

**connecting
the dots.**

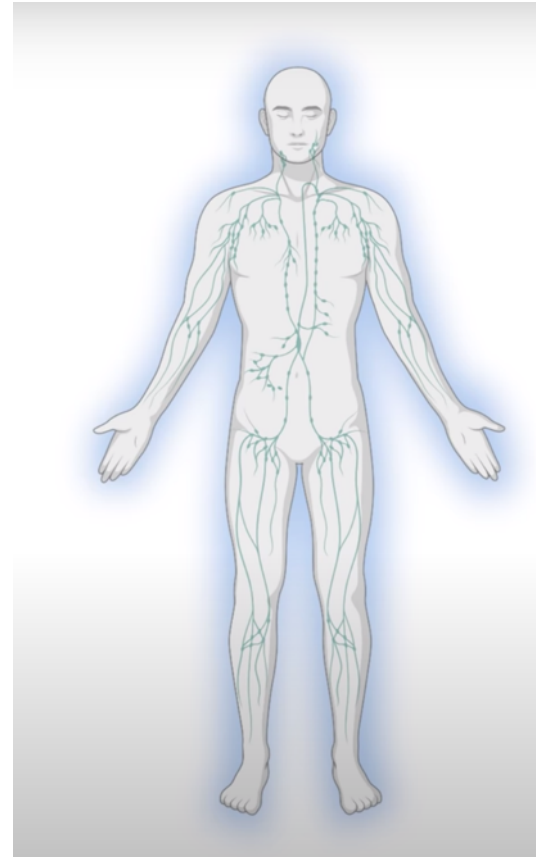
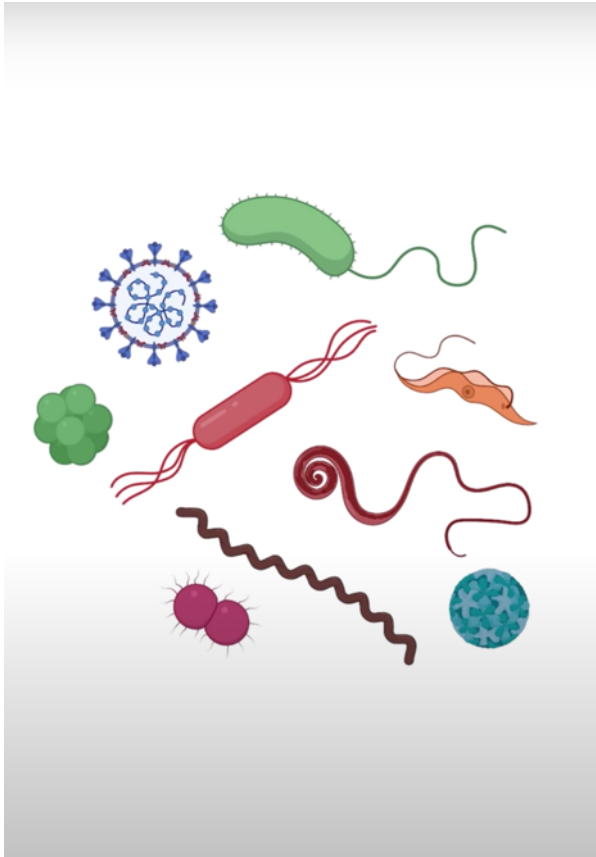
Immunology of Covid-19
Dr Gareth Kantor
Sept 1, 2020

UNCERTAINTY

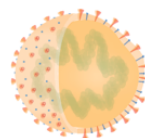
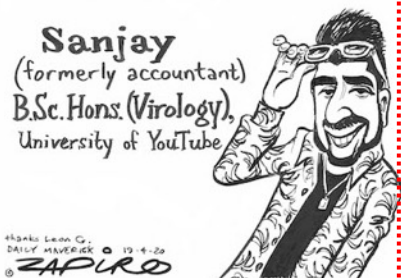
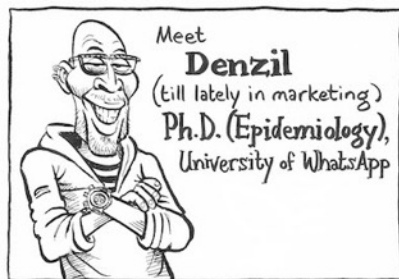


Immunology / immunity
Issues & implications

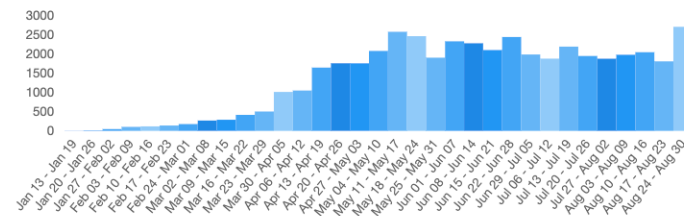




Immunology 101 for non-immunologists (Iwasaki: Yale)



Weekly Publications



46,586 publications

August 30

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/research/coronavirus/>

1. INNATE IMMUNITY

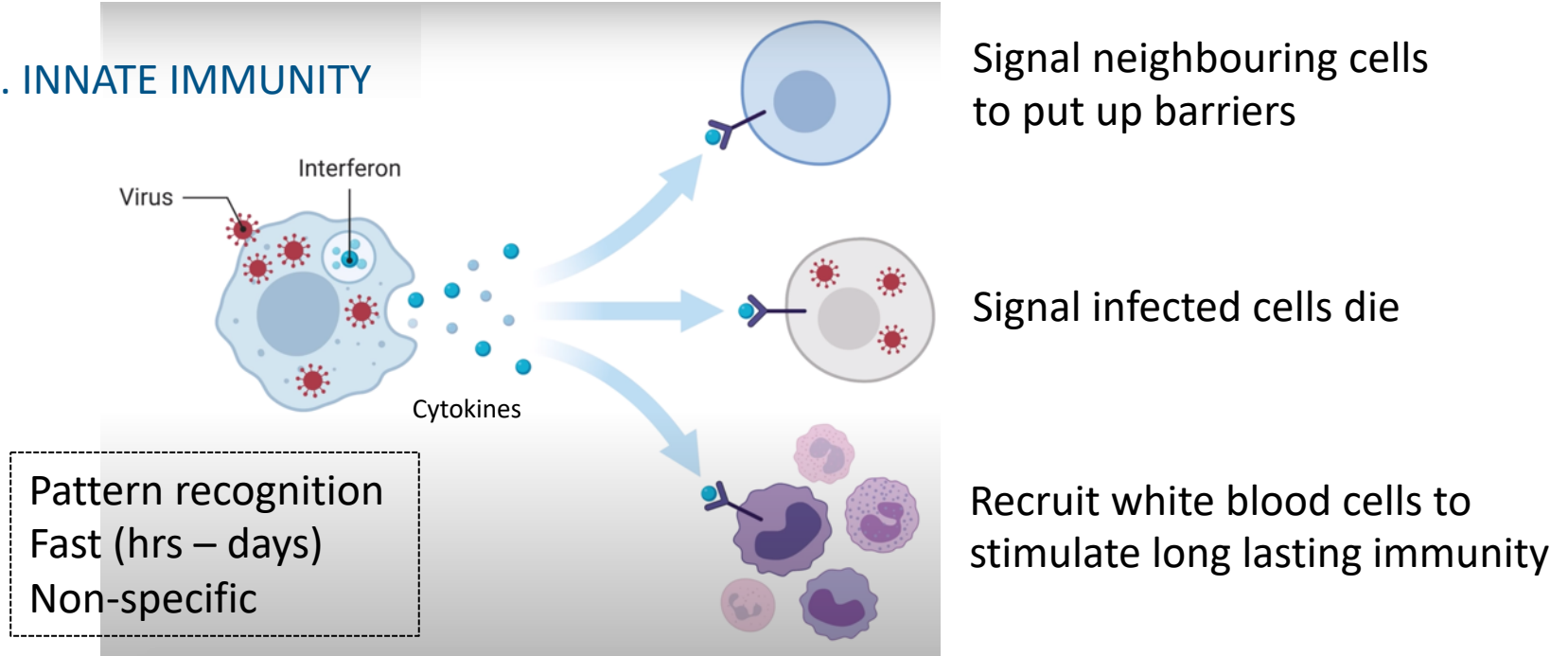


Image: Iwasaki (Yale)

(+ INFLAMMATION)

2. ADAPTIVE IMMUNITY

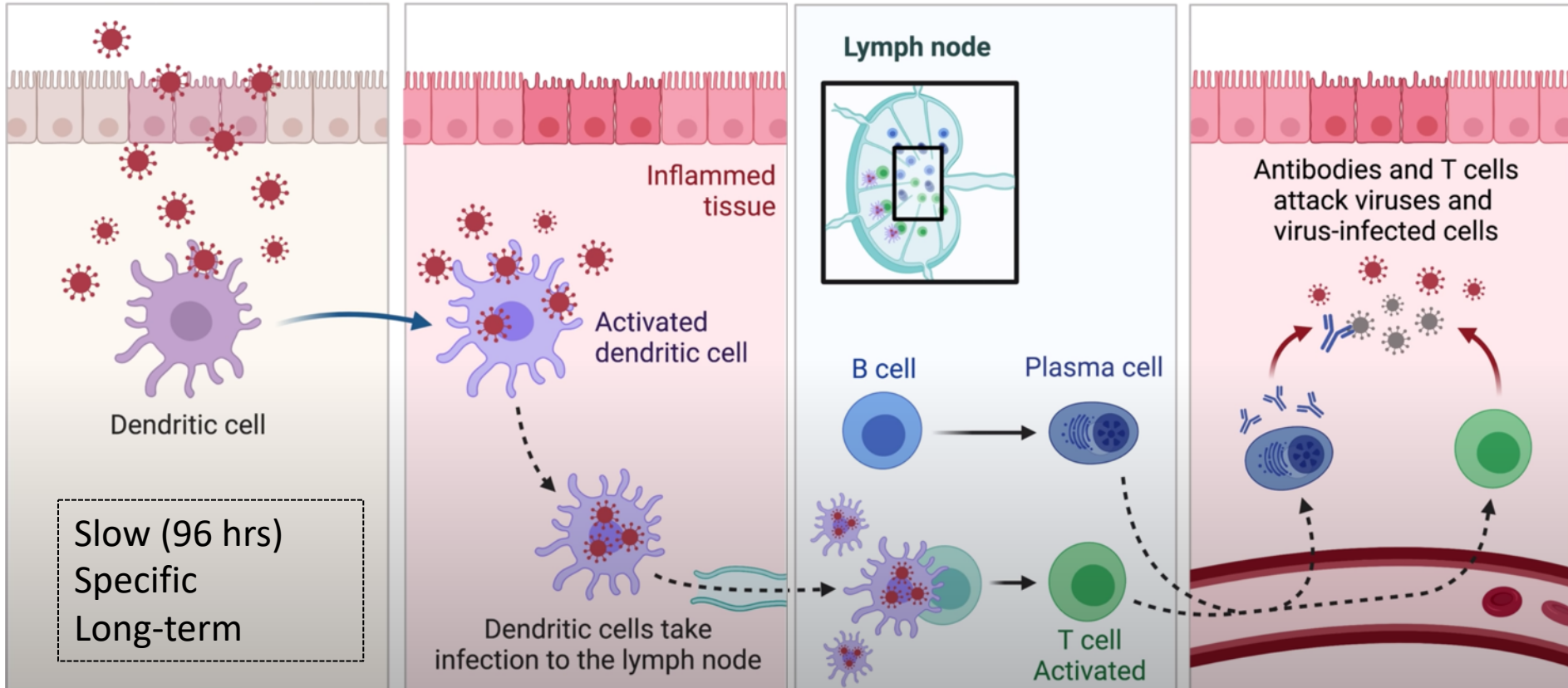
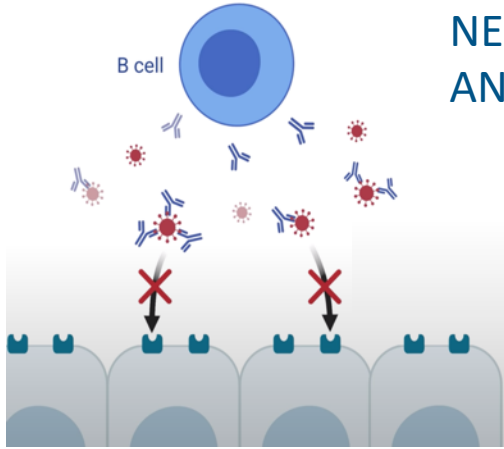
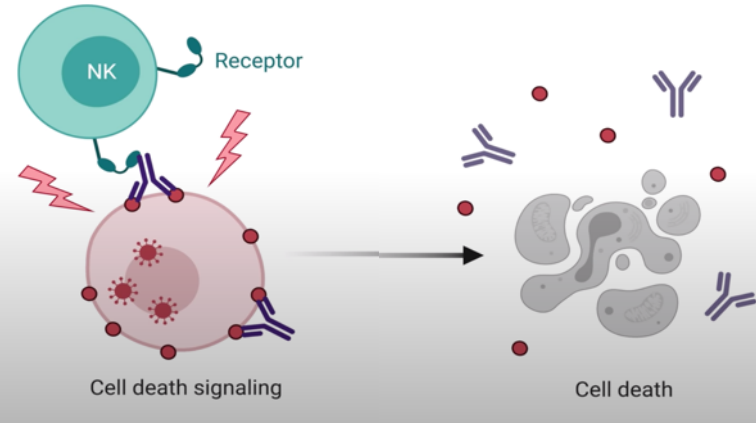
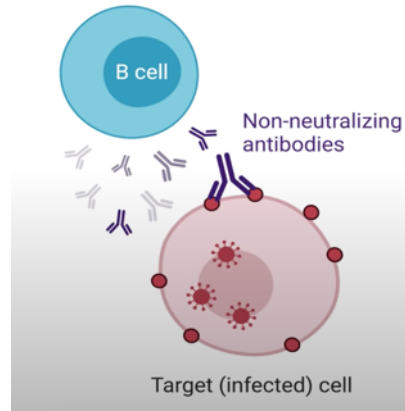


Image: Iwasaki (Yale)

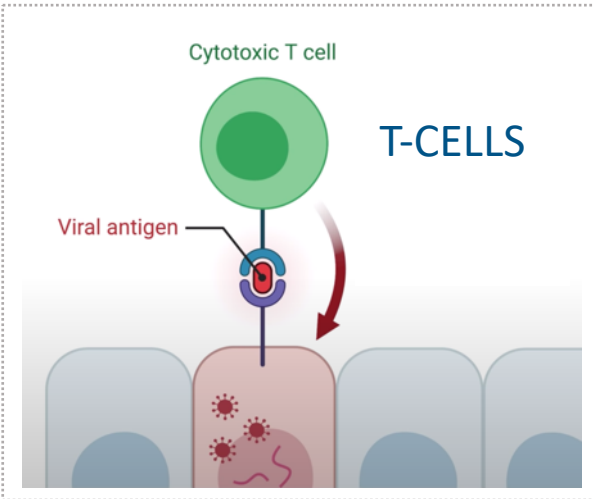
NEUTRALIZING ANTIBODIES



NON-NEUTRALIZING ANTIBODIES



T-CELLS



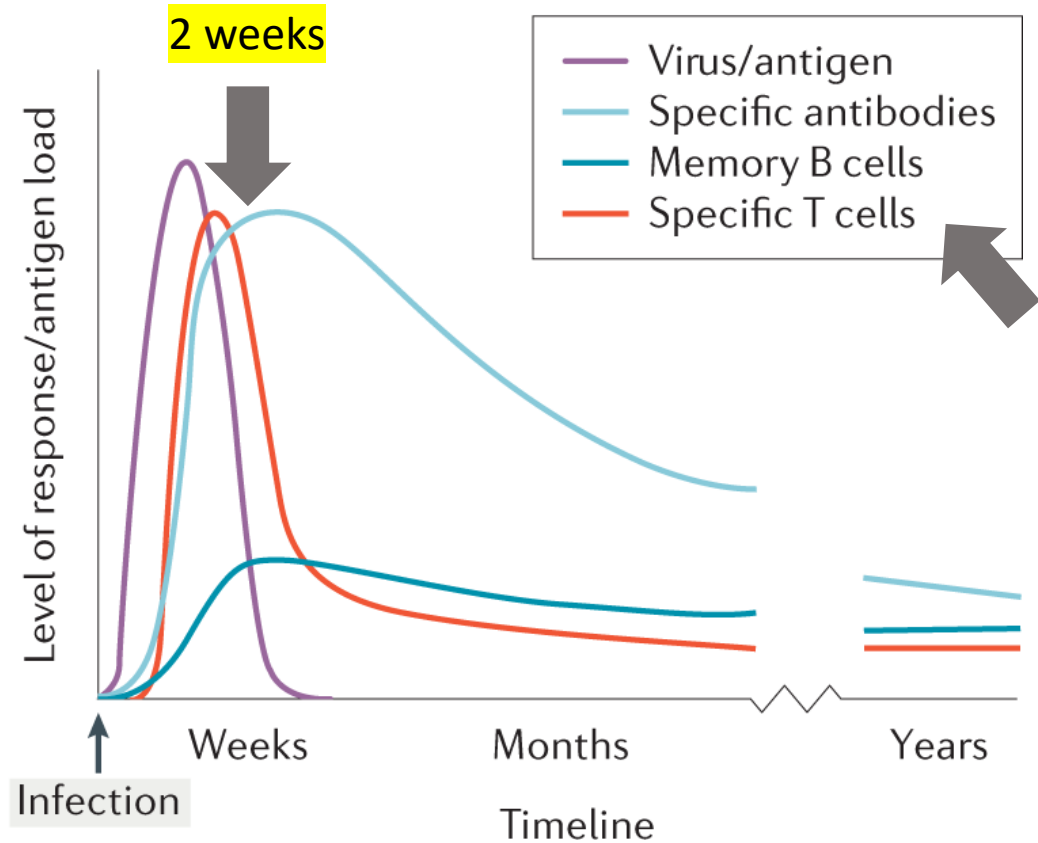
Images: Iwasaki (Yale)

TIME COURSE

Almost all produce
antibodies

Amount correlates
with severity

↓ over time



IMMUNITY



response

protection

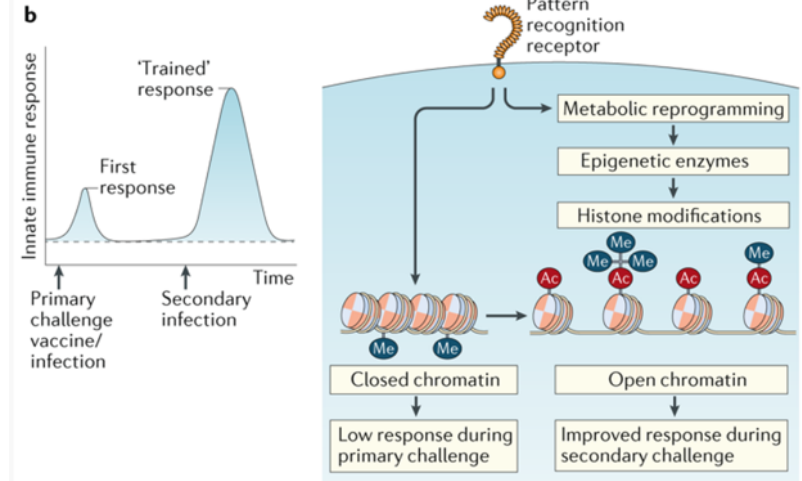
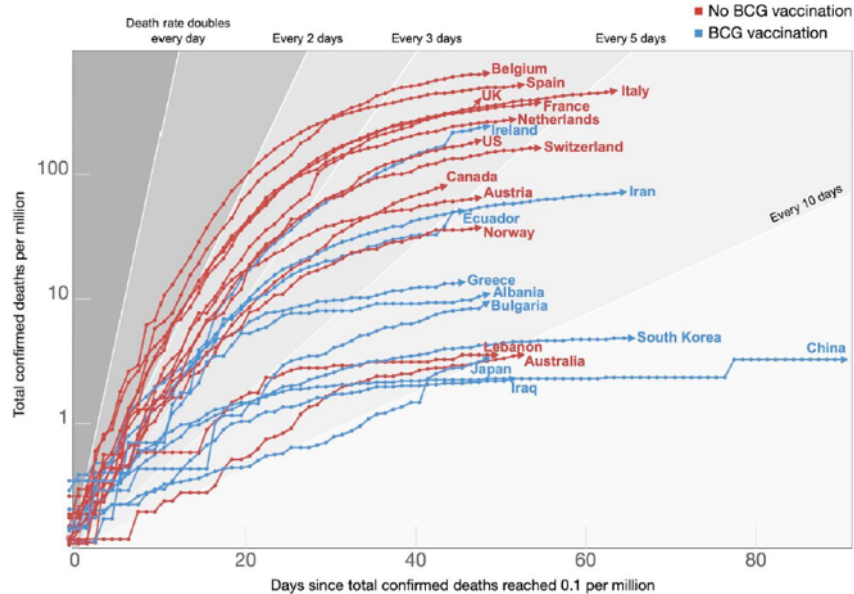


sterilizing immunity
functional immunity

waning immunity
lost immunity

a matter of degrees, not absolutes

BCG VACCINATION



Epigenetic and
metabolic
programming of
innate cells

trained immunity

- ↑ cytokines
- ↑ activation
- ↑ functional response

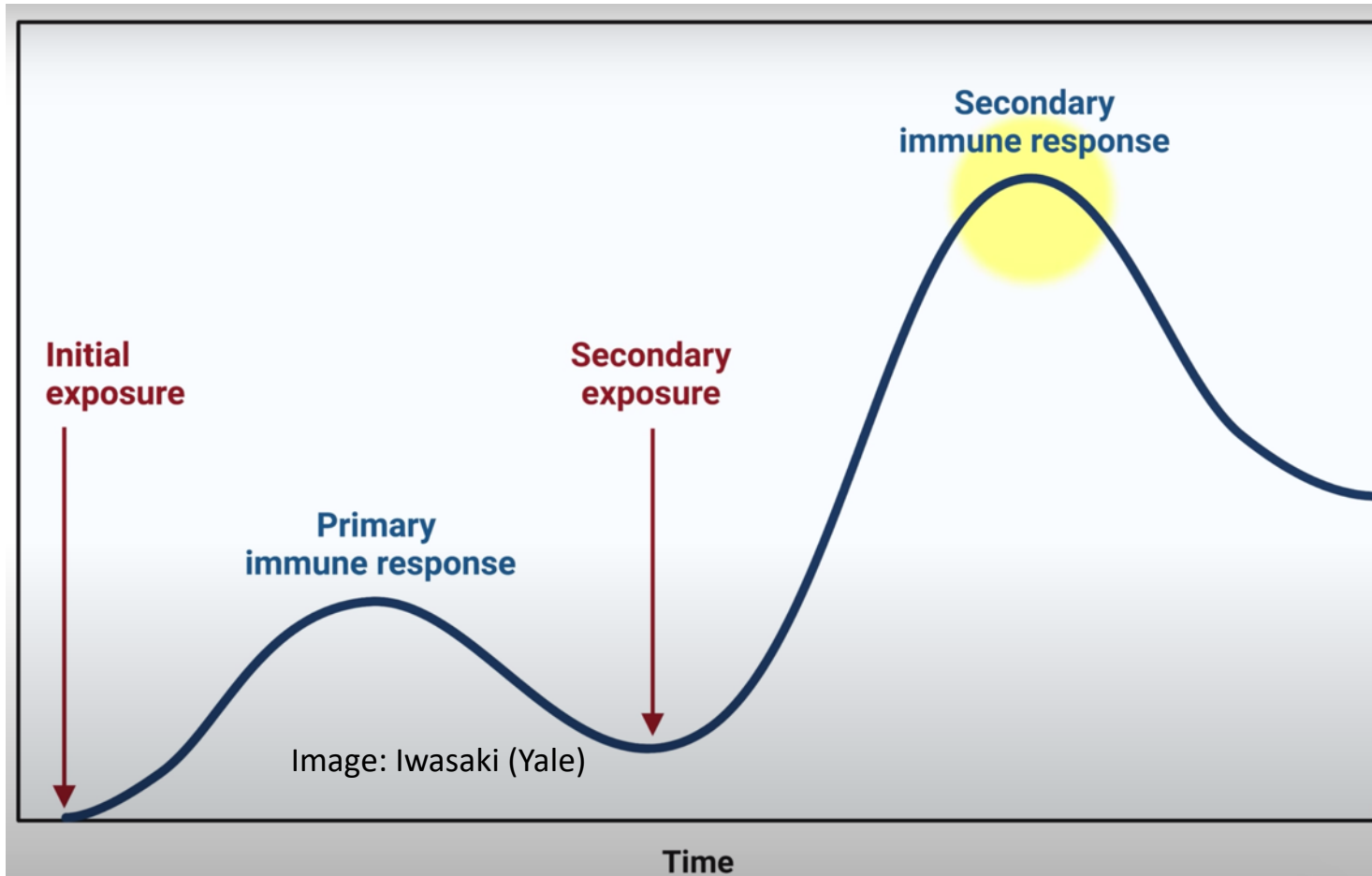


Image: Iwasaki (Yale)

3. MEMORY

B cells

T cells

etc

CYTOKINE STORM

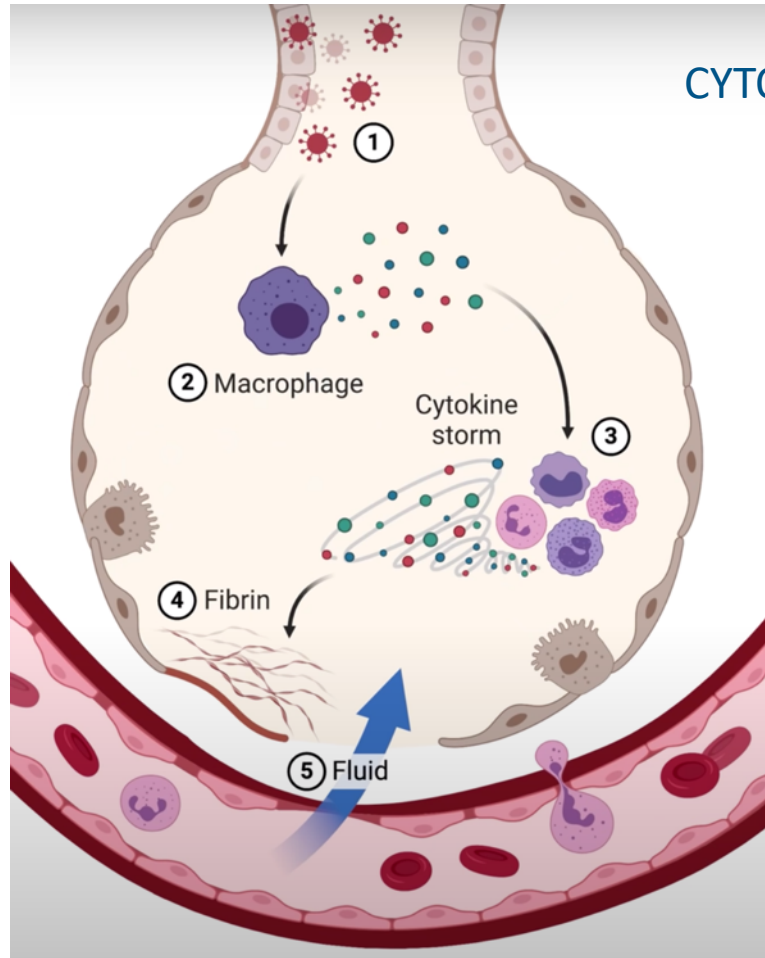


Image: Iwasaki (Yale)

- a. Delayed innate response; less interferon; “exhausted” T-cells
- b. Both innate and adaptive systems compromised
- c. More virus; migration to other tissue
- d. Prolonged immune system activation



Treatment
implications

REINFECTION



Months later (140 days)

Not sick

Different strains



New infection vs persistence

Immunity is not absolute “sterilizing”

GENDER
AGE

nature

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2700-3>

Accelerated Article Preview

Sex differences in immune responses that underlie COVID-19 disease outcomes

Received: 4 June 2020

Accepted: 19 August 2020

Accelerated Article Preview Published
online 26 August 2020

Cite this article as: Takahashi, T. et al.
Sex differences in immune responses that
underlie COVID-19 disease outcomes.
Nature <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2700-3> (2020).

Takehiro Takahashi, Mallory K. Ellingson, Patrick Wong, Benjamin Israelow, Carolina Lucas, Jon Klein, Julio Silva, Tianyang Mao, Ji Eun Oh, Maria Tokuyama, Peiwen Lu, Arvind Venkataraman, Annsea Park, Feimei Liu, Amit Meir, Jonathan Sun, Eric Y. Wang, Arnau Casanovas-Massana, Anne L. Wyllie, Chantal B.F. Vogels, Rebecca Earnest, Sarah Lapidus, Isabel M. Ott, Adam J. Moore, Yale IMPACT research team, Albert Shaw, John B. Fournier, Camila D. Odio, Shelli Farhadian, Charles Dela Cruz, Nathan D. Grubaugh, Wade L. Schultz, Aaron M. Ring, Albert I. Ko, Saad B. Omer & Akiko Iwasaki

This is a PDF file of a peer-reviewed paper that has been accepted for publication.
Although unedited, the content has been subjected to preliminary formatting.

Implications for
vaccine dosing

"Female patients mounted significantly more robust T cell activation than male patients during SARS-CoV-2 infection, which was sustained in old age"

THE CHECKUP

Caring for Children With Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome

Now, nearly two months after the first cases were reported, doctors can reassure parents that the syndrome remains rare, while continuing to urge vigilance.



Getty Images

By Perri Klass, M.D.

June 29, 2020



Children May Carry Coronavirus at High Levels, Study Finds

The research does not prove that infected children are contagious, but it should influence the debate about reopening schools, some experts said.



Coronavirus testing at a mobile clinic at the Walker Temple A.M.E. Church in south Los Angeles earlier this month. Mario Tama/Getty Images

Kids Aren't Big Covid-19 Spreaders. Really.

We're so used to thinking of snotty-nosed kids as germ propagators. But that's just not how Covid-19 works.

By Nazari Bandach
Dr. Bandach is a pediatrician.

Aug. 12, 2020



Kiana Veldich/DigitalVision, via Getty Images

KIDS



Less susceptible
Less sick
MIS-C



More vigorous immune response
May carry/transmit - but less

The Coronavirus Is New, but Your Immune System Might Still Recognize It

Some people carry immune cells called T cells that can capitalize on the virus's resemblance to other members of its family tree.

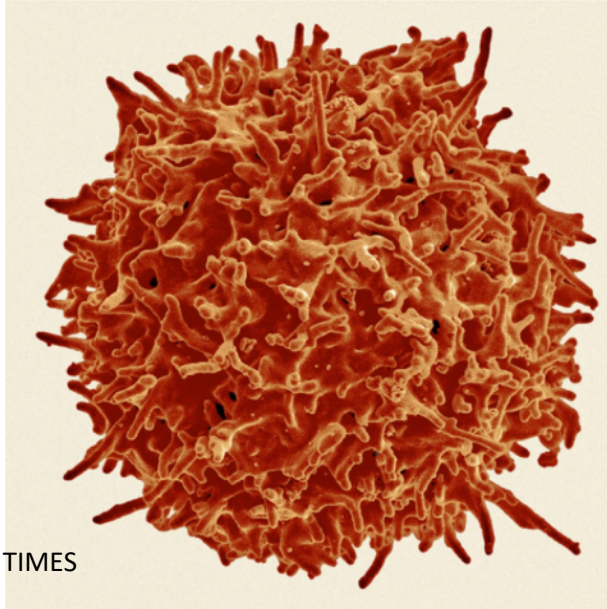


IMAGE: NY TIMES

A colorized scanning electron micrograph of a human T cell. Encounters with other coronaviruses may prime the immune system to fight the virus that causes Covid-19. Science Source

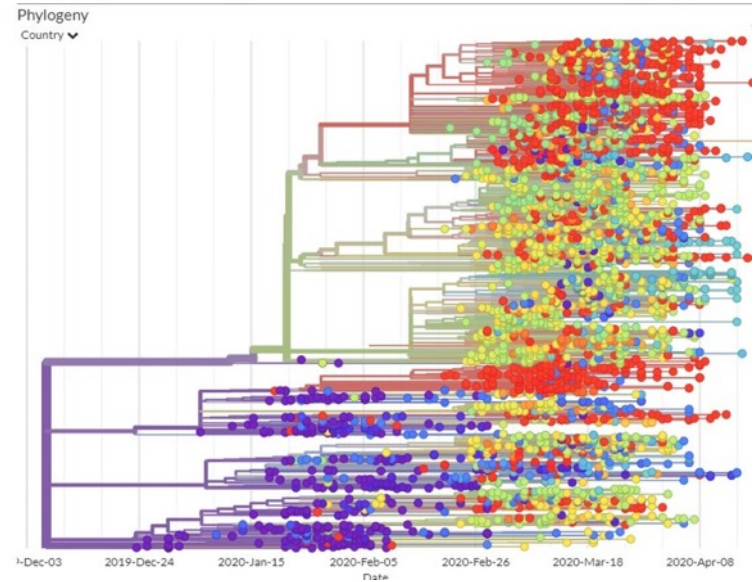
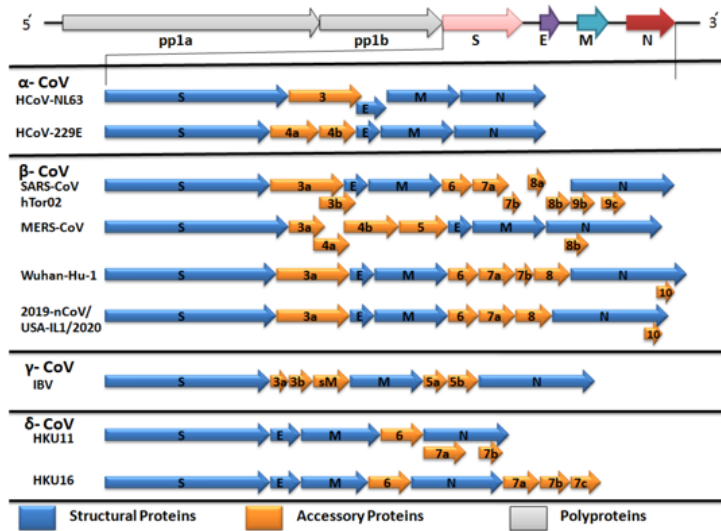
PRE-EXISTING IMMUNITY

20 – 50 % of people who were never exposed to SARS-CoV-2 have significant numbers of T-cells that can recognize it.

Common human coronaviruses (229E, NL63, OC43, HKU1) cause mild/moderate upper-respiratory tract illnesses like the common cold.

functional relevance?

+/-



<https://www.mdpi.com/2076-0817/9/3/240/htm>

Image: conversation.com

GENETICS

Gene variants associated with respiratory failure

1. Region of genome that determines **ABO blood type**.
2. Near genes that encodes a protein that interacts with the **ACE receptor** the virus uses to enter human cells
3. Near genes that encode **immune response**

ANTIBODY TESTING



MAVERICK CITIZEN OP-ED The False Hope of Antibody Testing

By Greg Kew & Jonny Myers • 15 July 2020



Aug 26 launch by private labs
+ Single point of care test

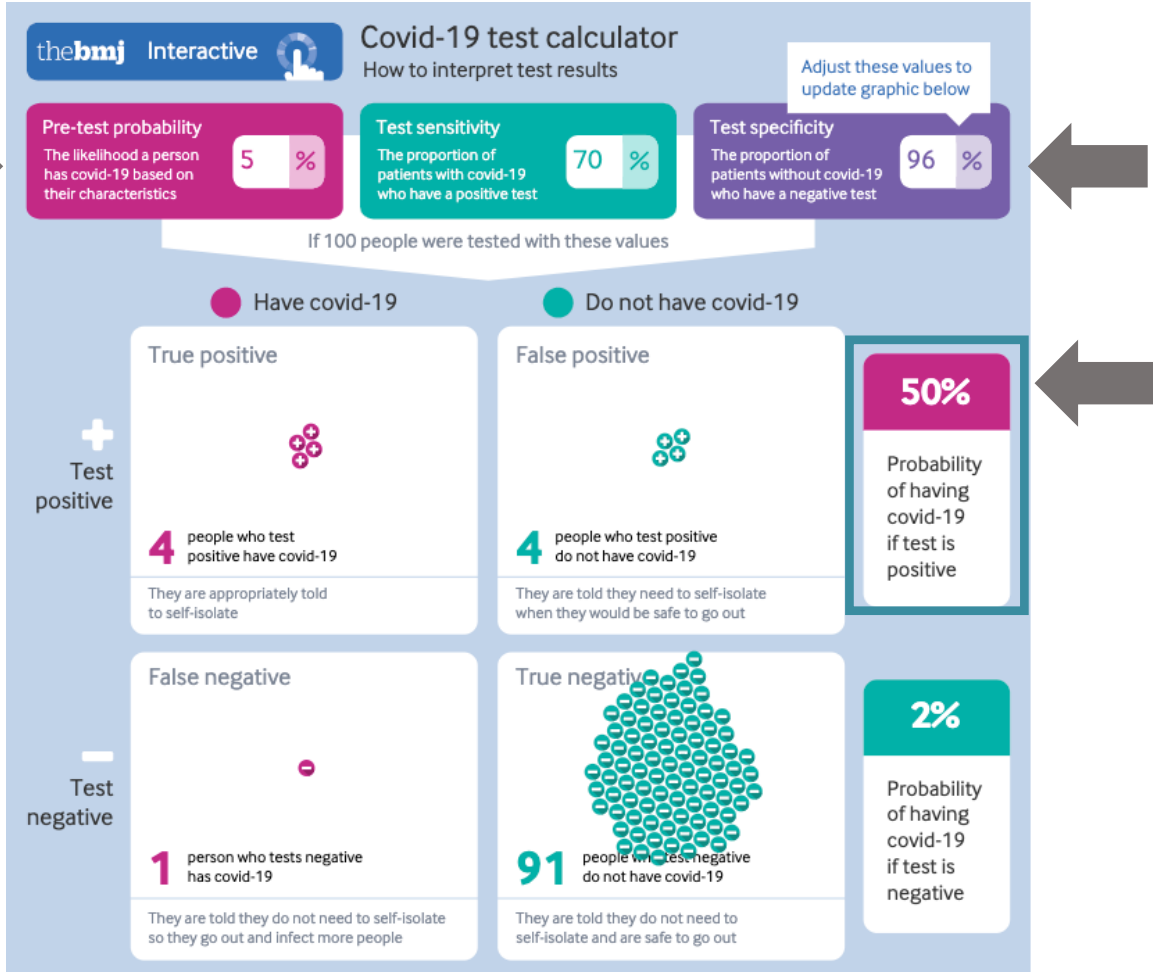
- Professional use only
- Epidemiologic study (**PREVALENCE**)
- Not diagnostic
- Not predictive of immunity

“Diagnose COVID-19 retrospectively in patients who have recovered from a COVID-19 compatible illness”.

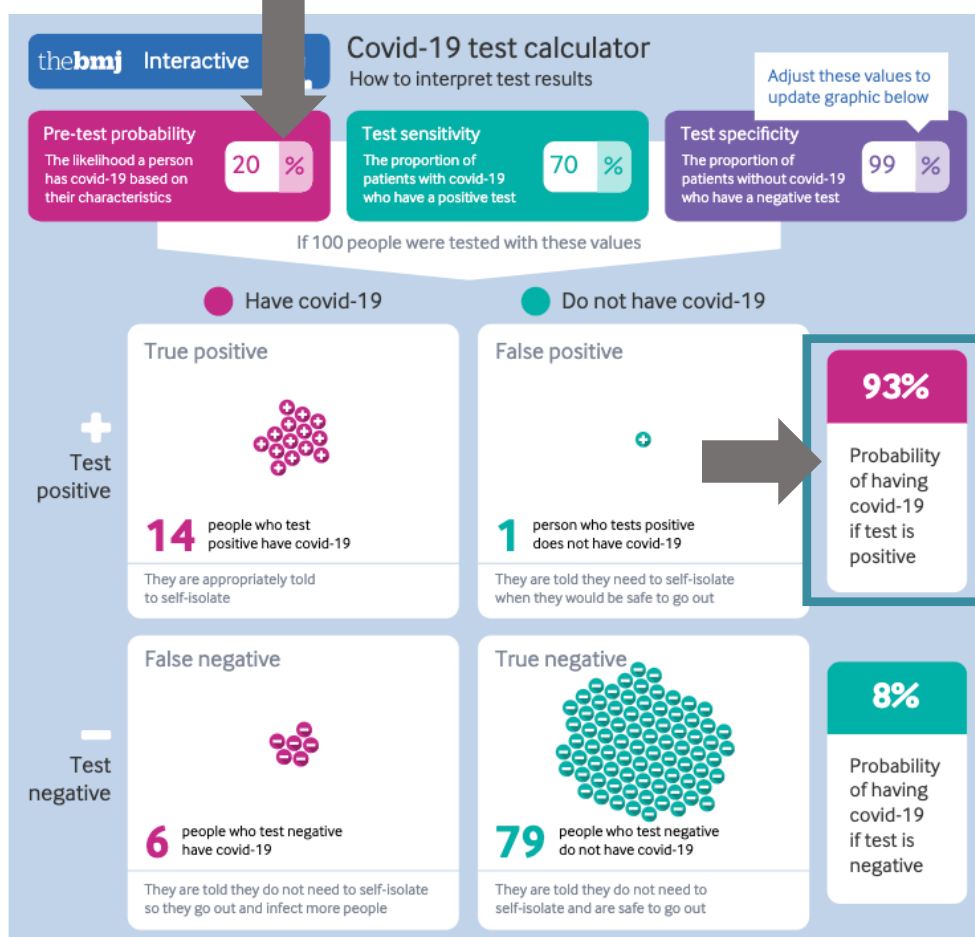
*Diagnose COVID-19 in patients in who are “admitted with suspected SARS-CoV2 infection but who test **negative [RT-PCR]**”.*

Children with multi-inflammatory syndrome

PREVALENCE



PREVALENCE (pre-test probability)



The crucial thing is not the test itself but what you do in response.

Quarantine (stop transmission)
Diagnose and treat
Admit to a COVID ward
“Immunity passport” X



HERD IMMUNITY



+ distancing



+ VACCINE



LONG COVID



10-20%
Residual damage
Ongoing inflammation?

Research Letter

July 9, 2020

Persistent Symptoms in Patients After Acute COVID-19

Angelo Carfi, MD¹; Roberto Bernabei, MD¹; Francesco Landi, MD, PhD¹; [et al](#)

» [Author Affiliations](#) | [Article Information](#)

JAMA. 2020;324(6):603-605. doi:10.1001/jama.2020.12603

SUMMARY

Complicated, amazing system
Three phases – innate, adaptive, memory
Balance and timing; in severe COVID-19 is lost
Immunity is degrees not absolutes

Uncertainty for medicine and policy
Answers emerging

