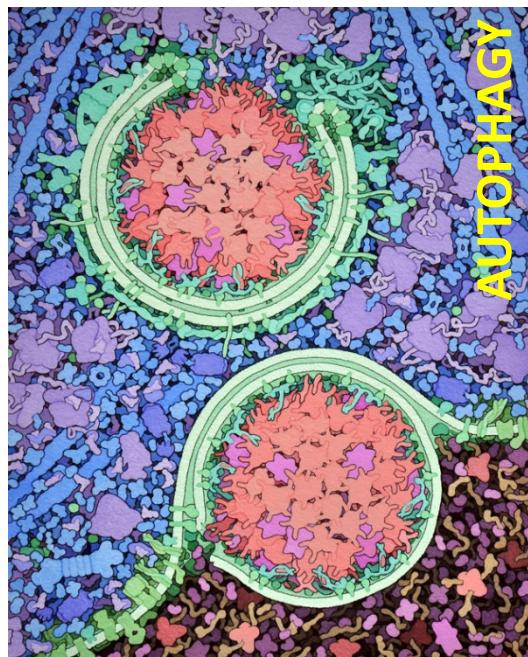


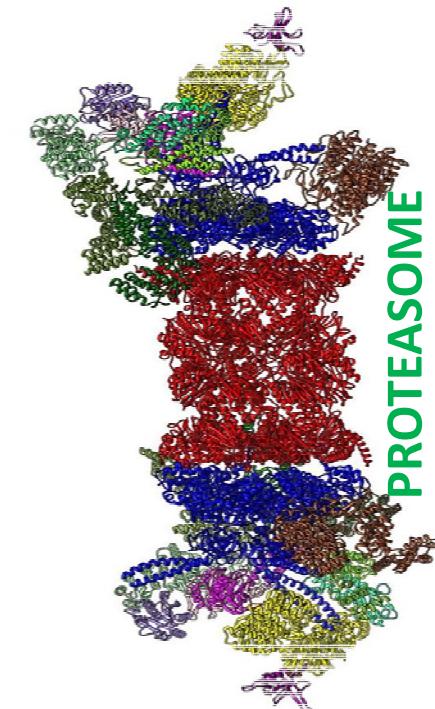


**23<sup>ο</sup> ΕΤΗΣΙΟ ΣΕΜΙΝΑΡΙΟ  
ΣΥΝΕΧΙΖΟΜΕΝΗΣ ΙΑΤΡΙΚΗΣ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗΣ  
Γ.Ν.Α. «Ο ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΙΣΜΟΣ»  
1 ΜΑΡΤΙΟΥ 2018**

**Νεότερα δεδομένα για την εμμένουσα  
πολυοργανική ανεπάρκεια στους χρονίως  
βαρέως πάσχοντες ασθενείς: σύνδρομο  
PICS**



**Δρ. Στέλιος Κόκκορης  
Παθολόγος-Εντατικολόγος  
Επιμελητής Β'  
Α' ΚΕΘ ΙΑΤΡΙΚΗΣ ΣΧΟΛΗΣ ΕΚΠΑ  
ΓΝΑ 'Ο ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΙΣΜΟΣ'**





23<sup>ο</sup> Ετήσιο Σεμινάριο Συνεχιζόμενης  
Ιατρικής Εκπαίδευσης  
Νοσοκομείου «Ο Ευαγγελισμός»



Αθήνα, 26 Φεβρουαρίου – 2 Μαρτίου 2018

Δεν υπάρχει σύγκρουση συμφερόντων  
με τις παρακάτω χορηγούς εταιρείες:

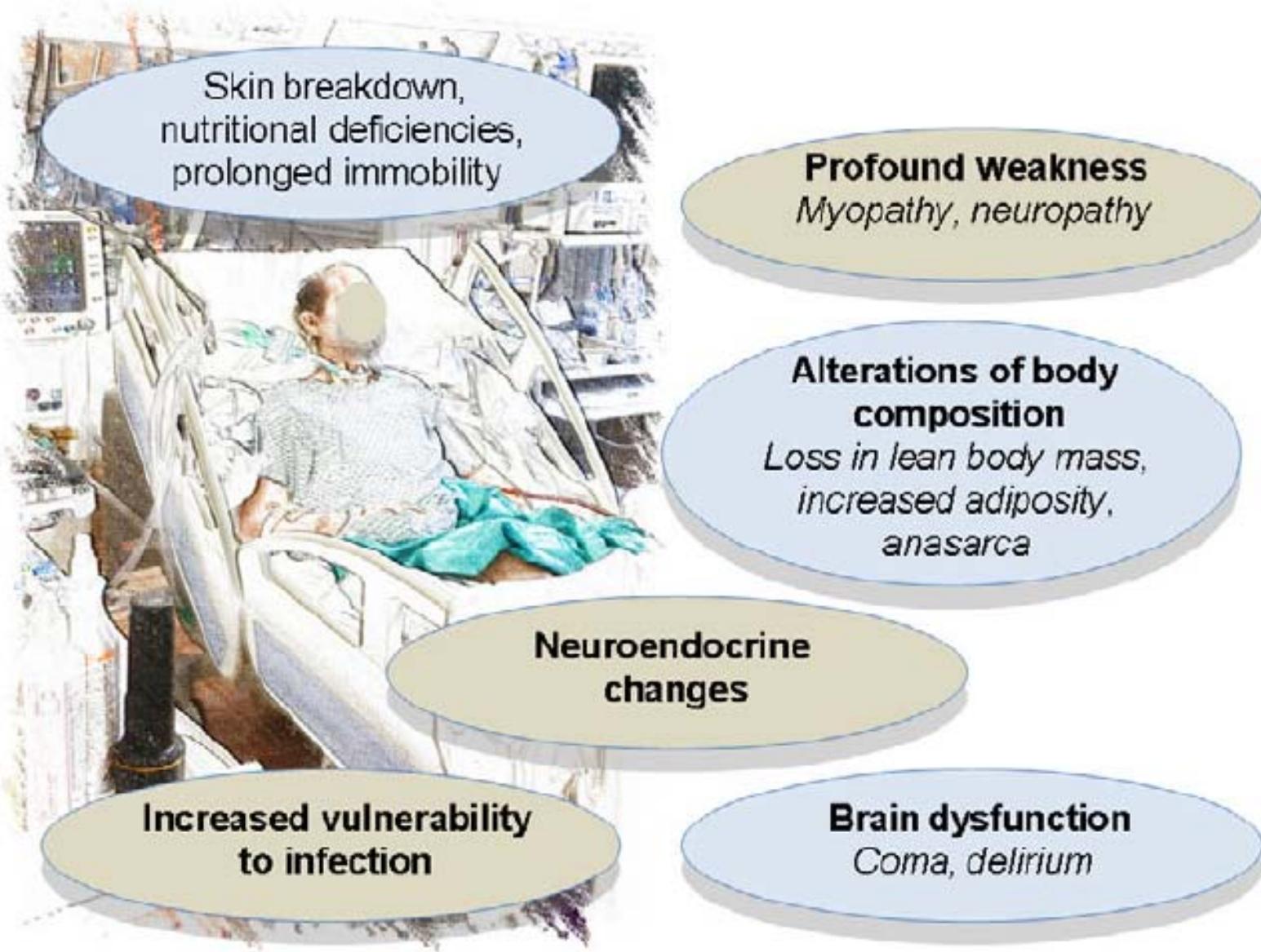
NOVARTIS, JANSSEN ONCOLOGY, ABBVIE,  
BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB, MEDTRONIC,  
TAKEDA, GENESIS, MSD, PFIZER, AMGEN,  
ASTELLAS, GILEAD, AENORASIS, BAXTER,  
BIANEEΞ, WINMEDICA, ABBOTT, BIOSEPP,  
SANOFI, ANGELINI, DEMO, ELPEN,  
EDWARDS, ROCHE, RONTIS, SPECIFAR, UCB,  
ΥΓΕΙΟΔΥΝΑΜΙΚΗ, MAVROGENIS

# **Persistent Inflammation/Immunoparalysis and Catabolism Syndrome**

**PICS ≠ Post ICU Syndrome**

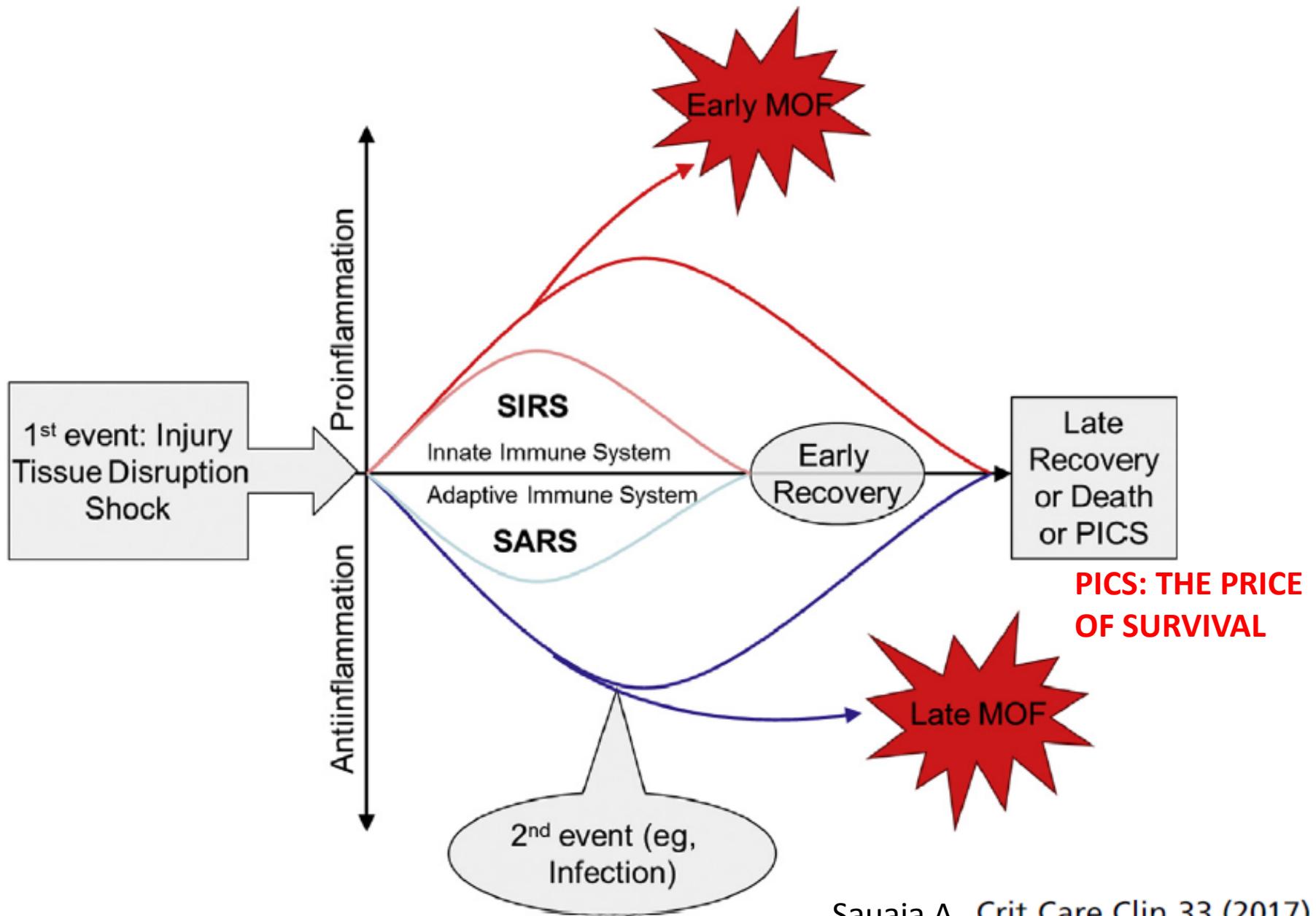
**Synonyms:**

- Chronic Critical Illness Syndrome**
- Persistent/Chronic MOF**



**Figure 1** Clinical features of chronic critical illness

# PICS: A NEW PHENOTYPE





40 ημέρες μετά

Άνδρας 57 ετών

ΑΙΤΙΑ ΕΙΣΟΔΟΥ: ΔΙΑΤΡΗΣΗ 12/ΛΟΥ...



Άνδρας 65 ετών

ΑΙΤΙΑ ΕΙΣΟΔΟΥ: ΡΗΞΗ ΑΝΕΥΡΥΣΜΑΤΟΣ ΚΟΙΛΙΑΚΗΣ ΑΟΡΤΗΣ...

# Concise Clinical Review

## **Chronic Critical Illness**

Judith E. Nelson<sup>1</sup>, Christopher E. Cox<sup>2</sup>, Aluko A. Hope<sup>1,3</sup>, and Shannon S. Carson<sup>4</sup>

Am J Respir Crit Care Med Vol 182. pp 446–454, 2010

TABLE 1. OUTCOMES OF CHRONIC CRITICAL ILLNESS RELATIVE TO COHORT DEFINITION\*

Cohort Definition	Ventilation for $\geq 14$ d	Ventilation for $\geq 21$ d	Tracheotomy for Prolonged Mechanical Ventilation	
Study (reference)	Combes <i>et al.</i> (34)	Carson <i>et al.</i> (25)	Cox <i>et al.</i> <sup>†</sup> (24)	Cox <i>et al.</i> <sup>†</sup> (24)
n	347	200	114	267
Age (yr), median (IQR) or mean $\pm$ SD	$63 \pm 14$ , $67 \pm 13^{\ddagger}$	58 (42–69)	66 (47–74)	66 (45–75)
Duration of ventilation, median (IQR) or mean $\pm$ SD	$36 \pm 25$ , $37 \pm 28^{\ddagger}$	35 (26–51)	27 (23–36)	16 (10–24)
Hospital length of stay, median (IQR)	—	51 (36–72)	39 (30–52)	29 (22–38)
Died in hospital, %	43	41	31	20
Discharged home, %	—	11	4	7
Alive at 12 mo, %	32	48	42	52
				50

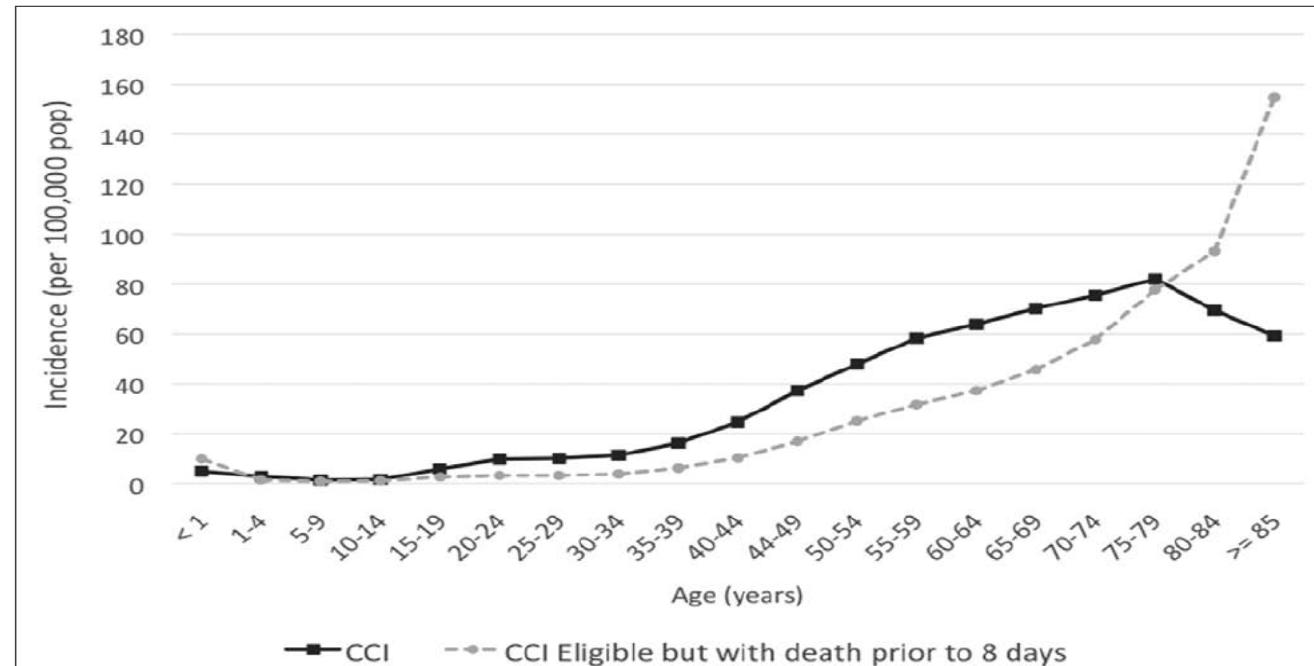
# The Epidemiology of Chronic Critical Illness in the United States\*

Jeremy M. Kahn, MD, MS<sup>1,2</sup>; Tri Le, MS<sup>2</sup>; Derek C. Angus, MD, MPH<sup>1,2</sup>; Christopher E. Cox, MD, MPH<sup>3</sup>; Catherine L. Hough, MD, MS<sup>4</sup>; Douglas B. White, MD, MAS<sup>1</sup>; Sachin Yende, MD, MS<sup>1</sup>; Shannon S. Carson, MD<sup>5</sup>; for the ProVent Study Group Investigators

**Critical Care Med 2015**

**TABLE 2. Estimated Annual Number of Cases, Mortality, and Hospital Costs of Chronic Critical Illness in the United States, by Year**

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Cases (n)	302,173	317,451	324,790	339,930	365,817	380,001
Mortality, n (%)	100,552 (33.3)	103,357 (32.6)	102,018 (31.4)	104,067 (30.6)	111,348 (30.4)	107,880 (28.3)
Costs (billions) <sup>a</sup>	\$15.6	\$17.5	\$19.4	\$21.8	\$24.7	\$26.0

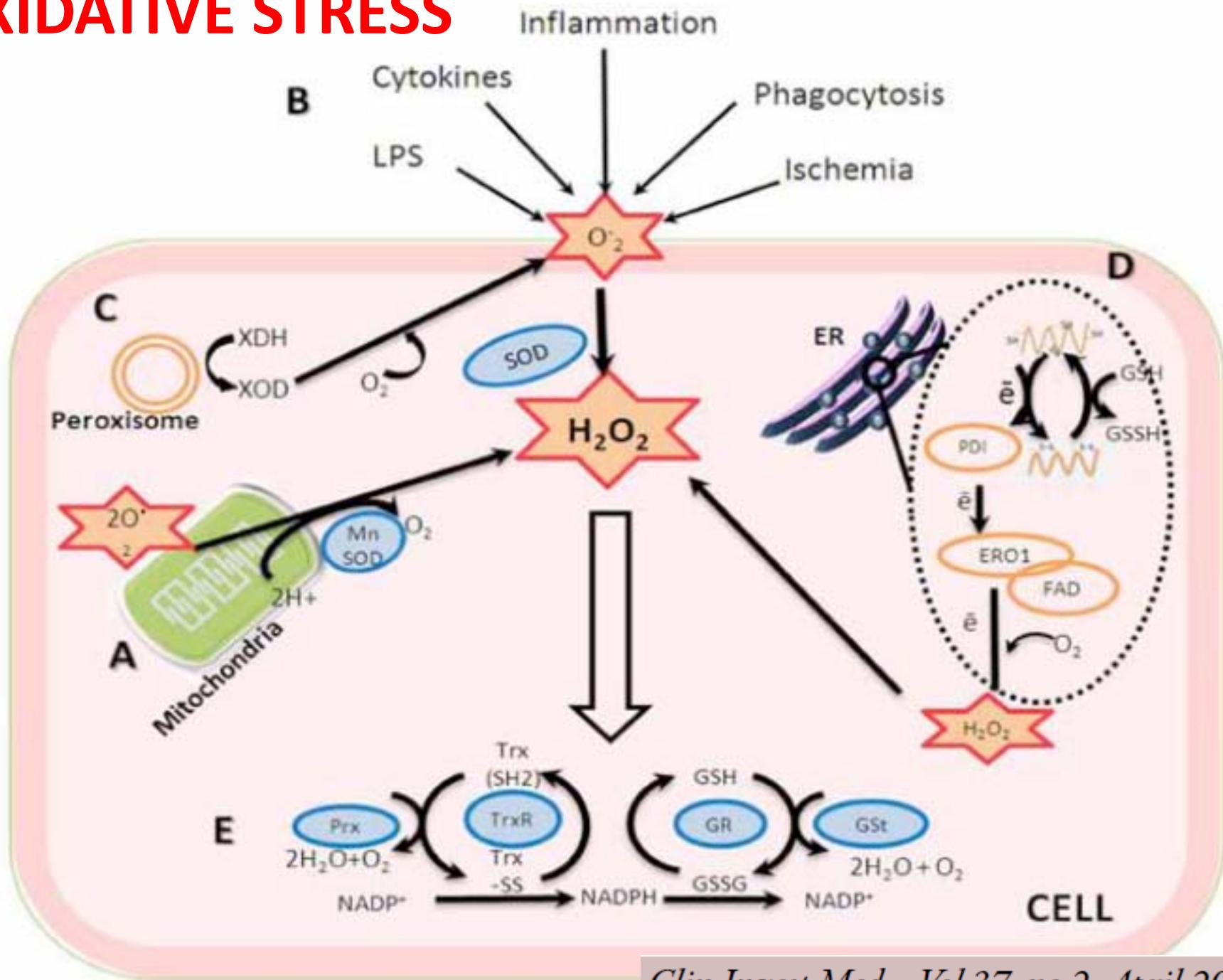


# PICS

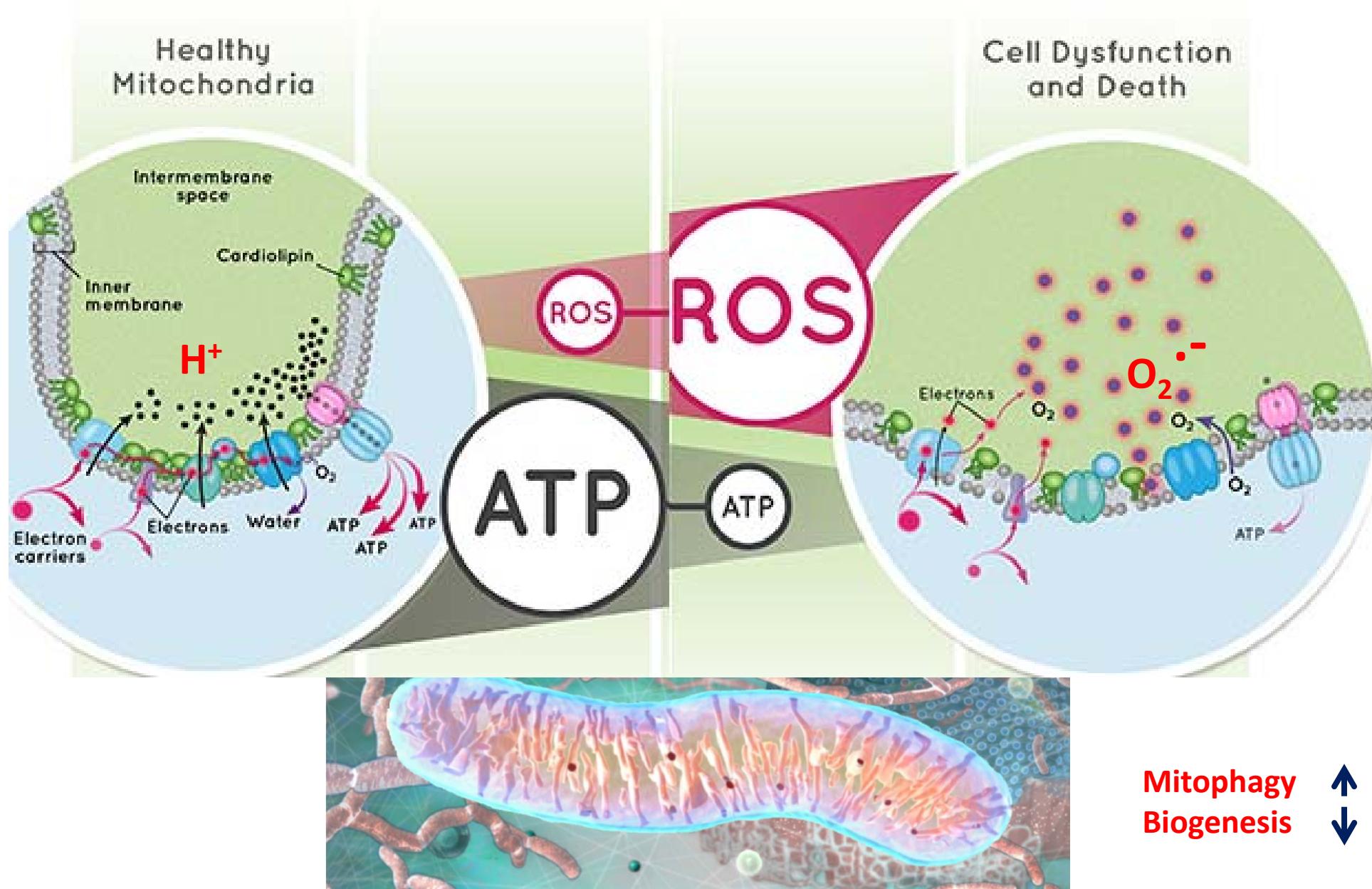
**TABLE 3.** PICS Criteria

Clinical Determinants of PICS	Measurements
Persistent	Prolonged ICU stay >10 d
Inflammation	C-reactive protein >150 µg/dL
Immunosuppression	Total lymphocyte count <0.80 × 10 <sup>9</sup> /L
Catabolism	Weight loss >10% during hospitalization or body mass index <18
	Creatinine height index <80%
	Albumin level <3.0 g/dL
	Prealbumin level <10 mg/dL
	Retinol binding protein level <10 µg/dL

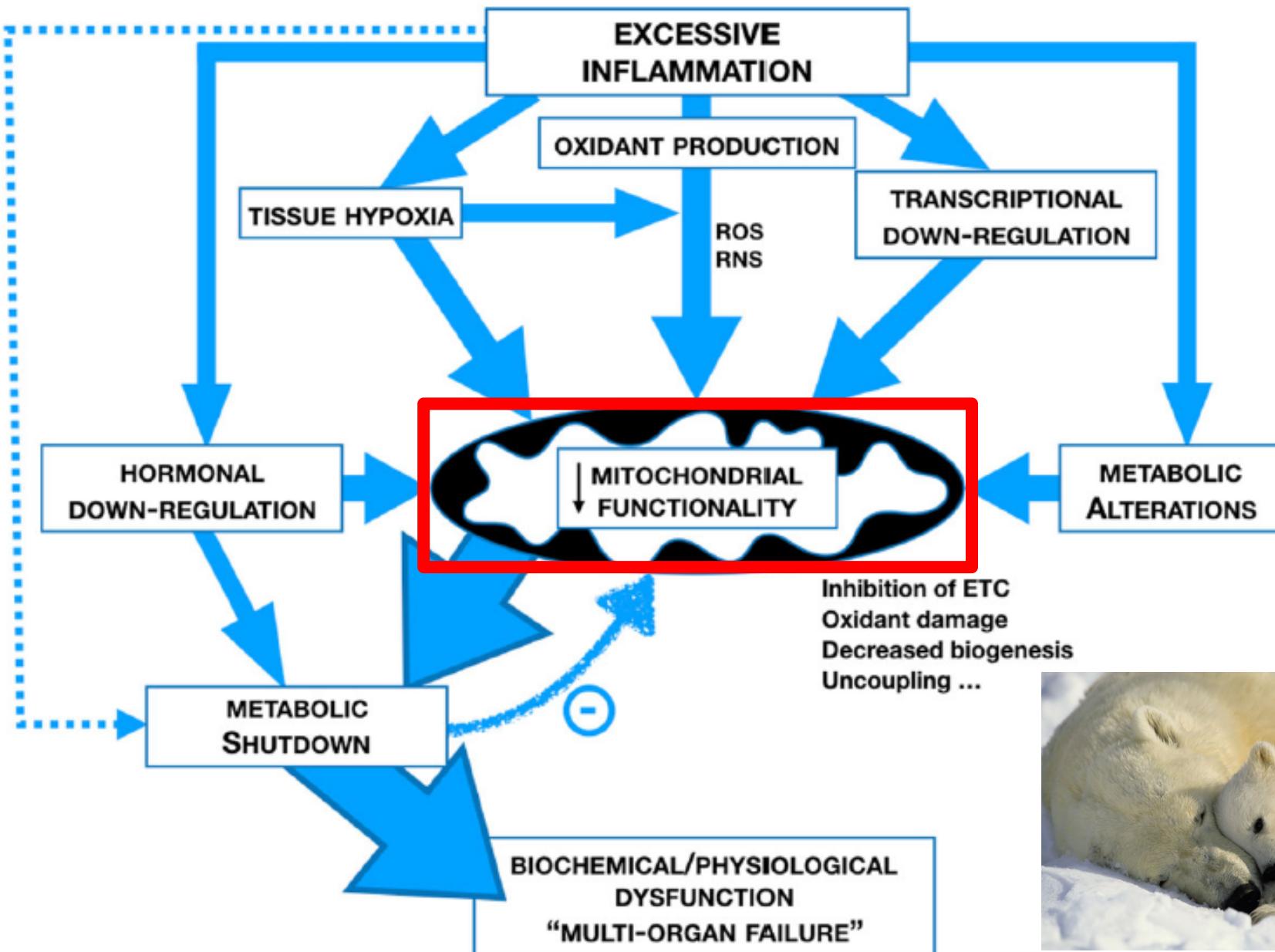
# OXIDATIVE STRESS



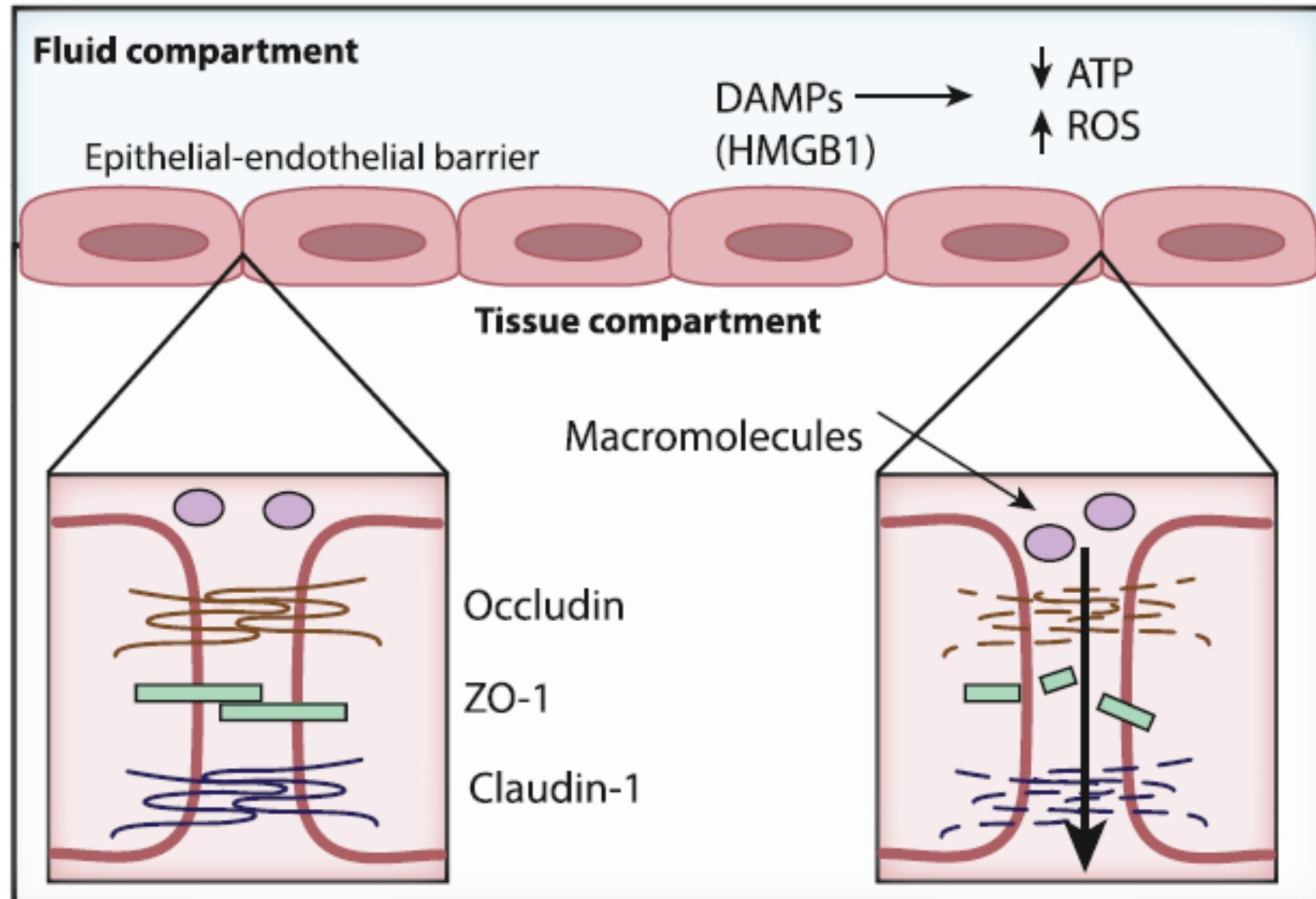
# MITOCHONDRIAL DYSFUNCTION AND BIOENERGETIC FAILURE



# METABOLIC SHUTDOWN~HIBERNATION~ESTIVATION

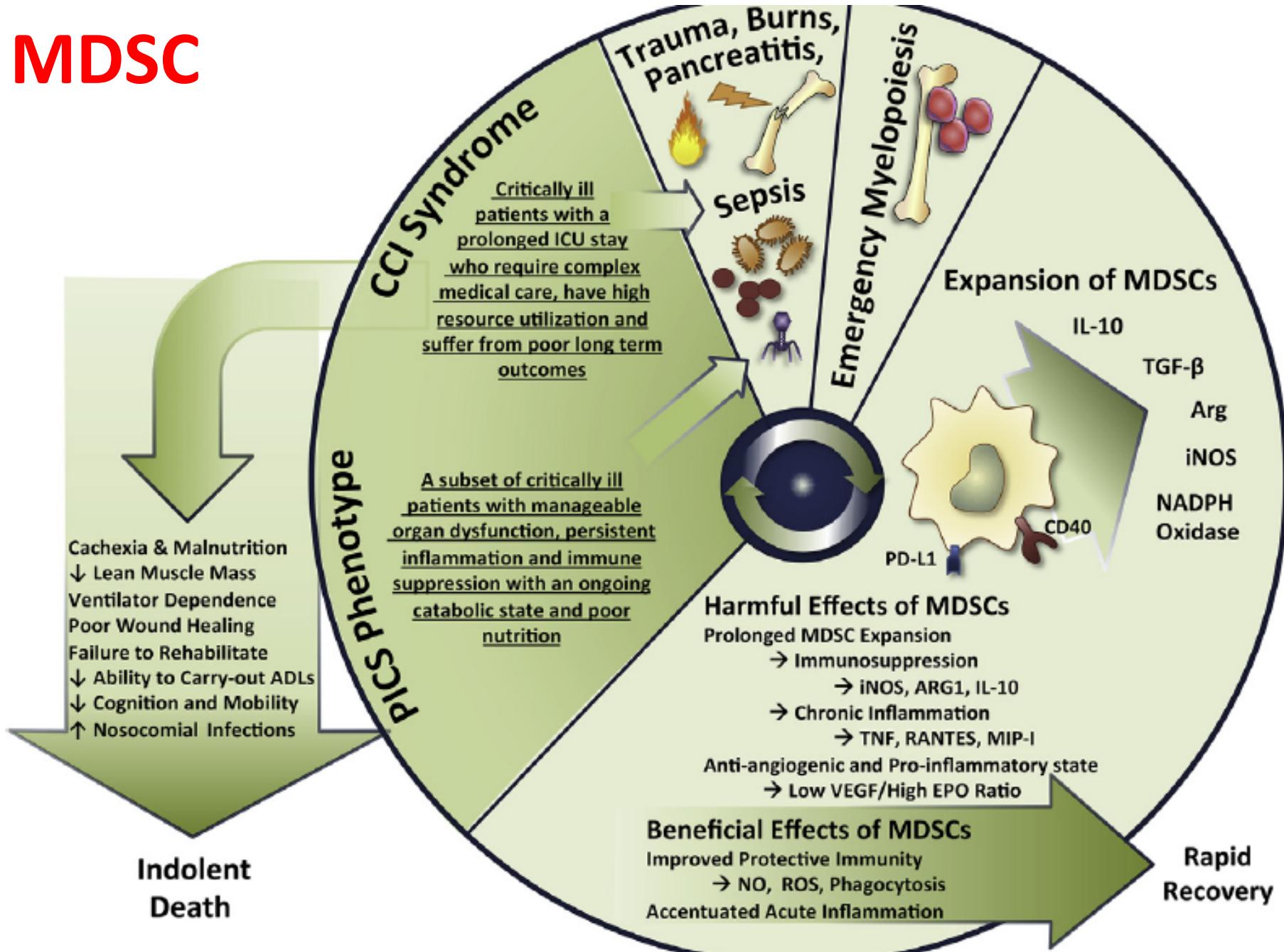


# ENDOTHELIOPATHY: BARRIER FAILURE



Deutschman C. *Immunity* 40, April 17, 2014

# MDSC



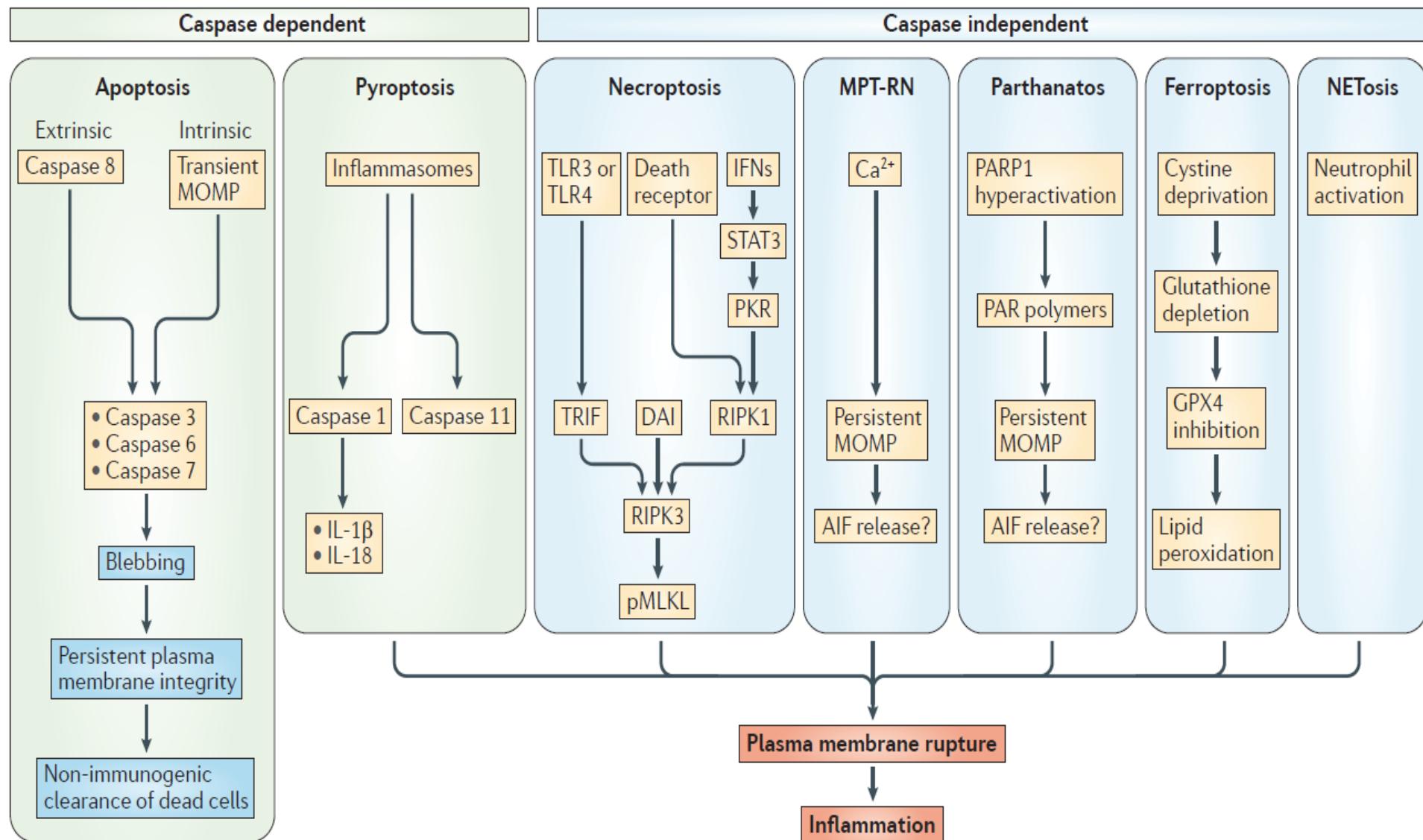
# OVERVIEW OF SEPSIS IMMUNOPARALYSIS

1. Lymphocyte Apoptosis
2. mHLA-DR reduction
3.  $\text{Th}_2 > \text{Th}_1$
4. T regulatory cells increase
5.  $\text{M}_2 > \text{M}_1$
6. MDSC
7. TCR diversity reduction
8. Virome reactivation
9.  $\text{PD}_1 / \text{PD-L}_1$  axis activation
10. Suppressive neutrophils



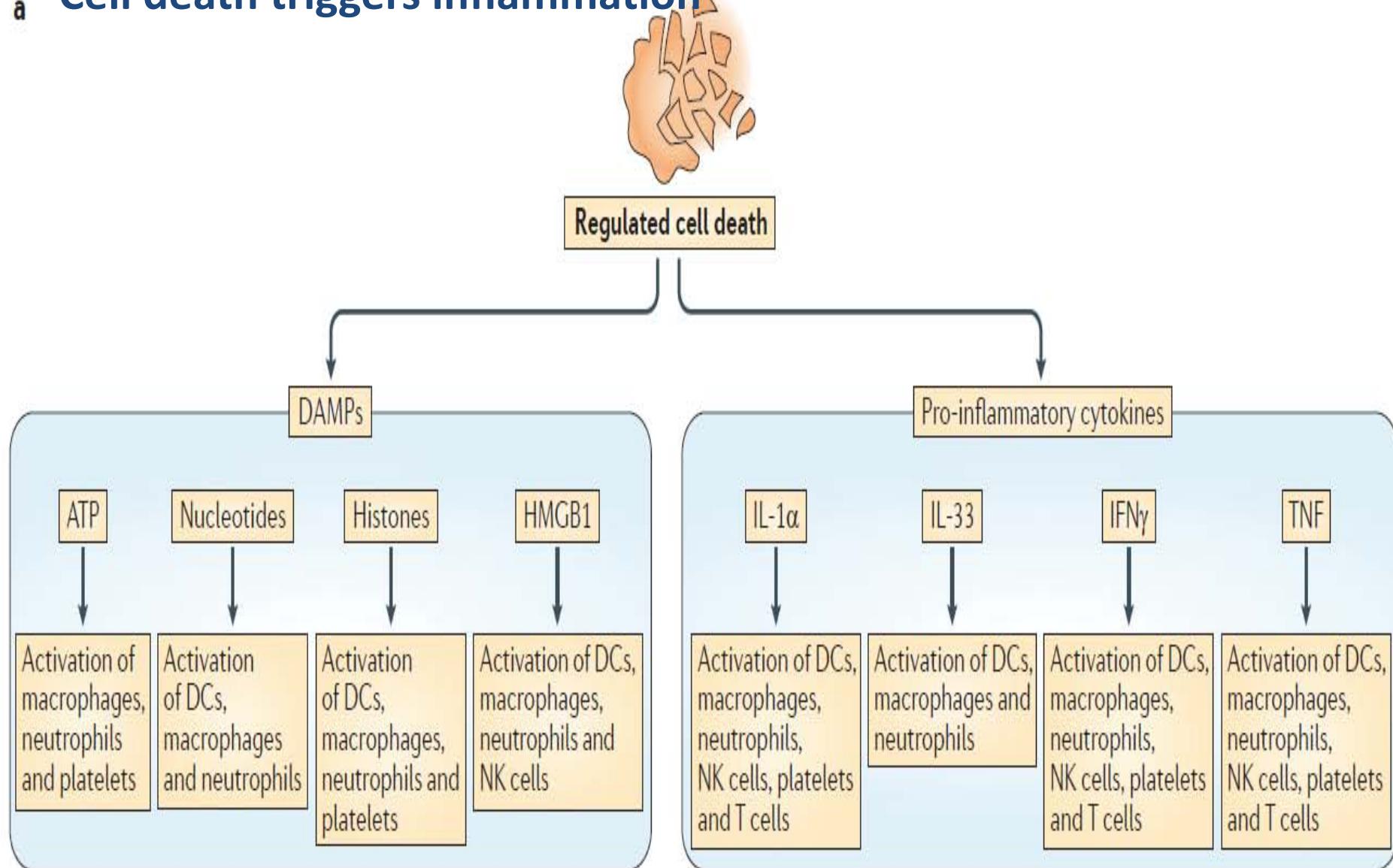
- *No clearance of primary infection*
- *Nosocomial infections with opportunistic germs*
- *Reactivation of dormant viruses*

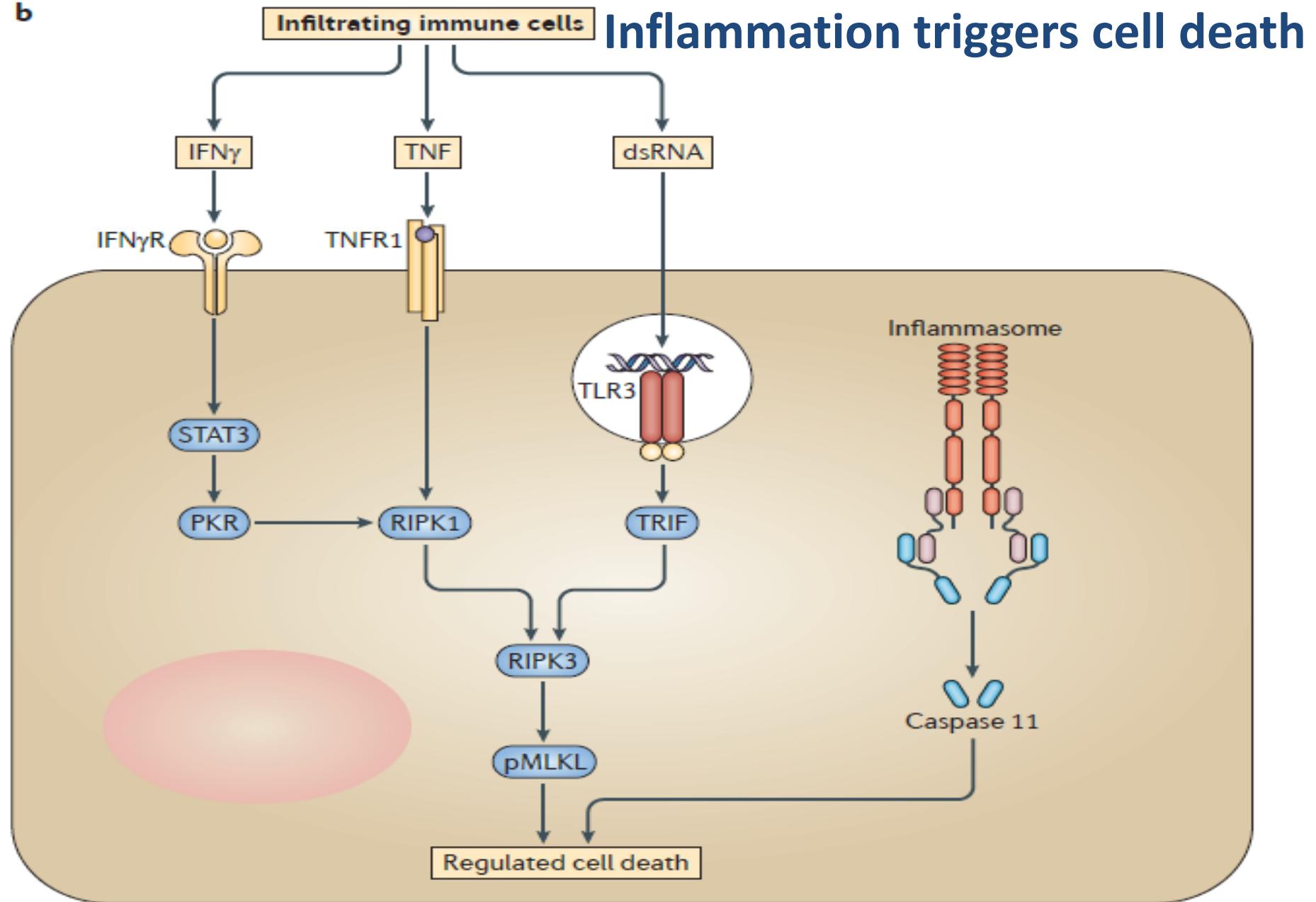
# Regulated Cell Death



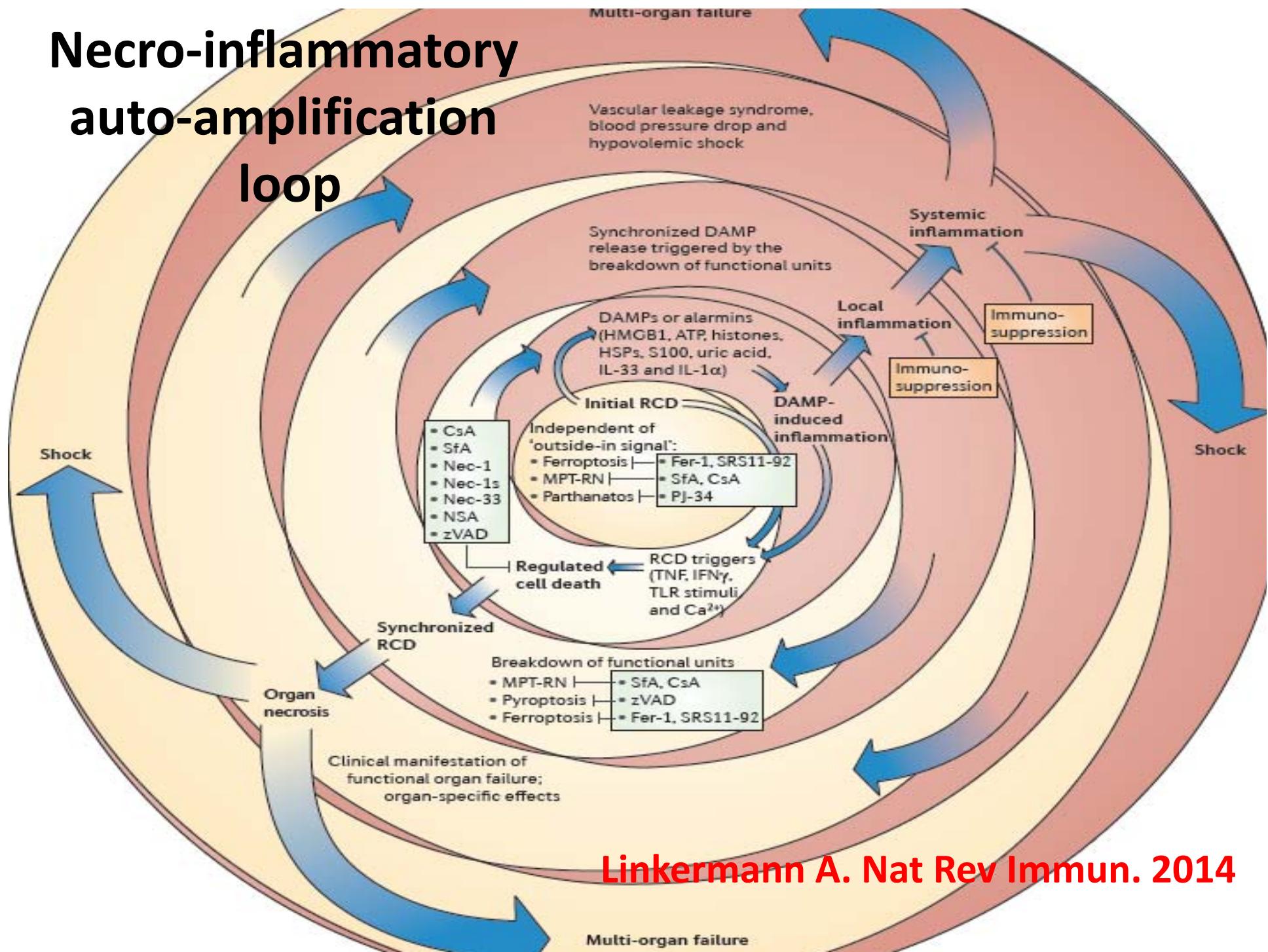
Linkermann A. Nat Rev Immun. 2014

## a Cell death triggers inflammation

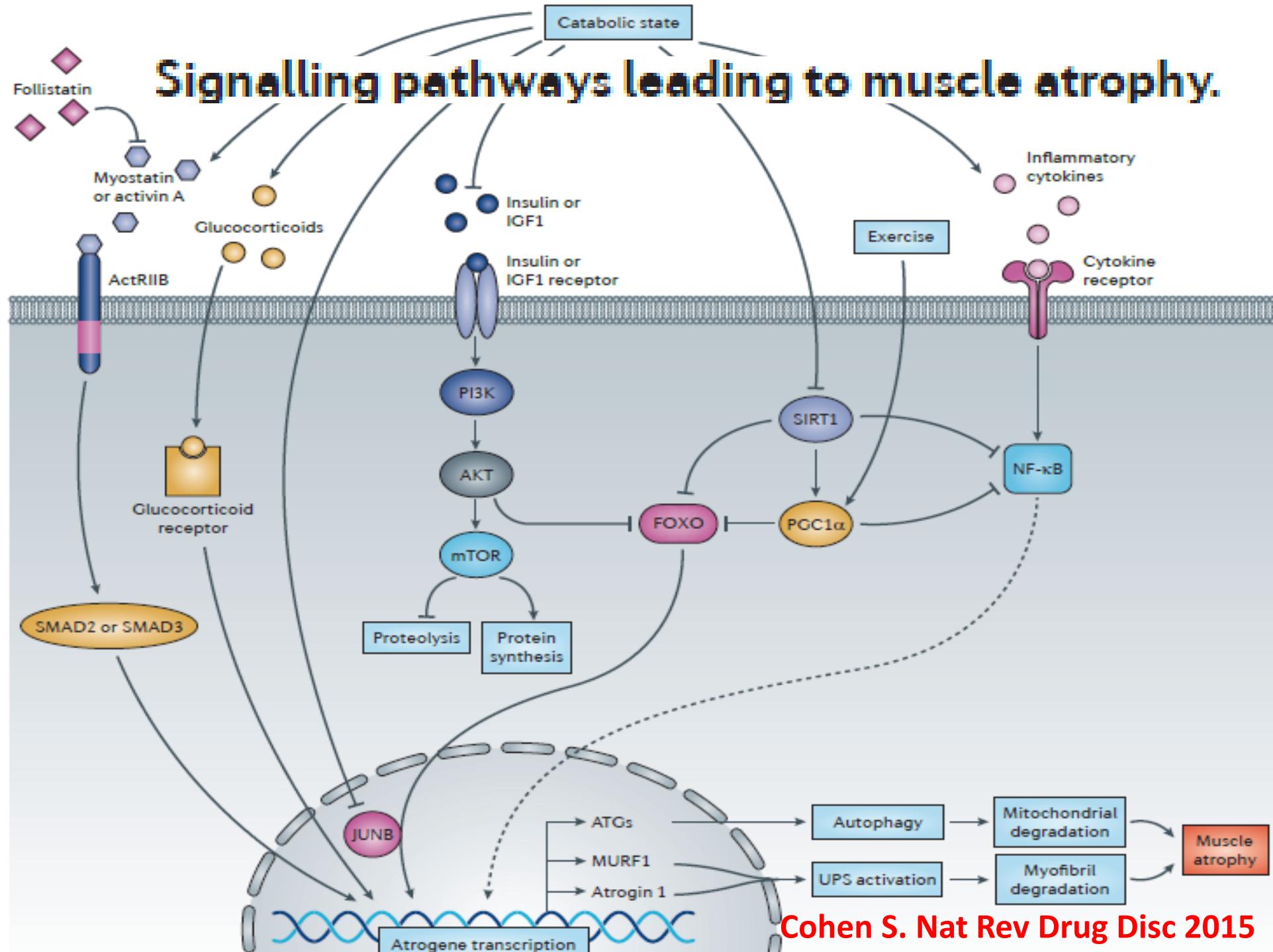


**b**

# Necro-inflammatory auto-amplification loop

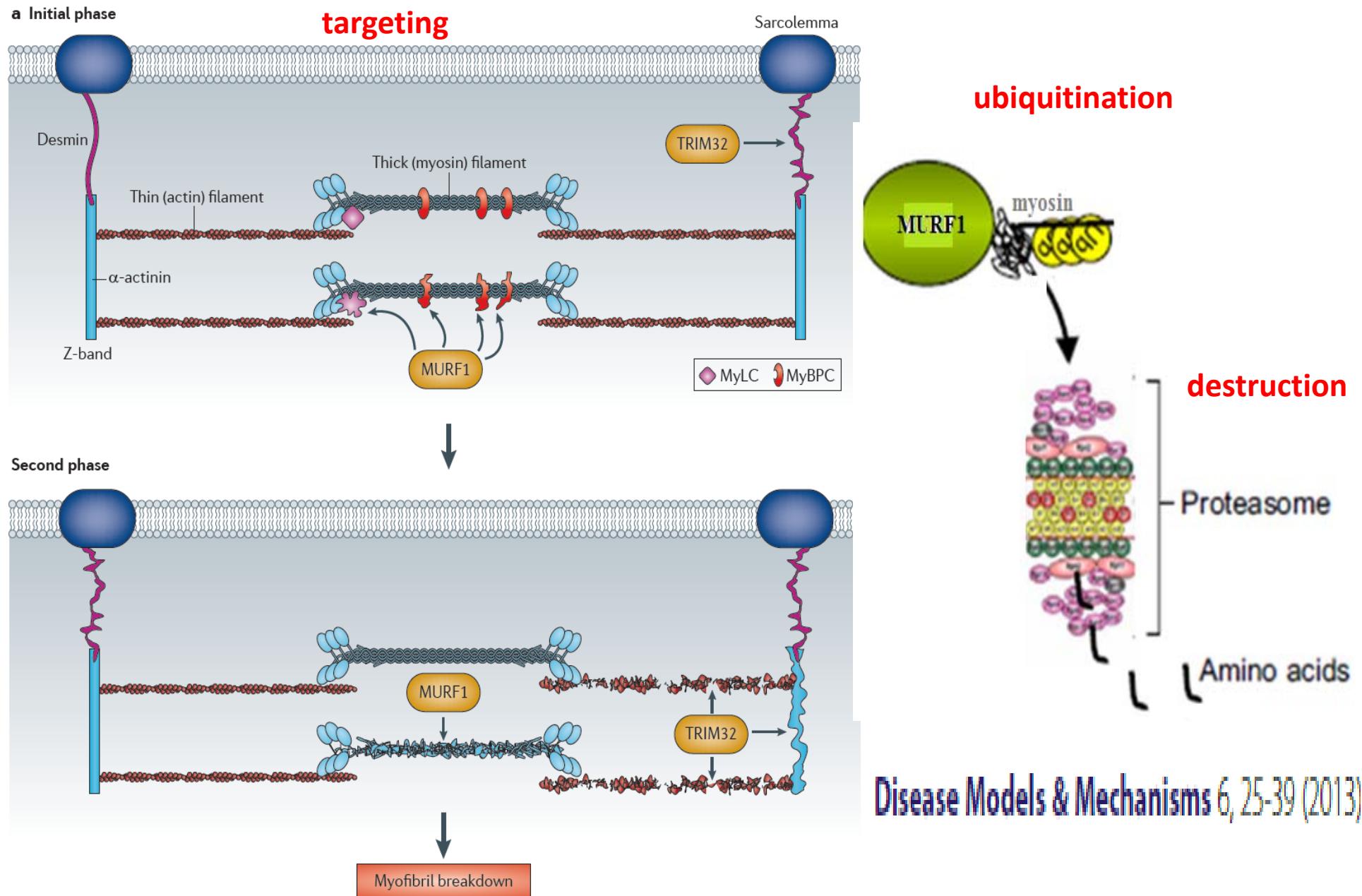


Linkermann A. Nat Rev Immun. 2014

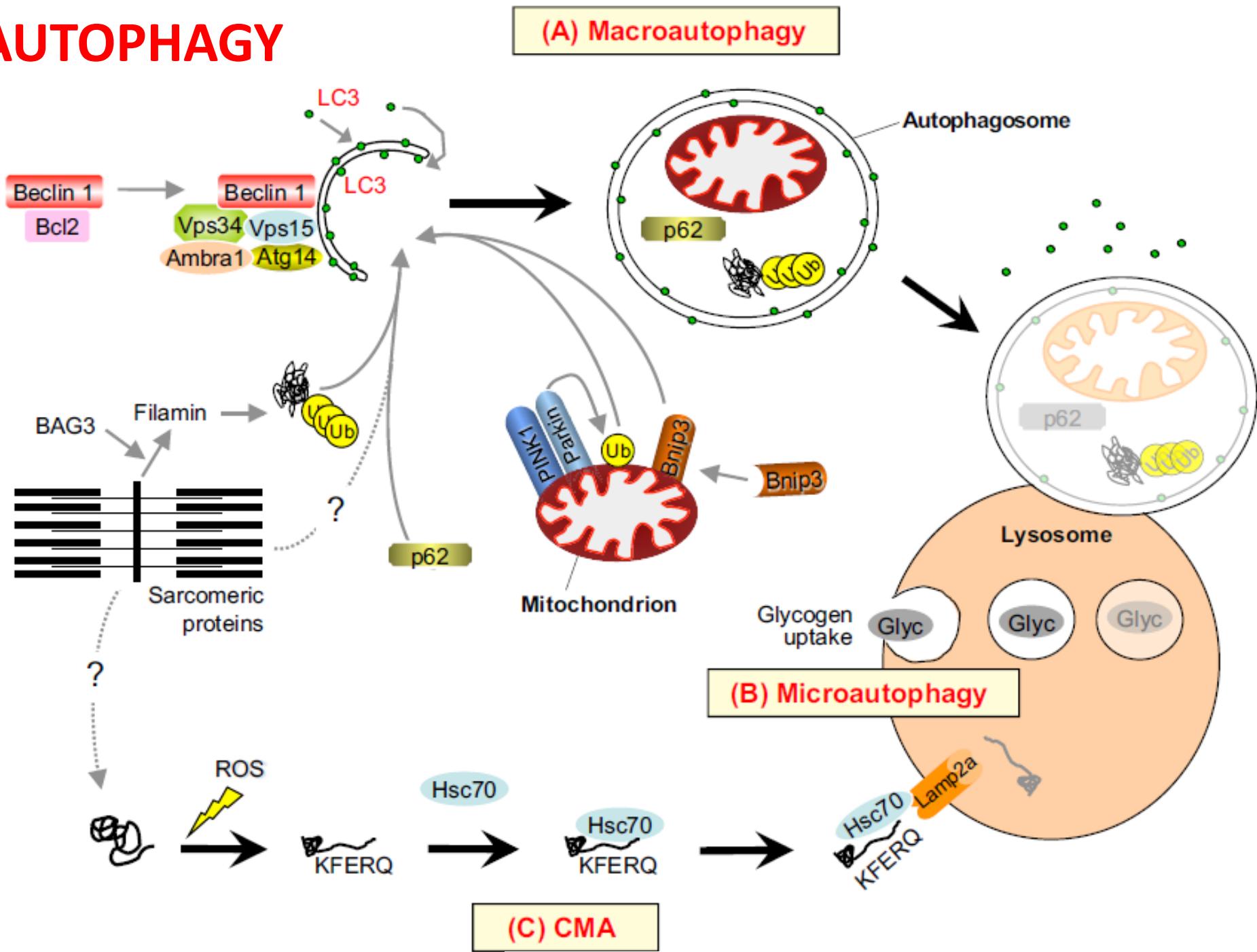


Cohen S. Nat Rev Drug Disc 2015

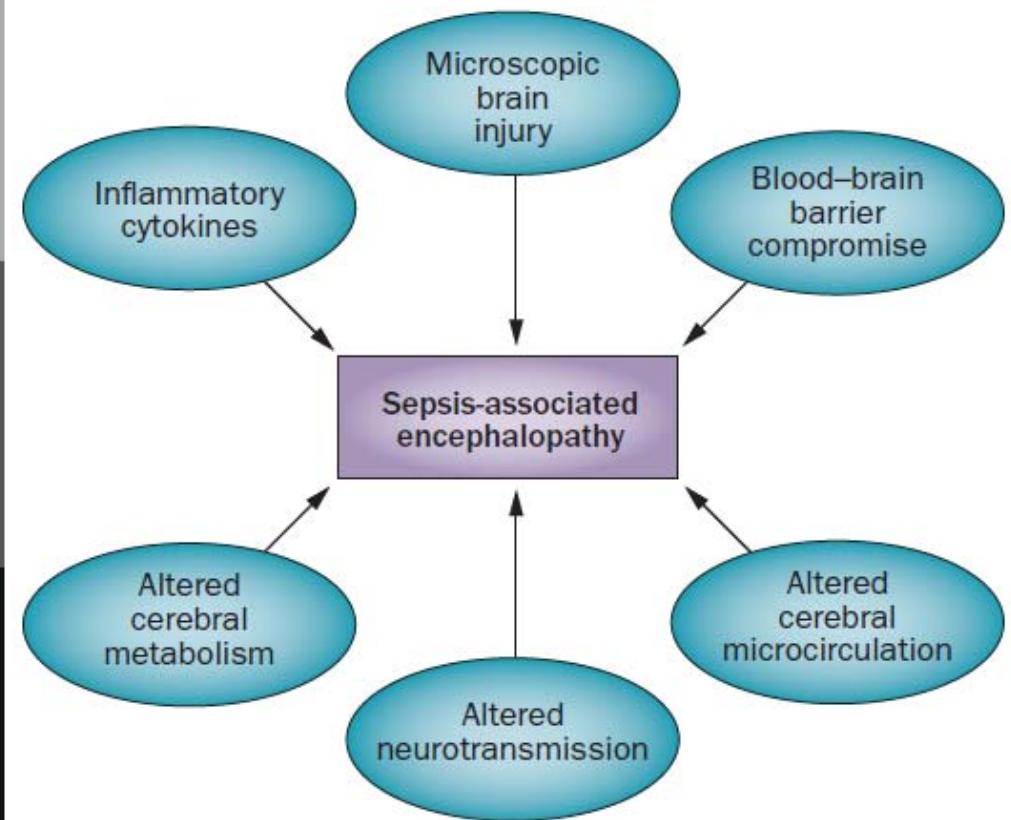
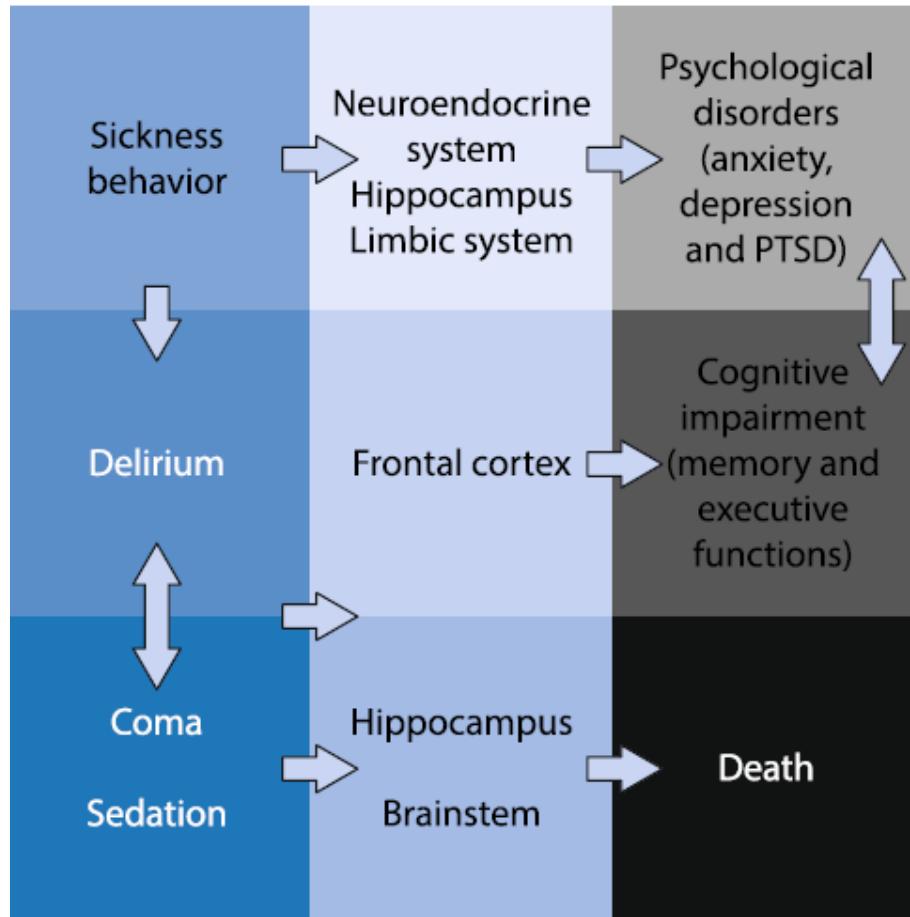
## Mechanisms of myofibril breakdown and atrophy.



# AUTOPHAGY



# ENCEPHALOPATHY



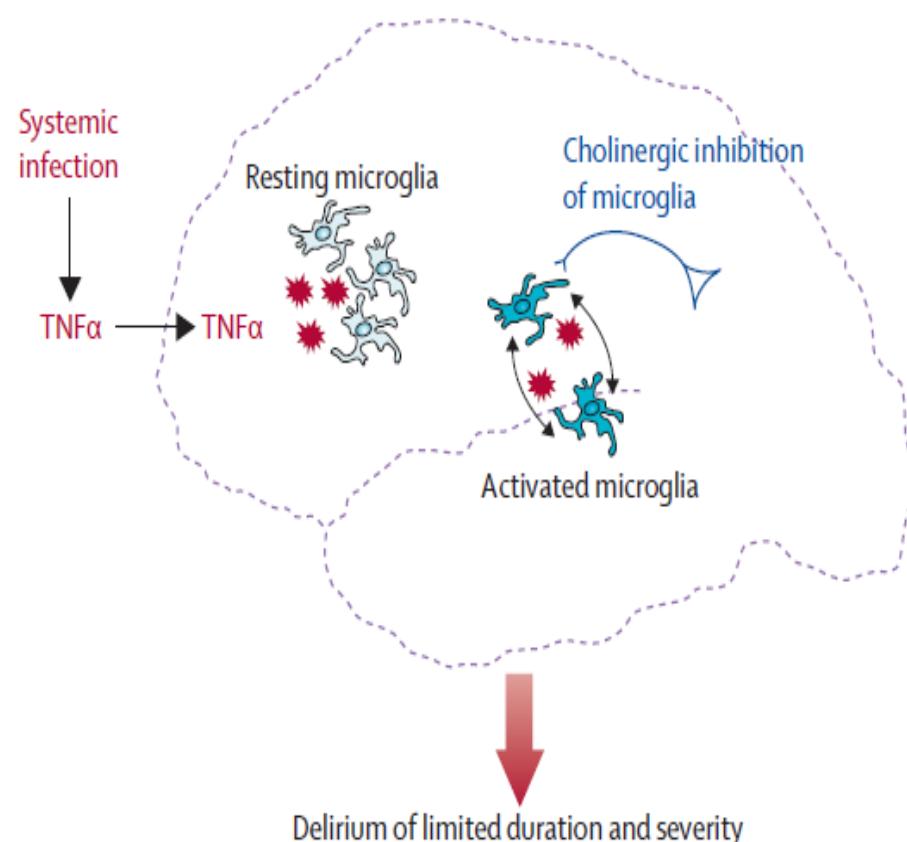
Heming et al. *Critical Care* (2017)

Gofton, T. E. & Young, G. B. *Nat. Rev. Neurol.* 8, 557–566 (2012)

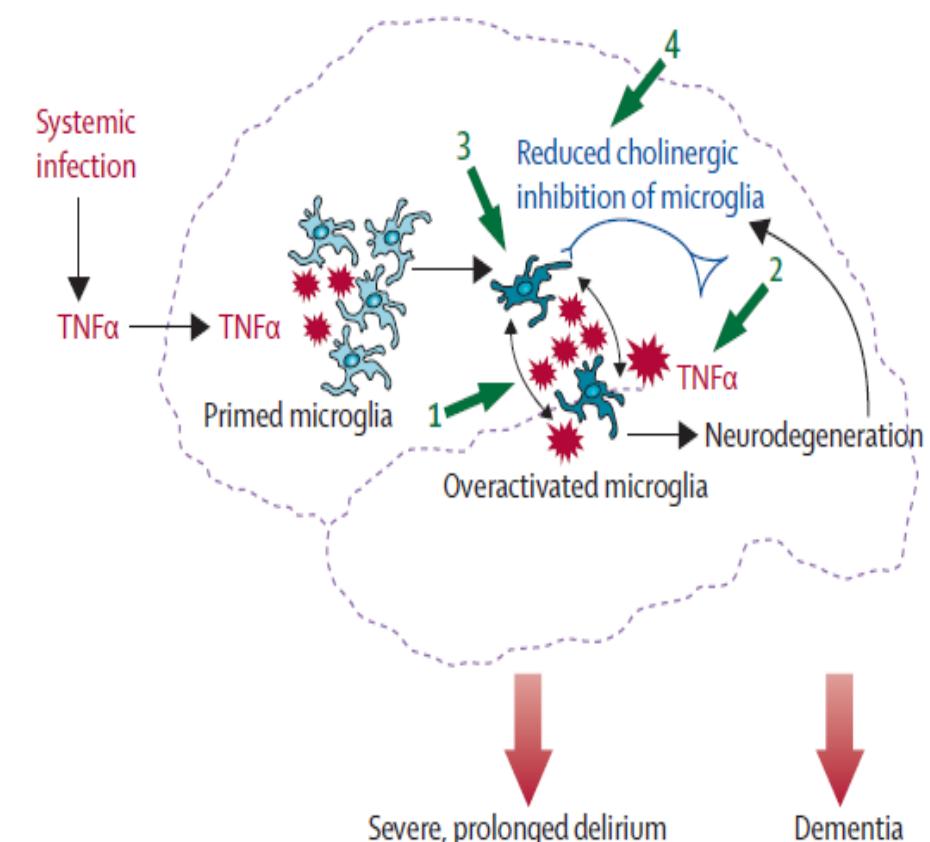
# Systemic infection and delirium: when cytokines and acetylcholine collide

Willem A van Gool, Diederik van de Beek, Piet Eikelenboom

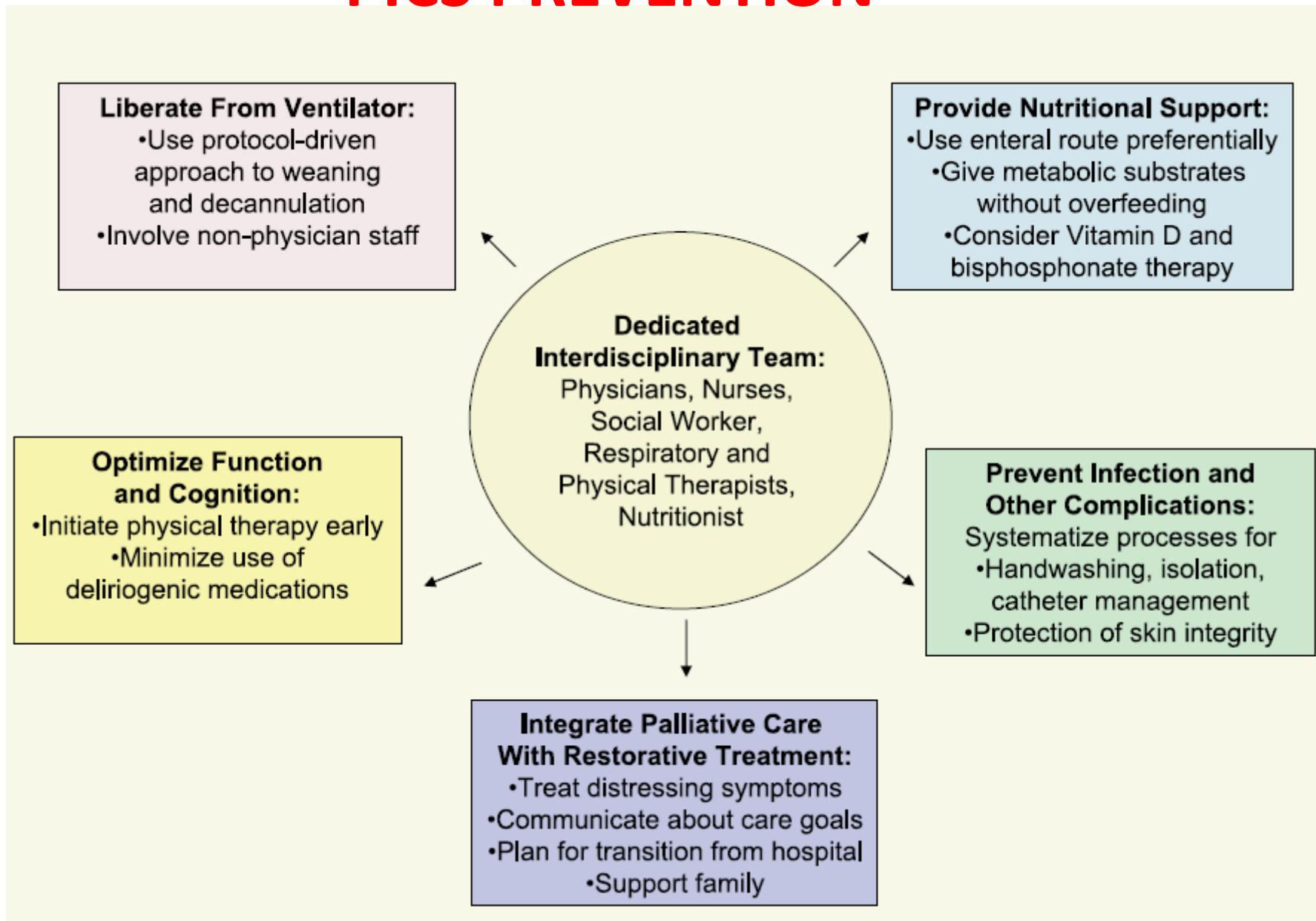
A Normal situation

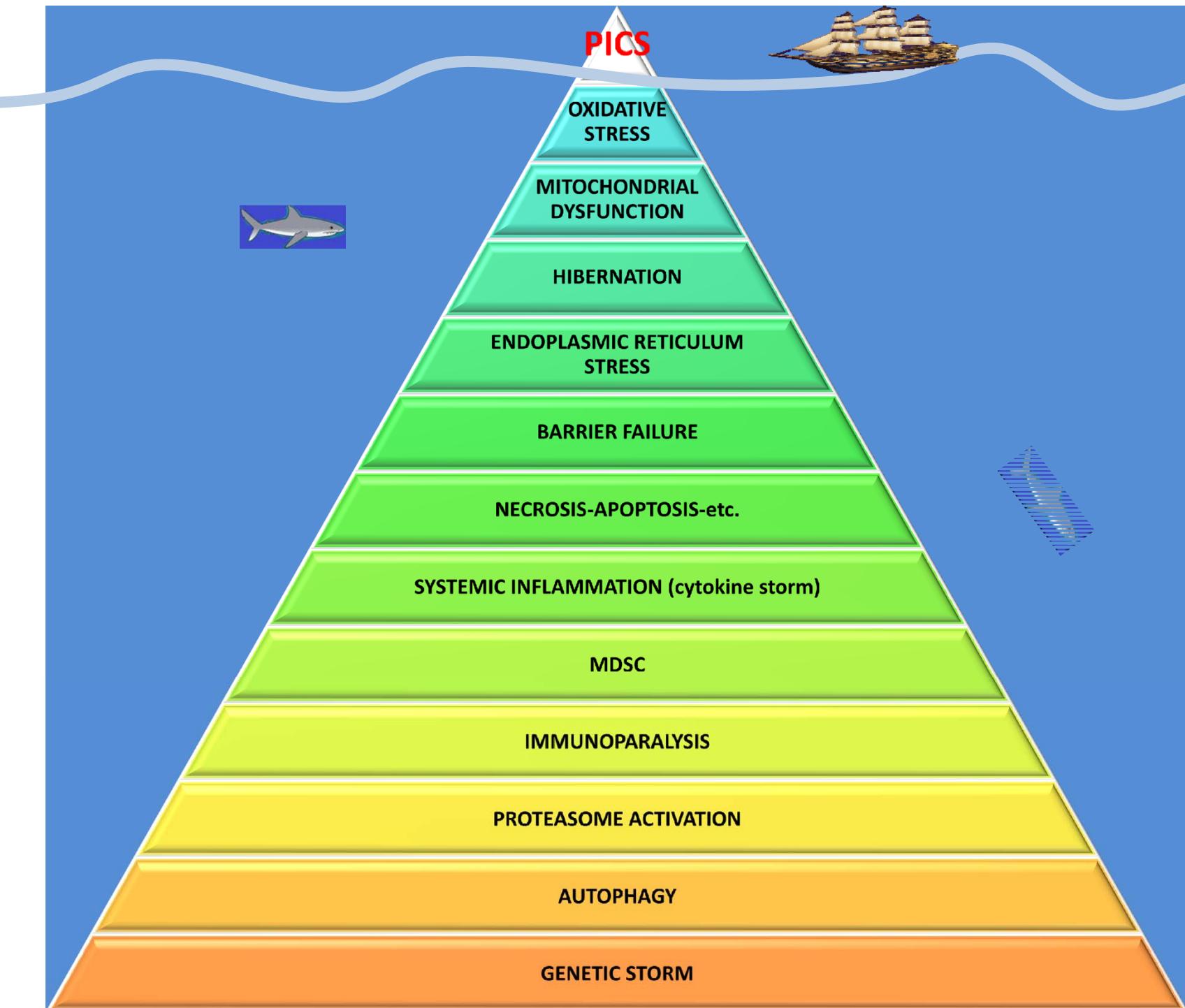


B Old age, incipient neurodegenerative disease, or anticholinergic drug treatment



# PICS PREVENTION







**ΕΥΧΑΡΙΣΤΩ**