

Sepsis Güncellemesi

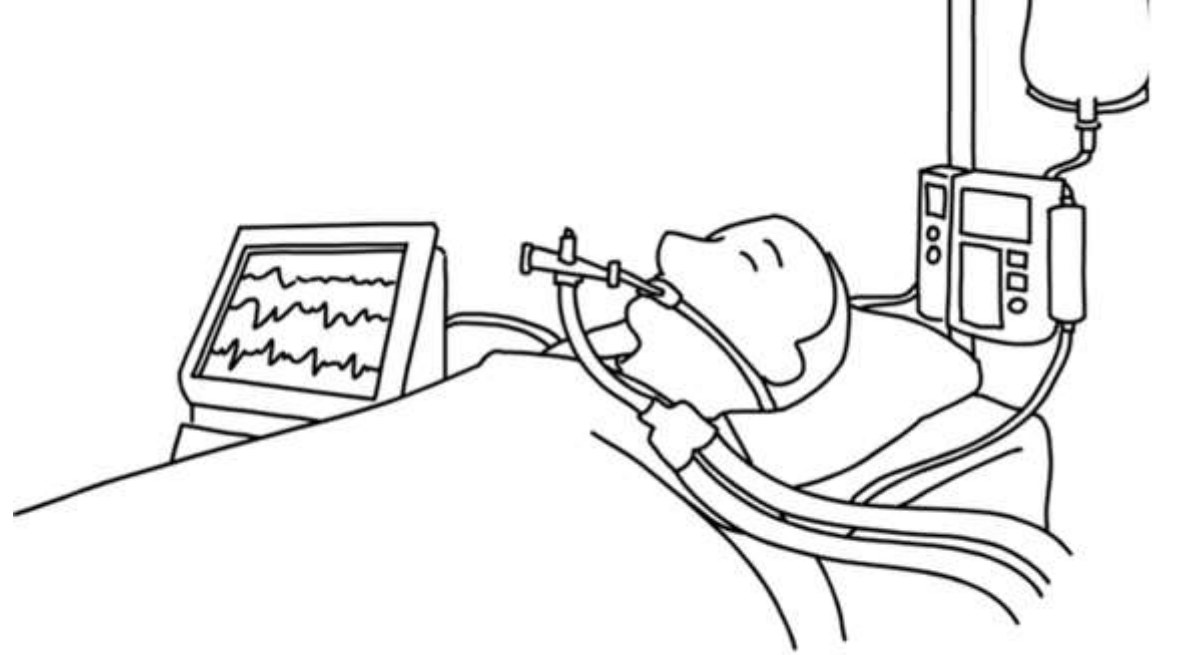
Sepsisin Klinik Seyri ve Endotipler

Dilek Yıldız Sevgi

Şişli Hamidiye Etfal Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi

Sunum Planı

- Tanımlar
- Klinik
- Patogenez
- Endotip nedir
- Sepsis endotipleri



Sepsis



Klinik sendrom



Fizyolojik, biyolojik, biyokimyasal anormallikler



İnfeksiyona inflamatuvar yanıt

Assessment of Global Incidence and Mortality of Hospital-treated Sepsis. Current Estimates and Limitations.

[Fleischmann C](#)^{1,2}, [Scherag A](#)³, [Adhikari NK](#)⁴, [Hartog CS](#)^{1,2}, [Tsaganos T](#)⁵, [Schlattmann P](#)⁶, [Angus DC](#)⁷, [Reinhart K](#)^{1,2}; [International Forum of Acute Care Trialists](#).

⊕ Author information

Abstract

RATIONALE: Reducing the global burden of sepsis, a recognized global health challenge, requires comprehensive data on the incidence and mortality on a global scale.

OBJECTIVES: To estimate the worldwide incidence and mortality of sepsis and identify knowledge gaps in observational studies.

METHODS: We systematically searched 15 international citation databases for population-level estimates of sepsis incidence and mortality and fatality in adult populations using consensus criteria and published in the last 36 years.

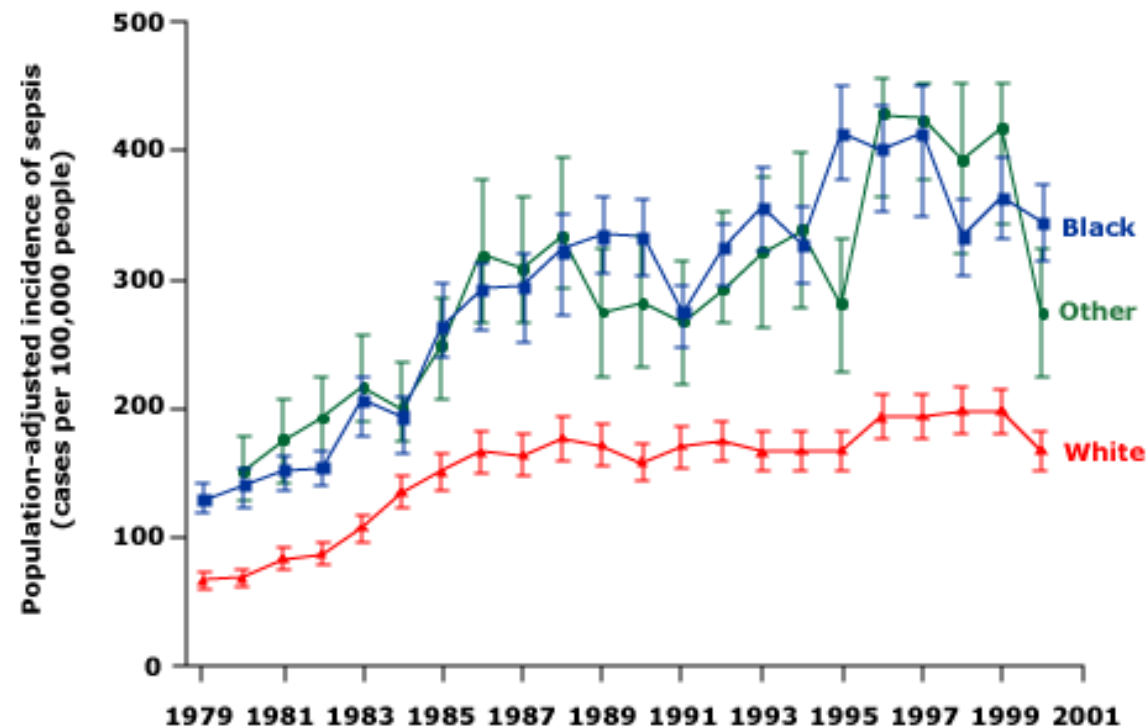
MEASUREMENTS AND MAIN RESULTS: The search yielded 1,553 reports from 1979 to 2015, of which 107 studies from seven high-income countries provided data for metaanalysis. For these countries, the population incidence of sepsis was 288 (95% CI, 215-386; $\tau = 0.55$) for hospital-treated sepsis cases and 148 (95% CI, 98-226; $\tau = 0.55$) for severe sepsis cases per 100,000 person-years. Restricted to the last decade, the incidence rate was 437 (95% CI, 334-571; $\tau = 0.38$) for sepsis and 270 (95% CI, 176-412; $\tau = 0.60$) for severe sepsis cases per 100,000 person-years. Hospital mortality was 17% for sepsis and 26% for severe sepsis during this period. There were no population-level sepsis incidence estimates from lower-income countries, which limits the prediction of global cases and deaths. However, a tentative extrapolation from high-income country data suggests global estimates of 31.5 million sepsis and 19.4 million severe sepsis cases, with potentially 5.3 million deaths annually.

CONCLUSIONS: Population-level epidemiologic data for sepsis are scarce and nonexistent for low- and middle-income countries. Our analyses underline the urgent need to implement global strategies to measure sepsis morbidity and mortality, particularly in low- and middle-income countries.

Yüksek gelirli 7 ülke
27 çalışma
1979-2015 yılları arasında
Sepsis insidansı: 288/100.000
Son 10 yılda: 437/100.000
Mortalite:%17
Düşük gelirli ülke?

Population-adjusted incidence of sepsis, according to race, 1979 - 2000

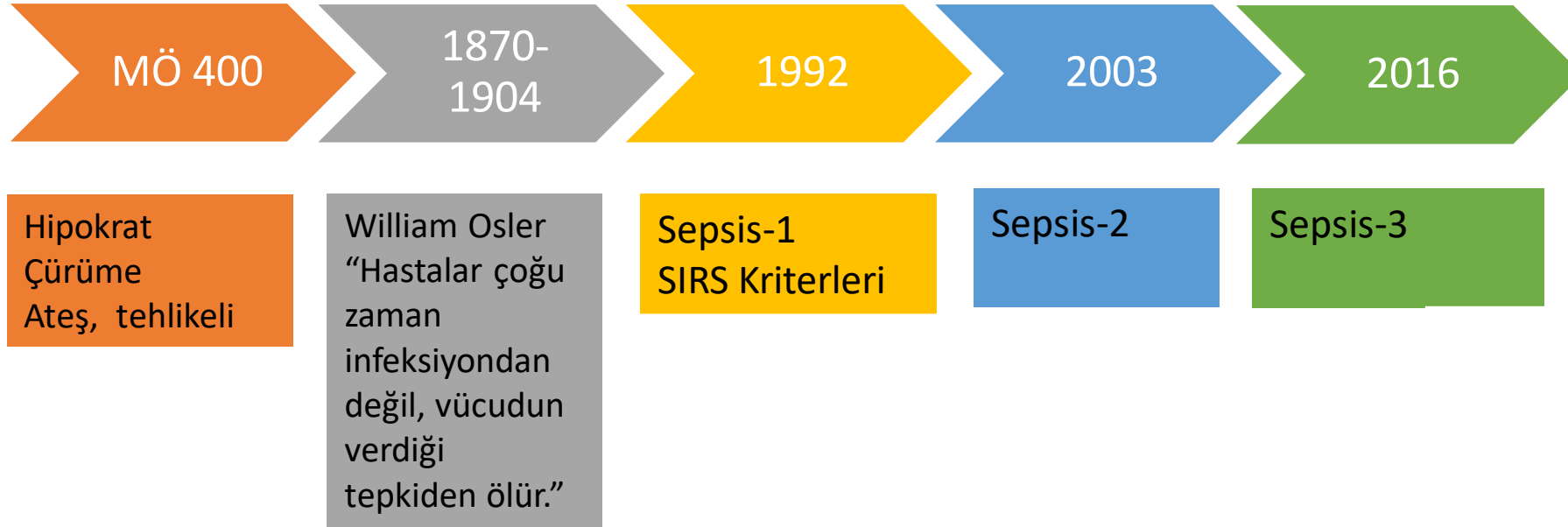
Sepsis insidansı etnik ve sosyoekonomik gruplara göre değişebilir



Points represent the annual incidence rate, and I bars the standard error.

Data from: Martin, GS, Mannino, DM, Eaton, S, Moss, M. The epidemiology of sepsis in the United States from 1979 through 2000. *N Engl Med* 2003; 348:1546.

Sepsis Tanımları



Sistemik İnflamatuvar Yanıt Sendromu (SIRS)

Aşağıdaki durumlardan iki veya daha fazlasının bulunması

1. Vücut ısı $>38^{\circ}\text{C}$ veya $<36^{\circ}\text{C}$ olması

2. Kalp atım hızının 90/dk olması

3. Solunum hızının 20/dk veya $\text{PaCO}_2 < 32\text{mmHg}$ olması

4. Lökosit sayısının $>12.000/\text{mm}^3$ veya $<4.000/\text{mm}^3$ olması veya periferik yaymada %10'un üzerinde band formunun bulunması

Crit Care Med. 1992 Jun;20(6):864-74.

American College of Chest Physicians/Society of Critical Care Medicine Consensus Conference: definitions for sepsis and organ failure and guidelines for the use of innovative therapies in sepsis.

[No authors listed]

Abst

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DATA

SETT

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RESU

appli

of sepsis and the systemic inflammatory response syndrome were proposed, along with detailed physiologic variables by which a patient could be categorized. Definitions for severe sepsis, septic shock, hypotension, and multiple organ dysfunction syndrome were also offered. The use of severity scoring methods were recommended when dealing with septic patients as an adjunctive tool to assess mortality. Appropriate methods and applications for the use and testing of new therapies were recommended.

CONCLUSION: The use of these terms and techniques should assist clinicians and researchers who deal with sepsis and its sequelae.

Ağır sepsis, SIRS kavramları
Kafa karıştırıcı
Sepsis - Ağır sepsis ?
Farklı kriterler, farklı sonuçlar...

could be
definitions

JAMA. 2016 Feb 23;315(8):76

Assessment of C Sepsis and Septi

Seymour CW¹, Liu VX², Iw Escobar GJ³, Angus DC¹.

⊕ Author information

Erratum in

Incorrect Data. [JAMA. 2

Abstract

IMPORTANCE: The Third dysregulated host respo

OBJECTIVE: To evaluat

DESIGN, SETTINGS, AN

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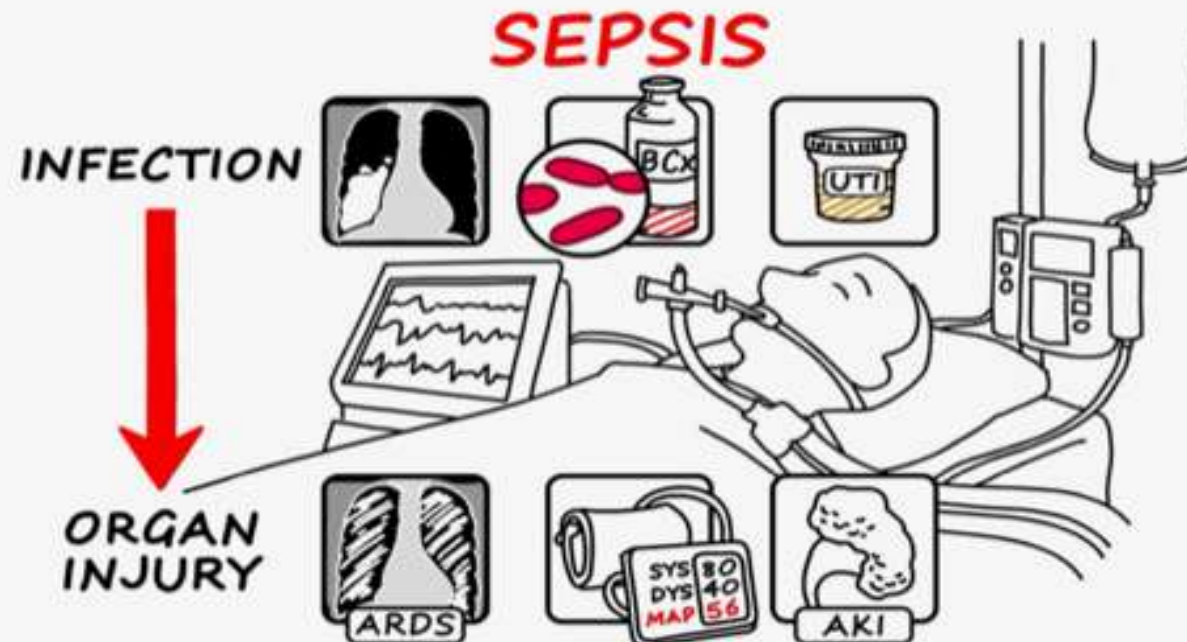
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Definitions for

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Sepsis Klinik Tanım

Organ işlev bozukluğu:

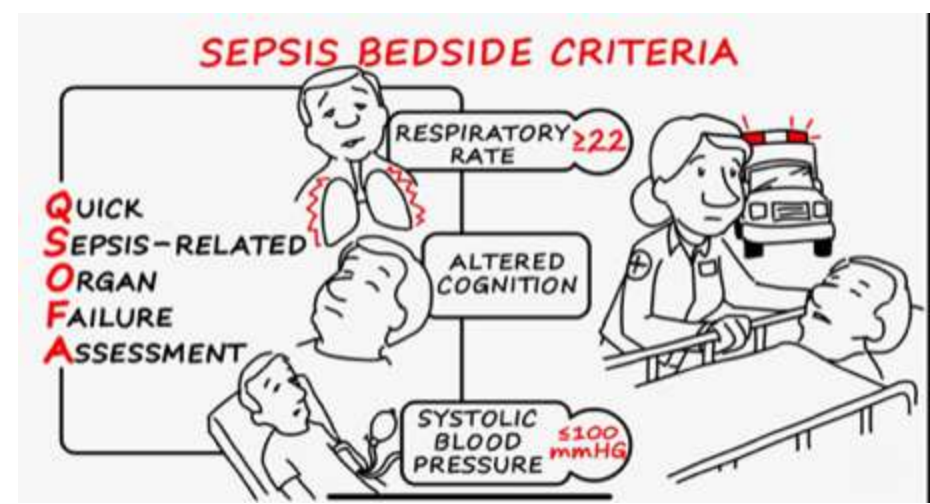
- Sequential (Sepsis-related) Organ Failure Assessment score (SOFA)
- qSOFA skorda ≥ 2 puan artışı
- Logistic Organ Dysfunction System (LODS)
- National Early Warning Score (NEWS) ve güncellenmiş NEWS2

İnfeksiyon

- Belirtiler ve bulgular ile klinik şüphe
- Radyoloji ve mikrobiyoloji
- Tedavi yanıtı



quick SEPSIS RELATED ORGAN FAILURE ASSESSMENT



Erken sepsis tanısı için
Yoğun Bakım Ünitesi Dışı : qSOFA Skor $\geq$ 2

WHAT IS qSOFA?

HOW IS SEPSIS DEFINED?

qSOFA CALCULATOR



ALTERED
MENTAL STATUS

Glaskow Koma
Skoru < 15

What is qSOFA?



FAST RESPIRATORY
RATE

$\geq 22/dk$



LOW BLOOD
PRESSURE

Sistolik kan basıncı
 $\leq 100mmHg$

SOFA SKORLAMA SİSTEMİ

Solunum - Kısmi arteriyel oksijen basıncı (PaO_2) /
solunan oksijen fraksiyonu (FiO_2) oranı (P/F)

Hematoloji - Trombosit sayısı

Karaciğer - Serum bilirubin

Böbrek - Serum kreatinin (veya idrar çıkışı)

Beyin - Glasgow koma skoru

Kardiyovasküler - Hipotansiyon ve vazopresör
ihtiyacı

Akciğer: Solunum

- ☐ $\text{PaO}_2 / \text{FiO}_2 > 400$ (0 puan)
- ☐ $\text{PaO}_2 / \text{FiO}_2 301 - 400$ (1 puan)
- ☐ $\text{PaO}_2 / \text{FiO}_2 \leq 300$ (2 puan)
- ☐ $\text{PaO}_2 / \text{FiO}_2 101$ ile 200 ventilatör destekli (3 nokta)
- ☐ $\text{PaO}_2 / \text{FiO}_2 \leq 100$ ventilatör destekli (4 nokta)

Pıhtılaşma: Trombositler

- ☐ $> 150 \times 10^3 / \text{mm}^3$ (0 puan)
- ☐ $101-150 \times 10^3 / \text{mm}^3$ (1 nokta)
- ☐ 51 ile $100 \times 10^3 / \text{mm}^3$ (2 puan)
- ☐ 21 ile $50 \times 10^3 / \text{mm}^3$ (3 puan)
- ☐ $\leq 20 \times 10^3 / \text{mm}^3$ (4 puan)

Karaciğer: Bilirubin

- ☐ $< 1,2 \text{ mg / dL}$ (20 mmol / L) (0 puan)
- ☐ $1,2$ ile $1,9 \text{ mg / dL}$ (20 ile 32 mmol / L) (1 puan)
- ☐ 2 ile $5,9 \text{ mg / dL}$ (33 ile 101 mmol / L) (2 puan)
- ☐ 6 ile $11,9 \text{ mg / dL}$ (102 ile 204 mmol / L) (3 puan)
- ☐ $> 12 \text{ mg / dL}$ ($> 204 \text{ mmol / L}$) (4 puan)

Kardiyovasküler: Kan basıncı

- ☐ Hipotansiyon yok (0 puan)
- ☐ Ortalama arter basıncı $< 70 \text{ mmHg}$ (1 puan)
- ☐ Dopamin $\leq 5 \text{ mcg / kg / dak}$ veya herhangi bir dobutamin üzerinde (2 puan)
- ☐ Dopamin $> 5 \text{ mcg / kg / dak}$, epinefrin $\leq 0,1 \text{ mcg / kg / dak}$ veya norepinefrin $\leq 0,1 \text{ mcg / kg / dak}$ (3 puan) üzerinde
- ☐ Dopamin $> 15 \text{ mcg / kg / dak}$, epinefrin $> 0,1 \text{ mcg / kg / dak}$ veya norepinefrin $> 0,1 \text{ mcg / kg / dak}$ (4 puan) üzerinde

Beyin: Glasgow koma skoru

- ☐ 15 (0 puan)
- ☐ 13-14 (1 puan)
- ☐ 10 - 12 (2 puan)
- ☐ 6-9 (3 puan)
- ☐ < 6 (4 puan)

Böbrek: Böbrek fonksiyonu

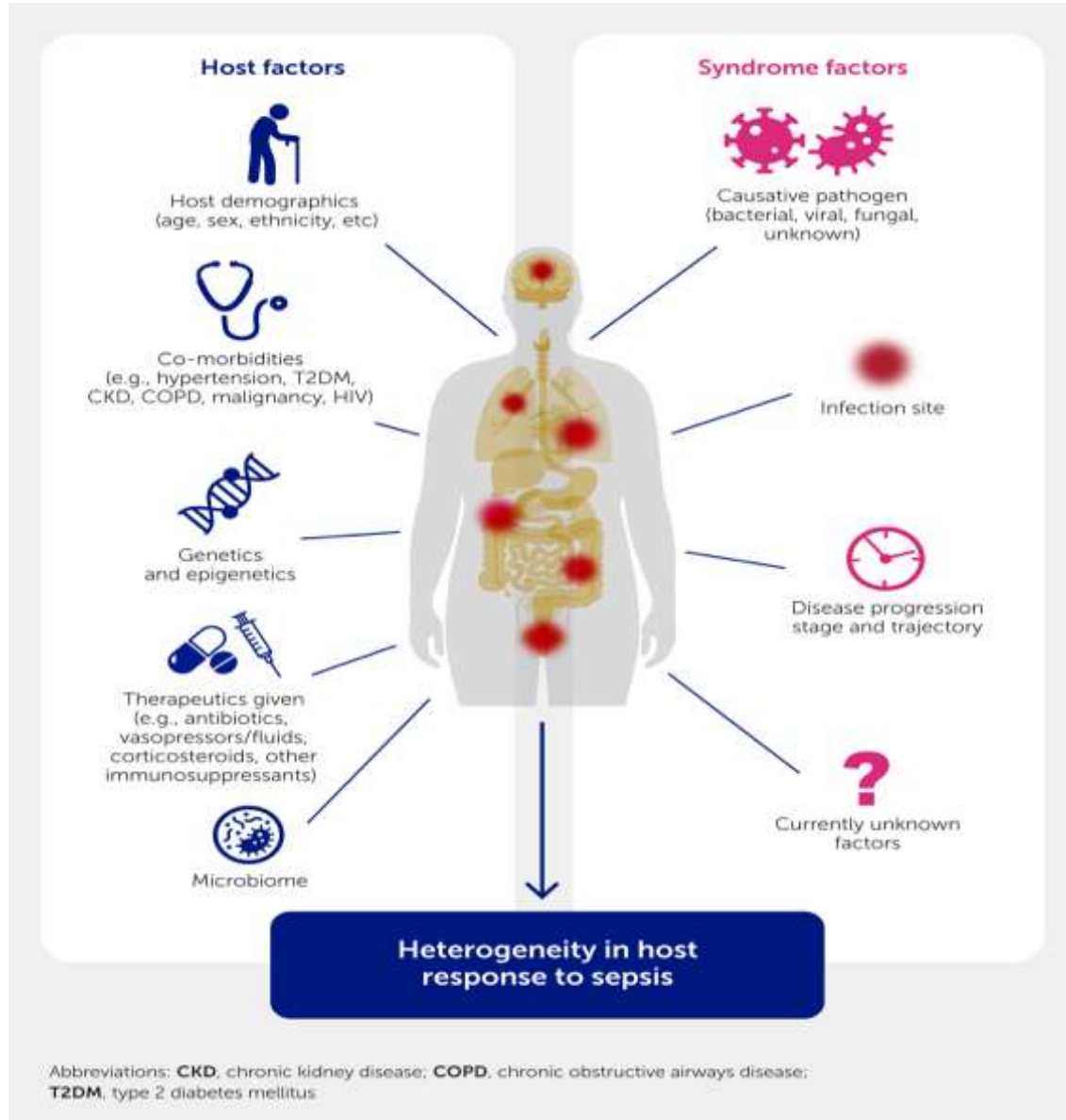
- ☐ Kreatinin $< 1,2 \text{ mg / dL}$ (110 mmol / L) (0 puan)
- ☐ Kreatinin $1,2$ ile $1,9 \text{ mg / dL}$ (110 ile 170 mmol / L) (1 puan)
- ☐ Kreatinin 2 ile $3,4 \text{ mg / dL}$ (171 ile 299 mmol / L) (2 puan)
- ☐ Kreatinin $3,5$ ile $4,9 \text{ mg / dL}$ (300 ile 440 mmol / L) veya idrar çıkışı 200 ile 500 mL / gün (3 puan)
- ☐ Kreatinin $> 5 \text{ mg / dL}$ (440 mmol / L) veya idrar çıkışı $< 200 \text{ mL / gün}$ (4 puan)

NEWS2

NEWS key				FULL NAME												
0 1 2 3				DATE OF BIRTH						DATE OF ADMISSION						
				DATE TIME						DATE TIME						
A+B Respirations breaths/min	≥25									3						≥25
	21–24									2						21–24
	18–20															18–20
	15–17															15–17
	12–14															12–14
	9–11									1						9–11
	≤8									3						≤8
A+B SpO ₂ Scale 1 Oxygen saturation (%)	≥96															≥96
	94–95									1						94–95
	92–93									2						92–93
	≤91									3						≤91
SpO₂ Scale 2* Oxygen saturation (%) Use Scale 2 if target range is 95–98%, eg in hypoxaemic respiratory failure	≥97 = O ₂									3						≥97 = O ₂
	95–96 = O ₂									2						95–96 = O ₂
	93–94 = O ₂									1						93–94 = O ₂
	≥93 = air															≥93 = air
	88–92															88–92
	86–87									1						86–87
	84–85									2						84–85
	≤83%									3						≤83%
Air or oxygen?	A=Air															A=Air
	O ₂ L/min									2						O ₂ L/min
	Device															Device
C Blood pressure mmHg Record pulse, systolic BP only	≥220										3					≥220
	201–219															201–219
	181–200															181–200
	161–180															161–180
	141–160															141–160
	121–140															121–140
	111–120															111–120
	101–110															101–110
	91–100										1					91–100
	81–90										2					81–90
	71–80															71–80
	61–70															61–70
	51–60										3					51–60
≤50															≤50	
C Pulse beats/min	≥131										3					≥131
	121–130										2					121–130
	111–120															111–120
	101–110															101–110
	91–100										1					91–100
	81–90															81–90
	71–80															71–80
	61–70															61–70
	51–60															51–60
	41–50										1					41–50
	31–40															31–40
	≤30										3					≤30
	D Consciousness Scale for MCV score of confusion: 0=Scale 2 (Glasgow)	Alert														
Confusion																Confusion
V											3					V
P																P
U																U
E Temperature °C	≥39.1°										2					≥39.1°
	38.1–39.0°										1					38.1–39.0°
	37.1–38.0°															37.1–38.0°
	36.1–37.0°															36.1–37.0°
	35.1–36.0°										1					35.1–36.0°
	≤35.0°										3					≤35.0°
NEWS TOTAL																TOTAL
Monitoring frequency																Monitoring
Escalation of care Y/N																Escalation
Initials																Initials

Klinik Yanıt Farklılığı

- Hem konağa ait faktörler hem de sendromun kendisine ilişkin etkenler belirler
- **Konağa ait faktörler:**
- Demografik özellikler, eşlik eden hastalıklar, genetik ve epigenetik yapı, uygulanan tedaviler ve mikrobiyal flora
- **Sendrom faktörleri:**
- İnfeksiyon etkeni (bakteriyel, viral, fungal), infeksiyonun yeri, hastalık progresyonu ve tanımlanmamış mekanizmalar



Belirti ve semptomlar nelerdir?

Sepsisli bir hasta ařağıdaki belirti veya semptomlardan birine veya birkaçına sahip olabilir:



Yüksek kalp atıř hızı veya düşük tansiyon



Ateř, titreme veya çok soğuk hissetme



Karışıklık veya yönelim bozukluğu



Nefes darlığı



Aşırı ağrı veya rahatsızlık



Nemli veya terli cilt

Laboratuvar

WBC: >12.000/mm ³ <4.000/mm ³ > %10 çomak	Hiperglisemi: Glukoz > 140 mg/dl	CRP: Yüksek	Prokalsitonin: Yüksek
Arteryel hipoksi	Oligüri: Akut, 2 saatlik yeterli sıvıya rağmen <0,5ml/kg/sa	Kreatinin: >0,5 mg/dl	Koagülasyon bozukluğu: INR>1,5 aPTT>60sn
Trombosit sayısı: <100.000	Hiperbilirubinemi: Total bilirubin >4mg/dl	Adrenal yetmezlik: Hiponatremi, hiperkalemi	Hiperlaktatemi: >2 mmol/L kötü prognoz, >4 mmol/L septik şok ile uyumlu



SEPSIS BASICS

EDUCATION

GET INVOLVED

ABOUT

EVENTS

DONATE



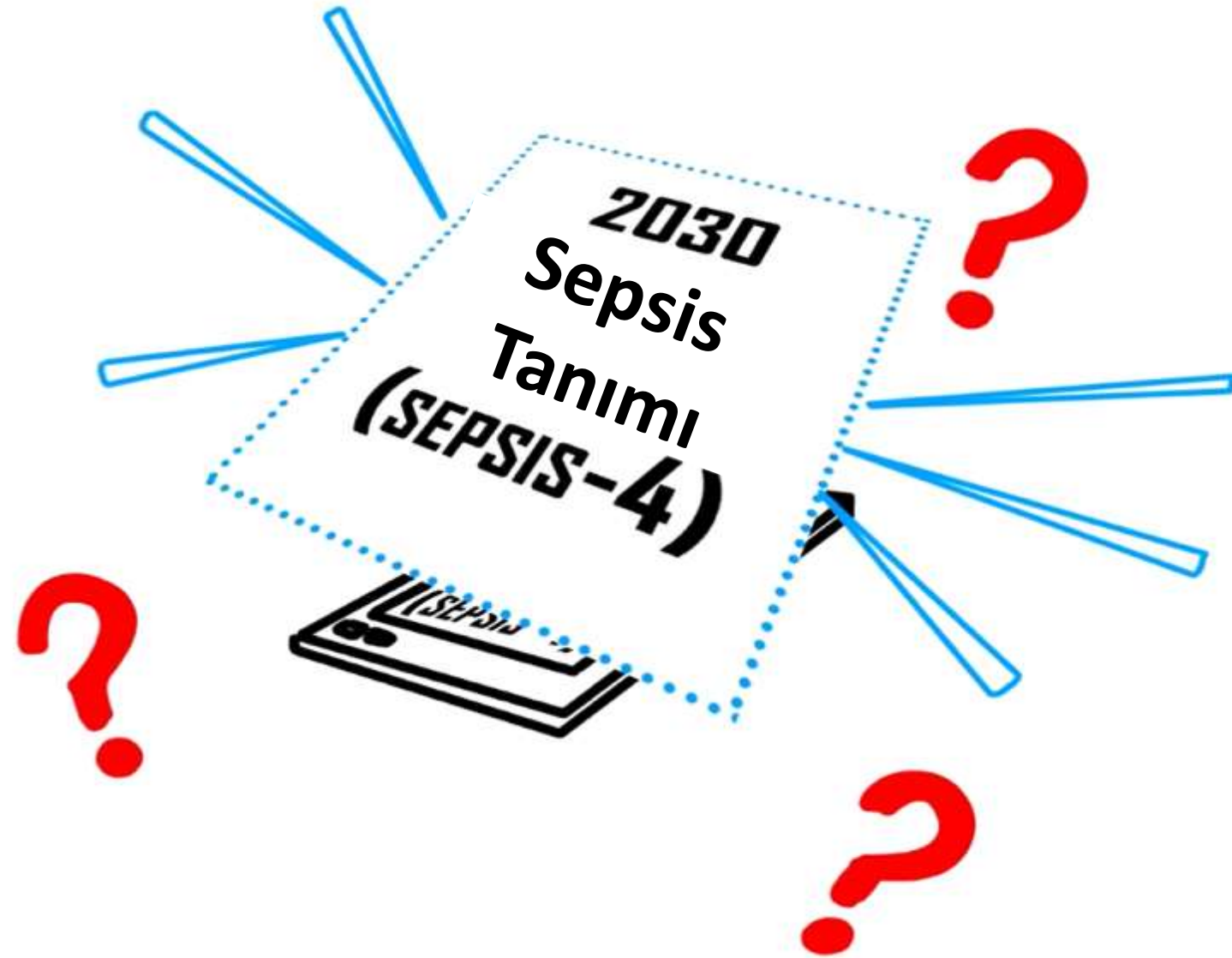
WE CAN'T MANAGE WHAT WE DON'T MEASURE.

To fight sepsis, we need better, more connected data

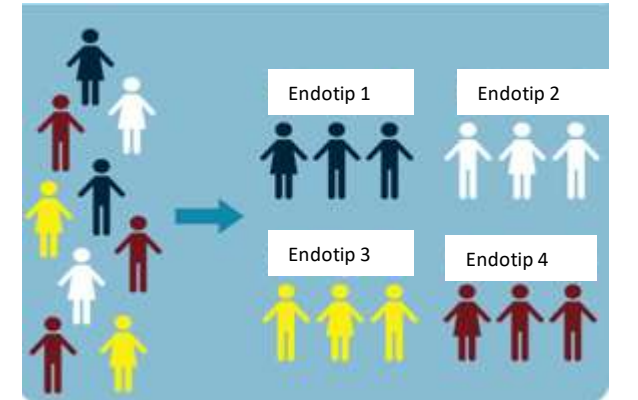
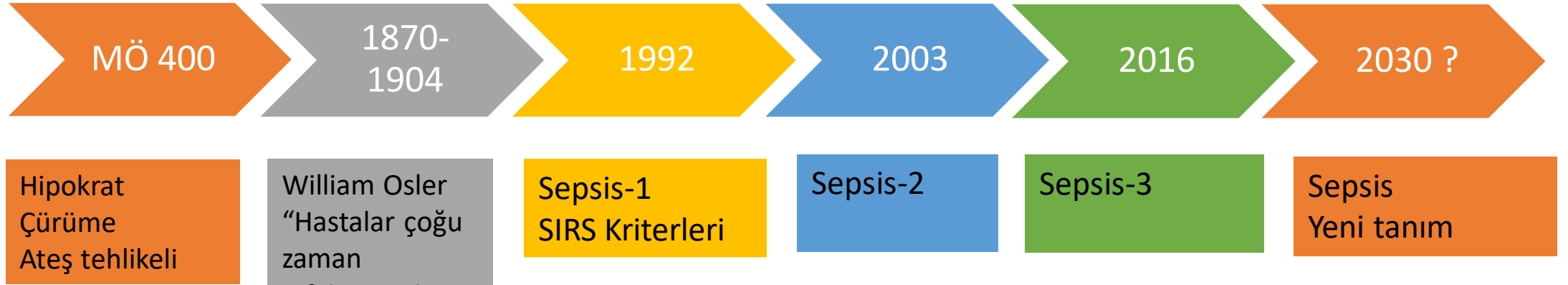
Learn more

What is Sepsis?

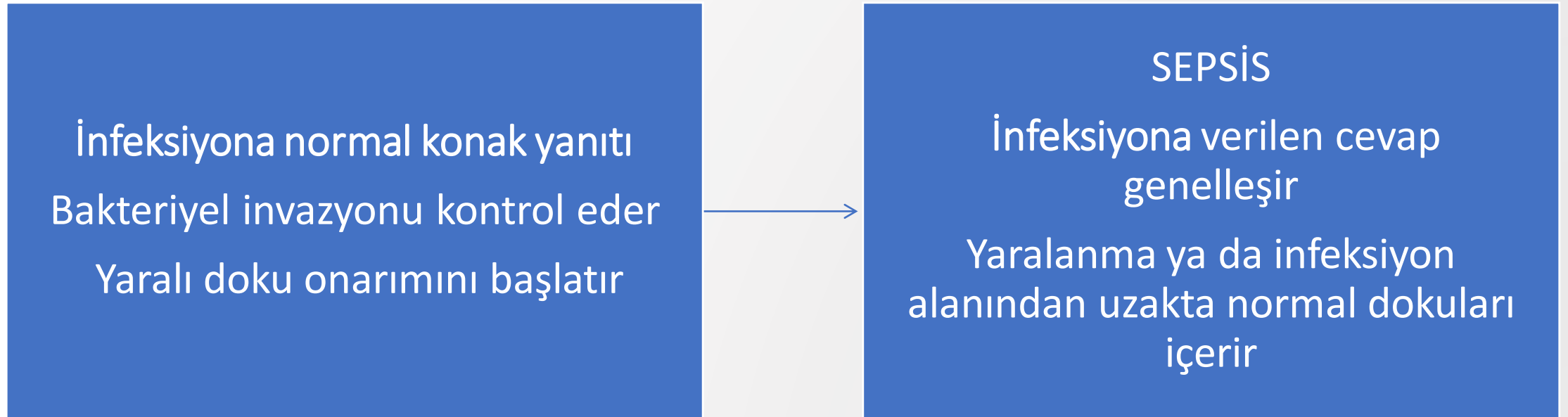
<https://www.sepsis.org/>



Sepsis Tanımları

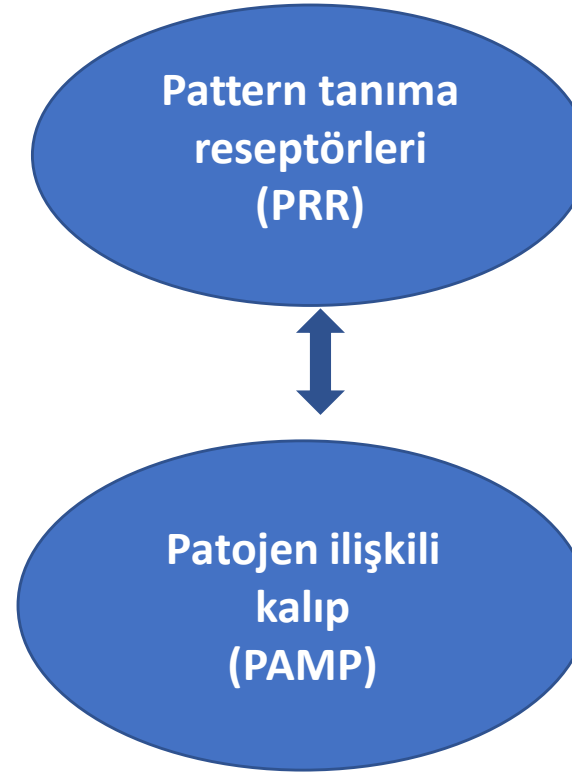


Patogenez



İnfeksiyona Normal Cevap

- İnfeksiyona konak cevabı doğal immun hücreler
(özellikle makrofajlar)
- Mikrobiyal bileşenleri tanıdığına ve bağlandığında başlar



PRR

1. Toll-like receptorler (TLRs)

2. Nucleotide-oligomerization domain (NOD) lösin zengin tekrarlayan protein
3. Retinoic-acid-inducible gene I (RIG-I)-like helicases

Gram pozitif peptidoglikan:
TLR2

Gram negatif bakteriler: TLR4
veya lipopolisakkarid bağlayan
protein (CD14)

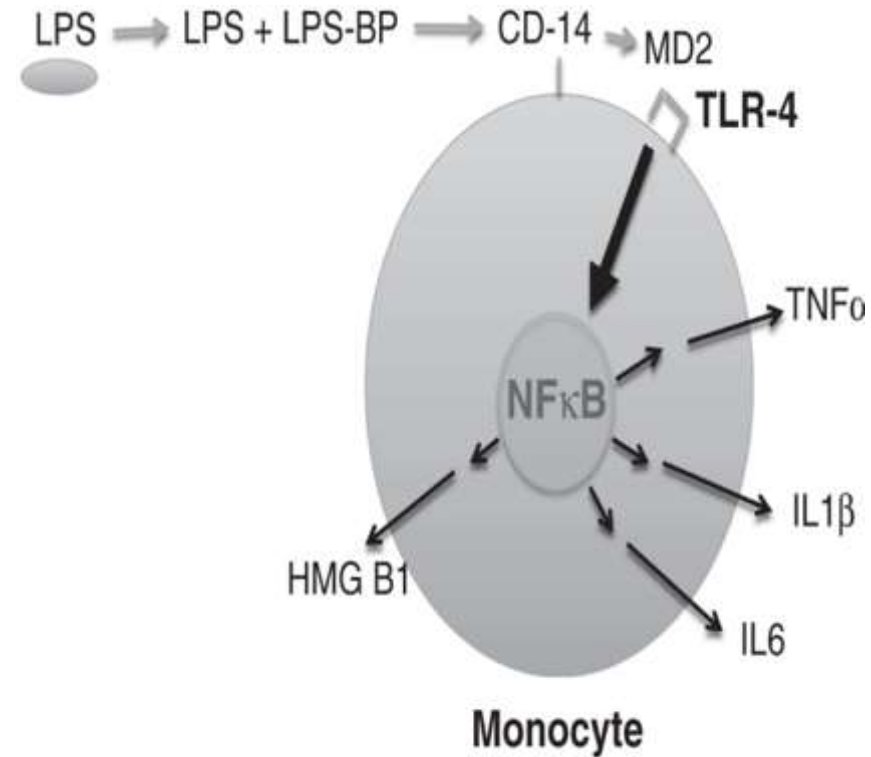
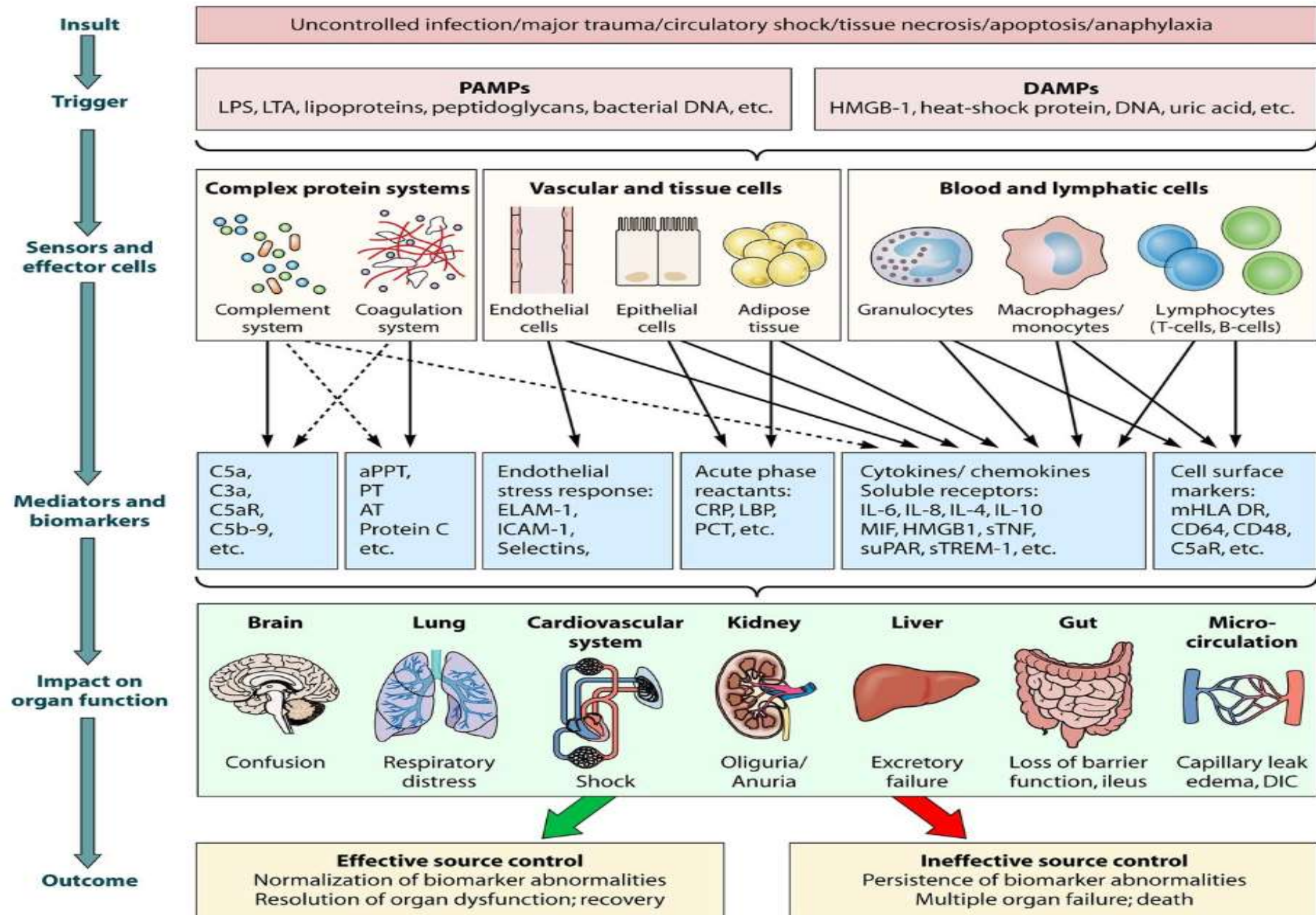
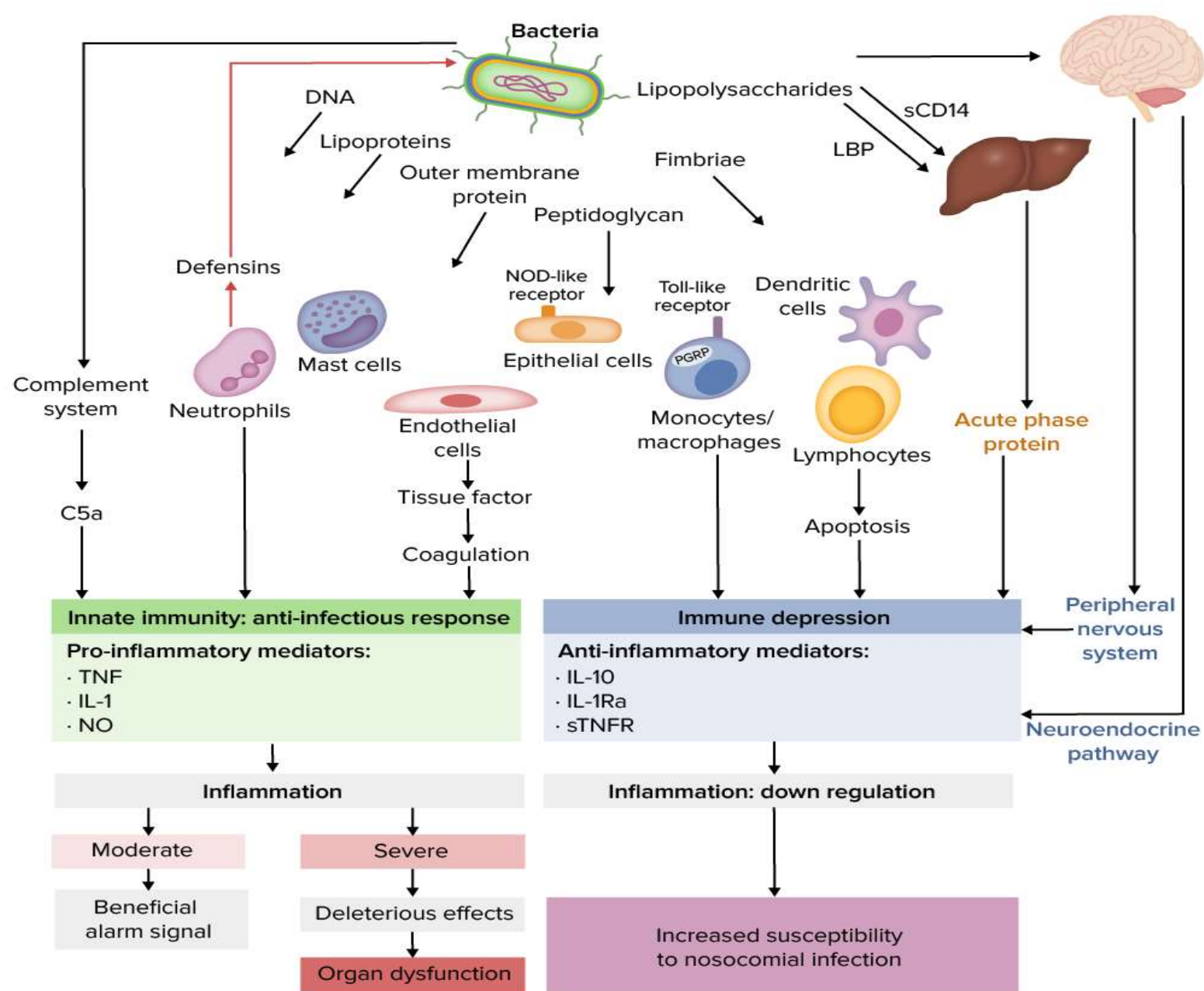


Figure 2.2. Monocyte.





Pathophysiology of septic shock

sTNFR: soluble tumor necrosis factor receptor, LBP: Lipopolysaccharide binding protein

Image by Lecturio.

Proinflamatuvar
sistem

Antiinflamatuvar
sistem

Hücresel yaralanma

MODS

Sepsis
malign intravasküler
inflamasyon

Hücre onarımı

İyileşme

İnflamasyon

"Pathophysiology of sepsis"
<https://www.uptodate.com/>

Endotip Nedir



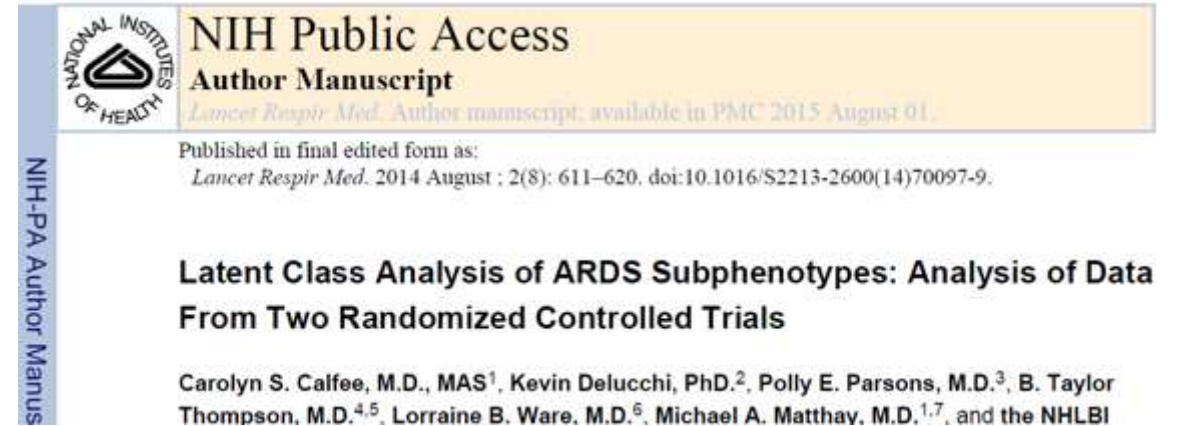
- Endotip: Moleküler temelli, hastalığın patofizyolojik alt tipidir
- Sepsis, tek tip hastalık değildir
- Farklı immün yanıt paternleri gösteren alt grupları var
- “Gelişmiş sistem biyolojisi” ve “makine öğrenmesi” yöntemleri ile benzer genetik ve immünolojik profillere göre sınıflandırma sağlanabilir

Endotip Pratikte Yararlı mı?

- Çoğunlukla sendromları yönetiyoruz: ARDS, septik şok gibi
- Aslında bir dereceye kadar ele alıyoruz:
 - Kardiyojenik ve hipovolemik şok
 - Gram negatif ve gram pozitif sepsis
- Daha iyisini yapmaya başlayabiliriz

ARDS'nin endotiplerini belirlemek için latent sınıf modellemesi

- Randomize kontrollü çalışmalardan gelen biyolojik ve klinik verileri kullanarak yapılmış
- İki kohortta da geçerli, iki subfenotip
- Endotip 2: İnflamasyon derecesi ve vazopressör ihtiyacı yüksek, düşük serum bikarbonatı
- Endotip 2'de daha yüksek mortalite ve organ yetmezliği , sepsis prevalansı
- PEEP'e farklı yanıt



Genomic landscape of the individual host response and outcomes in sepsis: a prospective cohort study



Emma E Davenport, Katie L Burnham*, Jayachandran Radhakrishnan*, Peter Humburg, Paula Hutton, Tara C Mills, Anna Rautanen, Anthony C Gordon, Christopher Garrard, Adrian V S Hill, Charles J Hinds, Julian C Knight



Summary

Background Effective targeted therapy for sepsis requires an understanding of the heterogeneity in the individual host response to infection. We investigated this heterogeneity by defining interindividual variation in the transcriptome of patients with sepsis.

Lancet Respir Med 2016;
4: 259-71
Published Online

Septik şok
endotiplerini
belirlemek için
transkriptomik analiz

- ‘Genomic Advances in Sepsis’ (GAinS) çalışmasının bir parçası
- İngiltere, 29 farklı Yoğun Bakım Ünitesi
- 2006-2014 yılları arası
- Toplum kökenli pnömoni ve sepsis tanılı hastalar dahil edilmiş
- İki kohort: 270 hasta keşif kohortu, 114 hasta doğrulama kohortu
- Beyaz küre, RNA izolasyonu

Sepsis yanıt imzaları SRS1 ve SRS2

SRS1 bağışıklık baskılanmasıyla karakterize, daha yüksek ölüm oranı

	Discovery cohort			Validation cohort		
	SRS group 1 (n=108)	SRS group 2 (n=157)	p value	SRS group 1 (n=37)	SRS group 2 (n=69)	p value
Age (years)	60.2 (15.3)	62.9 (16.6)	0.18	67.8 (15.0)	69.8 (14.1)	0.52
Male sex	60 (56%)	85 (54%)	0.92*	25 (68%)	54 (78%)	0.33*
APACHE II score	19 (6.9)	18 (6.3)	0.24	25.1 (9.3)	21.3 (7.9)	0.04
SOFA score	7.9 (4.0)	5.4 (3.2)	2.1×10^{-7}	8.6 (4.9)	6.7 (3.6)	0.033
Arterial pressure (lowest, mm Hg)	63.5 (10.5)	70.1 (13.6)	1.8×10^{-5}	63.1 (13.2)	68.6 (10.7)	0.03
Mechanical ventilation	82 (76%)	109 (69%)	0.31*	30 (81%)	52 (75%)	0.67*
Vasopressors/inotropes			0.001*			0.07*
No dose	50 (46%)	108 (69%)		18 (49%)	42 (61%)	
Low dose	1 (1%)	0		0	1 (<1%)	
Medium dose	17 (16%)	10 (6%)		2 (5%)	10 (14%)	
High dose	40 (37%)	39 (25%)		17 (46%)	16 (23%)	
Bicarbonate (mmol/L)	23 (15.9)	27.6 (5.6)	6.9×10^{-9}	21.5 (6.4)	25.4 (6.7)	0.005
Renal replacement therapy	17 (16%)	14 (9%)	0.13*	10 (27%)	6 (9%)	0.03*
Proportion of leucocytes						
Polynucleocytes	0.89 (0.07)	0.82 (0.09)	9.6×10^{-12}	0.88 (0.12)	0.83 (0.10)	0.03
Lymphocytes	0.06 (0.05)	0.11 (0.07)	7.2×10^{-10}	0.06 (0.06)	0.10 (0.06)	0.004
Mononucleocytes	0.05 (0.04)	0.08 (0.05)	1.5×10^{-5}	0.06 (0.09)	0.07 (0.06)	0.36
Platelets ($\times 10^9$ cells per mL)	182.8 (91.5)	246.8 (119.4)	1.4×10^{-6}	181.1 (98.7)	224.0 (105.8)	0.04
Infection						
Gram-positive bacteria	24 (22%)	23 (15%)	0.16*	7 (19%)	6 (9%)	0.22*
Gram-negative bacteria	12 (11%)	13 (8%)	0.58*	6 (16%)	4 (6%)	0.16*
Viral	8 (7%)	17 (11%)	0.48*	0	3 (4%)	0.50*
Mortality						
14 day	24 (22%)	16 (10%)	0.005†	22 (59%)	20 (29%)	0.0007†
28 day	29 (27%)	27 (17%)	0.037†	24 (65%)	28 (41%)	0.003†
6 month	39 (36%)	39 (25%)	0.032†	25 (68%)	31 (45%)	0.004†

Data are n (%) or mean (SD) unless otherwise specified. APACHE II-Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation II. SOFA-Sequential Organ Failure Assessment (score on day of sampling). Statistical analysis t test unless otherwise specified. * χ^2 test. †Log-rank test. SRS-sepsis response signature.

Table 2: Characteristics of patients included in the discovery and validation cohorts by SRS groups

Classification of patients with sepsis according to blood genomic endotype: a prospective cohort study

Brendon P Scicluna, Lonneke A van Vught, Aeilko H Zwinderman, Margot A Warwel, Emma E Doversport, Katie L Burnham, Peter Niernberg, Marcus J Scholtz, Jannike Haer, Olaf L Cremer, Marc J Bonten, Charles J Hinds, Hector R Wong, Julian C Knight, Tom van der Poll, on behalf of the MARS consortium*

Summary

Background Host responses during sepsis are highly heterogeneous, which hampers the identification of patients at high risk of mortality and their selection for targeted therapies. In this study, we aimed to identify biologically relevant molecular endotypes in patients with sepsis.

Lancet Respir Med 2017
Published Online
August 29, 2017
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.lanres.2017.08.001>

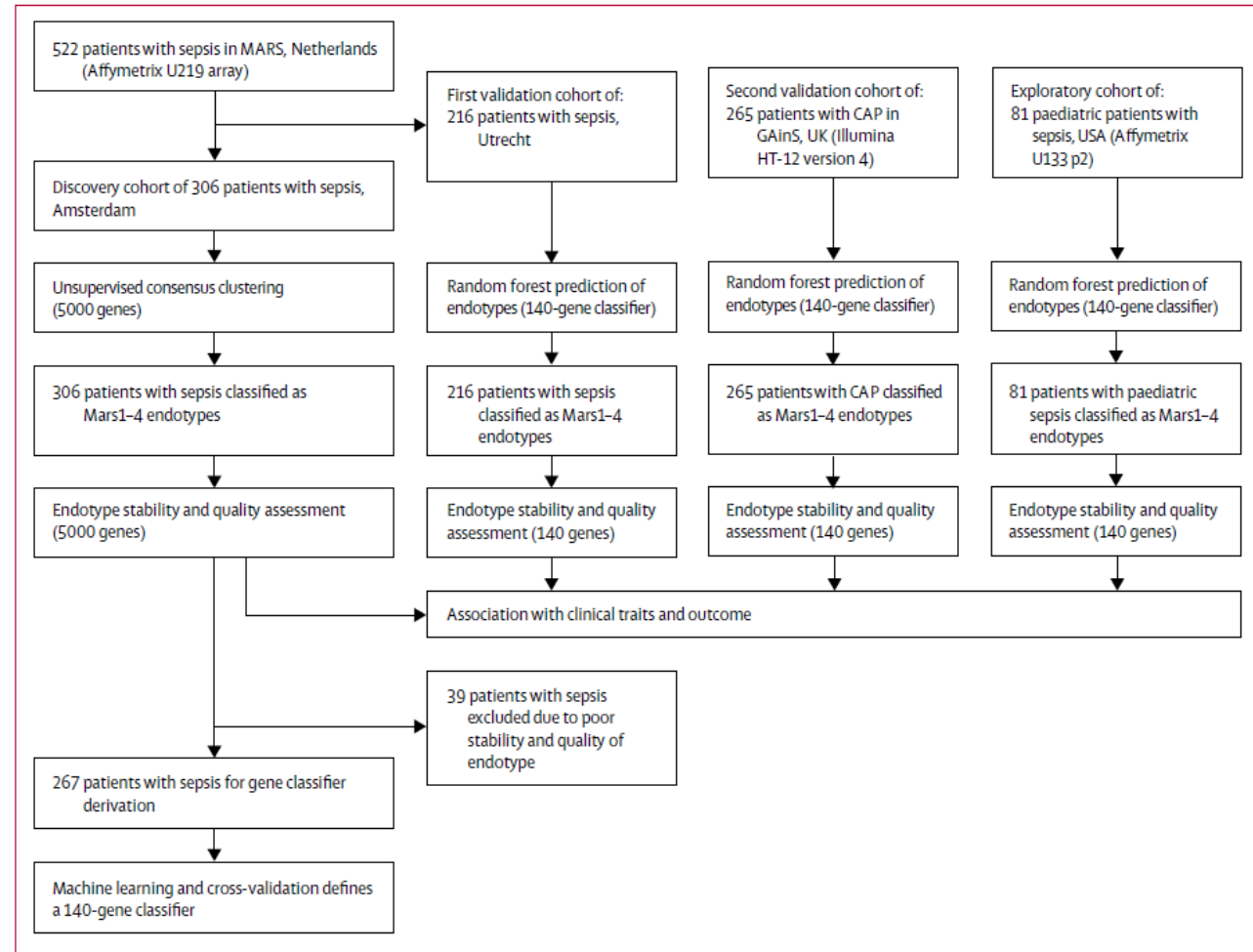


Figure 1: Patient cohorts, samples, and analysis

CAP=community-acquired pneumonia. GAIN=Genomic Advances in Sepsis cohort. MARS=Molecular Diagnosis and Risk Stratification of Sepsis cohort.

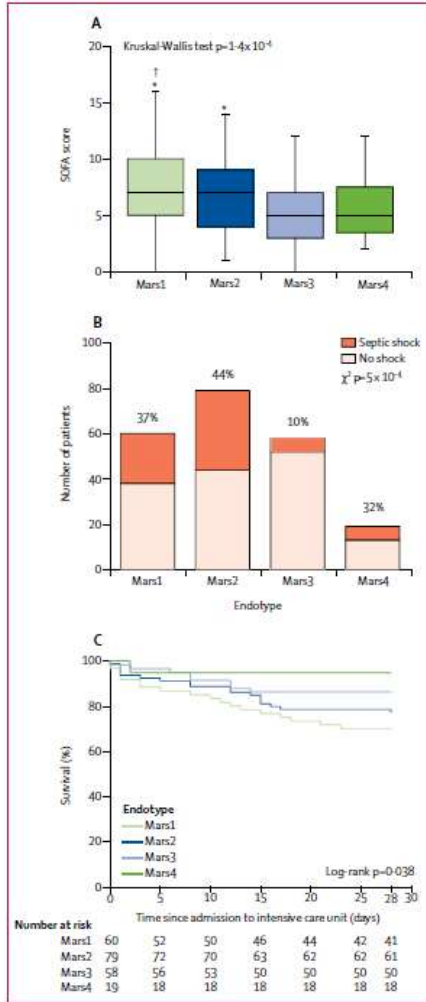


Figure 3: Assessment of sepsis molecular endotypes in the first validation cohort

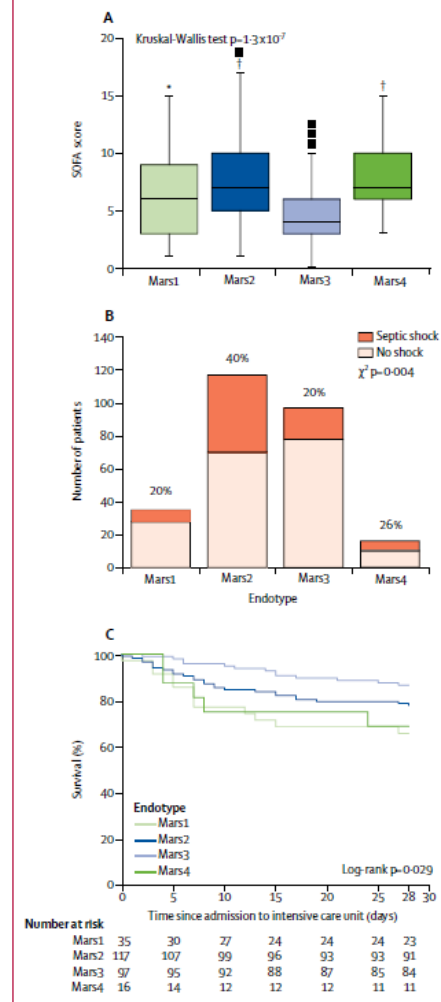


Figure 4: Assessment of sepsis molecular endotypes in the second validation cohort

Dört farklı moleküler endotip

Mars1

Tüm kohortlarda en yüksek ölüm oranı
28 günlük mortalite % 39
Doğal ve kazanılmış bağışıklıkta ciddi baskılanma
Genlerde belirgin azalma

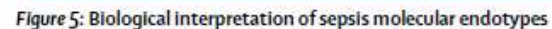
Mars3

En düşük riskli
Adaptif bağışıklığın daha yüksek gen ifadesi

Endotipler demografi, klinik ve APACHE ile tahmin edilemiyor
İnfeksiyon bölgesi ile ilişkisiz
Sadece genetik profiller ile ilişkili

Her endotip, sağlıklı birey ile karşılaştırıldığında değişen gen ekspresyonuna sahip

Her endotip, sağlıklı birey ile karşılaştırıldığında değişen gen ekspresyonuna sahip





HHS Public Access

Author manuscript

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Published in final edited form as:

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Unsupervised analysis of transcriptomics in bacterial sepsis across multiple datasets reveals three robust clusters

Timothy E Sweeney, MD, PhD^{1,2,*}, Tej D Azad^{1,2}, Michele Donato, PhD^{1,2}, Winston A Haynes^{1,2}, Thanneer M Perumal, PhD³, Ricardo Henao, PhD^{4,5}, Jesús F Bermejo-Martin, MD, PhD⁶, Raquel Almansa, PhD⁶, Eduardo Tamayo, MD, PhD⁶, Judith A Howrvlak, MD⁷.

- 700 hasta keşif, 600 hasta doğrulama
- 5 farklı ülkeden 9 farklı transkriptomik veri seti
- GEO ve ArrayExpress veri tabanları
- Bakteriyel sepsis tanılı hastalar dahil
- Viral infeksiyonlar hariç
- Farklı verisetleri COMBAT CO-Normalization Using controls method (COCONUT yöntemi) ile birleştirilmiş
- 500 genlik temel liste, 33 genlik sınıflayıcı. %83 doğruluk ile kümeler yeniden tanımlanmış

Endotipler

İnflamasyon ağırlıklı:

Doğal bağışıklığın yoğun aktivasyonu

Hastalık daha şiddetli, yüksek mortaliteye sahip

Proinflamatuvar yollar (IL-1, komplemen sistemi) baskın

Adaptif:

T hücresi fonksiyonlarının baskın

Daha az şiddetli, şok ve organ yetmezliği düşük

Daha düşük mortaliteye sahip

Koagülopatik:

Pıhtılaşma ve trombosit ile ilgili gen yolları baskın

En yaşlı hasta profili

DIC ile ilişkili

Mortalite yüksek

Kümeler moleküler düzeyde tekrar üretilebilir

33 genlik sınıflayıcı güvenilir

Panel A:

Gen ekspresyon korelasyonları (ısı haritası)

Her bir küme için 500 gen ekspresyon profili

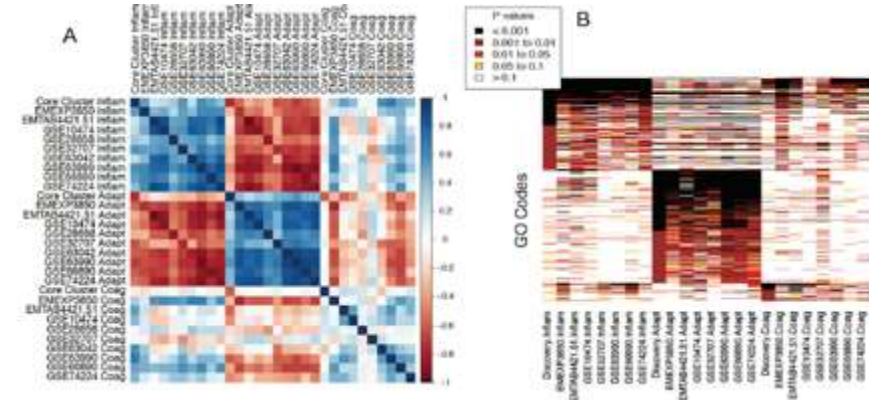
İnflamatuar baskın ve adaptif kümeler
yüksek korelasyon

Koagülopatik korelasyon var, daha düşük

Panel B:

Biyolojik yolların (Gene Ontology) küme içi
tutarlılığı

Her küme özgün biyolojik işlevleri yansıtıyor



266 Acil Servis, 82 Yoğun Bakım (COLOBILI çalışması), 44 sağlıklı kontrol

5 hastane, Kanada, Kolombiya, Hollanda, Avustralya

RNA tabanlı gen ekspresyon analizi

Makina öğrenmesi

SOFA skorlarına göre hastalar yüksek, orta ve düşük şiddet gruplarına ayrıldı

eBioMedicine 2022;75:
103776
Published online 10 Jan-
uary 2022
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ebiom.2021.103776>

Articles

Predicting sepsis severity at first clinical presentation: The role of endotypes and mechanistic signatures



Arjun Baghela,^{a,b} Olga M. Pena,^a Amy H. Lee,^c Beverlie Baquir,^d Reza Falsafi,^a Andy An,^a Susan W. Farmer,^a Andrew Hurlburt,^d Alvaro Mondragon-Cardona,^{e,f} Juan Diego Rivera,^{e,f} Andrew Baker,^g Uriel Trahtemberg,^g Maryam Shojaei,^h Carlos Eduardo Jimenez-Canizales,^{e,f} Claudia C. dos Santos,^g Benjamin Tang,^h Hjalmar R. Bouma,^{i,j} Gabriela V. Cohen Freue,^k and Robert E.W. Hancock^{d,*}

Nötrofilik-Baskılayıcı:

- Nötrofil aktivasyonu
- Bağışıklık sisteminin genel olarak baskılanması
- Yüksek mortalite oranı ile ilişkili
- Dekametazon gibi immünomodülatör ajanlara duyarlılık gösterebilir

İnflamatuvar:

Aşırı inflamatuvar sitokin üretimi vardır
Doku hasarı ve organ yetmezliği riski yüksektir

Interferon:

IFN- α , β , γ yolları aktive olmuştur

Özellikle viral sepsis olgularında görülür

Adaptif:

T ve B hücrelerin etkin

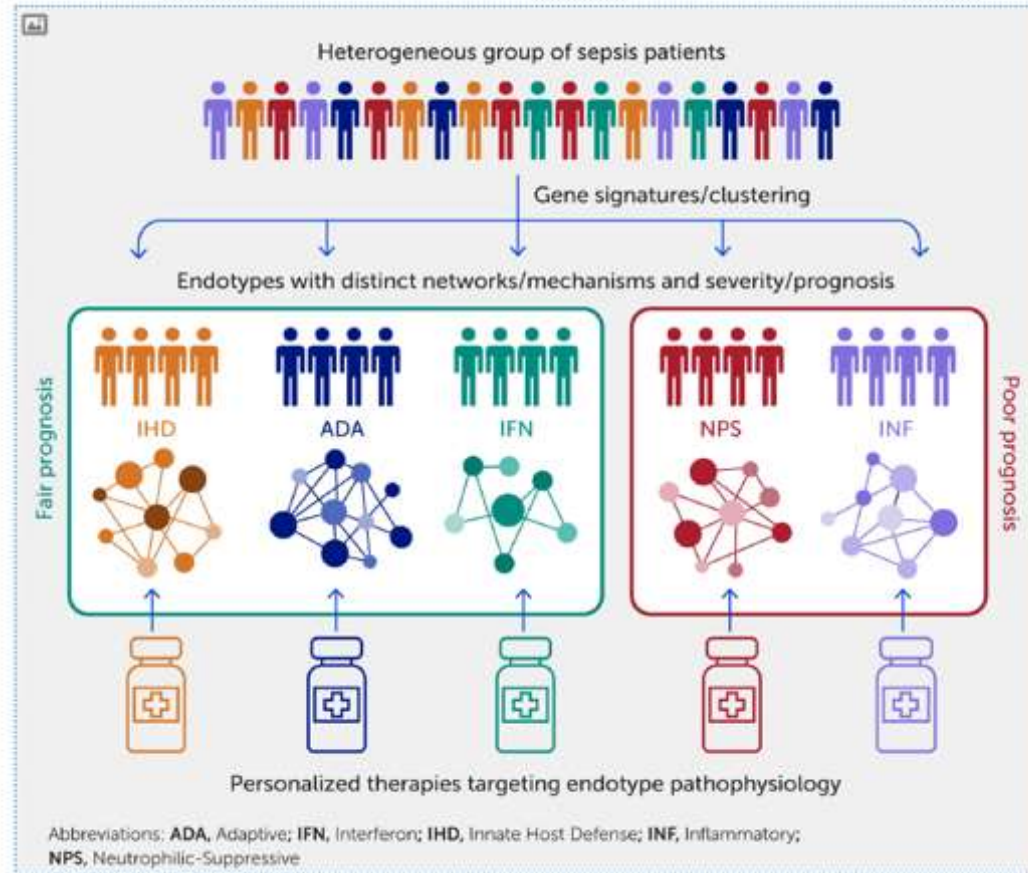
Adaptif bağışıklık baskın

Doğal Bağışıklık Baskın:

İnterlökin sinyalleri ve doğal bağışıklık ön plandadır

Daha iyi prognozla ilişkilidir

Endotipler, şiddet ve prognozu belirlemede klasik kriterlerden daha duyarlıdır



Sepsis endotypes: The early bird still gets the worm

Jack Varon and Rebecca M. Baron *

Division of Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine, Brigham and Women's Hospital and Harvard Medical School, 75 Francis Street, Boston, MA 02115, United States



Despite decades of research, therapy for sepsis remains limited to supportive care, including early identification and intervention directed towards elimination of the physical focus of infection (commonly referred to as source control), and appropriate antibiotics. While advances have been made with respect to sepsis prevention, early recogni-

stays, highest sequential organ failure assessment (SOFA) scores, and had worst overall survival. Conversely, the ADA pathway was associated with a more benign course. These endotypes were also observed in the ICU subjects, with the exception of the more benign ADA endotype which was not identified in the ICU.

eBioMedicine 2022;76:
103832
Published online 24 Jan-
uary 2022
[https://doi.org/10.1016/j.
ebiom.2022.103832](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ebiom.2022.103832)

Tanı

Endotip sınıflandırması
erken dönemde riskli hastaların
belirlenmesini kolaylaştırır

Tedavi

Her hasta grubu aynı tedaviye
yanıt vermez

→ Bireyselleştirilmiş
tedavi yaklaşımı

RESEARCH

Open Access

Defining critical illness using immunological endotypes in patients with and without sepsis: a cohort study

Jeremy A. Balch^{1†}, Uan-I Chen^{2†}, Oliver Liesenfeld², Petr Starostik³, Tyler J. Loftus¹, Philip A. Efron¹, Scott C. Brakenridge^{1,4}, Timothy E. Sweeney² and Lyle L. Moldawer^{1*}

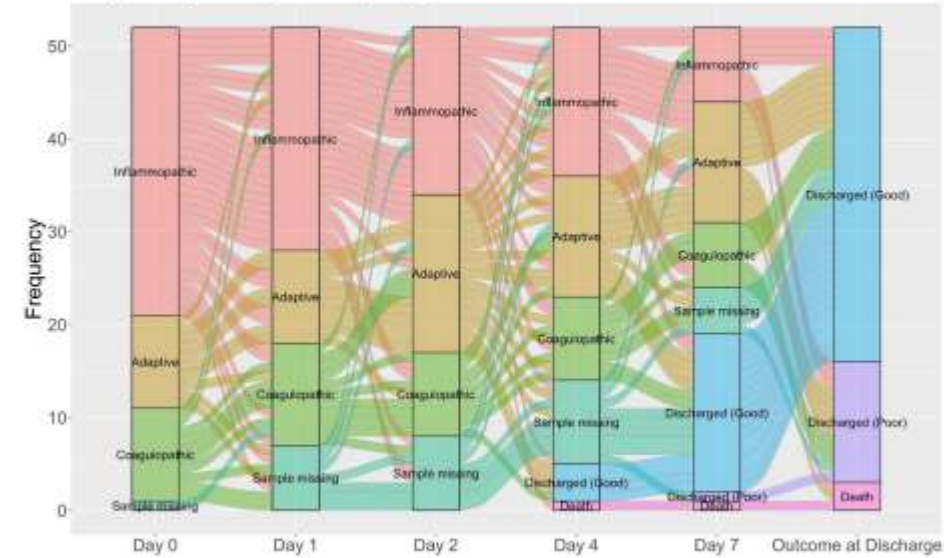


Sepsis hastalarının yoğun bakım sürecinde bağışıklık profillerinin değişebileceği gösterilmiştir

Endotip değişimi görülen hasta : % 57.5
Hastaların immünolojik profili sabit değil

Tedavi yaklaşımında bu dinamik durum göz önünde bulundurulmalı

A. Endotype Changes in Septic Patients (Group 1)



B. Endotype Changes in Non-septic Patients (Group 2)

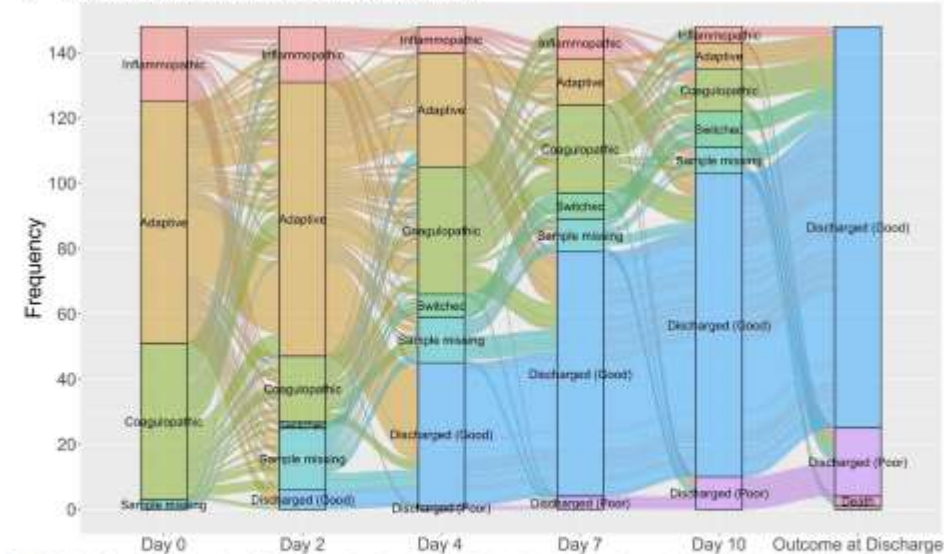


Fig. 2 Alluvial Plots of Immunological Endotypes as they Change Over Time in Septic Patients (Group 1) and Non-septic Patients (Group 2). Measurements for both the septic ($n = 52$, Group 1) and non-septic patients ($n = 145$, Group 2) were obtained only from the second cohort (INF-06). 74% of patients changed endotypes during their hospitalization, 19% remained adaptive, 3.5% inflammatory, and 3.5% coagulopathic. "Switched" is defined as those that transitioned into sepsis.

Yeni bir endotip

- 14 farklı kohortta (Yunanistan, Almanya, İtalya) 5503 sepsis hastası dahil
- Hastalar 2:1 oranında, keşif ve doğrulama
- IFN- γ driven sepsis – IDS
- IFN- γ , CXCL9, IP-10, ferritin, sCD163

eBioMedicine
2024;109: 105414

Published Online 23

October 2024

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ebiom.2024.105414>

Articles

Interferon-gamma driven elevation of CXCL9: a new sepsis endotype independently associated with mortality

Evangelos J. Giamarellos-Bourboulis^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,100,101,102,103,104,105,106,107,108,109,110,111,112,113,114,115,116,117,118,119,120,121,122,123,124,125,126,127,128,129,130,131,132,133,134,135,136,137,138,139,140,141,142,143,144,145,146,147,148,149,150,151,152,153,154,155,156,157,158,159,160,161,162,163,164,165,166,167,168,169,170,171,172,173,174,175,176,177,178,179,180,181,182,183,184,185,186,187,188,189,190,191,192,193,194,195,196,197,198,199,200,201,202,203,204,205,206,207,208,209,210,211,212,213,214,215,216,217,218,219,220,221,222,223,224,225,226,227,228,229,230,231,232,233,234,235,236,237,238,239,240,241,242,243,244,245,246,247,248,249,250,251,252,253,254,255,256,257,258,259,260,261,262,263,264,265,266,267,268,269,270,271,272,273,274,275,276,277,278,279,280,281,282,283,284,285,286,287,288,289,290,291,292,293,294,295,296,297,298,299,300,301,302,303,304,305,306,307,308,309,310,311,312,313,314,315,316,317,318,319,320,321,322,323,324,325,326,327,328,329,330,331,332,333,334,335,336,337,338,339,340,341,342,343,344,345,346,347,348,349,350,351,352,353,354,355,356,357,358,359,360,361,362,363,364,365,366,367,368,369,370,371,372,373,374,375,376,377,378,379,380,381,382,383,384,385,386,387,388,389,390,391,392,393,394,395,396,397,398,399,400,401,402,403,404,405,406,407,408,409,410,411,412,413,414,415,416,417,418,419,420,421,422,423,424,425,426,427,428,429,430,431,432,433,434,435,436,437,438,439,440,441,442,443,444,445,446,447,448,449,450,451,452,453,454,455,456,457,458,459,460,461,462,463,464,465,466,467,468,469,470,471,472,473,474,475,476,477,478,479,480,481,482,483,484,485,486,487,488,489,490,491,492,493,494,495,496,497,498,499,500,501,502,503,504,505,506,507,508,509,510,511,512,513,514,515,516,517,518,519,520,521,522,523,524,525,526,527,528,529,530,531,532,533,534,535,536,537,538,539,540,541,542,543,544,545,546,547,548,549,550,551,552,553,554,555,556,557,558,559,560,561,562,563,564,565,566,567,568,569,570,571,572,573,574,575,576,577,578,579,580,581,582,583,584,585,586,587,588,589,590,591,592,593,594,595,596,597,598,599,600,601,602,603,604,605,606,607,608,609,610,611,612,613,614,615,616,617,618,619,620,621,622,623,624,625,626,627,628,629,630,631,632,633,634,635,636,637,638,639,640,641,642,643,644,645,646,647,648,649,650,651,652,653,654,655,656,657,658,659,660,661,662,663,664,665,666,667,668,669,670,671,672,673,674,675,676,677,678,679,680,681,682,683,684,685,686,687,688,689,690,691,692,693,694,695,696,697,698,699,700,701,702,703,704,705,706,707,708,709,710,711,712,713,714,715,716,717,718,719,720,721,722,723,724,725,726,727,728,729,730,731,732,733,734,735,736,737,738,739,740,741,742,743,744,745,746,747,748,749,750,751,752,753,754,755,756,757,758,759,760,761,762,763,764,765,766,767,768,769,770,771,772,773,774,775,776,777,778,779,780,781,782,783,784,785,786,787,788,789,790,791,792,793,794,795,796,797,798,799,800,801,802,803,804,805,806,807,808,809,810,811,812,813,814,815,816,817,818,819,820,821,822,823,824,825,826,827,828,829,830,831,832,833,834,835,836,837,838,839,840,841,842,843,844,845,846,847,848,849,850,851,852,853,854,855,856,857,858,859,860,861,862,863,864,865,866,867,868,869,870,871,872,873,874,875,876,877,878,879,880,881,882,883,884,885,886,887,888,889,890,891,892,893,894,895,896,897,898,899,900,901,902,903,904,905,906,907,908,909,910,911,912,913,914,915,916,917,918,919,920,921,922,923,924,925,926,927,928,929,930,931,932,933,934,935,936,937,938,939,940,941,942,943,944,945,946,947,948,949,950,951,952,953,954,955,956,957,958,959,960,961,962,963,964,965,966,967,968,969,970,971,972,973,974,975,976,977,978,979,980,981,982,983,984,985,986,987,988,989,990,991,992,993,994,995,996,997,998,999,1000}



Sonuç



- Sepsis heterojen bir sendrom
- Klinik seyri öngörmek zor
- Endotipler riskli hasta grubunun belirlenmesini kolaylaştırabilir
- Tedaviyi bireyselleştirmek için umut vadediyor
- Klinik pratikte kullanılması için hızlı testler ve karar destek sistemlerinin geliştirilmesi gerekli

“Gerçek güç,
kontrol etmek değil,
anlamaktır.”

– Ursula K. Le Guin
Yerdeniz Büyücüsü



Teşekkür ederim...