The pandemic: What have we learned about Infection-Associated Chronic Illnesses (IACIs)?

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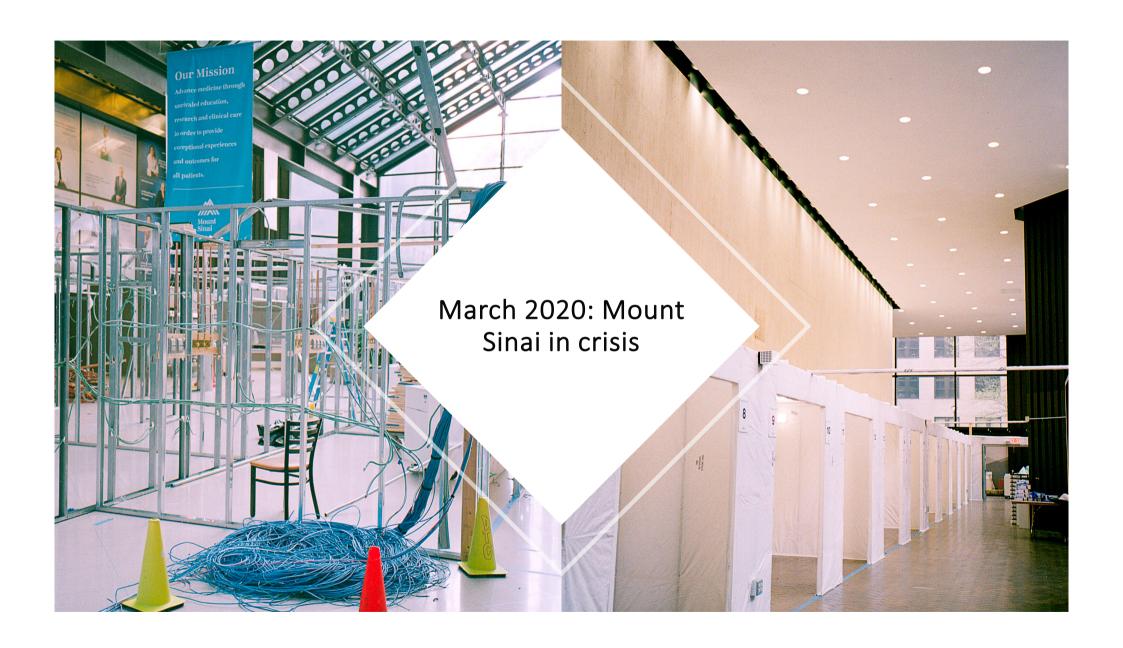
Nash Family Director, Cohen Center for Recovery from Complex Chronic Illness



Mount Sinai



Upper East Side, NYC, March 2020

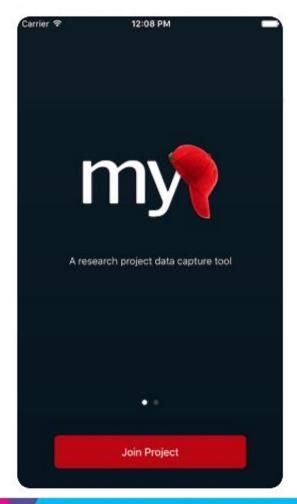


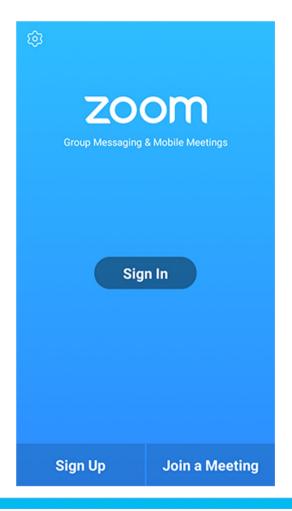
The unhappy acute COVID choice

Too sick for home

Not sick enough for hospital

Remote patient monitoring (RPM): The early rollout technology







The RPM Protocol



3 minutes

Daily physiologic monitoring and brief survey of symptoms.

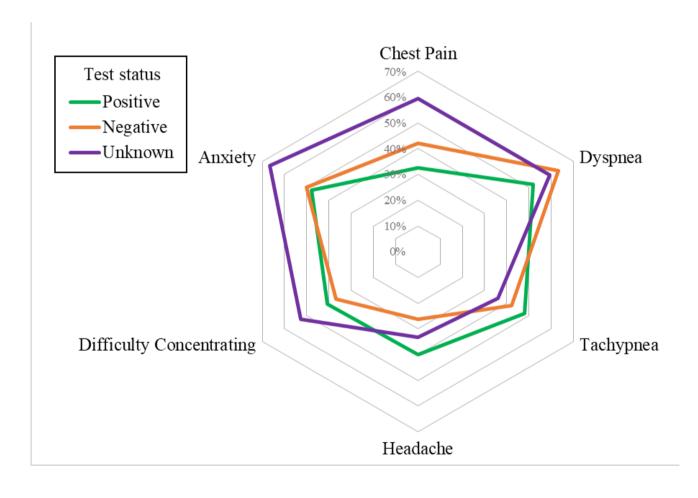
10 minutes

Weekly video visit and data review.

30 minutes

Monthly video visit, data review, curricular self-management education.

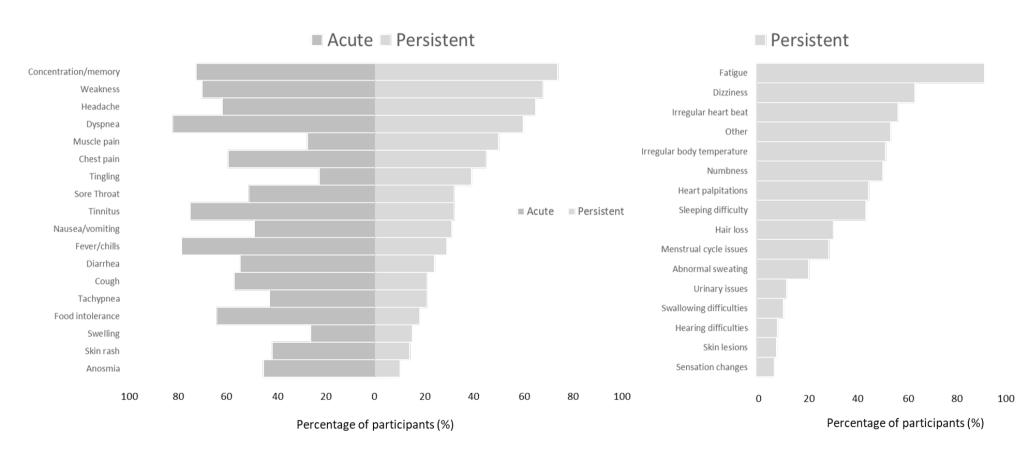
Acute COVID RPM: Insights from 60,000+ days of monitoring data



Patients that sought out the Precision Recovery program self-reported the same symptomology regardless of PCR-test status.

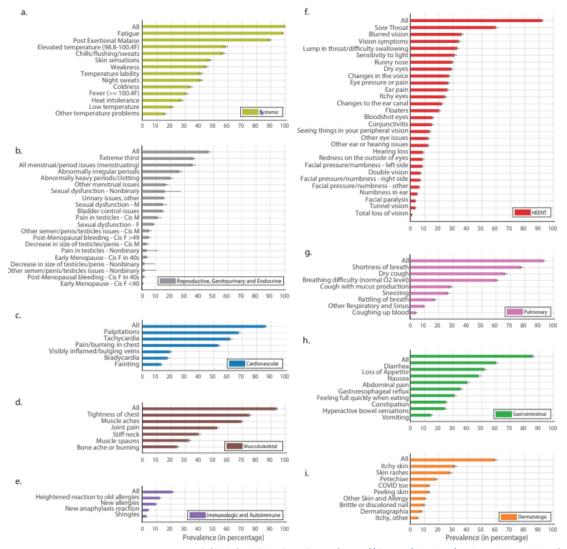
Tabacof et al., 2021; Telemedicine and eHealth

New, persistent symptoms emerged in ~15% of acute cases



We've learned a few more symptoms since

- >205 presenting symptoms
- Affecting every organ system



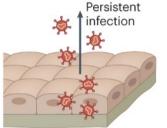
Davis et al. (2021); EClinical Medicine (https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eclinm.2021.101019)

Digging deeper: the pathobiology of IACIs



Zooming in on the most likely underlying causes of Long COVID pathology

Immune dysregulation





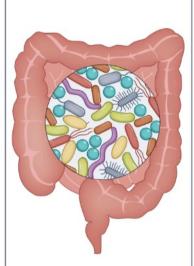


Reactivation



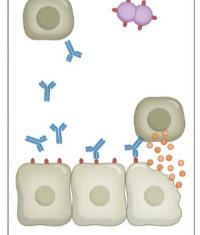
Immune dysregulation, with or without reactivation of underlying pathogens, including herpesviruses such as EBV and HHV-6

Microbiota dysbiosis



Impacts of SARS-CoV-2 on the microbiota and virome (including SARS-CoV-2 persistence)

Autoimmunity and immune priming



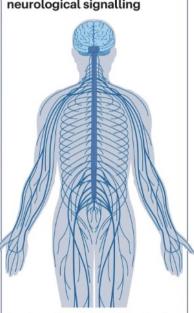
Autoimmunity and primed immune cells from molecular mimicry

Blood clotting and endothelial abnormalities



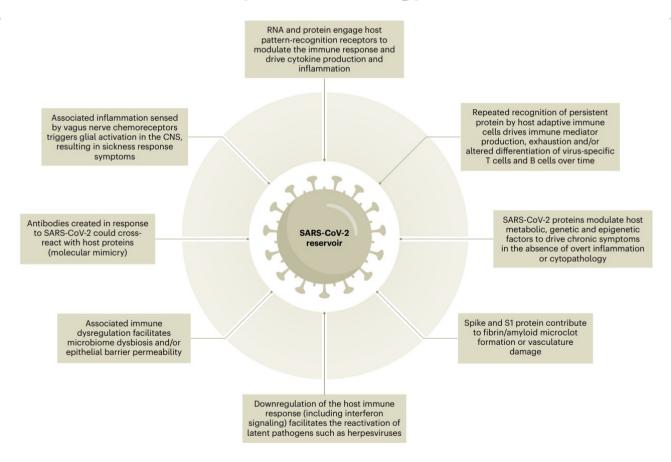
Microvascular blood clotting with endothelial dysfunction

Dysfunctional neurological signalling



Dysfunctional signalling in the brainstem and/or vagus nerve

SARS-CoV-2 persistence has a central role in LC pathobiology









The reactivation of the various types of viruses following COVID-19 infection: a systematic review

Maziar Naderi 📭, Mohieddin Naderi , Mahboob Keramati Jamalc, Vida Pasta, Arezoo Esmaeilid, Aynaz Khabaziane, Somayeh Hashemi Ali Abadif, Golbarg Saremig, Shima Asgharih, Shadi Moghimi, Neda Parnianfardb and Mina Parnianfardb

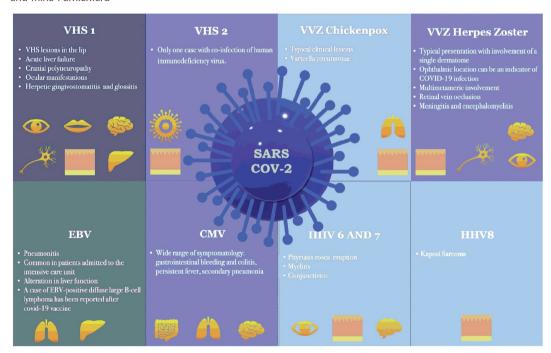
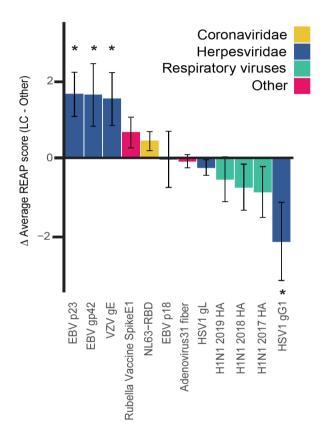


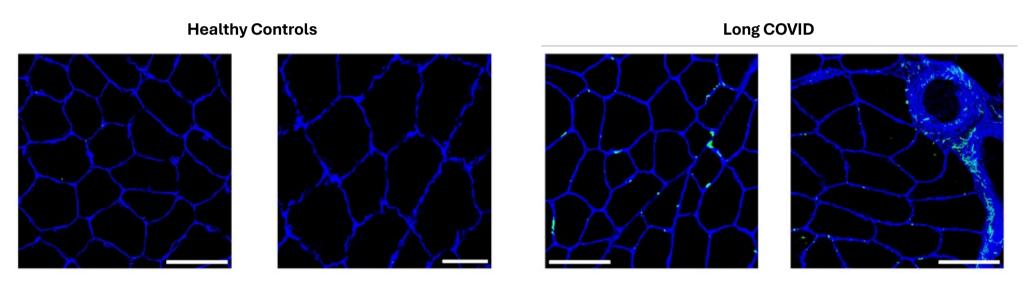
Figure 2. Manifestations of herpesvirus infections associated with COVID-19.

VHS-1, herpes simplex virus type-1; VHS-2, herpes simplex virus type-2; WZ, varicella-zoster Virus; EBV, Epstein-Barr virus; CMV, cytomegalovirus; HHV-6, herpes virus-6; HHV-7, herpes virus-7; HHV8, herpes virus-8.



Naderi et al. Future Virology (2025); Klein et al. Nature (2023)

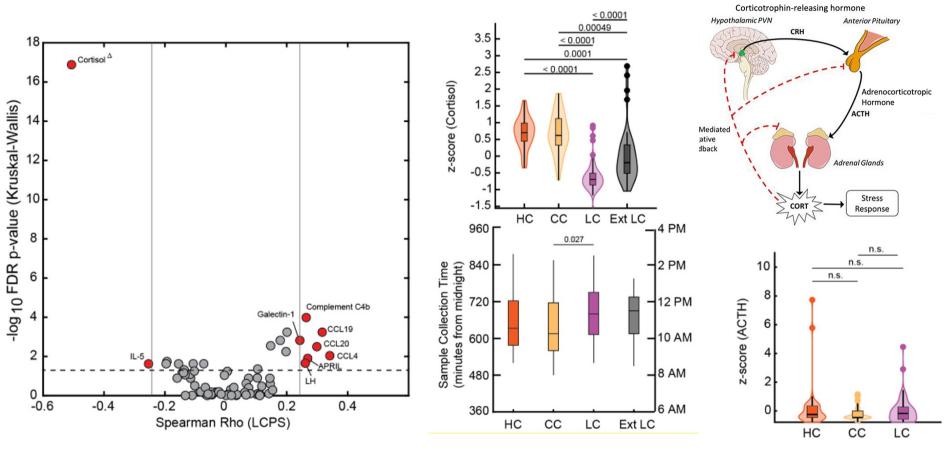
Metabolic dysfunction, not deconditioning, drives post-exertional symptoms in IACCs



Cell Membrane (WGA) Amyloid deposit (Thioflavin T)

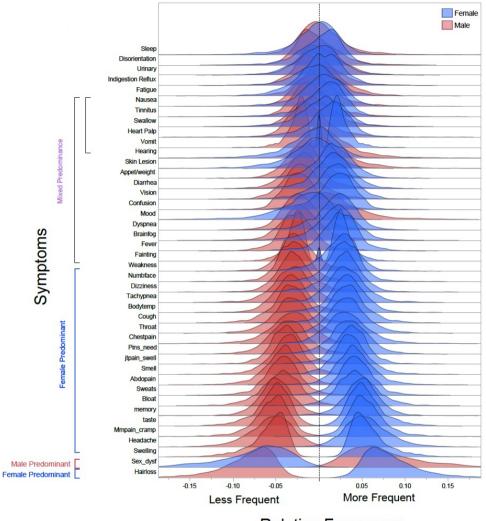
Appelman et al (2024); Nature Comms

Long COVID is associated with significant reductions in morning cortisol levels



Klein et al. Nature (2023)

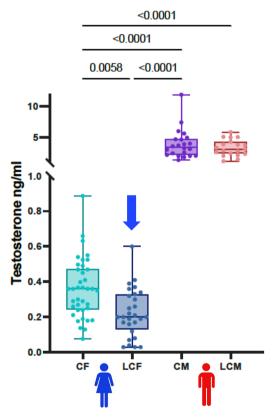
Women and men with Long COVID and other IACCs present with sex-linked symptoms

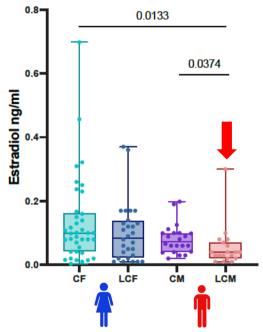


Relative Frequency

Silva et al (in review); Nature

Clear sex hormone differences are emerging in men and women with Long COVID that correlate with symptom presentation patterns

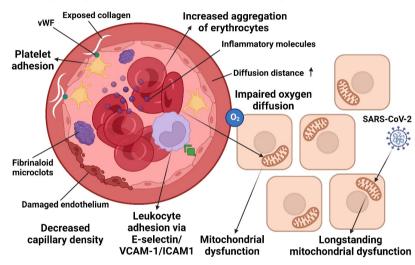




Silva et al. Nature (in review)

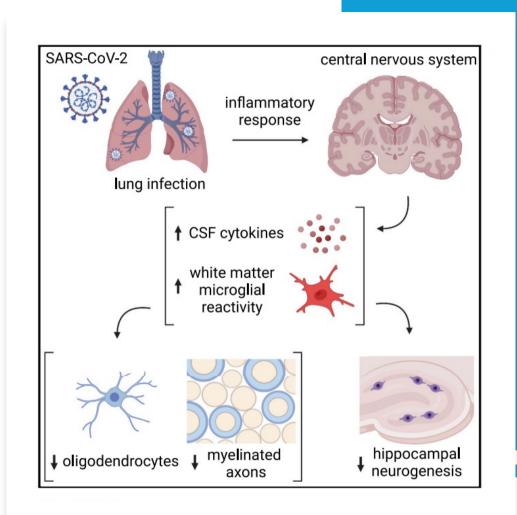
Endothelial dysfunction is a crucial dimension of Long COVID pathobiology

Capillary and cellular tissue in Long COVID



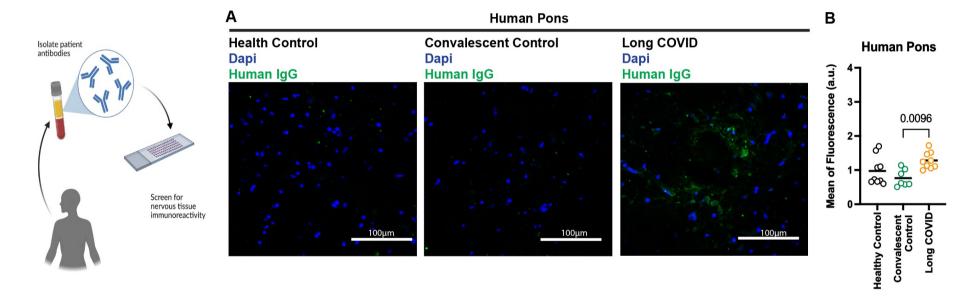
Arneaux et al. (2024); Thrombosis and Hemostasis

Even mild acute illness can lead to neurological damage through neuroinflammation



Fernandez-Castaneda et al (2022); Cell

Long COVID participants have AABs against human neural tissues

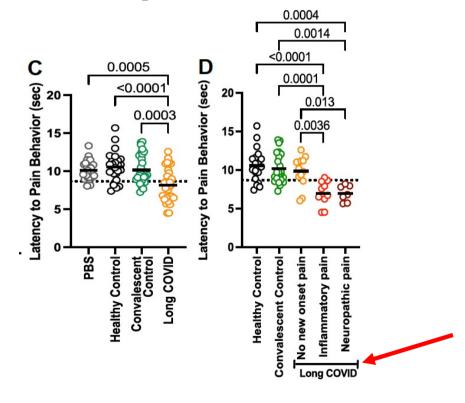




Long COVID AABs increase sensitivity to thermal pain...

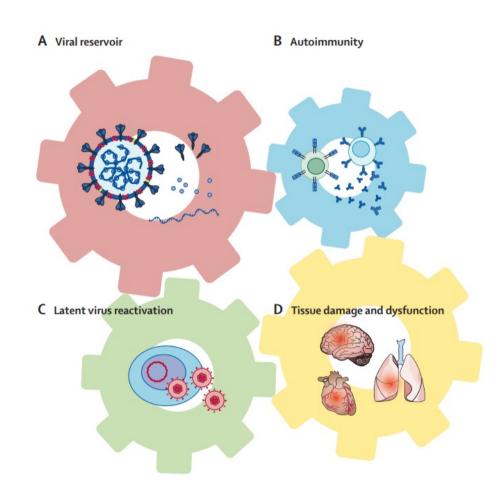


Hot Plate Test



...but only in LC patients with newonset pain! Final comment on pathobiology:

IACCs are *complex* chronic illnesses – the dynamics of the pathobiology can be a moving target



Acknowledgements

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