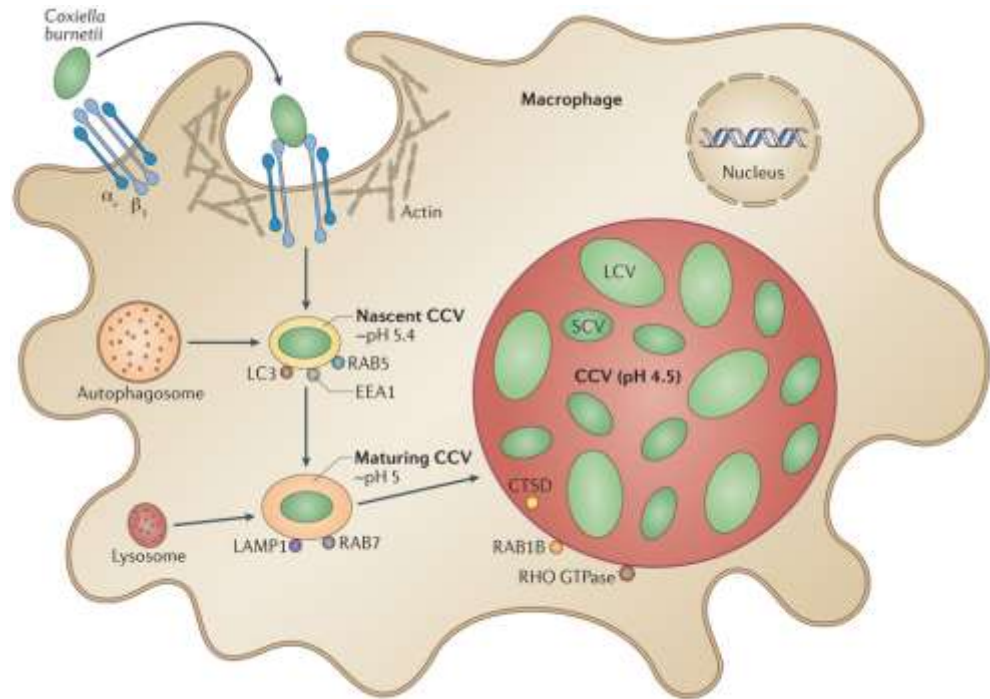
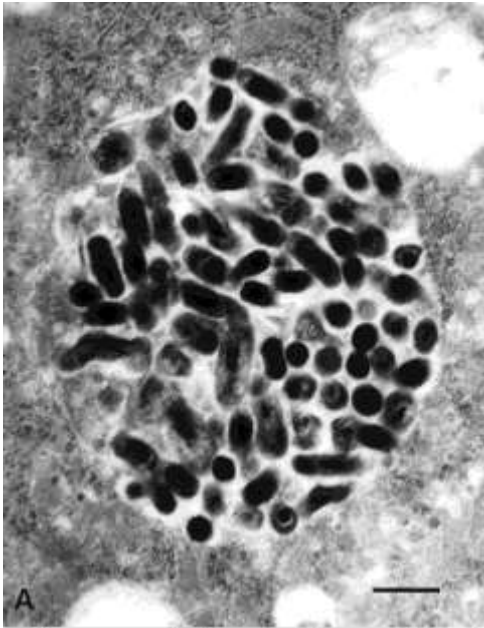


CXCL9, a promising biomarker in the diagnosis of chronic Q fever

Anne Jansen, MD
April 25th 2017
ECCMID

Q fever

Coxiella burnetii

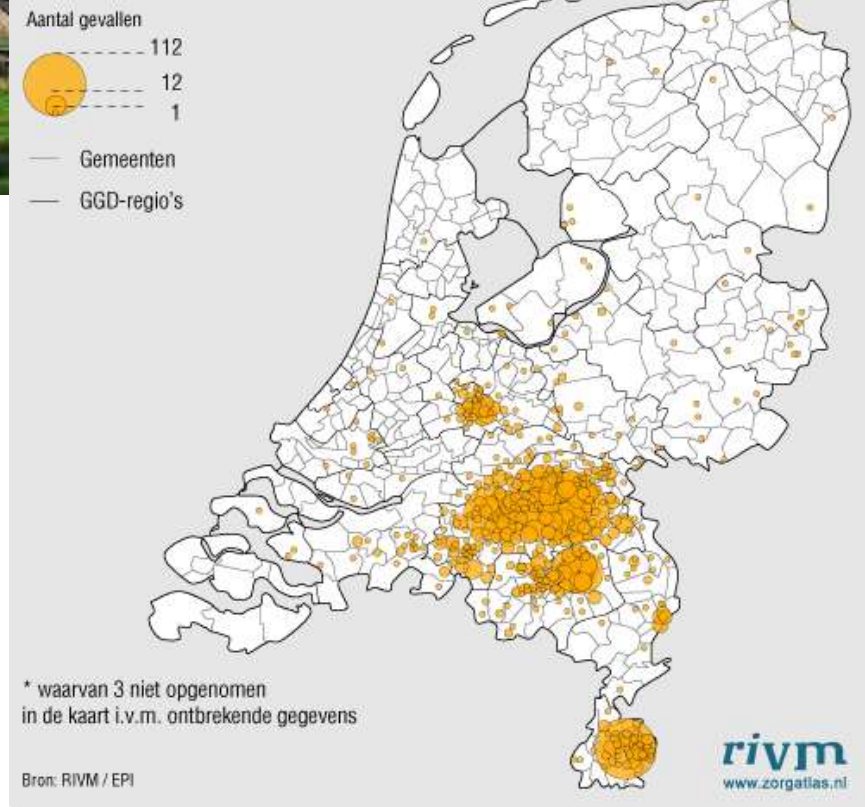


Nature Reviews | Microbiology

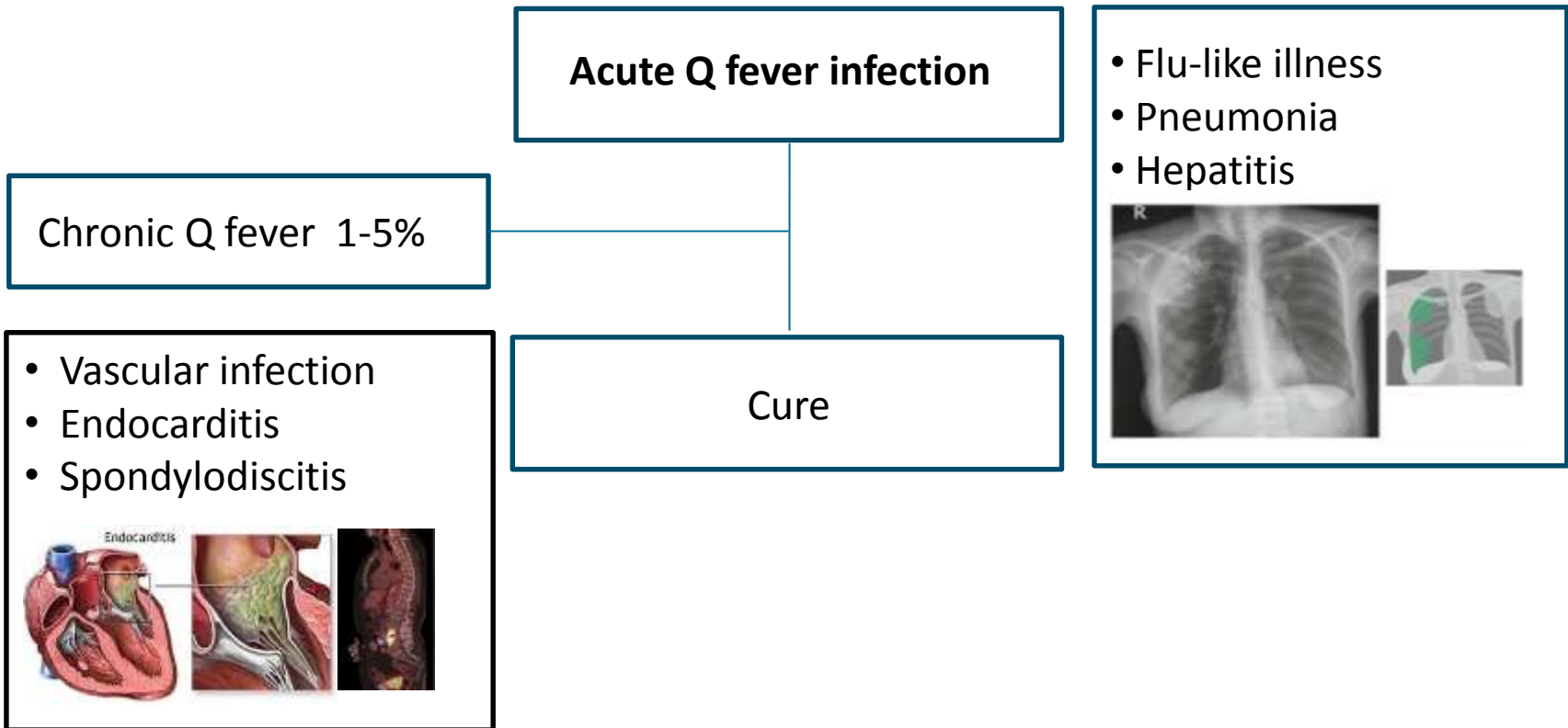
Dutch Q fever epidemic (2007-2011)



Gemelde Q-koortspatiënten 1 jan t/m 8 dec 2009
per vierpositie postcodegebieden, N=2.336*



Clinical entities



Diagnosis chronic Q fever

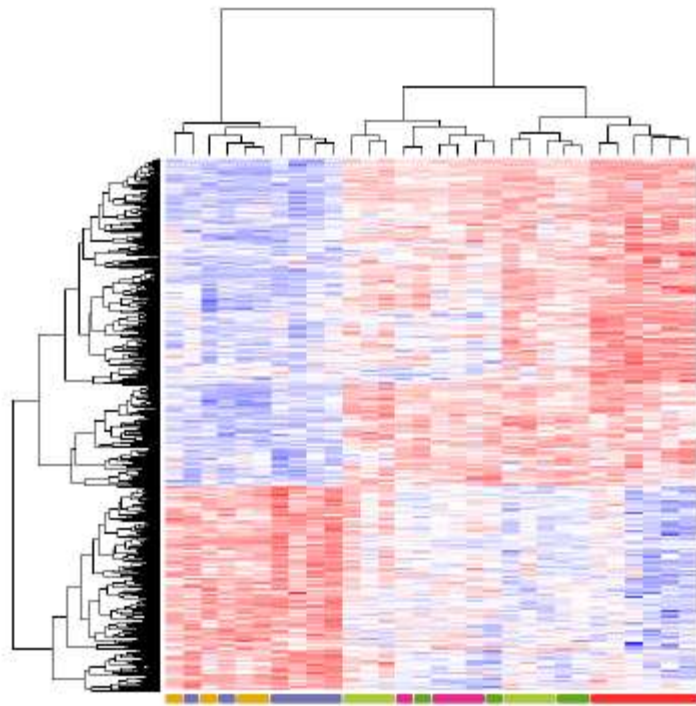
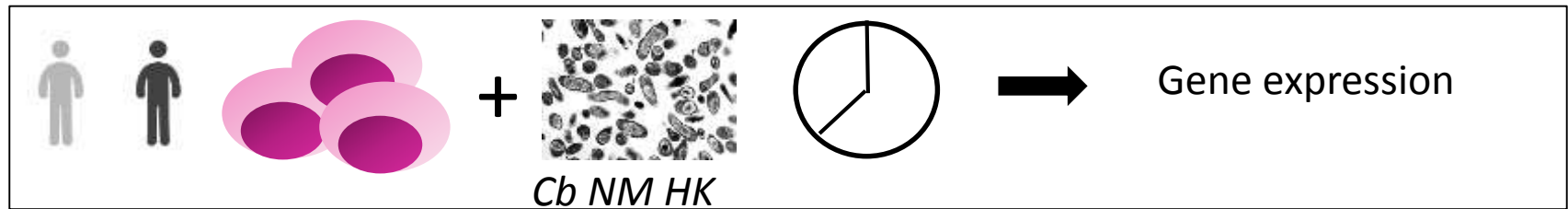
Combination of

- Symptoms
- Microbiological evidence
 - PCR blood/ tissue
 - Serological
- Imaging

- Aspecific!
- Sensitivity <50%!
- False positives & negatives
- Interlaboratory differences

Can we identify biomarkers for diagnosis of chronic Q fever?

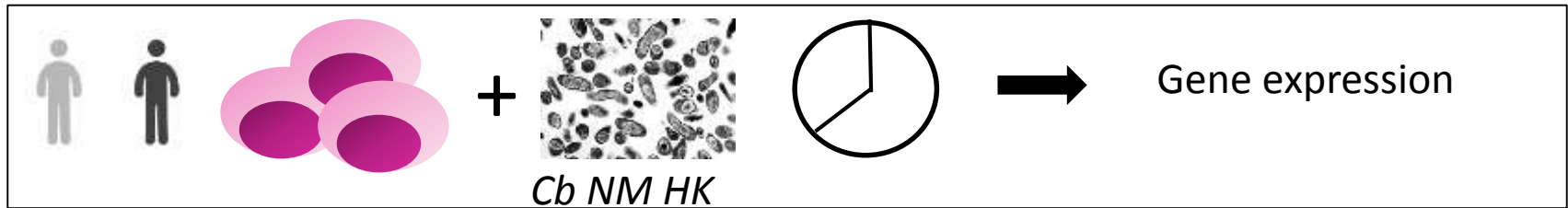
Microarray



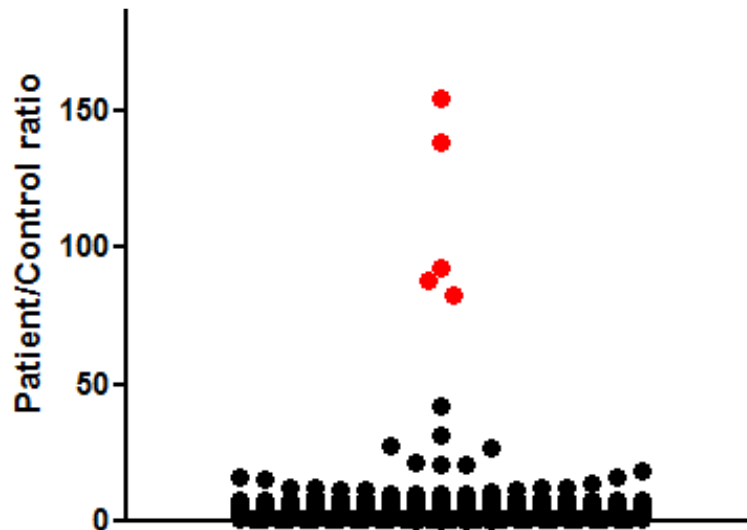
Chronic Q fever patients

Healthy control subjects

Microarray



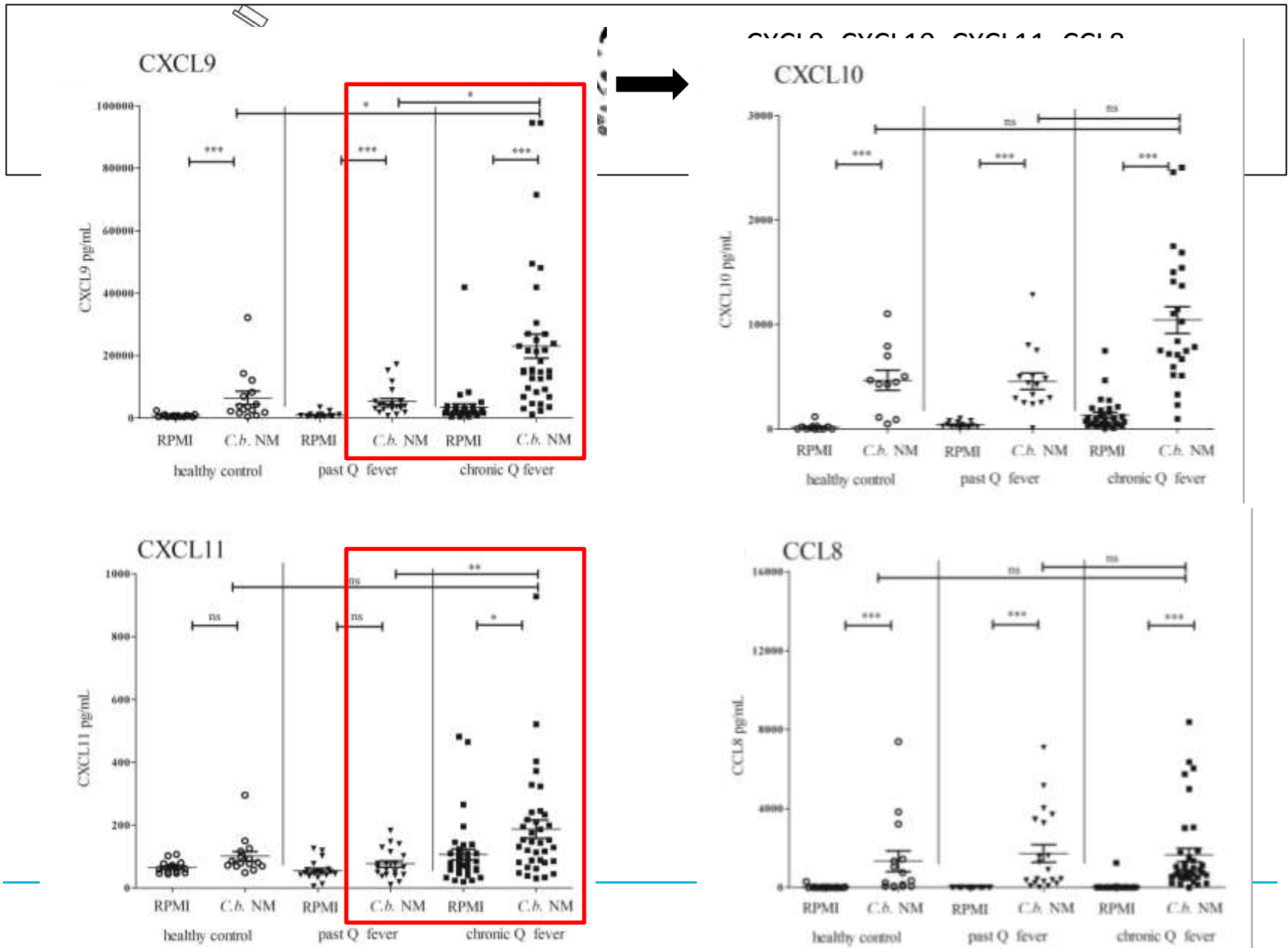
Differential gene expression of all genes



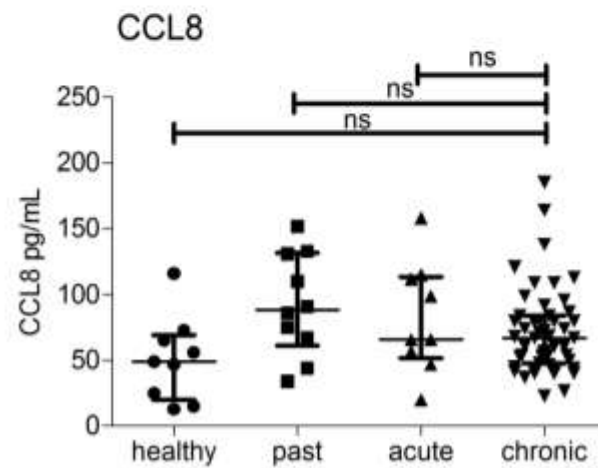
CXCL9	MIG
CXCL10 (2)	IP-10
CXCL11	I-TAC
CCL8	MCP-2

- Chemokines
- IFN γ inducible
- CXCR3 receptor
- Tuberculosis biomarkers

Production in stimulated whole blood

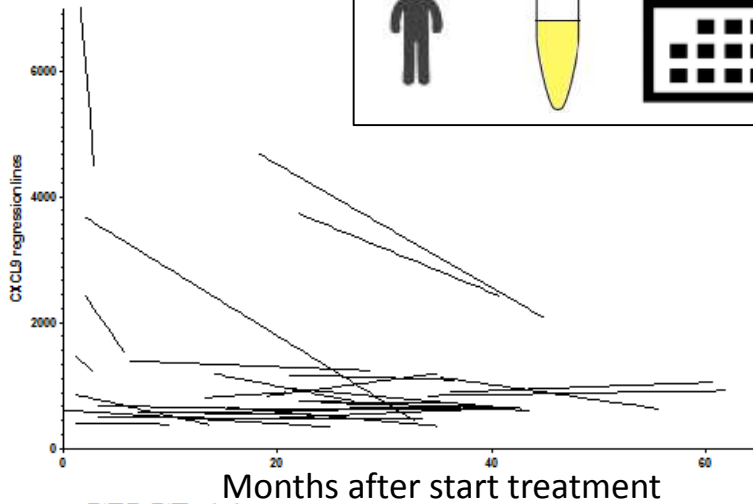
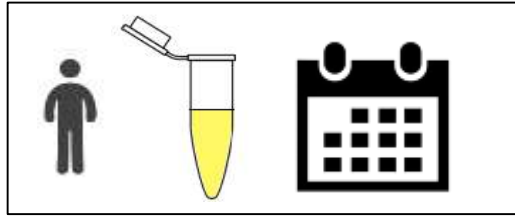


Serum concentration

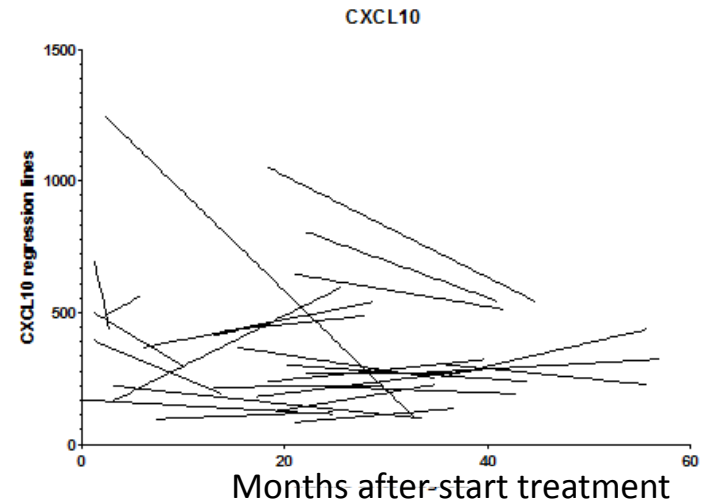


Concentration during treatment

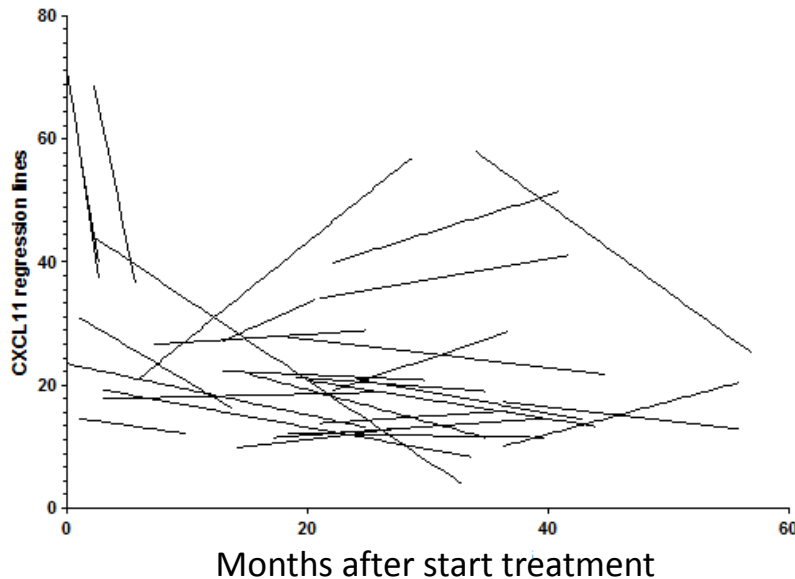
CXCL9



CXCL10



CXCL11



High correlation among chemokines

No correlation with time after start treatment

Weak correlation with IgG phase I titers

Weak correlation with CRP

Summary

Preliminary data:

CXCL9 protein production and serum concentration is a promising biomarker

Reflection of IFN γ production

Acknowledgements

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Marjolijn Wegdam

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