadian rhythm. These factors require a regular and healthy circadian rhythm to be more effective and any disturbance in the circadian rhythm can disrupt the level of expression and secretion of these factors. Therefore, a healthy circadian rhythm can boost resistance to viruses and greatly help human immune system to fight coronaviruses. However, the use of smart devices and social networks, the result of our modern lifestyles, have changed sleep behavior. Unfortunately, this change will be exacerbated by quarantine conditions because of no social obligations such as going to work, school or university, and people are free to choose their bedtime and waking hours. Therefore, it seems that paying attention to circadian rhythm hygiene is as important as other health tips such as frequently washing hands, using a facemask and gloves. Isolation and mandatory quarantine is a good opportunity for people to help improve their circadian rhythm by following these tips:

- Sleep and wake time should be set and fairly constant during the quarantine.
- Given that eating time can affect circadian rhythms, there must be a specific plan for mealtime.
- The bedroom should be used only for sleep and sex and it is best not to take smartphones and other smart devices into the bedroom.
- Concurrent with the sunset, try to reduce the intensity of artificial light in the house. At the same time, the night or reading mode option should be activated in all smart devices such as computers and smartphones.
- At least one hour before going to bed, all artificial lights must be turned off. In contrast, try to get more natural light throughout the day.

These suggested guidelines will help people in quarantine adjust their body clock and improves immune system function. Due to the prominent role of the circadian system in maintaining the physiological health of the body, the authors of this manuscript believe that the Circadian Reinforcement Therapy (CRT) (Dunker Svendsen et al., 2019) can also be used as an adjunct treatment for COVID-19 patients who are hospitalized.

7. Conclusion and Future Direction

Severe respiratory consequences of the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic have raised the urgent need for intensive research to better understand the pathophysiology of the disease and development of effective treatment strategies. In this paper, we reviewed the pertinent evidence that suggests a link between circadian rhythms and COVID-19 disease.

The internal circadian system has an important role in maintaining physiological homeostasis and optimal functioning in human life. Research about the importance of the circadian system in viral infections in its infancy not only for the new coronavirus but also for other types of viruses. Therefore, due to the vital role of circadian rhythms in orchestrating all aspects of human physiology and urgent need to unravel precise COVID-19 mechanisms, extensive research should be done in this domain. Further research should focus on the relationship between circadian rhythm disorder and coronavirus...
infection, for example, evaluating the prevalence of COVID-19 in shift workers in cohort studies, the correlation of COVID-19 symptom severity with the level of expression of clock genes, and the relationship between time of day and viral infection in animal models.

The results can help future preventive policies. The use of melatonin and or CRT as adjuvant therapy and considering the time of day when medications are prescribed in clinical trials are under important notions. We expect that considering the above points can pave the way for the use of circadian principles for the prevention and treatment of COVID-19 diseases.

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Authors' contributions

Conceptualization: Behzad Garmabi; Writing-original draft preparation: Atefeh Bakhtazad, Mehdi Khaksari, and Hosein Khastar; Writing-review and editing: Atefeh Bakhtazad, Moslem Jafarisani, Reza Jafari, and Majid Salehi; Supervision: Behzad Garmabi.

Conflict of interest

The author(s) declare that they have no conflict of interest and there has been no financial support for this work that could have influenced its outcome.

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