



Post COVID Syndrom – Klinik und Pathophysiologie

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Post COVID-19

- **Definition und klinische Aspekte**
- **Post COVID-19 - Pathophysiologie**
 - Post COVID-19 - Autoimmunerkrankungen
 - Post COVID-19 - G-Protein-Rezeptor-AK
 - Post COVID-19 – nicht immunologische Gewebeschädigung
 - Post COVID-19 - Mikrobiom

Klinische Verlauf von COVID-19



- Die meisten Menschen mit COVID-19 haben leichte Symptome oder eine mittelschwere Erkrankung
- Etwa 10–15 % der Fälle entwickeln sich zu einer schweren Erkrankung und etwa 5 % werden kritisch krank
- Typischerweise erholen sich Menschen nach 2 bis 6 Wochen von COVID-19

Aber, viele Patienten haben langfristig Beschwerden

COVID-19 Nomenklatur

- Cave: viele Definitionen

akute COVID-19

Symptome
für bis zu 4
Wochen

fortwährend symptomatische COVID-19

Symptome bestehen 4 bis 12 Wochen

post-COVID-19- Syndrom

Symptome bestehen
länger als 12 Wch.
(nicht erklärbar durch
andere Diagnosen)

SARS-CoV-2-
Infektion

4 Wochen

8 Wochen

12 Wochen

long-COVID

neue Symptome kommen hinzu oder bestehen länger als 4 Wochen

Post COVID-19 / Long-COVID-19 / Symptome

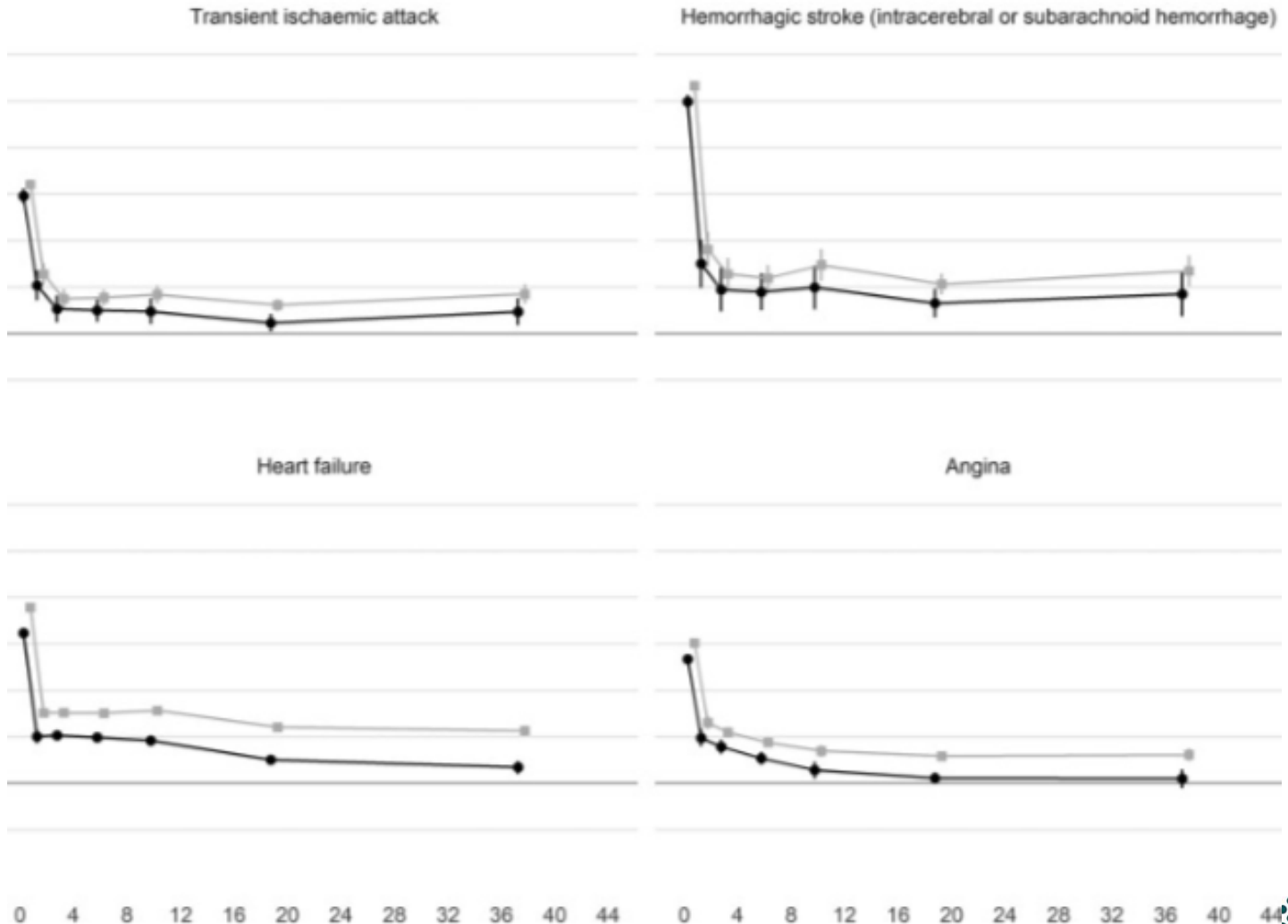


Es gibt kein einzelnes Symptom oder Kombinationen von Symptomen, die ein Post Covid-Syndrom beweisen

ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE

Association of COVID-19 With Major Arterial and Venous Thrombotic Diseases: A Population-Wide Cohort Study of 48 Million Adults in England and Wales

HR
(95%CI)

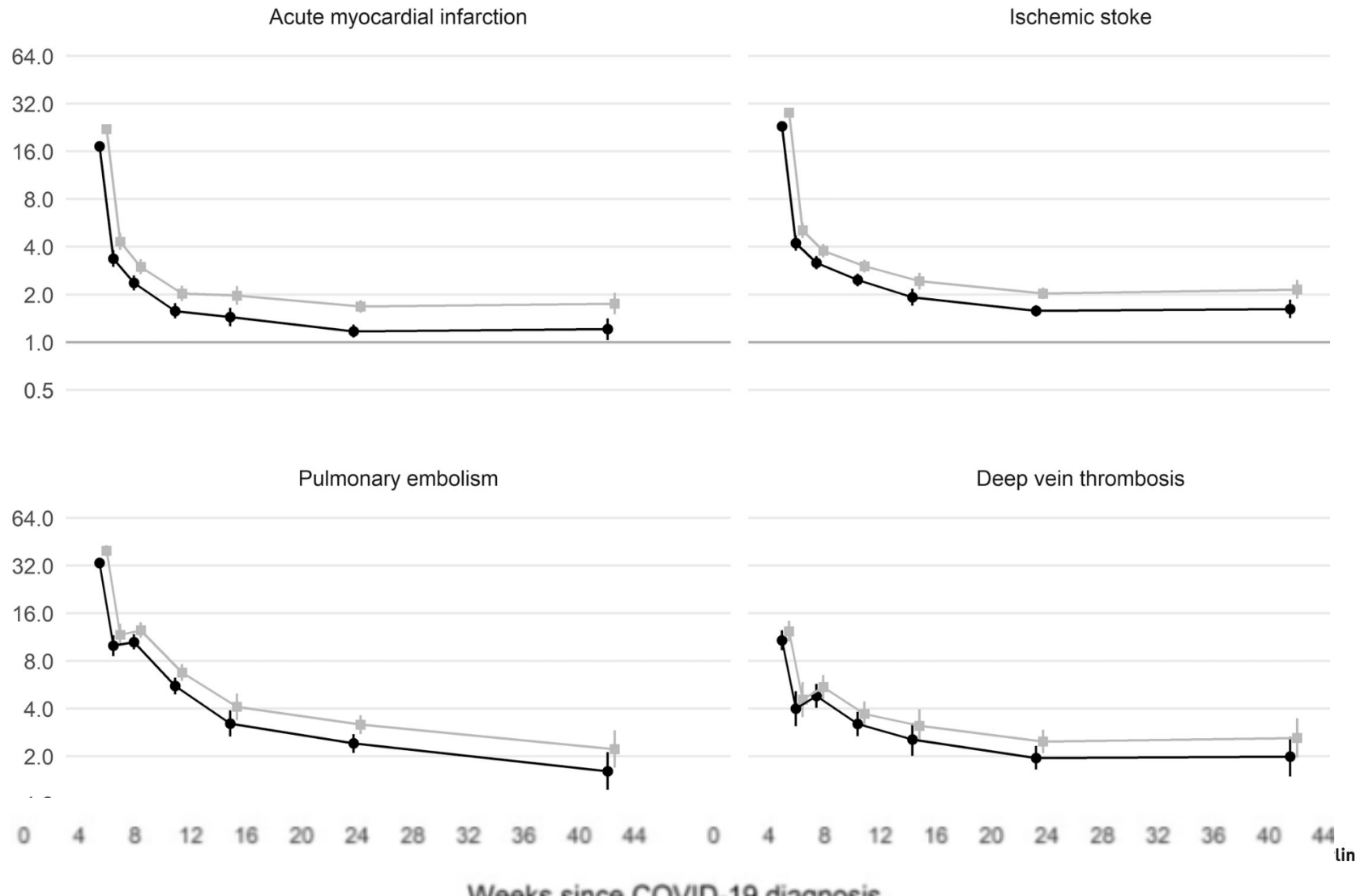


Weeks since COVID-19 diagnosis

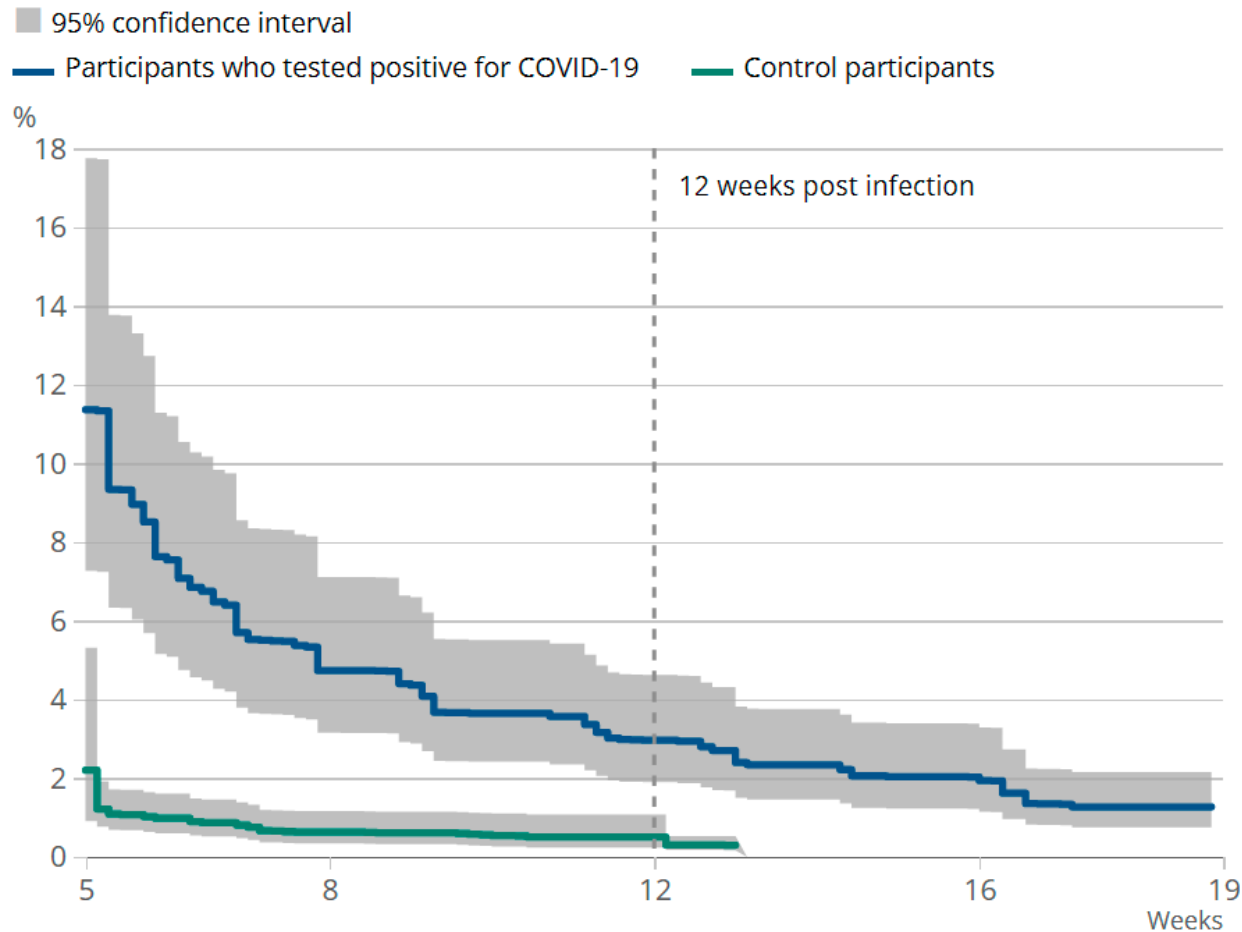
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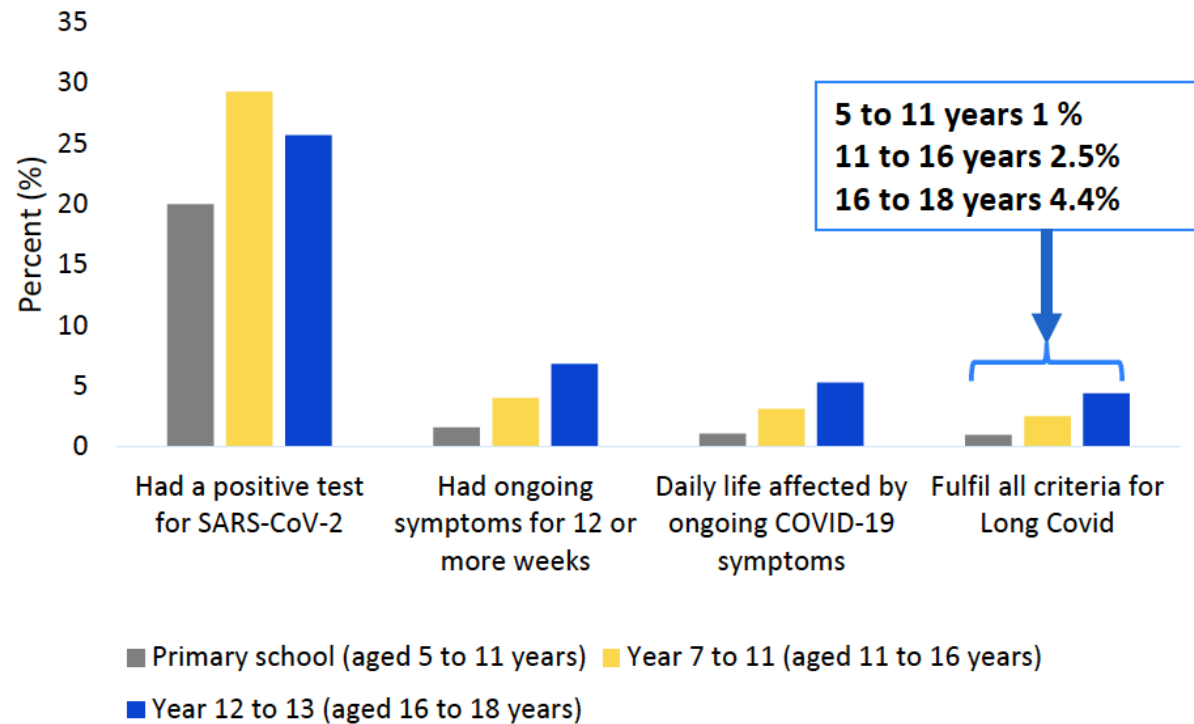
UK Coronavirus Infection Survey - April 2020 – August 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics - Coronavirus Infection Survey

Non-hospitalized children also experience post-COVID conditions

- Survey of school age children and parents in the UK (n = 4,530)
 - Weighted to ages 5 - 18 years, UK population
- Occurrence higher among adolescents 16-18 years



[COVID-19 Schools Infection Survey, England - Office for National Statistics](#), accessed March 2022

Wer bekommt ein Post COVID Syndrom?

„Post-COVID-Syndrom“ kann auftreten bei Patienten mit einer

- **schweren**
 - **leichten**
 - **oder asymptomatischen**
- akuten SARS CoV-2 Infektion.**

Patienten auch ohne initialen PCR SARS CoV-2 Nachweis
-> hier insbesondere zelluläre Immun-Antwort prüfen



Wer bekommt ein Post COVID Syndrom?

Risikofaktoren:

- Alter
- Übergewicht/Obesity
- weibliches Geschlecht
- Asthma
- Patienten mit schwerem initialen Verlauf
- Vorbestehende neuro-psychiatrische Erkrankungen

JAMA Netw. Open 4, e2128568–e2128568 (2021)

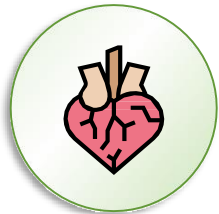
Sci. Rep. 11, 13153 (2021).

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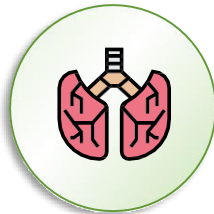
Akute COVID-19 Erkrankung und Langzeit-Schäden

Langzeit-/Spätfolgen von akuten Organ-Maifestationen einer akuten SARS CoV-2 Infektion



CARDIOVASCULAR

COVID-Myokarditis



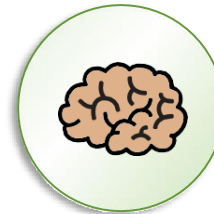
RESPIRATORY

**Lungen-
Fibrose**



DERMATOLOGIC

Hautausschlag



NEUROLOGIC

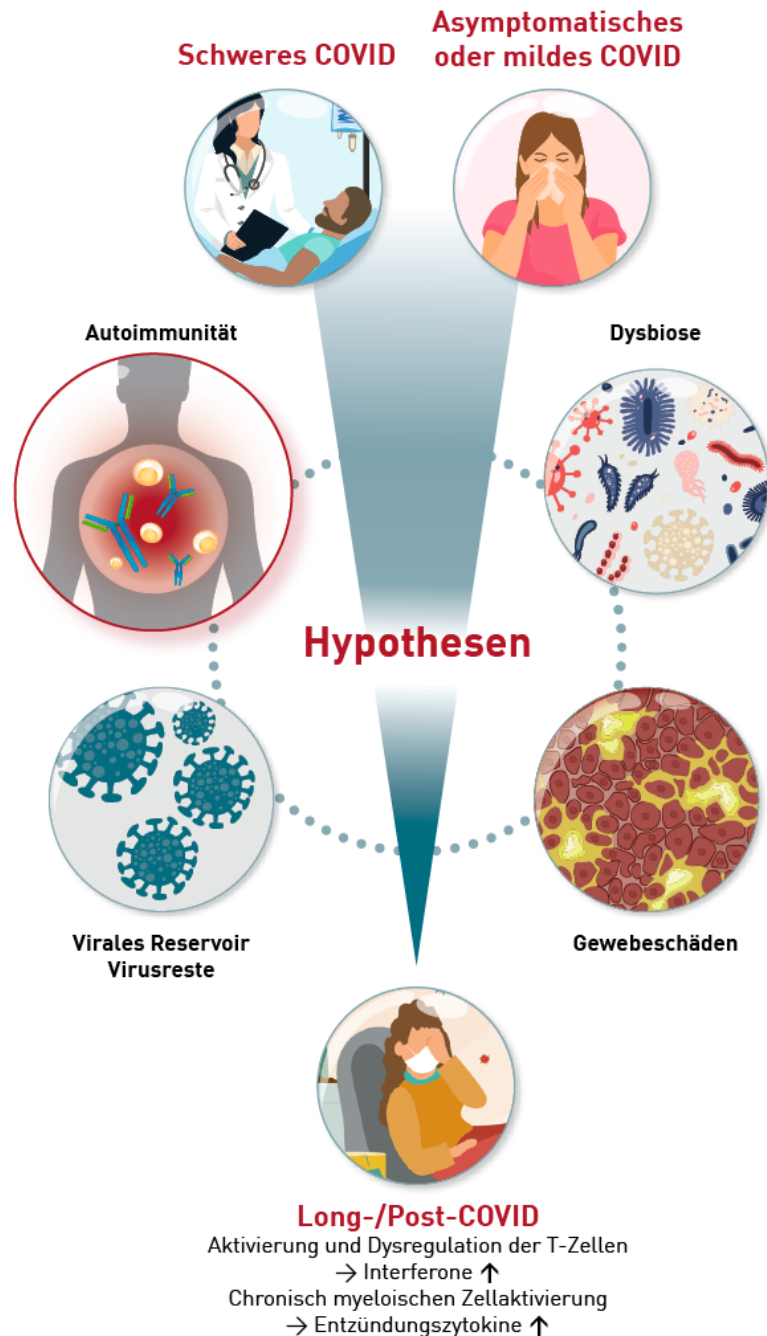
**Geschmacks-
und
Geruchsverlust**



PSYCHIATRIC

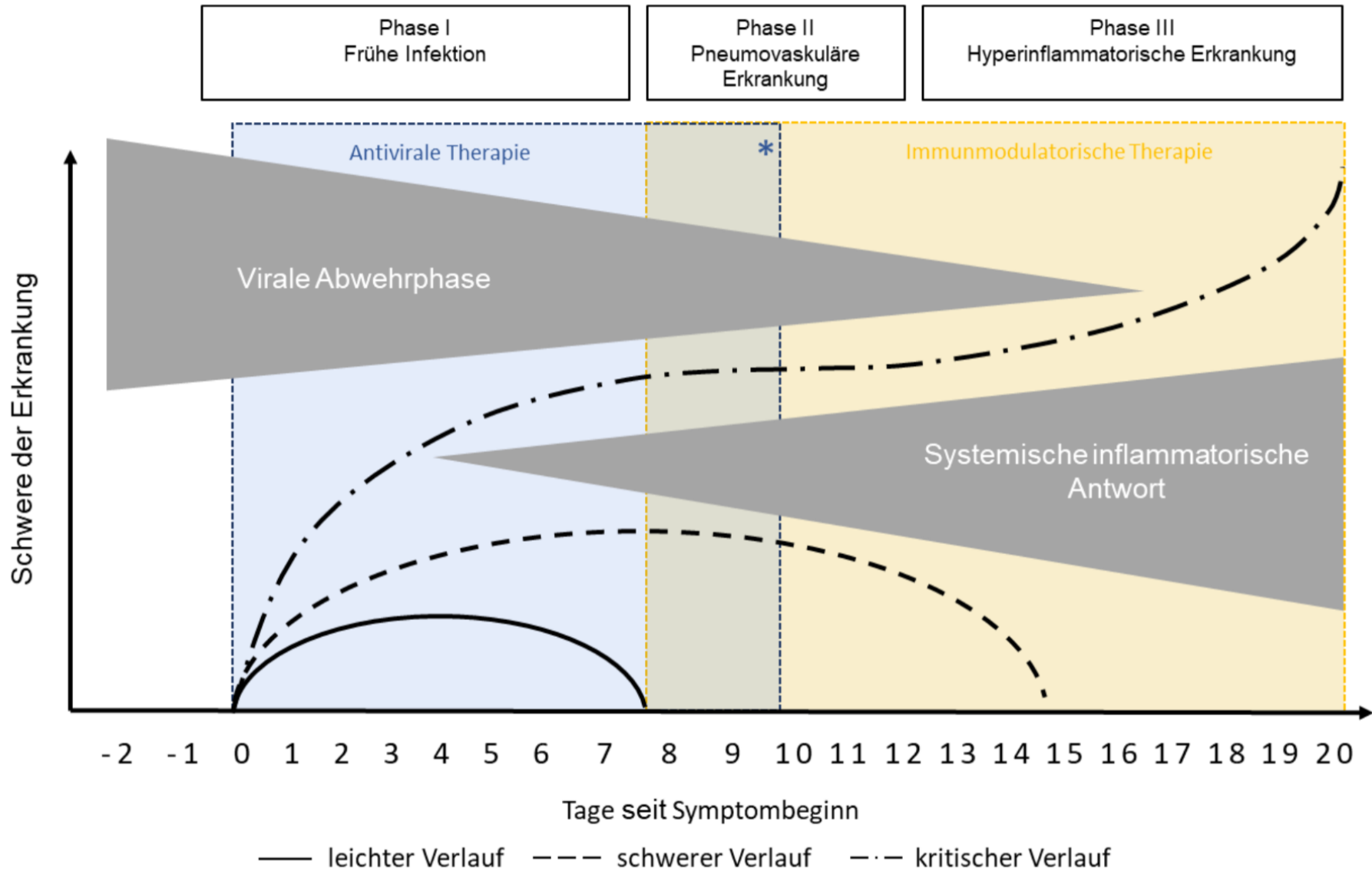
**Depression,
Angst, und
Stimmungs-
Störungen**

Pathophysiologie von post COVID-19

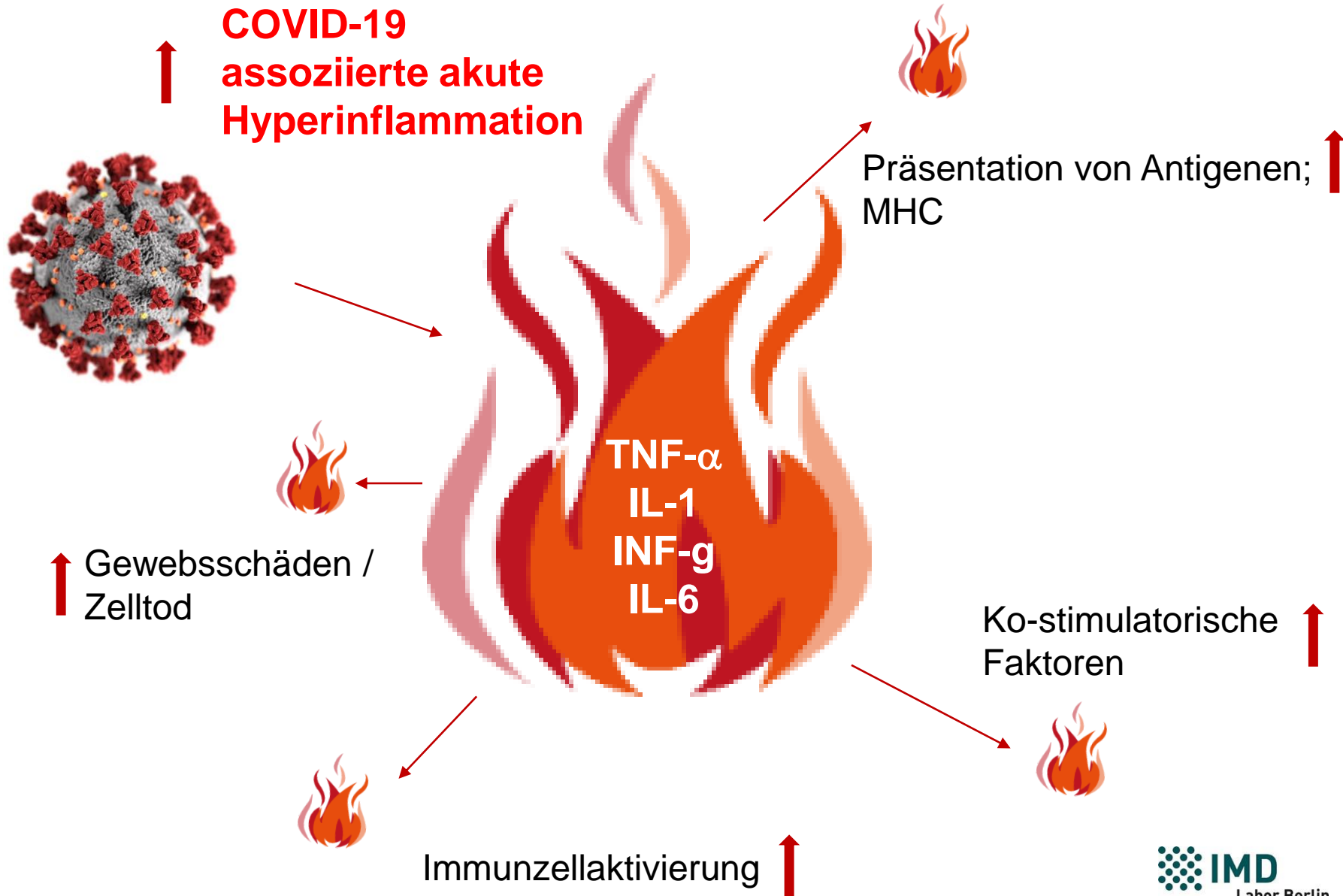


- Die Auslösung von Autoimmunität nach einer akuten Virusinfektion.
- persistierende SARS-CoV-2-Viren oder virale Antigene und RNA in Geweben, die eine chronische Entzündung auslösen
- eine Dysbiose des Mikrobioms oder Viroms
- Micro/Macro-Thrombosen -> nicht reparierte Gewebeschäden/

Merad M, Blish CA, Sallusto F, Iwasaki A. The immunology and immunopathology of COVID-19. *Science*. 2022 Mar 11;375(6585):1122-1127. doi: 10.1126/science.abm8108



COVID-19 proentzündliches Milieu beeinflusst die Zellkommunikation



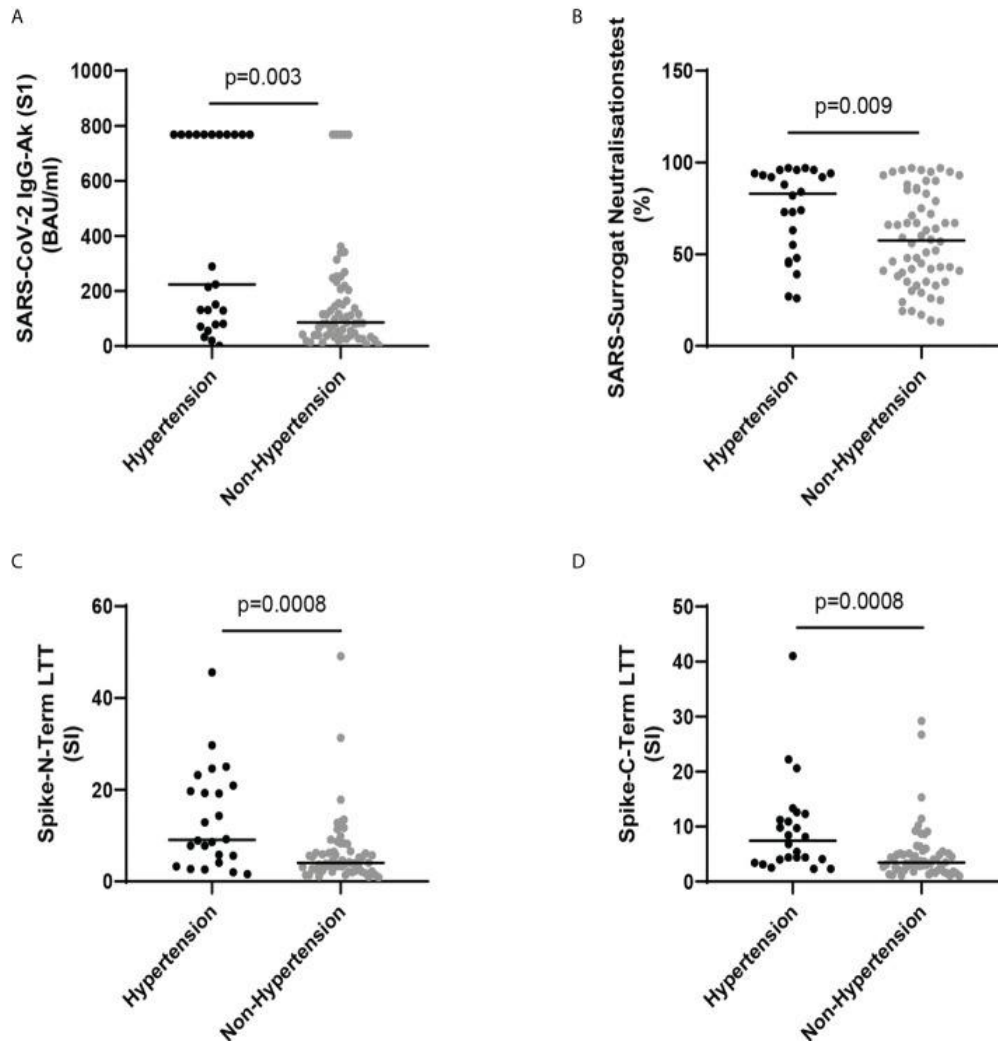


Hypertension delays viral clearance and exacerbates airway hyperinflammation in patients with COVID-19

Saskia Trump ^{1,17}, Soeren Lukassen ^{2,17}, Markus S. Anker^{3,4,5,6,17}, Robert Lorenz Chua ^{2,17}, Johannes Liebig ^{2,17}, Loreen Thürmann ^{1,17}, Victor Max Corman ^{7,17}, Marco Binder ^{8,17}, Jennifer Loske ¹, Christina Klasa⁹, Teresa Krieger², Bianca P. Hennig ², Marey Messingschlager ¹, Fabian Pott ^{7,10}, Julia Kazmierski ^{7,10}, Sven Twardziok², Jan Philipp Albrecht², Jürgen Eils², Sara Hadzibegovic^{3,4,5,6}, Alessia Lena^{3,4,5,6}, Bettina Heidecker³, Thore Bürgel², Jakob Steinfeldt ³, Christine Goffinet ^{7,10}, Florian Kurth ^{11,12}, Martin Witzenrath¹¹, Maria Theresa Völker ¹³, Sarah Dorothea Müller¹³, Uwe Gerd Liebert ¹⁴, Naveed Ishaque ², Lars Kaderali ⁹, Leif-Erik Sander ¹¹, Christian Drosten ⁷, Sven Laudi ^{13,18} , Roland Eils ^{2,15,16,18} , Christian Conrad ^{2,18} , Ulf Landmesser ^{3,18}  and Irina Lehmann ^{1,15,18} 

In coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), hypertension and cardiovascular diseases are major risk factors for critical disease progression. However, the underlying causes and the effects of the main anti-hypertensive therapies—angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors (ACEIs) and angiotensin receptor blockers (ARBs)—remain unclear. Combining clinical data ($n = 144$) and single-cell sequencing data of airway samples ($n = 48$) with in vitro experiments, we observed a distinct inflammatory predisposition of immune cells in patients with hypertension that correlated with critical COVID-19 progression. ACEI treatment was associated with dampened COVID-19-related hyperinflammation and with increased cell intrinsic antiviral responses, whereas ARB treatment related to enhanced epithelial-immune cell interactions. Macrophages and neutrophils of patients with hypertension, in particular under ARB treatment, exhibited higher expression of the pro-inflammatory cytokines *CCL3* and *CCL4* and the chemokine receptor *CCR1*. Although the limited size of our cohort does not allow us to establish clinical efficacy, our data suggest that the clinical benefits of ACEI treatment in patients with COVID-19 who have hypertension warrant further investigation.

Chu C, Schönbrunn A, Klemm K, von Baehr V, Krämer BK, Elitok S, Hoher B. Impact of hypertension on long-term humoral and cellular response to SARS-CoV-2 infection. Front Immunol. 2022 Sep 2;13:915001. doi: 10.3389/fimmu.2022.915001



***Verstärkte humorale
und zelluläre
Immunantwort in
Hypertonikern***

Ein perfektes Immunsystem beherrscht:

Angriff

d.h. die Fähigkeit pathogene Erreger oder Tumorzellen effektiv und schnell zu eliminieren.

und

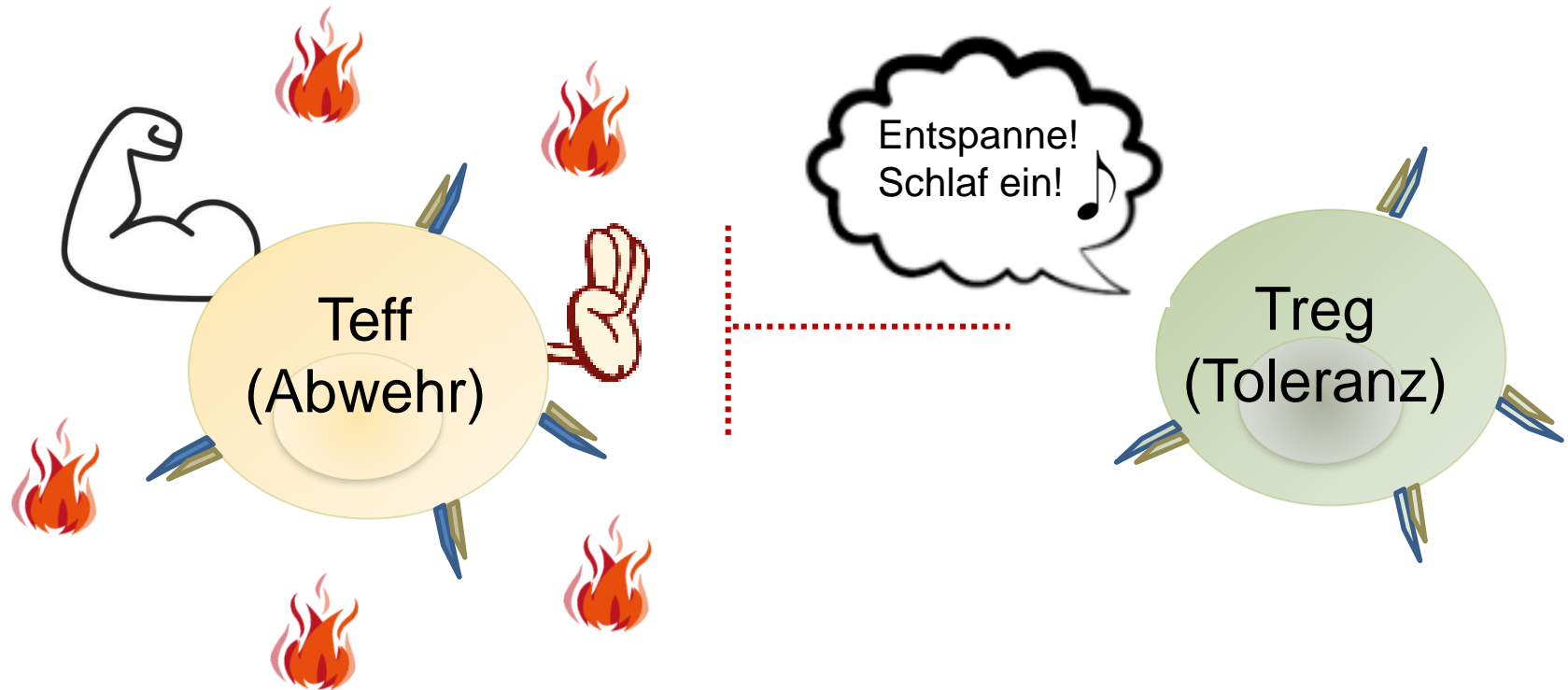
Toleranz

d.h. die Fähigkeit körpereigene Zellen, belanglose Allergene aber auch kommensale Erreger zu tolerieren und nicht anzugreifen.

Ein zu schwaches Immunsystem kann zu gestörter Immuntoleranz und zu Autoimmunphänomenen führen

Proentzündliches Milieu beeinflusst die T-Zellantwort

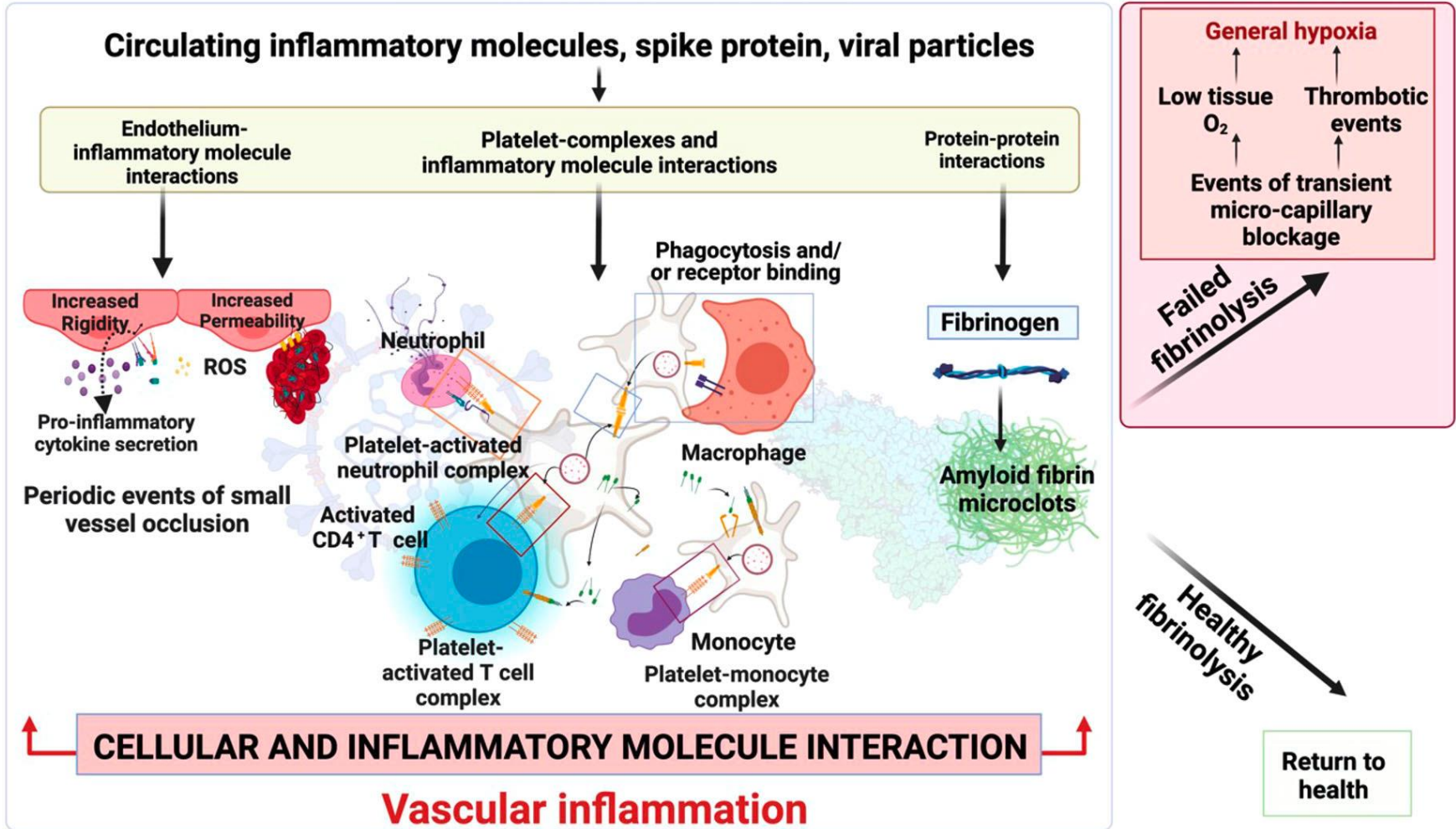
Entzündung reduziert die T-zelluläre Toleranz (T_{reg})



Clotting pathologies in post COVID

Acute COVID-19 infection

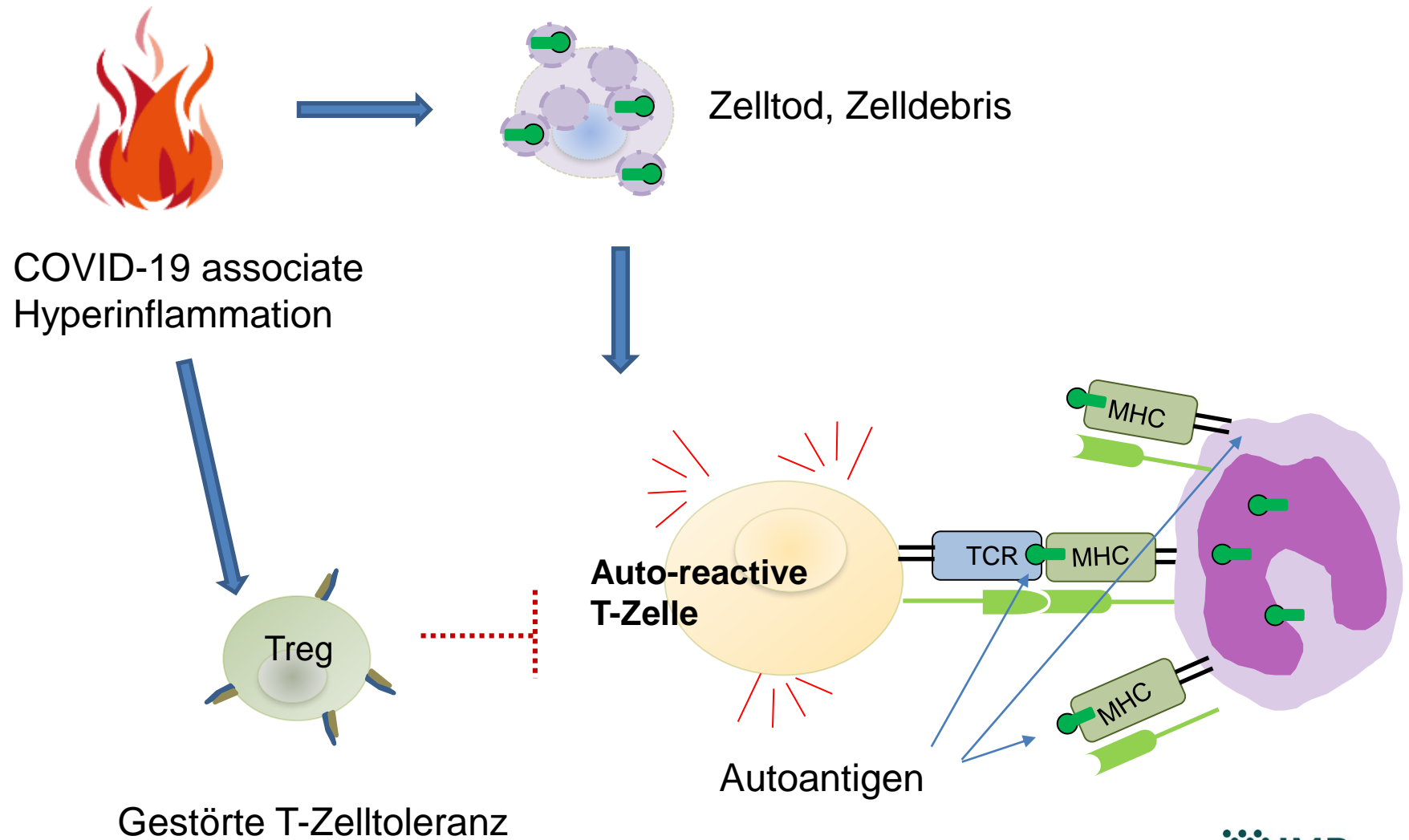
Long COVID



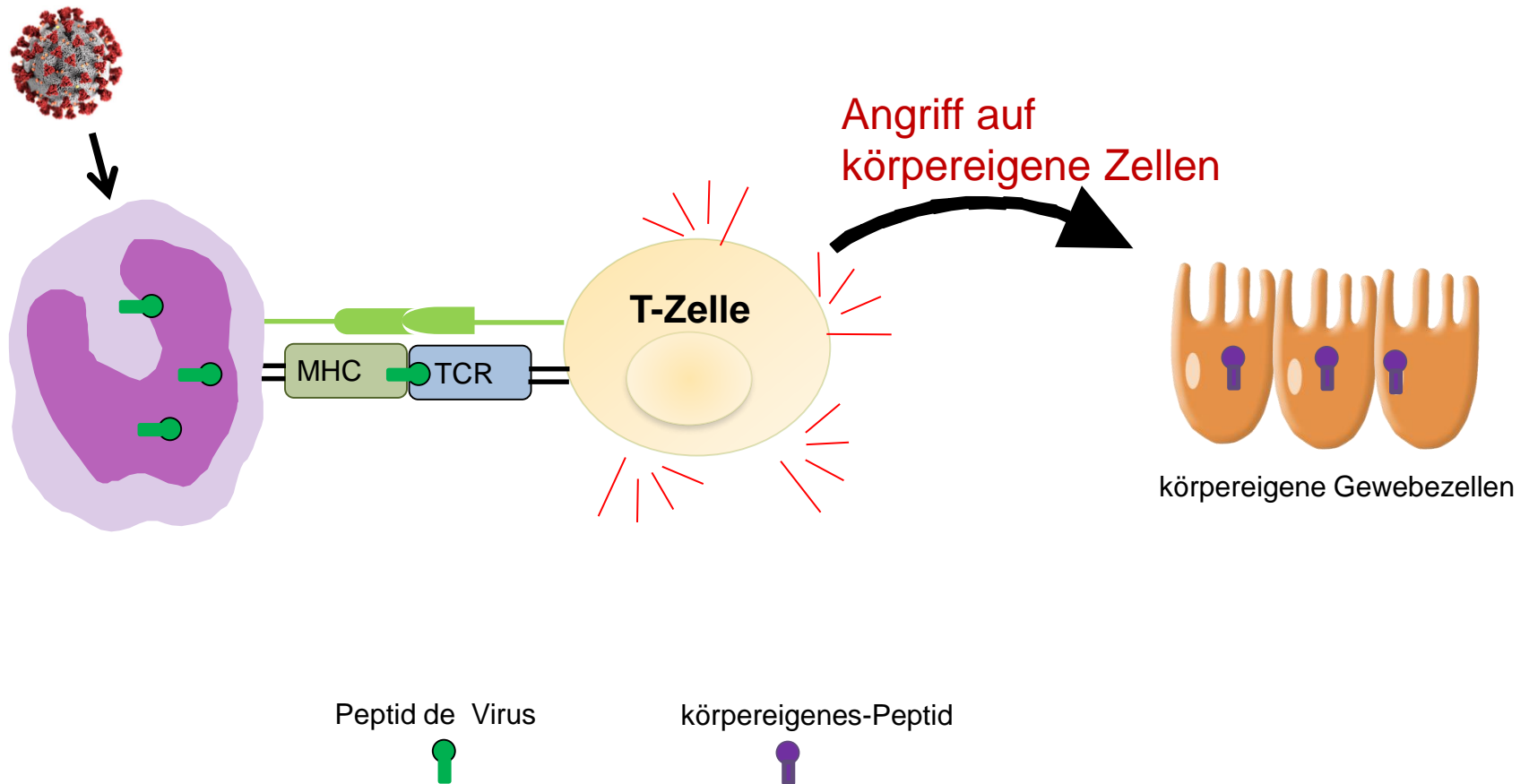
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Hyperinflammation und Gewebeerstörung fördern Autoimmunität



Infektionen → Molekulares Mimikry → Autoimmunität



SARS Cov-2 Antigene (z.B. S1 Protein) kreuz-reagieren oder mimen Autoantigene

Molekulares Mimikry – Bsp. Rheumatisches Fieber

Symptome: Fieber, Gelenkschmerzen, angegriffenes Herz

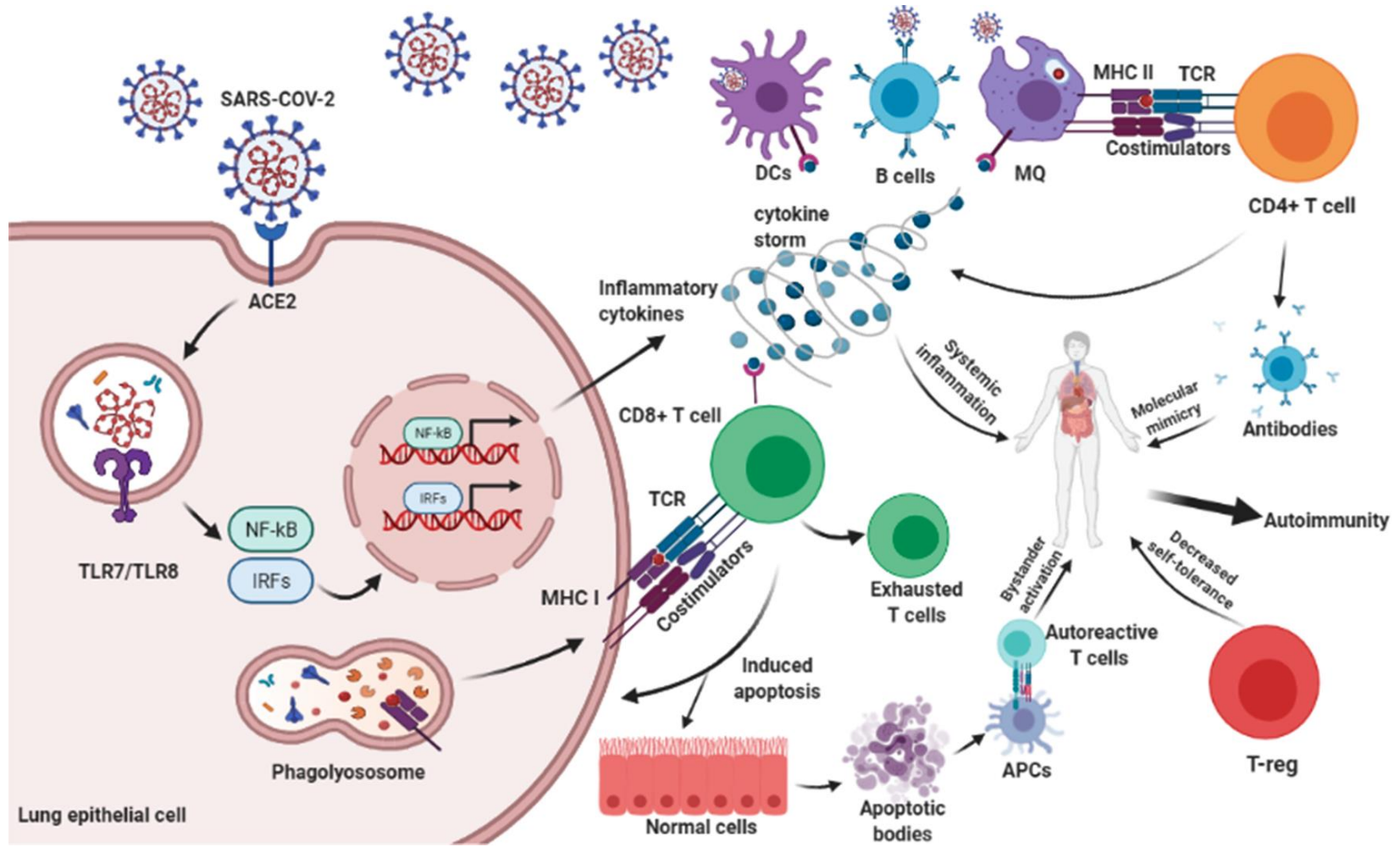
Pathologie:

- häufig Infekte mit A-Streptokokken (grampositive, unbewegliche Kettenkokken)
 - produzieren „M-Protein“
 - AK gegen M-Protein kreuzreagieren mit Molekülen der Herzzellen (Troponin, Myosin...)
- > Endokarditis



S. pyogenes

SARS-CoV-2 triggering autoimmune diseases



Angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) levels in relation to risk factors for COVID-19 in two large cohorts of patients with atrial fibrillation

Lars Wallentin ^{1,2*}, **Johan Lindbäck** ², **Niclas Eriksson** ², **Ziad Hijazi**^{1,2}, **John W. Eikelboom**³, **Michael D. Ezekowitz** ⁴, **Christopher B. Granger**⁵, **Renato D. Lopes**⁵, **Salim Yusuf**³, **Jonas Oldgren** ^{1,2}, and **Agneta Siegbahn**^{2,6}

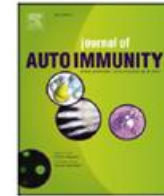
¹Department of Medical Sciences, Cardiology, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden; ²Uppsala Clinical Research Center, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden; ³Population Health Research Institute, McMaster University and Hamilton Health Sciences, Hamilton, Canada; ⁴Thomas Jefferson Medical College and the Heart Center, Wynnewood, PA, USA; ⁵Duke Clinical Research Institute, Duke University Medical Center, Duke Health, Durham, NC, USA; ⁶Department of Medical Sciences, Clinical Chemistry, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden

Received 7 May 2020; revised 25 June 2020; editorial decision 4 August 2020; accepted 12 August 2020



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of Autoimmunity

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jautimm

Autoantibodies against ACE2 and angiotensin type-1 receptors increase severity of COVID-19

Ana I. Rodriguez-Perez^{a,b,1}, Carmen M. Labandeira^{a,c,1}, Maria A. Pedrosa^{a,b},
Rita Valenzuela^{a,b}, Juan A. Suarez-Quintanilla^d, María Cortes-Ayaso^e, Placido Mayán-Conesa^e,
Jose L. Labandeira-Garcia^{a,b,*}

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Autoantibody
Autoimmunity
LIGHT
Outcome prediction
Renin-angiotensin system
SARS-CoV-2

ABSTRACT

The renin-angiotensin system (RAS) plays a major role in COVID-19. Severity of several inflammation-related diseases has been associated with autoantibodies against RAS, particularly agonistic autoantibodies for angiotensin type-1 receptors (AA-AT1) and autoantibodies against ACE2 (AA-ACE2). Disease severity of COVID-19 patients was defined as mild, moderate or severe following the WHO Clinical Progression Scale and determined at medical discharge. Serum AA-AT1 and AA-ACE2 were measured in COVID-19 patients (n = 119) and non-infected controls (n = 23) using specific solid-phase, sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays. Serum LIGHT (TNFSF14; tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 14) levels were measured with the corresponding assay kit. At diagnosis, AA-AT1 and AA-ACE2 levels were significantly higher in the COVID-19 group relative to controls, and we observed significant association between disease outcome and serum AA-AT1 and AA-ACE2 levels. Mild disease patients had significantly lower levels of AA-AT1 (p < 0.01) and AA-ACE2 (p < 0.001) than moderate and severe patients. No significant differences were detected between males and females. The increase in autoantibodies was not related to comorbidities potentially affecting COVID-19 severity. There was significant positive correlation between serum levels of AA-AT1 and LIGHT (TNFSF14; $r_{\text{Pearson}} = 0.70$, p < 0.001). Both AA-AT1 (by agonistic stimulation of AT1 receptors) and AA-ACE2 (by reducing conversion of Angiotensin II into Angiotensin 1-7) may lead to increase in AT1 receptor activity, enhance proinflammatory responses and severity of COVID-19 outcome. Patients with high levels of autoantibodies require more cautious control after diagnosis. Additionally, the results encourage further studies on the possible protective treatment with AT1 receptor blockers in COVID-19.

Article

Multiple early factors anticipate post-acute COVID-19 sequelae

Yapeng Su,^{1,2,3,28,*} Dan Yuan,^{1,4,28} Daniel G. Chen,^{1,5,28} Rachel H. Ng,^{1,4} Kai Wang,¹ Jongchan Choi,¹ Sarah Li,¹ Sunga Hong,¹ Rongyu Zhang,^{1,4} Jingyi Xie,^{1,6} Sergey A. Kornilov,¹ Kelsey Scherler,¹ Ana Jimena Pavlovitch-Bedzyk,⁷ Shen Dong,⁸ Christopher Lausted,¹ Inyoul Lee,¹ Shannon Fallen,¹ Chengzhen L. Dai,¹ Priyanka Baloni,¹ Brett Smith,¹ Venkata R. Duvvuri,¹ Kristin G. Anderson,^{3,9} Jing Li,⁷ Fan Yang,¹⁰ Caroline J. Duncombe,¹¹ Denise J. McCulloch,¹² Clifford Rostomily,¹ Pamela Troisch,¹ Jing Zhou,¹³ Sean Mackay,¹³ Quinn DeGottardi,¹⁴ Damon H. May,¹⁴ Ruth Taniguchi,¹⁴ Rachel M. Gittelman,¹⁴ Mark Klinger,¹⁴ Thomas M. Snyder,¹⁴ Ryan Roper,¹ Gladys Wojciechowska,^{1,15}

(Author list continued on next page)

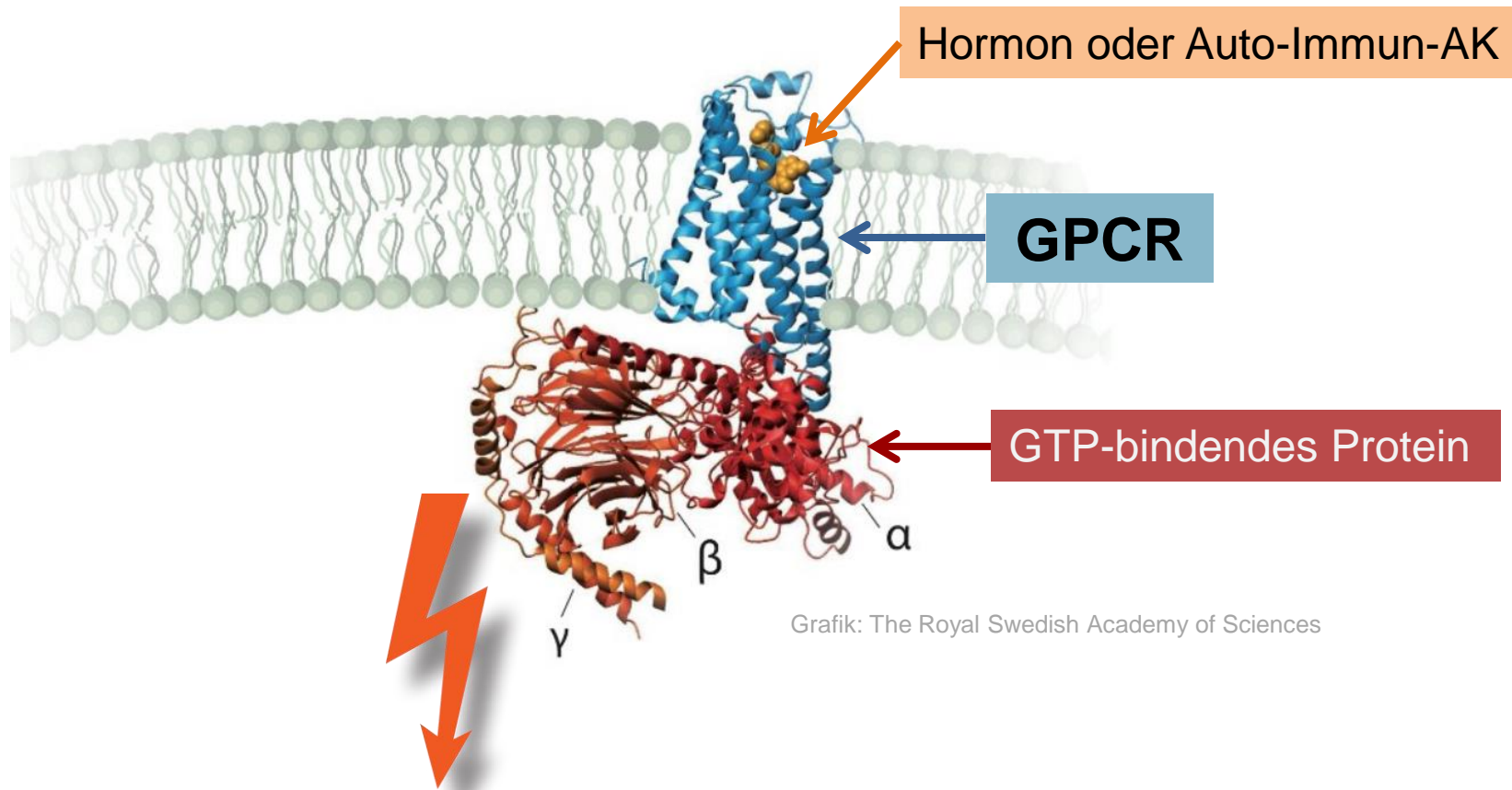
**ANAs und dsDNA AKs sind prädiktiv
für Post COVID-19**

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G-Protein-gekoppelte Rezeptoren (GPCR)

- in Zellmembran von Körper- und Immunzellen
- Weiterleitung von Signalen ins Zellinnere
- Beispiele: TSH-Rezeptor, Ang II- Rezeptor, ETA Rezeptor, Acetylcholin-Rezeptor, beta-Rezeptor, Thrombin-Rezeptor, Chemokin-Rezeptoren





Carl Adolph von Basedow

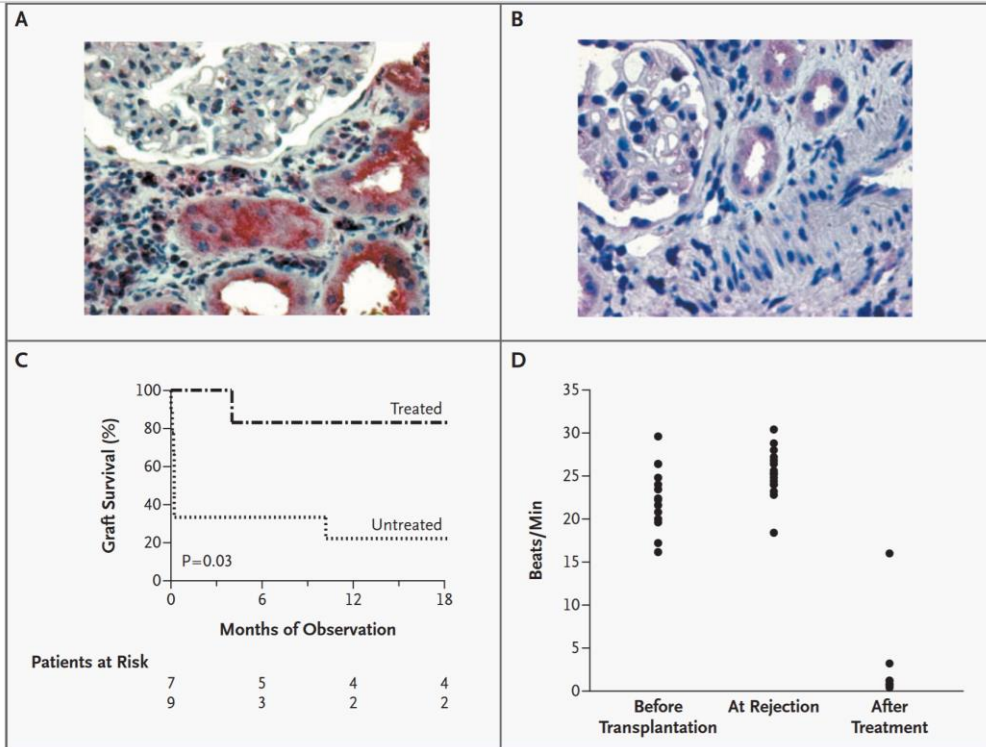
**G-Protein-gekoppelte
Rezeptorauto-AK (GPCR-AK)
Erkrankungen sind alte Bekannte:**

**Morbus Basedow: TSH-Rezeptor
Autoantikörper stimulieren
in der Schilddrüse die Synthese
von Schilddrüsenhormonen**

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Angiotensin II Type 1–Receptor Activating Antibodies in Renal-Allograft Rejection

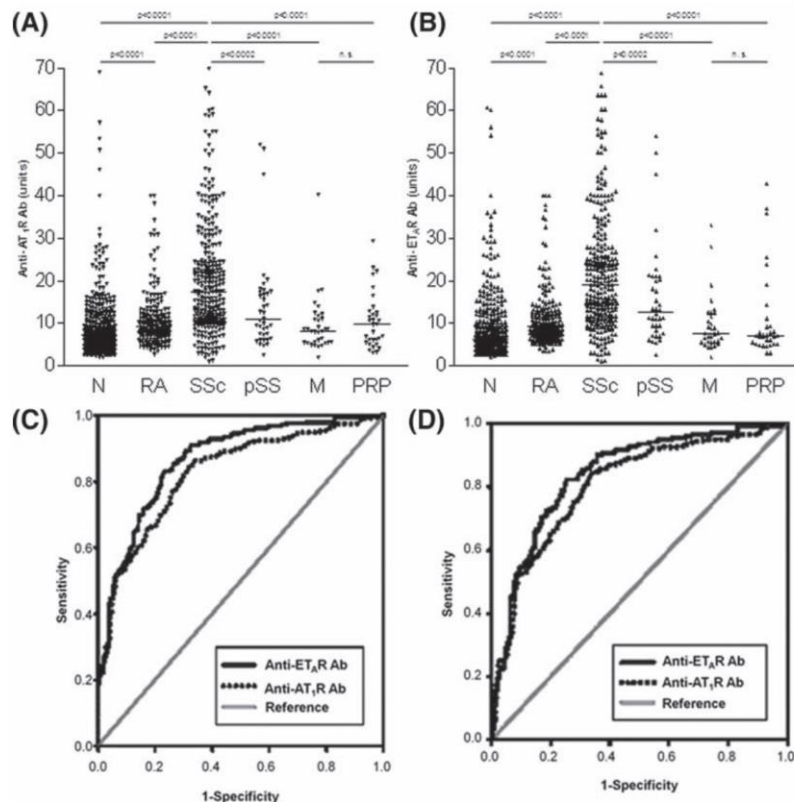
Duska Dragun, M.D., Dominik N. Müller, Ph.D., Jan Hinrich Bräsen, M.D., Lutz Fritsche, M.D., Melina Nieminen-Kelhä, B.S., Ralf Dechend, M.D., Ulrich Kintscher, M.D., Birgit Rudolph, M.D., Johan Hoebeker, Ph.D., Diana Eckert, M.D., Istvan Mazak, M.D., Ralph Plehm, Ph.D., Constanze Schönemann, Ph.D., Thomas Unger, M.D., Klemens Budde, M.D., Hans-Hellmut Neumayer, M.D., Friedrich C. Luft, M.D., and Gerd Wallukat, Ph.D.



Einfluss der Losartan- und Plasmapherese-Behandlung auf die Expression von Gewebefaktoren, das Überleben von Allotransplantaten und AT1-Rezeptor-Antikörper-Aktivität bei AT1-Rezeptor-Antikörper-positiver Abstoßung.

Involvement of functional autoantibodies against vascular receptors in systemic sclerosis

Gabriela Riemekasten,^{1*} Aurélie Philippe,^{2,3} Melanie Näther,^{2,3} Torsten Slowinski,⁴ Dominik N Müller,⁵ Harald Heidecke,⁶ Marco Matucci-Cerinic,^{7*} László Czirják,^{8*} Ivo Lukitsch,^{2,3} Mike Becker,^{1*} Angela Kill,^{1*} Jacob M van Laar,^{5,9*} Rusan Catar,^{2,3} Friedrich C Luft,⁵ Gerd R Burmester,¹ Björn Hegner,^{2,3} Duska Dragun^{2,3}



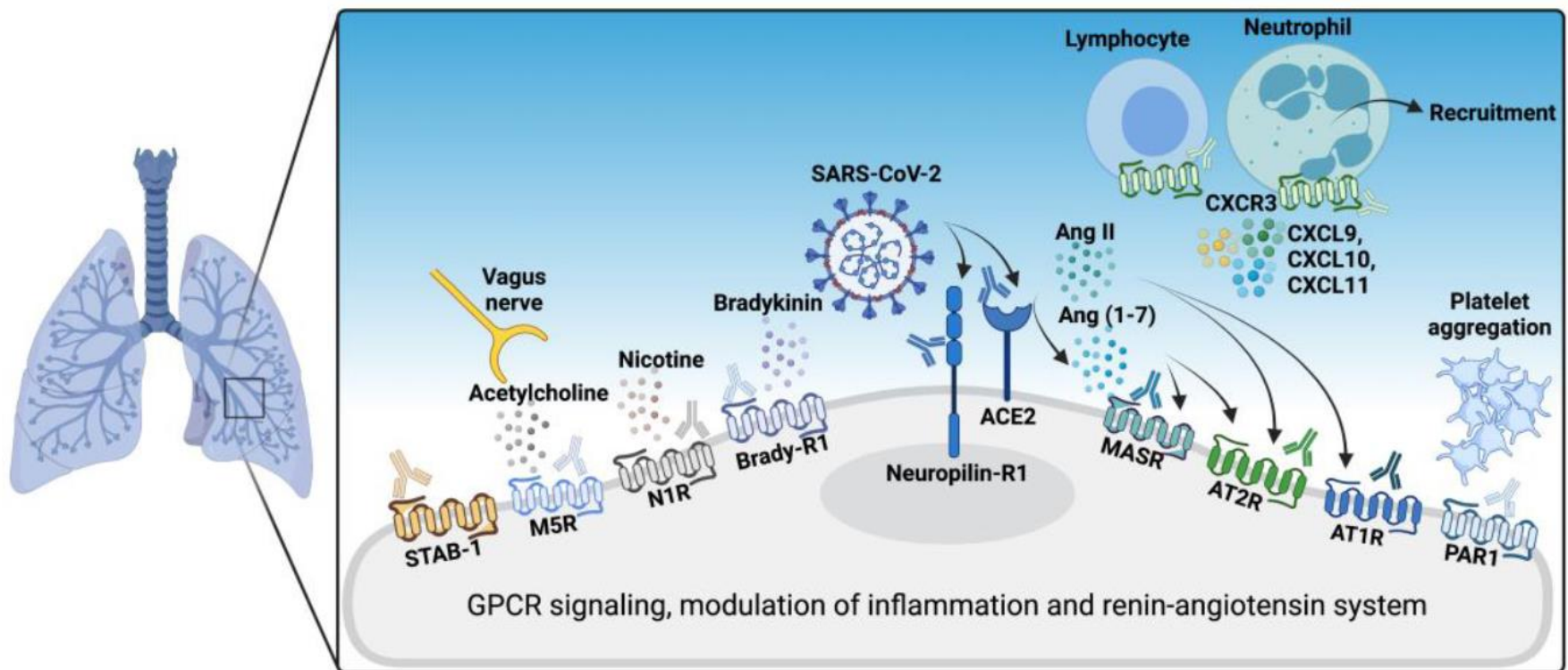
Diagnostischer Wert von Anti-AT 1 R- und Anti-ET A R-Autoantikörpern bei systemischer Sklerose (SSc). (A) Anti-AT 1 R- und (B) Anti-ET A R-Autoantikörper

Receiver-Operating-Characteristics-Analysen für Anti-AT 1 R- und Anti-ET A R-Autoantikörper im Vergleich zu gesunden Kontrollen in (C) nicht angepassten und (D) geschlechts- und altersgleichen Kohorten. AT 1 R, Angiotensin-II-Typ-1-Rezeptor; ET A R, Endothelin-1-Typ-A-Rezeptor.

Im Gegensatz zum Morbus Basedow (TSH-R Auto-AK) treten beim **Post COVID Syndrom multiple GPCR-Antikörper auf:**

- β 1-adrenerge Rez.-Ak
- β 2-adrenerge Rez.-Ak
- M3-mAChR-Ak
- M4-mAChR-Ak
- Endothelin-Rezeptor-Ak (ETA)
- PAR1-Ak (PAR1)
- Angiotensin II-Rez. Typ 1-Ak (AT1)
- CXCR3-Rez.-Ak

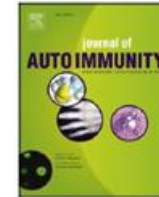
Unterschiedliche Kombinationen der Auto-AK könnten mit unterschiedlichen klinischen Manifestationen von Post COVID assoziiert sein





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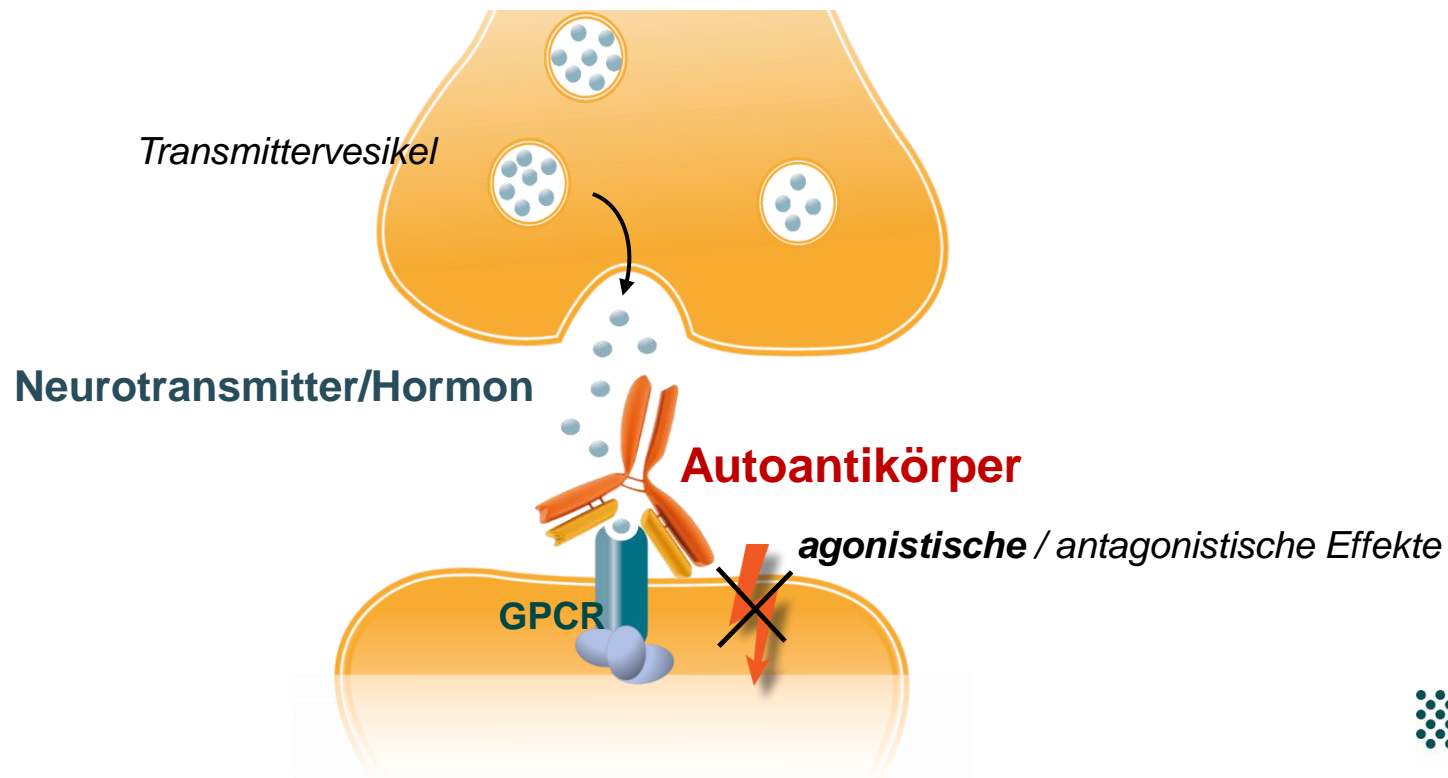
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Pathophysiologie der Auto AK bei neuro- psychiatrischen Störungen:

- führen überwiegend zu einer **Aktivierung des Rezeptors an den Synapsen**
- unphysiologische **Daueraktivierung der Signalkaskade an den Synapsen**
- in einigen Fällen auch **hemmende Wirkung an Synapsen**



ARTICLE

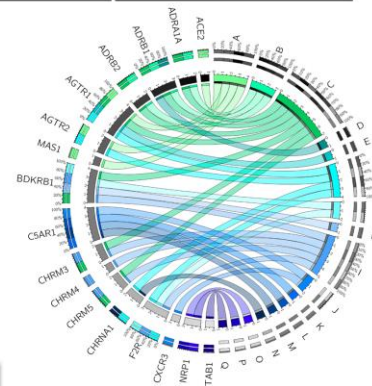
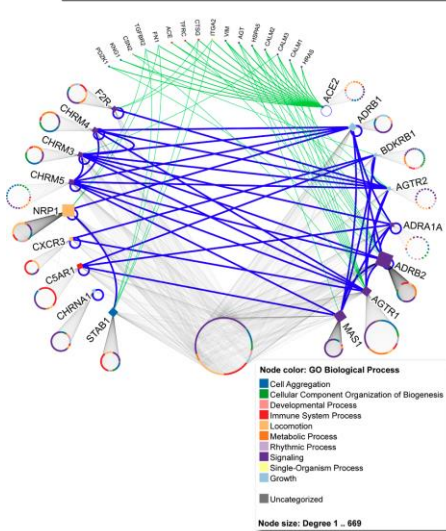
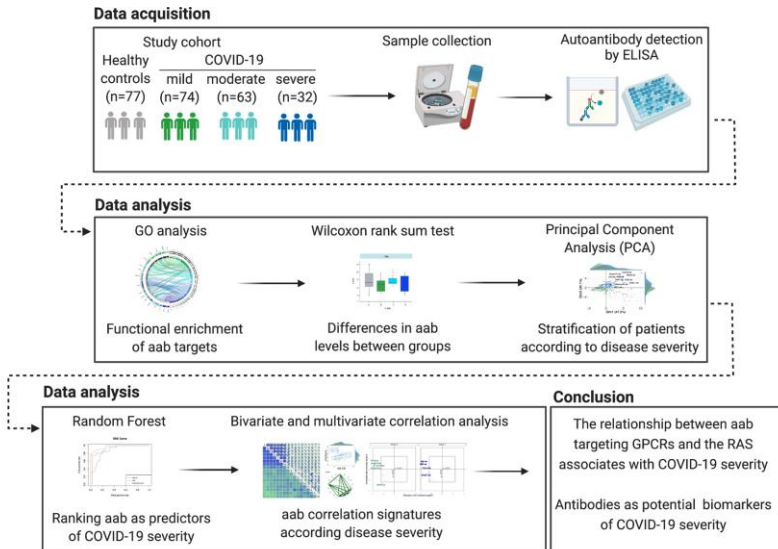
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-022-28905-5>

OPEN



Autoantibodies targeting GPCRs and RAS-related molecules associate with COVID-19 severity

Otavio Cabral-Marques^{1,2,3,25}✉, Gilad Halpert^{4,5,25}, Lena F. Schimke^{1,25}, Yuri Ostrinski^{1,4,5,6}, Aristo Vojdani^{7,8}, Gabriela Crispim Baiocchi¹, Paula Paccielli Freire¹, Igor Salerno Filgueiras¹, Israel Zyskind^{9,10}, Miriam T. Lattin¹¹, Florian Tran¹², Stefan Schreiber¹², Alexandre H. C. Marques¹, Desirée Rodrigues Plaça², Dennyson Leandro M. Fonseca², Jens Y. Humrich¹³, Antje Müller¹³, Lasse M. Gill¹⁴, Hanna Graßhoff¹³, Anja Schumann¹³, Alexander Hackel¹³, Juliane Junker¹⁵, Carlotta Meyer¹⁵, Hans D. Ochs¹⁶, Yael Lublil Lavi¹⁷, Carmen Scheibenbogen¹⁸, Ralf Dechend¹⁹, Igor Jurisica^{20,21}, Kai Schulze-Forster¹⁵, Jonathan I. Silverberg²², Howard Amital^{4,17,23}, Jason Zimmerman¹⁰, Harry Heidecke¹⁵, Avi Z. Rosenberg^{10,24}, Gabriela Riemekasten^{13,25}✉ & Yehuda Shoenfeld^{1,4,5,6,25}✉

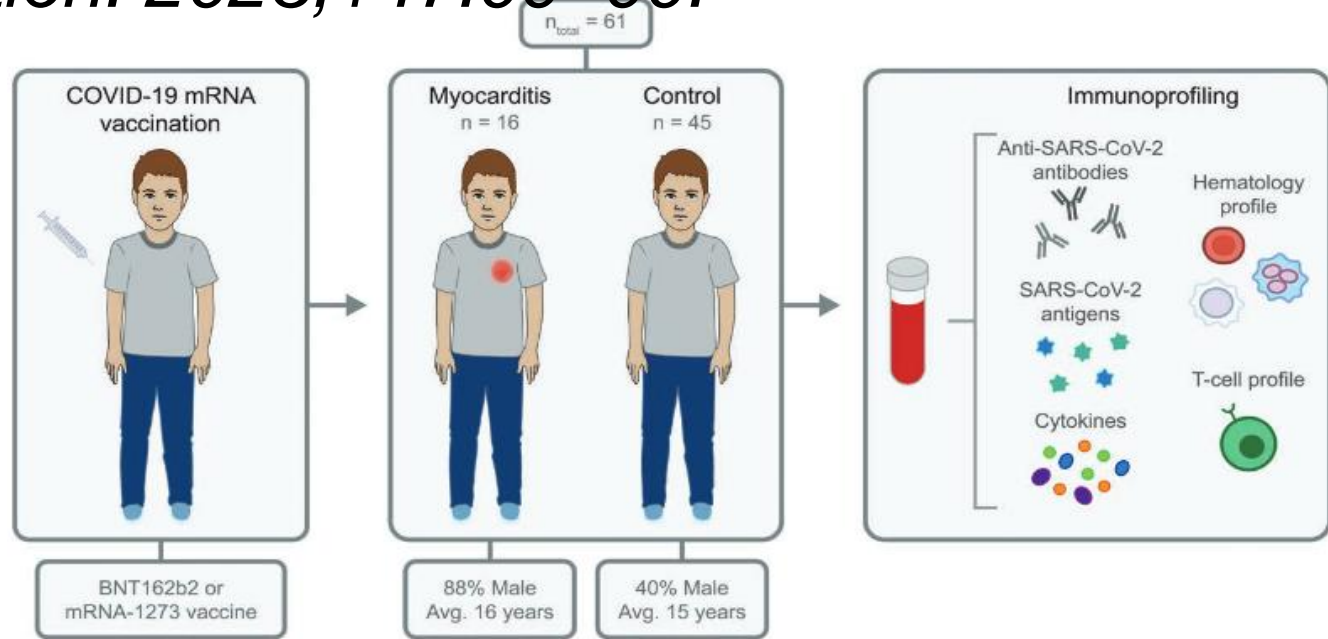


- **G-Protein gekoppelte Rezeptor Auto AK kommen physiologisch vor und sind Bestandteil physiologischer endokriner Regelkreise**
- **G-Protein gekoppelte Rezeptor Auto AK sind bei Post COVID erhöht**
- **Wichtig ist nicht nur die Höhe der G-Protein gekoppelte Rezeptor Auto AK, sondern krankheitsspezifische Muster der Auto AKs**

Post COVID-19

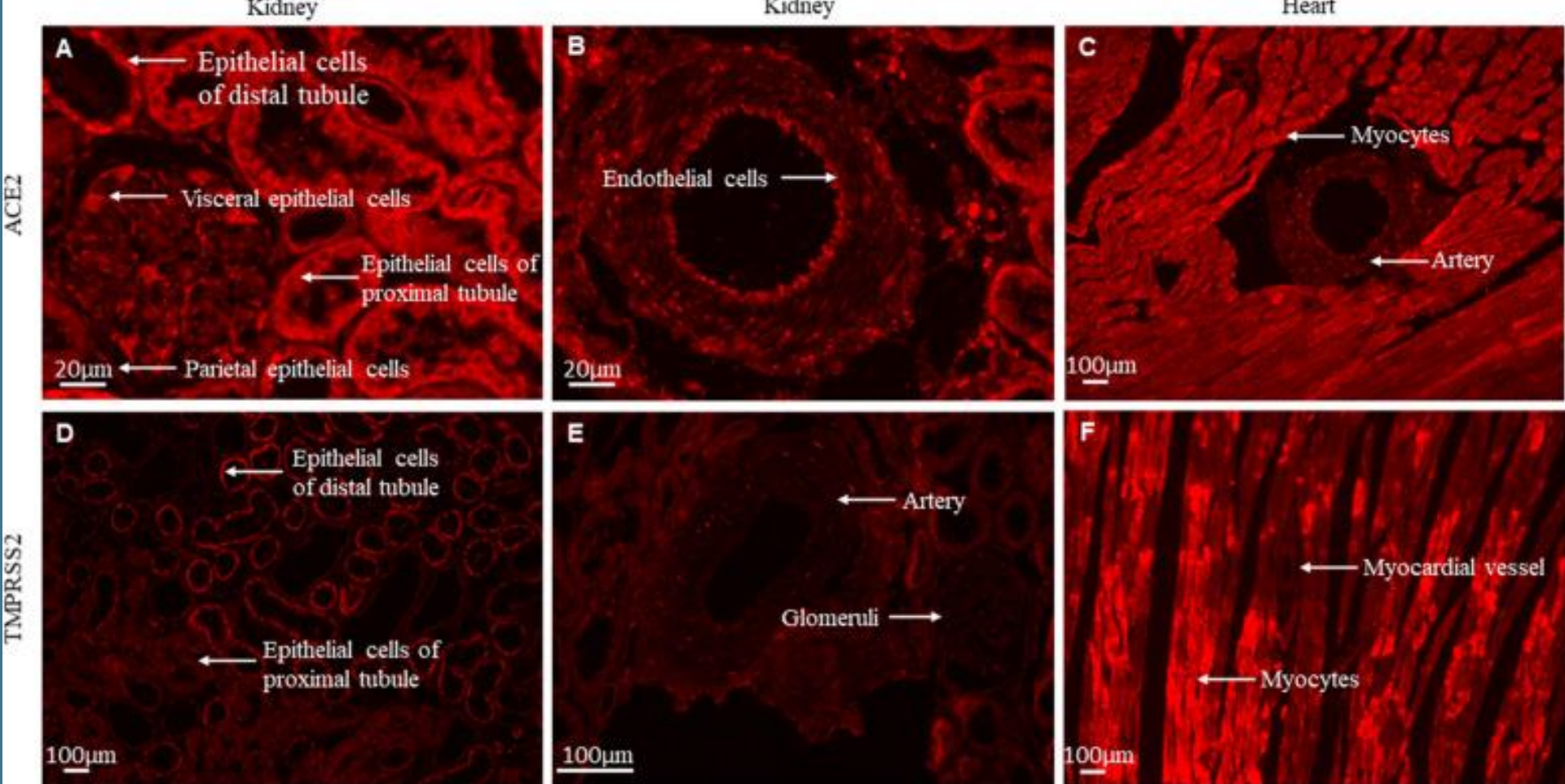
- Definition und klinische Aspekte
- Post COVID-19 - Pathophysiologie
 - Post COVID-19 - Autoimmunerkrankungen
 - Post COVID-19 - G-Protein-Rezeptor-AK
 - **Post COVID-19 – nicht immunologische Gewebeschädigung**
 - Post COVID-19 - Mikrobiom

Circulating Spike Protein Detected in Post-COVID-19 mRNA Vaccine Myocarditis Circulation. 2023;147:00–00.



Das **Immunprofil geimpfter Jugendlicher und junger Erwachsener** zeigte, dass die durch den Impfstoff induzierten **mRNA Immunantworten** zwischen Personen, die eine Myokarditis entwickelten, und Personen, die keine Myokarditis entwickelten, **nicht unterschieden**.

Allerdings wurde freies Spike-Antigen im Blut von Jugendlichen und jungen Erwachsenen nachgewiesen, die nach der mRNA-Impfung eine Myokarditis entwickelten,



Xiong Y, Delic D, Zeng S, Chen X, Chu C, Hasan AA, Krämer BK, Klein T, Yin L, Hoher B. Regulation of SARS CoV-2 host factors in the kidney and heart in rats with 5/6 nephrectomy-effects of salt, ARB, DPP4 inhibitor and SGLT2 blocker. BMC Nephrol. 2022 Mar 24;23(1):117.

Direkte Aktivierung von ACE2 auf Myocyten durch zirkulierende freie Spike Proteine -> Myokarditis

Post COVID-19

- Definition und klinische Aspekte
- Post COVID-19 - Pathophysiologie
 - Post COVID-19 - Autoimmunerkrankungen
 - Post COVID-19 - G-Protein-Rezeptor-AK
 - Post COVID-19 – nicht immunologische Gewebeschädigung
 - **Post COVID-19 - Mikrobiom**

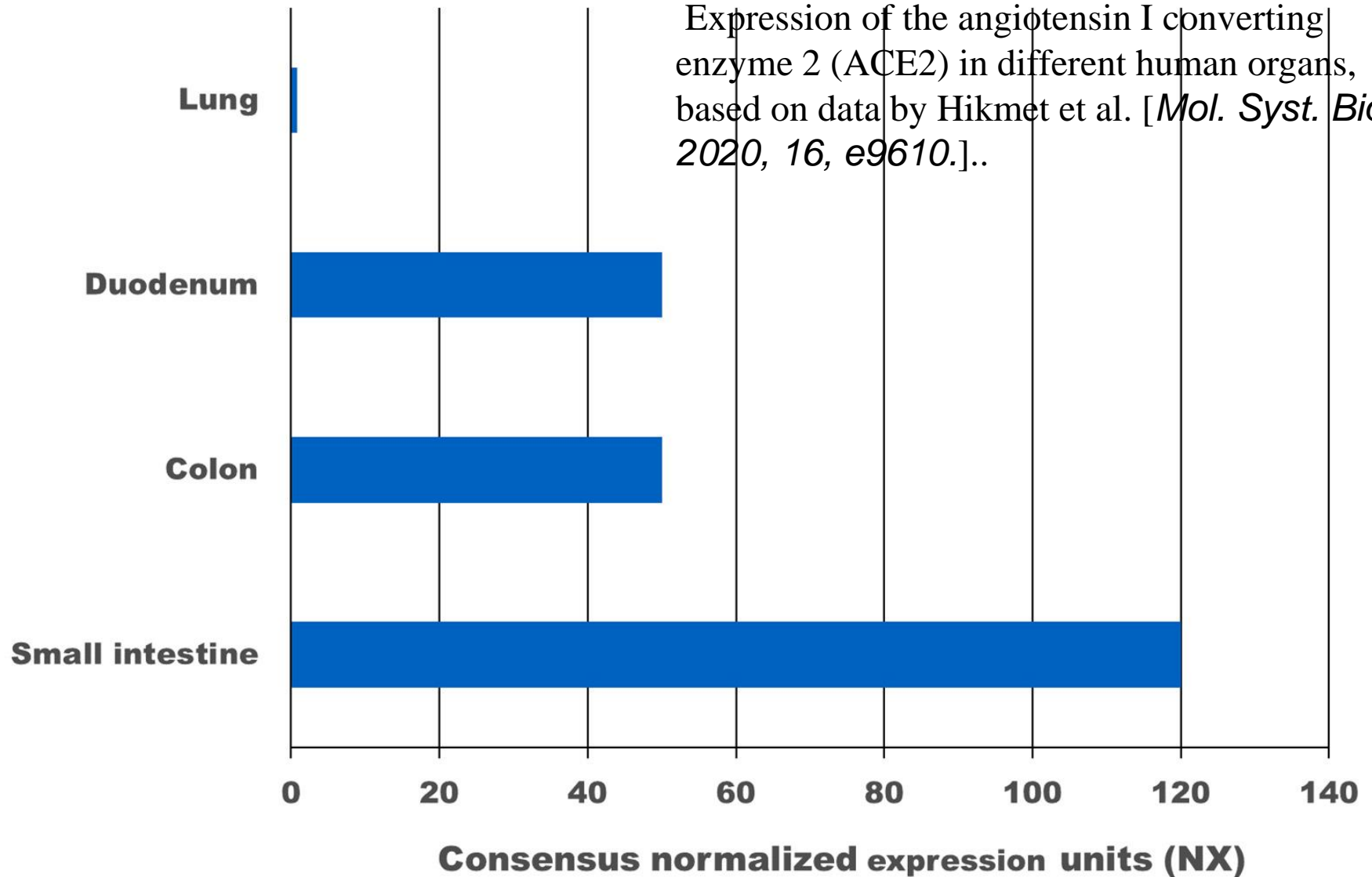


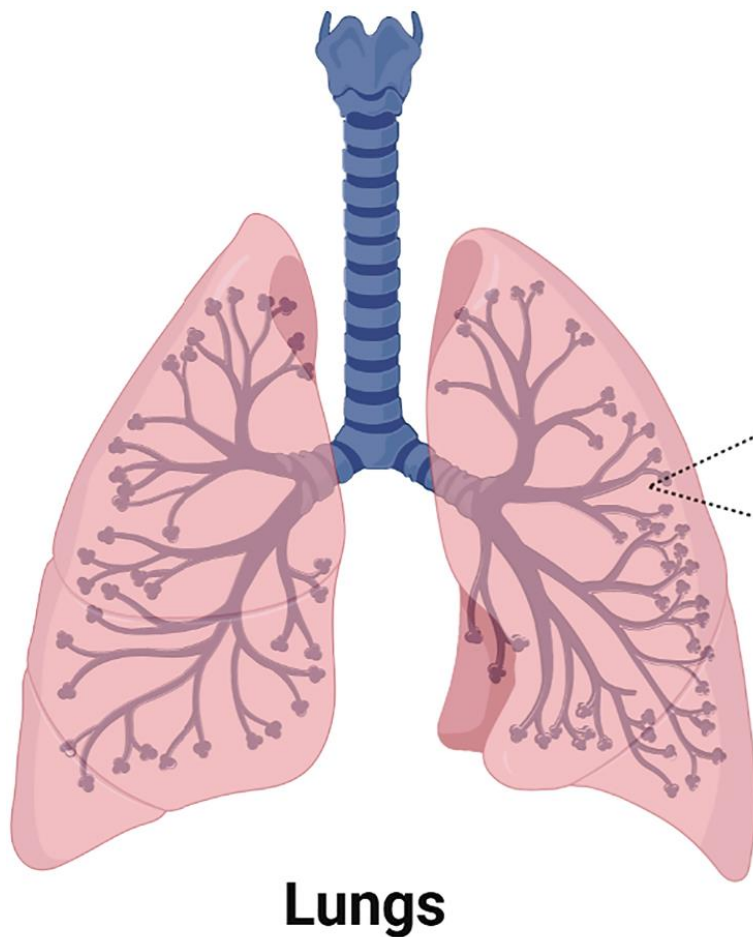
Is There a Connection Between Gut Microbiome Dysbiosis Occurring in COVID-19 Patients and Post-COVID-19 Symptoms?

Kai Hilpert¹ and Ralf Mikut^{2}*

Abgesehen von diesen Einschränkungen durch relativ kleine Beobachtungsstudien, berichteten jedoch alle Studien über eine signifikante Abnahme der Diversität und aber gleichzeitig eine Anreicherung opportunistischer Erreger bei Patienten mit Post-COVID-19-Syndrom.

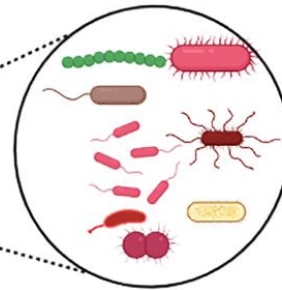
Expression of the angiotensin I converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) in different human organs, based on data by Hikmet et al. [*Mol. Syst. Biol.* 2020, 16, e9610.]..





Lungs

Microbiome



Lung disease

- High microbial density
- Low microbial diversity

Healthy lung

- Low microbial density
- High microbial diversity



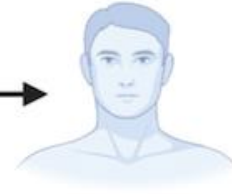
Microbiome roles

- Prevents from infection/inflammation
- Immunity development
- Activates immune cells

Lung microbiome and coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19): Possible link and implications. Human Microbiome Journal 17 (2020) 100073

Acute COVID-19

Full recovery



Predictors

- Demographic factors (age, sex)
- Medical comorbidities (obesity, asthma, diabetes)
- Acute COVID-19 severity/viral load
- Social determinants
- Vaccination status

Long COVID

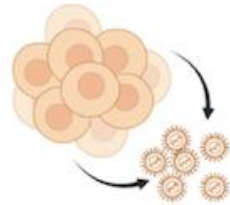
Time
Symptomatic management
Evolving immune status?
Targeted therapeutics?



Viral antigen persistence



Systemic and tissue-specific inflammation



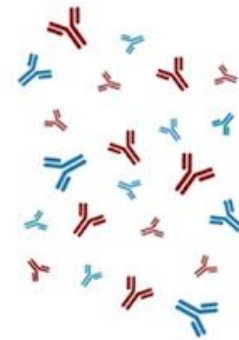
Human herpesvirus reactivation



Dysbiosis



Microvascular dysfunction



SARS-CoV-2-specific and autoreactive immune responses

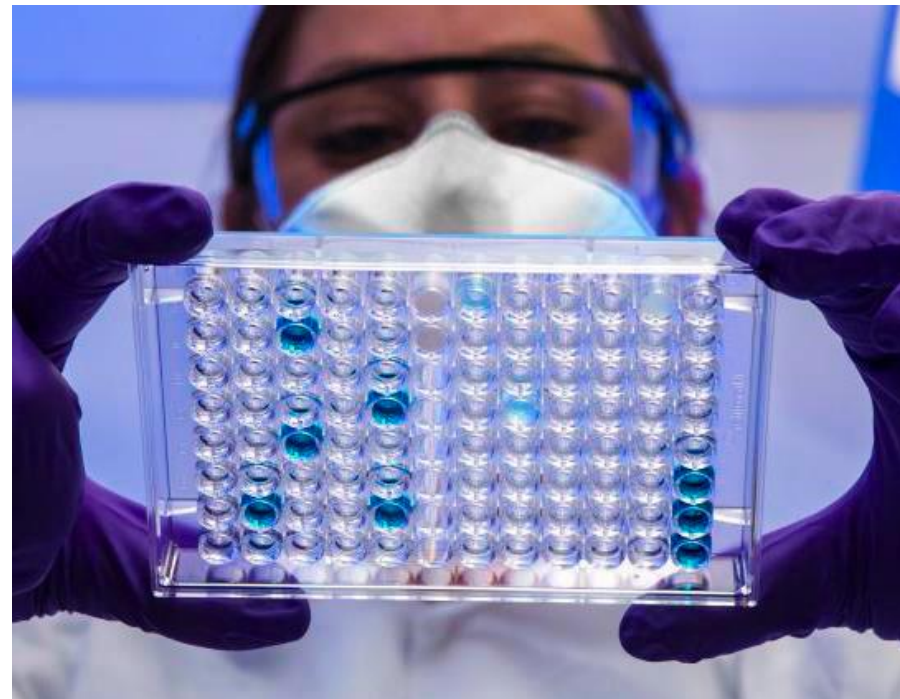
Proposed contributing mechanisms

Early clues regarding the pathogenesis of long-COVID. Trends Immunol. 2022 Apr;43(4):268-270. doi: 10.1016/j.it.2022.02.008

Differential-Diagnose ist eine klinische Herausforderung

Organ- maifestation	Klinisches Erscheinungsbild
Herz	Myokarditis, Herzinsuffizienz, Perikarditis, orthostatische Intoleranz (z. B. posturales orthostatisches Tachykardiesyndrom)
Lunge	Interstitielle Lungenerkrankung, reaktive Atemwegserkrankung
Niere	Chronic kidney disease
Haut	Alopecia
Gelenke	Reaktive Arthritis, Fibromyalgie, Bindegewebserkrankung
Hormone	Diabetes mellitus, Hypothyreose, Hyperthyreose
ZNS	Transitorische ischämische Attacke/Schlaganfall, Geruchs- und Geschmacksstörungen, Schlafstörungen, verändert Kognition, Gedächtnisstörungen, Kopfschmerzen, Schwäche, Neuropathie
Psychiatrie	Depression, Angst, posttraumatische Belastungsstörung (PTSD), Psychose, kognitive Störungen
Gerinnung	Lungenembolie, arterielle Thrombose, venöse Thromboembolie, andere Hyperkoagulabilität
Harnwege	Inkontinenz, sexuelle Dysfunktion
andere	Gewichtsverlust, Dysautonomie, Allergien und Mastzellaktivierungssyndrom, Reaktivierung anderer Viren, Schmerzsyndrome, Hörverlust, Schwindel und Fortschreiten komorbider Zustände

- Es gibt **keine** beweisende Labordiagnostik
- Differentialdiagnosen müssen immer berücksichtigt werden.



Covid-Forschung am IMD-Berlin

Received: 15 June 2020 | Revised: 28 October 2020 | Accepted: 10 November 2020
DOI: 10.1111/resp.14660



SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS

Comparison of infection risks and clinical outcomes in patients with and without SARS-CoV-2 lung infection under renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system blockade: Systematic review and meta-analysis

Chang Chu^{1,2} | Shufei Zeng^{1,2} | Ahmed A. Hasan^{1,3,4} |
Carl-Friedrich Hocher¹ | Bernhard K. Krämer^{1,5} | Berthold Hocher^{1,6,7,8}

¹Fifth Department of Medicine (Nephrology/Endocrinology/Rheumatology/Pneumology), University Medical Centre Mannheim, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany



microorganisms

Outliers matter - Correlation between S1 IgG SARS CoV-2 Antibodies and neutralizing SARS CoV-2 Antibodies

Berthold Hocher (MD, PhD)^{1,*}, Anne Schönbrunn (PhD)², Xin Chen (MD)³, Bernhard K. Krämer (MD, PhD)⁴ and Volker von Baehr (MD)⁵

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Abstract: Vaccination against the SARS-CoV-2 virus or infection with SARS-CoV-2 will lead to the development of IgG antibodies against the S1 protein of the SARS-CoV-2 virus. However, the development of IgG antibodies against the S1 protein of the SARS-CoV-2 virus may occur. We thus examined consecutive 2994 blood samples of outpatients from the Brandenburg area in Germany in which IgG antibodies against the S1 protein of the SARS-CoV-2 virus as well as neutralizing SARS-CoV-2 virus antibodies were determined from the entire study population (2994 outpatients), we saw that (women: 223.98±3.81; men: 207.80±4.59; p=0.014) and neutralizing SARS-CoV-2 antibodies (women: 62.88±1.01; men: 207.80±4.59; p=0.014) are slightly higher in women than in men. Curve fitting showed a non-linear relationship between S1 IgG and neutralizing SARS-CoV-2 antibodies and at the same time negative for S1 IgG antibodies, and 112 of the 2994 blood samples from individual subjects were positive with respect to S1 IgG antibodies and at the same time negative with regard to neutralizing SARS-CoV-2 antibodies. In conclusion, our study shows that the number of patients who, despite developing significant titers of S1 IgG antibodies, also have neutralizing antibody titers probably being at high risk for severe COVID-19.

Keywords: SARS-CoV-2 virus; IgG antibodies against the S1 protein of SARS-CoV-2 virus; correlation; clinical study

Introduction: Studies indicate a good correlation between S1 IgG antibody titer and clinical outcome. For instance, it was shown that a high S1 IgG antibody titer is a predictor for breakthrough infection.

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SPECIALTY SECTION
This article was submitted to
Viral Immunology, a
section of the journal
Frontiers in Immunology

RECEIVED 07 April 2022
ACCEPTED 15 August 2022
PUBLISHED 02 September 2022

CITATION
Chu C, Schönbrunn A, von Baehr V, Krämer BK and Hocher B (2022) Outliers matter - Correlation between S1 IgG SARS-CoV-2 antibodies and neutralizing SARS-CoV-2 antibodies. *Front. Immunol.* 13:984591. doi: 10.3389/fimm.2022.984591

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords: SARS-CoV-2, lymphocyte transformation test, T-cell response, humoral and cellular immune responses

ABSTRACT

Both infection with and vaccination against SARS-CoV-2 trigger a complex B-cell and T-cell response. Methods for the analysis of the B-cell response are now well established. However, reliable methods for measuring the T-cell response are less well established and their usefulness in clinical settings still needs to be proven. Here, we have developed and validated a T-cell proliferation assay based on 3H thymidine incorporation using SARS-CoV-2 derived peptide pools that cover the spike (S), the nucleocapsid (N) and the matrix (M) proteins of SARS-CoV-2. We compared this novel SARS-CoV-2 lymphocyte transformation test (LTT) to an established ELISA assay detecting immunoglobulin G (IgG) antibody titers against SARS-CoV-2 spike protein. The study was carried out in 30 healthy donors and 30 COVID-19 patients. The LTT showed a strong correlation with the ELISA assay in both groups. The LTT is a simple and reliable method for measuring the T-cell response in clinical settings. It can be used to discriminate between infected and/or vaccinated individuals and to monitor the T-cell response in patients with COVID-19. The LTT is a simple and reliable method for measuring the T-cell response in clinical settings. It can be used to discriminate between infected and/or vaccinated individuals and to monitor the T-cell response in patients with COVID-19.

TYPE Original Research
PUBLISHED 02 September 2022
DOI 10.3389/fimm.2022.915001

Impact of hypertension on long-term humoral and cellular response to SARS-CoV-2 infection

Chang Chu^{1,2}, Anne Schönbrunn³, Kristin Klemm^{1,4},
Volker von Baehr³, Bernhard K. Krämer^{1,5,6,7}, Saban Elitok^{1,4,*}

¹Fifth Department of Medicine (Nephrology/Endocrinology/Rheumatology/Pneumology), University Medical Centre Mannheim, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany, ²Department of Nephrology and Endocrinology, Ernst von Siemens Nephrologisches Institut, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany, ³Department of Nephrology and Endocrinology, Ernst von Siemens Nephrologisches Institut, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany, ⁴Department of Angiology (ECAS), Faculty of Medicine, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany, ⁵Department of Angiology (ECAS), Faculty of Medicine, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany, ⁶Department of Angiology (ECAS), Faculty of Medicine, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany, ⁷Department of Angiology (ECAS), Faculty of Medicine, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany

journal homepage: www.frontiersin.org/journal/10.3389/fimm

T-cell proliferation assay for the detection of SARS-CoV-2-specific T-cells

Chang Chu^{1,2,3}, Anne Schönbrunn^{4,5}, Saban Elitok^{6,7,8}, Florian Kern^{9,10}, Karsten Schnatbaum¹¹, Holger Wenschuh¹², Kristin Klemm^{13,14}, Volker von Baehr¹⁵, Bernhard K. Krämer^{16,17,18}, and Berthold Hocher^{19,20,21,22}

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or Berlin

Diagnostikinformation und Covid-Anforderungsschein finden Sie auf unserer Homepage oder am virtuellen IMD-Stand oben im Fragenchat



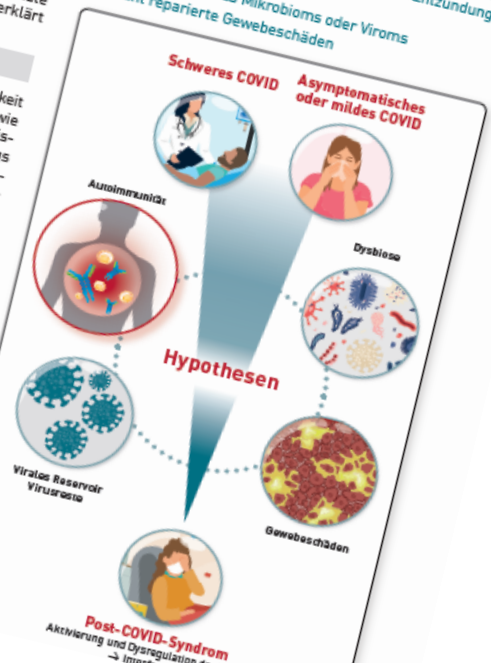
Labordiagnostischer Ansatz beim Post-COVID-Syndrom (PCS)

Wie wird das Post-COVID-Syndrom definiert?

Zahlreiche Patienten leiden nach einer akuten SARS-CoV-2-Infektion an verschiedenen Langzeiterkrankungen, die als Post-COVID-Syndrom (PCS) bezeichnet werden. Die Prävalenz wird in der Literatur sehr unterschiedlich angegeben, da die Zahlen abhängig von den Studienkollektiven sehr variieren. Auch eine allgemein anerkannte Definition Post-COVID (US-amerikanische Zentren für Krankheitskontrolle und Prävention) und der WHO verwendet. Die CDC definiert es ein breites Spektrum neuer, wiederkehrender oder ansonsten gesunder Probleme, die Menschen vier oder mehr Wochen nach ihrer ersten Infektion mit SARS-CoV-2-Erkrankung als einen Zustand, der bei Menschen mit bestätigter oder wahrscheinlicher SARS-CoV-2-Infektion, in der Regel drei Monate nach Auftreten von Symptomen, die mindestens zwei Monate nicht durch eine andere Diagnose erklärt

die sehr wahrscheinlich oft in Kombination auftreten, gehören (siehe Abb. 1):

- Die Auslösung von Autoimmunität nach einer akuten Virusinfektion. Dieser Mechanismus ist nicht spezifisch für das SARS-CoV-2-Virus, ähnliche Zusammenhänge (Virusinfektionen als Trigger von Autoimmunerkrankungen) wurden für eine Vielzahl von Viren beschrieben.
- persistierende SARS-CoV-2-Viren oder virale Antigene und RNA in Geweben, die eine chronische Entzündung auslösen
- eine Dysbiose des Mikrobioms oder Viroms
- nicht reparierte Gewebeschäden



... sind sehr vielseitig
... nicht erklärbar Müdigkeit
... und kognitive Störungen wie
... andere des Kurzzeitgedächtnis-
... Symptome ist allerdings
... kardiologische, hä-
... dermatologische und en-

symptomatischer als
...-Infektion auf. Zu
...-Syndrom zu
...en SARS-CoV-
... ein erhöhter
...-faktoren
...-nose vor-
... SARS-

Bitte Rückseite beachten

Merkmal: S = Serum; H = Harnstoff; E = EDTA-Diät; A = Abstrich; C = Citrat-Diät
 (Das Blut muss innerhalb von 24 Stunden im Labor sein.
 Bitte lassen Sie das Quarantäne-Label mit der Nummer 77001-128

Anforderungsbogen COVID-19 und Post-COVID

COVID-19	ANGABEN ZUM PATIENTEN
SARS-CoV-2 Direktnachweis (pcr) 128,23 € A	Müdigkeit <input type="checkbox"/>
SARS-CoV-2 RNA-Nachweis aus Abstrichmaterial 24 h 24 h	Gedächtnis-Störungen <input type="checkbox"/>
Humorale Immunität	Geschmacks-/Geruchsstörungen <input type="checkbox"/>
SARS-CoV-2	Abnahme der Muskelkraft <input type="checkbox"/>
IgG (S1) 17,49 € S	Luftnot bei Belastung <input type="checkbox"/>
IgA (S1) 20,40 € S	Luftnot in Ruhe <input type="checkbox"/>
IgM (S1) 17,49 € S	Gelenksbeschwerden <input type="checkbox"/>
IgG (nc) 17,49 € S	thromboembolische Ereignisse <input type="checkbox"/>
IgG-Bestätigungstest (S1, S2, Nc) 41,20 € S	Sonstiges: _____
Omikron-Surrogat-Neutralisationstest* 35,75 € S	
Surrogat-SARS-Neutralisationstest* 35,75 € S	
* Nur im Zusammenhang mit gleichzeitiger Anforderung von IgG (S1) möglich	
Endemische Coronaviren	
Corona-IgG-Blot 44,33 € S	
endemische Coronaviren (HKU1, OC43, NL63, 229E)	
Zelluläre Immunität	
LTT-SARS-CoV-2 24 h 172,97 € 2H+S	
SARS-CoV-2 Differenzierung 24 h 154,19 € 2H+S	
SARS-CoV-2 Spikeprotein, Nucleokapsid, Membranprotein	

Basislabor
Großes Blutbild
ASAT
ALAT
GGT
Amylase
Lipase
Kreatinin
NT-proBNP
D-Dimere
TSH basal

IMD Labor Berlin
 Die Hochrechnung erfolgt an den Patienten
Selbstzahler
 Die unten angegebenen Preise entsprechen dem 1,0 fachen GOÄ-Satz.
 Bei Privatversicherten erfolgt die Abrechnung entsprechend der aktuell gültigen GOÄ.
 Bitte markieren Sie die Labor mit einem schwarzen oder blauen Stempel / Unterschrift des Überweisers

Krankenkasse bzw. Kostenträger
 Name, Vorname und Anschrift des Versicherten
 Diagnose / Verdacht
 Geschlecht
 Geburtsdatum
 Entnahmedatum
 Weitere Anforderungen
 Besondere Erhöht erheben, wenn vorhanden
 Datum
 Unterschrift Patient / Praktiker
 Bei Minderjährigen ist der Name eines Erziehungsberechtigten zuzugang erforderlich

Auftragserteilung
 Mit meiner Unterschrift erkläre ich mein Einverständnis zur Durchführung und Liquidation der gebenen Labordiagnostik zu den u.g. Kostenätzen (GOÄ).
 Die Liquidation erfolgt durch das Labor.

Vielen Dank!



Fragen ?