

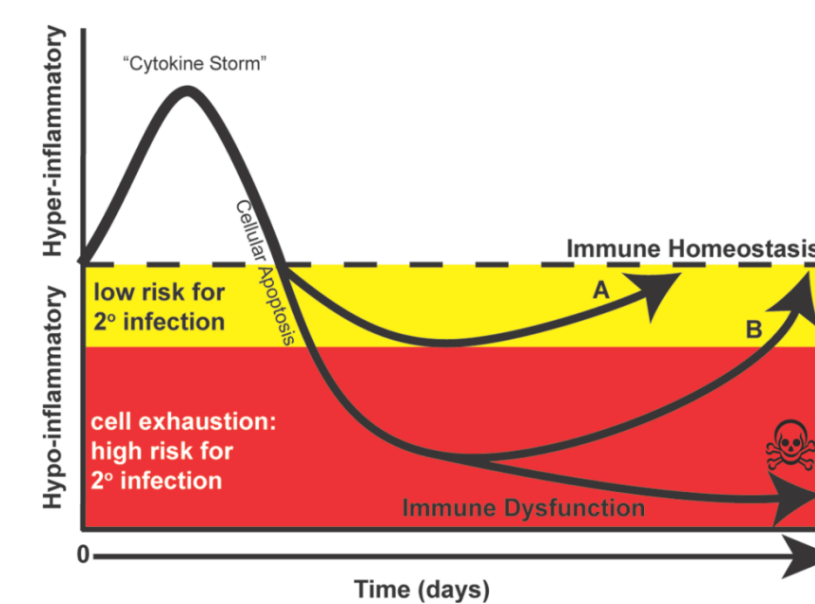
Quantification of the innate immune function in whole-blood infection assays reveals pathogen-dependent immune defence of different sepsis phases

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Introduction

- Marked heterogeneity of sepsis as a clinical syndrome
- Caused by highly diverse pathological conditions and shows variable kinetics in individual patients
- Classification of sepsis patients by their immune status is necessary for immunomodulatory therapy approaches



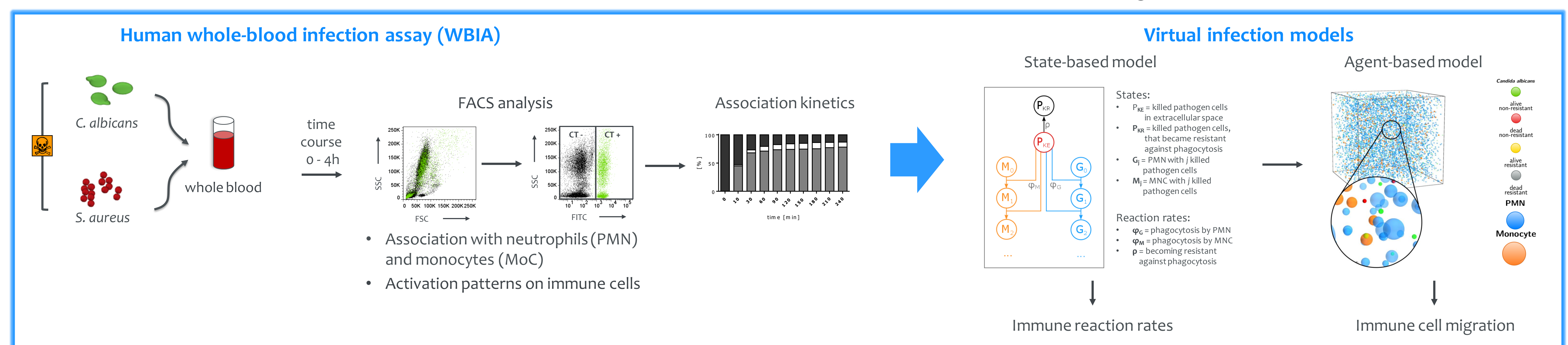
Individualised quantification of altering immune effector functions of septic patients

Are there pathogen-specific patterns of immune activation during whole blood infection?

Are there immune effector functions that allow stratification of sepsis patients?

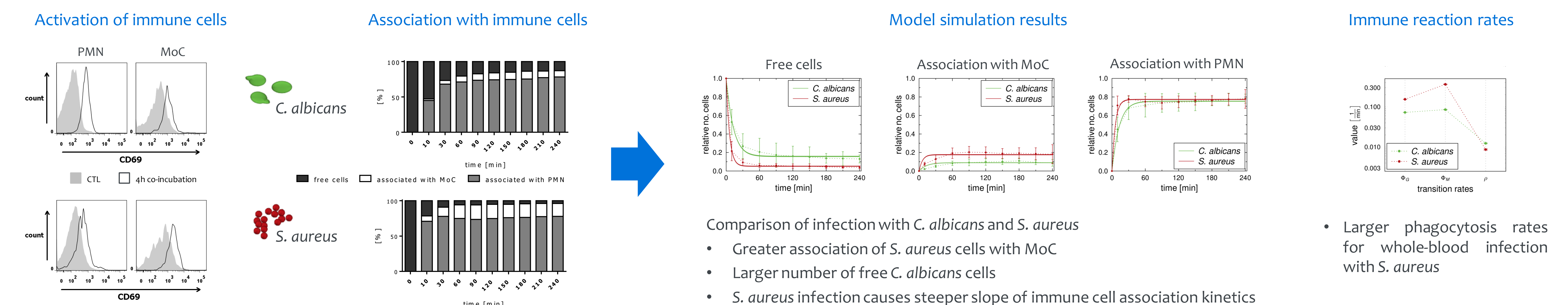
Approach

Within this project, we will use data from a human whole blood model of infection combined with advanced mathematical modeling^{6,7}.



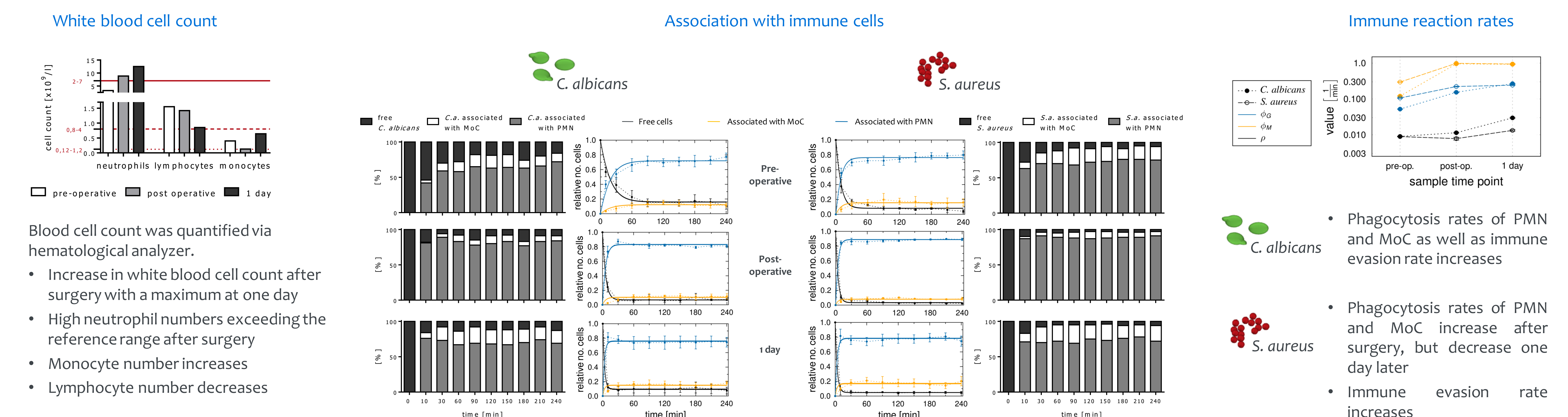
Results

Analysing pathogen association and immune activation in blood from healthy volunteers



Analysing pathogen association and innate immune activation in blood from HLM patients

- Within a pilot study, blood samples of 3 patients that underwent cardiac surgery with extracorporeal circulation (heart-lung machine, HLM) were analysed
- Blood samples were obtained before cardiac surgery (pre-operative), immediately after surgery (post-operative), and 1 day after admission to ICU



Conclusions

Once optimized, analyses of blood samples from sepsis patients and patients who have survived severe sepsis will follow. This will allow identifying patterns of the dysregulated immune homeostasis providing functional classifiers for the differentiation of sepsis patients, and thereby forming a basis for future patient stratification.

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References:

⁶Hünigler et al. 2014, ⁷Lehnert et al. 2015



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GEFÖRDERT VOM



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