

MASS SPECTROMETRY-BASED METHODS FOR THE DETECTION OF CIRCULATING HISTONES IN PLASMA FROM SEPSIS OR SEPTIC SHOCK PATIENTS

The Need

Sepsis is a worldwide healthcare problem with around 30M of cases and 6M of deaths. It is a current clinical change because present diagnosis takes almost 6 hours.

The Solution

The project is based on a mass spectroscopy detection of certain circulating histones with an eighty five percent of sensitivity for diagnosis and eighty two percent for prognosis and a specificity of ninety percent for diagnosis and seventy-six for prognosis.

Innovative Aspects

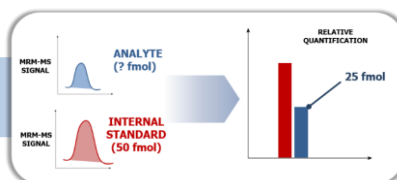
The main advantage is that provide an early diagnosis of sepsis and septic shock (SS) in less than an hour with a prediction of fatal outcome.

Stage of Development:

Engagement of 6 hospitals with MS for a study of the performance of the technology. The objective is to obtain a CE-IVD marking.



MRM – MS detection of circulating histones H3 & H2B



SEPSIS & SS DIAGNOSIS

Sn: 85% Sp: 90%

SEPSIS & SS PROGNOSIS

Sn: 82% Sp: 76%

*Performance of the test with 140 subjects

Intellectual Property:

- PCT application filed (2017)
- National Phases

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