**BACKGROUND**
Sepsis remains a severe healthcare problem, as it remains the primary cause of death from infection; mortality rate at intensive care units is approximately 30%\(^{[1]}\). Sepsis is a life threatening medical condition caused by infection. After recognition of infectious agents, immune cells release plenty of proinflammatory and anti-inflammator mediators such as cytokines, chemokines and other molecules. This excessive reaction leads to a dysregulation in immune response and cause extensive tissue and organ damage\(^{[2]}\). Aim of our study is to identify a panel of novel biomarkers to rapid diagnosis and estimation of sepsis course severity.

**AIMS**
- to describe calgranulin C and calprotectin kinetics
- to evaluate novel biomarkers of bacterial infection
- to distinguish in site of infection

**METHODS**
- patients: sepsis (Sepsis-2 criteria)
  - blood samples: day 1, 3, 5, 7
  - 2 control groups: healthy donors, patients with viral infection
- analysis: ELISA (Biovendor, CZ)

**CONCLUSION**
- possible biomarkers of bacterial infection
- correlation with clinical improvement
- no difference in site of infection
- limitation - small groups

**RESULTS**

**Study groups**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>n</th>
<th>male (%)</th>
<th>age (median; IQR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bacterial infection</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>44,2</td>
<td>53 (27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viral infection</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>60,0</td>
<td>31 (9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controls</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>60,0</td>
<td>53 (17)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Site of bacterial infection (%)**

- Urogenital tract: n=18 [11,9]
- Respiratory tract: n=11 [25,6]
- Gastrointestinal tract: n=4 [9,3]
- Skin and soft tissue: n=3 [7,0]
- Others: n=7 [16,3]

**Etiology (%)**

- Escherichia coli: 37,2
- Staphylococcus aureus: 7,0
- Campylobacter jejuni: 7,0
- Others: 11,6
- Unknown: 37,2

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**REFERENCES**