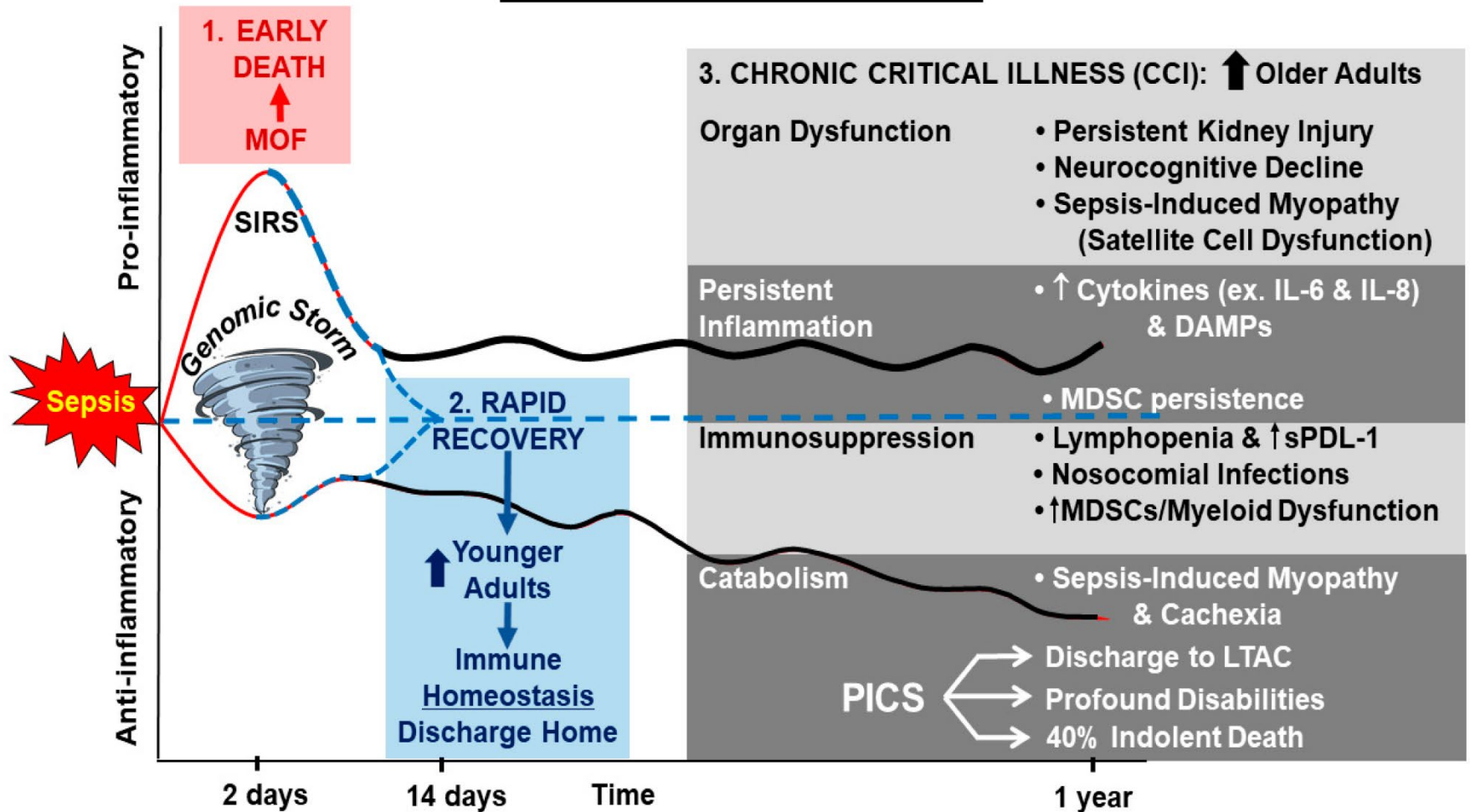


IMUNITNÍ ODPOVĚĎ U SEPSE



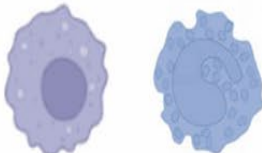
Miroslav Průcha
Nemocnice Na Homolce

THREE CLINICAL TRAJECTORIES



BUŇKY VROZENÉHO IMUNITNÍHO SYSTÉMU U SEPSE

A Innate immune cells

	Microphages/Monocytes	Neutrophils	Natural killer cells	Dendritic cells
				
Excessive inflammation	• M1-like macrophage polarizatio • Activate adaptive immune system ↑ Pro-inflammatory mediators	↑ NET formation ↑ Pro-inflammatory mediators	↑ IFN-γ ↑ M1 microphages ↑ Pro-inflammatory mediators	• Induce T cells ↑ Pro-inflammatory mediators
Immune suppression	↓ Circulating number ↓ HLA-DR ↓ Pro-inflammatory cytokine secretion ↑ Anti-inflammatory cytokine secretion ↑ PD-1 ↑ Apoptosis • Switch toward M2 phenotype • Impaired pinocytosis and phagocytosis	↓ Pro-inflammatory cytokine secretion ↓ Chemotaxis and oxidative burst ↓ Adhesion markers ↑ PD-1 ↑ Apoptosis(mature) ↑ Immature neutrophils ↑ IL-10	↓ Circulating number ↓ Pro-inflammatory cytokine secretion ↓ Cytotoxic function ↑ Apoptosis	↓ Pro-inflammatory cytokine secretion ↓ HLA-DR ↓ CD86 ↑ Anti-inflammatory cytokine secretion ↑ Apoptosis

BUŇKY ADAPTIVNÍHO SYSTÉMU IMUNITY

B Adaptive immune cells

CD4⁺T cells



CD8⁺T cells



Treg cells



B cells



Excessive inflammation

- Polarize into multiple specific Th cell lineages
- ↑ Pro-inflammatory mediator

- Cytotoxic effects
- Limiting antibody formation and T cells proliferation

- Maintain self tolerance
- Induce M2 macrophages

- Produce antibodies and plasma cells
- Regulate immune responses

Immune suppression

- ↓ TCR diversity
- ↓ Proliferation
- ↓ Pro-inflammatory cytokine secretion
- ↑ PD-1
- ↑ Apoptosis
- ↑ Th2 cell polarization
- Exhaustion

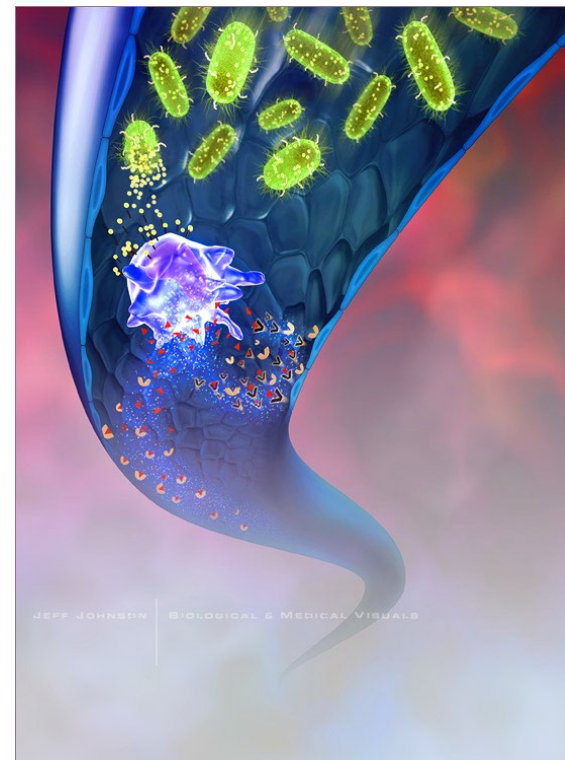
- ↓ Pro-inflammatory cytokine secretion
- ↓ Cytotoxic function
- ↓ Proliferation
- ↓ TCR diversity
- ↑ PD-1
- ↑ Apoptosis
- Exhaustion

- ↓ Apoptosis
- ↑ Anti-inflammatory cytokine secretion
- ↑ Proliferation
- ↑ Foxp3
- ↑ CTLA4

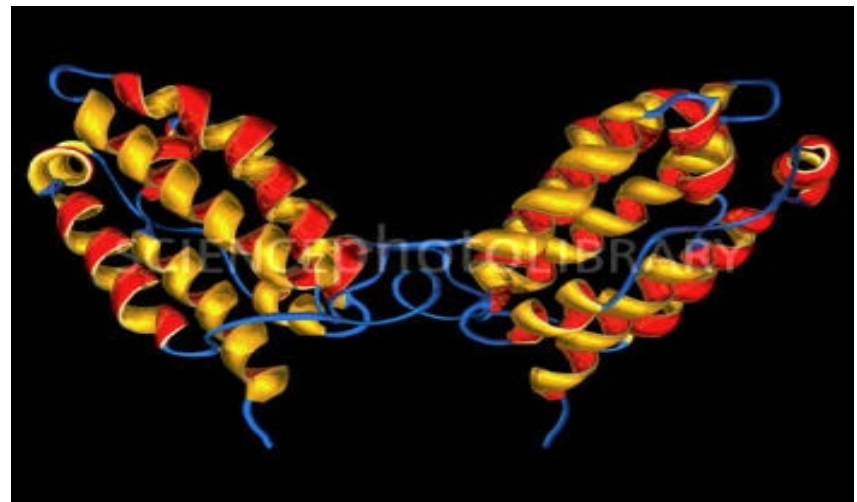
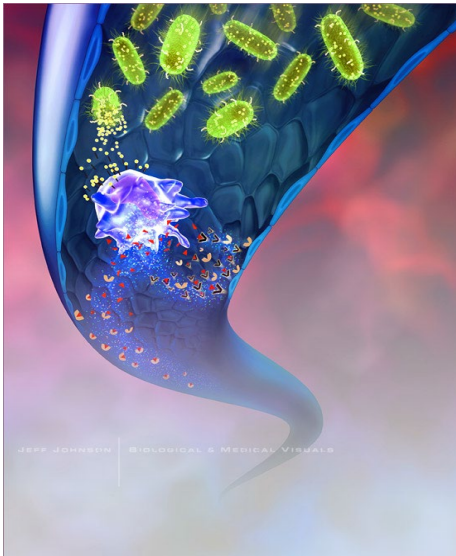
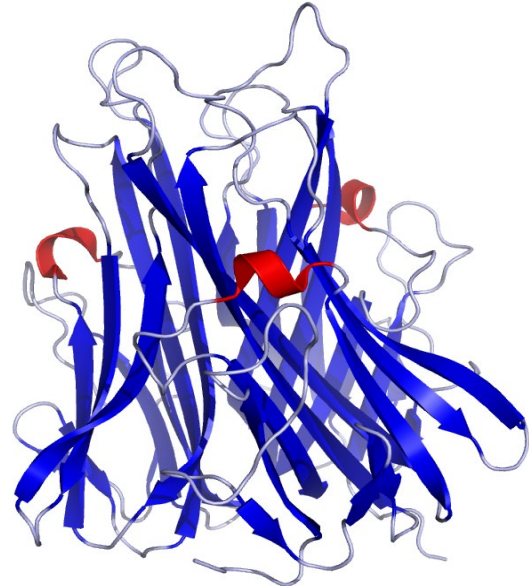
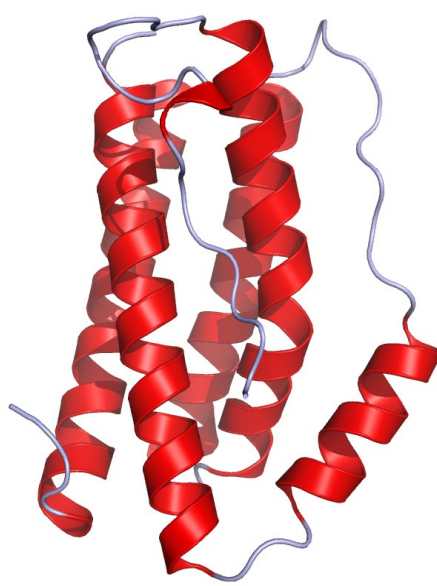
- ↓ Antigen specific antibody production
- ↓ Circulating number
- ↓ HLA-DR
- ↑ Anti-inflammatory cytokine secretion
- ↑ Apoptosis
- Exhaustion

IMUNITNÍ SYSTÉM U SEPSE

- 1. Zvýšená apoptóza buněk
vrozeného a adaptivního systému
imunity**
- 2. Vyčerpání T buněčného fenotypu**
- 3. Deaktivace monocytů se snížením
HLA-DR exprese**
- 4. Zvýšení T regulačních buněk**
- 5. Zvýšení negativních a snížení
pozitivních kostimulačních
molekul**
- 6. Přesmyk Th 1 do Th2 odpovědi**



SEPSE JAKO MEDIÁTOROVÉ ONEMOCNĚNÍ



DIAGNOSTIKA OMICSOVÉ TECHNOLOGIE A TERANOSTIKA

Nejsme na konci cesty

nature immunology



Article

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41590-023-01722-2>

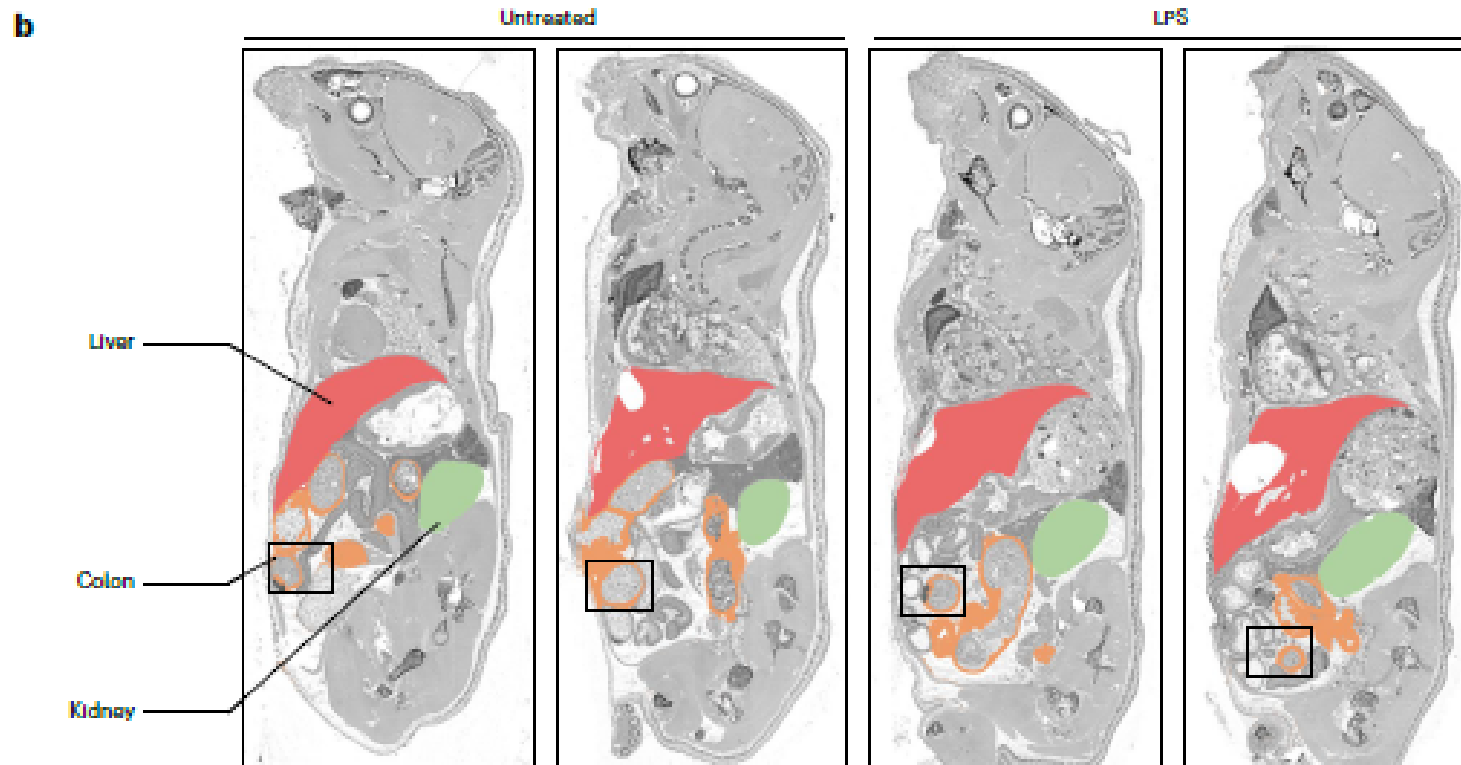
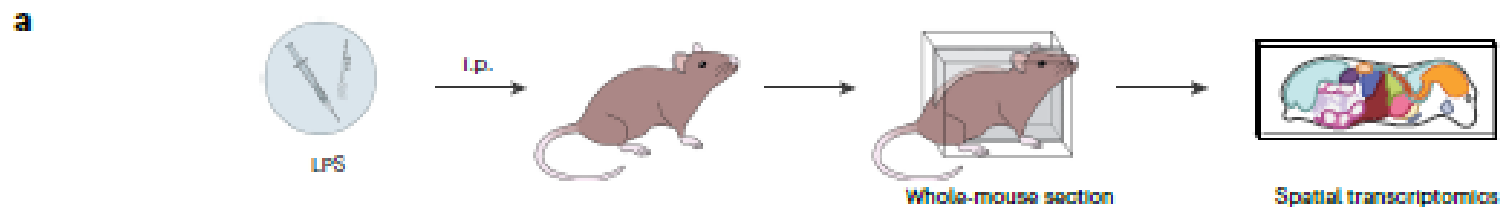
A pairwise cytokine code explains the organism-wide response to sepsis

Received: 20 April 2023

Accepted: 29 November 2023

Published online: 8 January 2024

Michihiro Takahama^{1,2}, Ashwini Patil³, Gabriella Richey¹, Denis Cipurko¹, Katherine Johnson¹, Peter Carbonetto^{4,5}, Madison Plaster¹, Surya Pandey¹, Katerina Cheronis¹, Tatsuki Ueda¹, Adam Gruenbaum¹, Tadafumi Kawamoto⁶, Matthew Stephens^{4,7} & Nicolas Chevrier¹✉



Testovali 15 párů cytokinů – jejich produkce po injekci LPS v jednotlivých orgánech

VÝSLEDKY

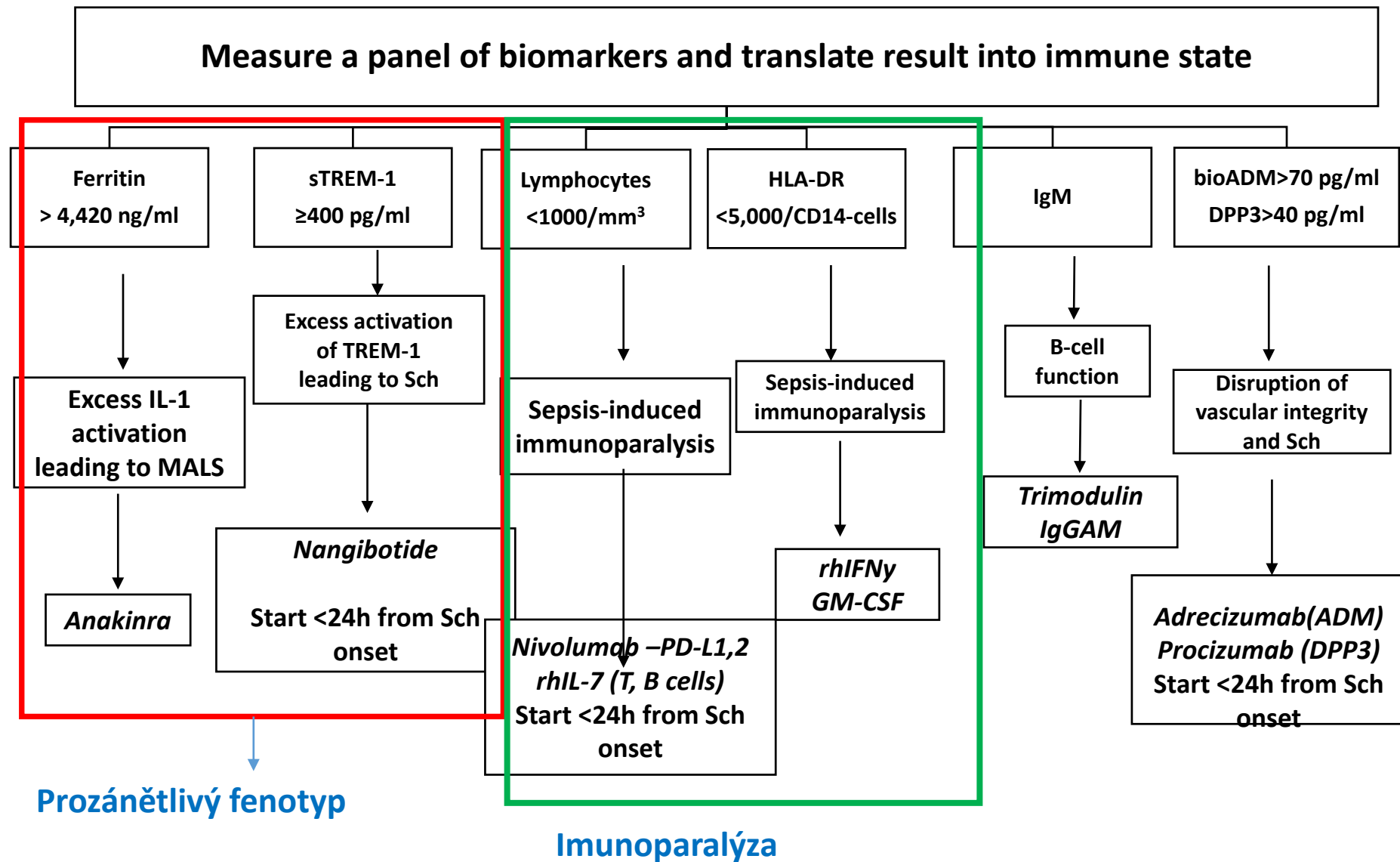
- V rámci celého organismu panuje při sepsi „chaos“
- Existuje ale určitá hierarchie „zásadních“ cytokinů, které regulují imunitní odpověď
- Jsou to: **TNF, IL-18, IL 1 β , IFN - gamma**
- Další cytokiny jsou „cíleněji“ zaměřeny v rámci jednotlivých orgánů
- Tyto 2 dvojice resp. 4 cytokiny regulují nejvíce genů ve všech orgánech
- vyšší jednotky tisíc, zatímco zbývajících 12 dvojic pouze menší stovky
- **Individualizace terapie podle „vybraných parametrů“**
- **Již proběhlo v minulosti - určité podskupiny pacientů profitovaly z anti-TNF terapie**

IMUNOFENOTYPY U SEPSE

- **Scicluna, B. P. et al.** Classification of patients with sepsis according to blood genomic endotype: a prospective cohort study. *Lancet Respir. Med.* 5, 816–826 (2017).
- **Davenport, E. E. et al.** Genomic landscape of the individual host response and outcomes in sepsis: a prospective cohort study. *Lancet Respir. Med.* 4, 259–271 (2016).
- **Sweeney, T. E. et al.** Unsupervised analysis of transcriptomics in bacterial sepsis across multiple datasets reveals three robust clusters. *Crit. Care Med.* 46, 915–925 (2018)
- S1, S2, MARS1-MARS4, inflammopathic, adaptive, coagulopathic
- V průběhu času se může endotyp měnit, proto je nutný „timing“ imunoterapie

IMUNITNÍ ODPOVĚĚ V DIAGNOSTICE A TERAPII

Burns & Trauma, 2025, vol. 13, tkaf001



SPRÁVNÁ LÉČBA KE „SPRÁVNÝM“ PACIENTŮM

Interleukin-1 receptor blockade is associated with reduced mortality in sepsis patients with features of the macrophage activation syndrome: Re-analysis of a prior Phase III trial

[B Shakoory](#) , [JA Carcillo](#) , [W W Chatham](#), [R L Amdur](#) , [H Zhao](#) , [CA Dinarello](#) , [RQ Cron](#) , [SM Opal](#)

Published in final edited form as: Crit Care Med. 2016 Feb;44(2):275–281.
doi: [10.1097/CCM.0000000000001402](https://doi.org/10.1097/CCM.0000000000001402)

ANAKINRA – MAS (macrophage activating sy)

Design

Re-analysis of deidentified data from the phase III randomized interleukin-1 receptor antagonist trial in severe sepsis (Opal, et. al. Crit Care Med. 1997 Jul;25(7):1115–24).

Setting

Multi-center study recruiting through 91 centers from 11 countries in Europe and North America.

Participants

Sepsis patients with MODS and/or shock (original study) were re-grouped based on presence or absence of concurrent HBD and DIC as features of MAS (HBD/DIC group). The “non-HBD/DIC” group included patients with only HBD, only DIC or neither.

ANAKINRA - MAS

Data were available for 763 adults from the original study cohort, randomized to receive either anakinra or placebo. Concurrent HBD/DIC was noted in 43 patients (5.6% of total, ages 18–75; 47% women). **The 28-day survival was similar in both anakinra and placebo-treated non-HBD/DIC patients (71.4% vs. 70.8%, $p=.88$).** Treatment with anakinra was associated with significant improvement in the 28-day **survival rate** in HBD/DIC patients (**65.4% anakinra vs. 35.3% placebo**), with HR for death 0.28 (0.11–0.71, $p = 0.0071$) for the treatment group in Cox regression.

Conclusions and Relevance

In this subgroup analysis, IL-1 receptor blockade was associated with significant improvement in survival of patients with sepsis and concurrent HBD/DIC. A prospective randomized trial using features of MAS for mortality risk stratification should be undertaken to confirm the role of IL-1 blockage.

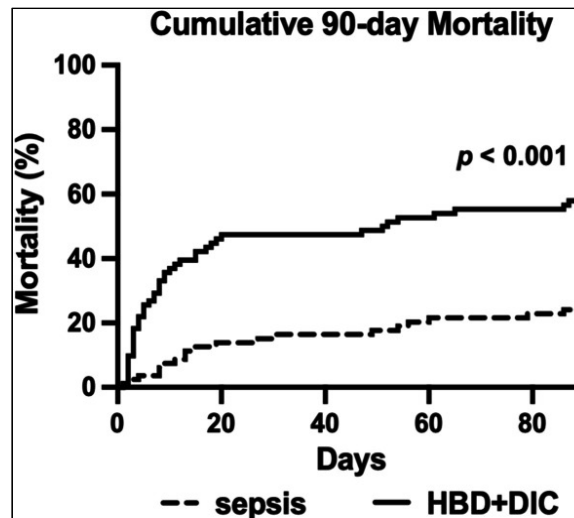
POTVRZENÍ

➤ Intensive Care Med Exp. 2022 Feb 21;10(1):6. doi: 10.1186/s40635-022-00433-y.

Sepsis with liver dysfunction and coagulopathy predicts an inflammatory pattern of macrophage activation

Renee R Anderko ^{# 1}, Hernando Gómez ^{# 2 3}, Scott W Canna ^{4 5}, Bitá Shakoory ⁶,
Derek C Angus ¹, Donald M Yealy ⁷, David T Huang ¹, John A Kellum ^{1 8}, Joseph A Carcillo ^{1 8};
ProCESS Investigators

In comparison with controls, HBD + DIC patients experienced higher in-hospital (43% vs 10%, $p < 0.001$) and 90-day mortality (56% vs 23%, $p < 0.001$)



VÝZNAM A ÚLOHA IMUNITNÍ ODPOVĚDI V DIAGNOSTICE (kdy, proč, jak, co)

- **Monitorování individuálně**
- **V závislosti na anamnéze(autoimunitní onemocnění, biologická léčba, sekundární ID)**
- **V závislosti na klinickém průběhu**
- **V diagnostice a následně již vliv na terapii**
- **Ig, imunoparalýza, vybrané cytokiny – IL-6**

DĚKUJI ZA POZORNOST

