Three Major Scientific Societies Confirm Link Between SARS-CoV-2 and Sepsis, Which Causes Vast Majority of COVID-19 Deaths

Sepsis is the immune system’s response to severe infections, bacterial, fungal, or viral, leading to the damage and failure of organs and death. The uptake by health systems of measures to prevent and treat sepsis, urged by the World Health Assembly in 2017\(^1\), is more urgent than ever, as emphasized in a consensus paper published on Intensive Care Medicine\(^2\) by the Global Sepsis Alliance (GSA), the European Society for Intensive Care Medicine (ESICM), and the Society for Critical Care Medicine (SCCM).

These leading organizations emphasize the importance of recognizing that patients critically ill with COVID-19 have viral sepsis, despite some differences from sepsis caused by other pathogens. Patients with severe COVID-19 suffer from multi-organ dysfunction, including acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), vasodilatory shock, acute kidney injury, coagulopathy, and impaired brain, heart, and gastrointestinal function; these represent the common clinical manifestations that characterize sepsis.

Last year a systematic review led by a research team in Athens, Greece, confirmed that COVID-19 causes death and disability due to sepsis\(^3\): 85% of adults critically affected by COVID-19 develop sepsis, 40% of the whole spectrum of cases present with sepsis.

“Sepsis should become a widely used umbrella term for a condition that is caused by different pathogens, including SARS-CoV-2”, says Tex Kissoon, GSA President. “This pandemic has showed us the effectiveness of international and horizontal cooperation between healthcare professionals and policymakers. We must keep the focus on infection prevention measures and use the successful trial platforms set up during the pandemic to support research on sepsis. Above all governments should integrate sepsis in the national health systems, as urged by the WHA resolution of 2017\(^4\), concludes Kissoon.

Greg S. Martin, SCCM President, also stresses on the importance of understanding severe COVID-19 as viral sepsis: “Even before COVID-19, the global impact of sepsis was astonishing and vastly underestimated. With 150 million cases of COVID-19 leading to nearly 5 million


\(^3\) COVID-19 as cause of viral sepsis: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis
Eleni Karakike, Evangelos J. Giamarellos-Bourboulis, Miltiades Kyprianou, Carolin Fleischmann-Struzek, Mathias W. Pletz, Mihai G. Netea, Konrad Reinhart, Evdoxia Kyriazopoulou
deaths in less than 18 months, it is more important than ever to appreciate that COVID-19 may manifest as sepsis.”

Management guidelines for COVID-19 have been directly developed by the Surviving Sepsis Campaign Coronavirus Disease 2019 panel from similar sepsis guidelines. In this regard, Martin reminds that “as with sepsis, a key element for effective treatment of patients with COVID-19 is to recognize the inciting infection and the consequent immune response in order to treat the potentially lethal organ dysfunction that accompanies COVID-19 and is the hallmark of sepsis.”

The three organizations also warn that patients who survive other forms of sepsis suffer longer-term ill-effects similar to those of patients with “long-COVID”, although they are not equally well recognized. Scientific literature demonstrates that longer-term effects of sepsis, known as post-sepsis syndrome, occur in up to 50% of sepsis survivors, who suffer from persisting physical, cognitive, and psychological sequelae.

“COVID-19 will end at some point, but ICU teams will carry on taking care of patients with sepsis. We need to raise awareness of sepsis in the community”, according to Maurizio Cecconi, ESICM President, who adds: “As with patients with long-COVID, patients who survive sepsis have a long journey ahead. Providing the best possible care for patients with sepsis means also looking after sepsis survivors and their families in their journey to get back their lives.”

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<tr>
<th>SEPSIS FACTS</th>
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<td><strong>50 million</strong> cases per year - <strong>40%</strong> are children under age 5 - <strong>11 million</strong> deaths - burden concentrated in low- and middle-income countries - leading cause of death in high-income countries - <strong>3.4 million</strong> cases in Europe, <strong>680,000</strong> deaths per year (e.g. &gt;100,000 in France, 98,000 in Germany)</td>
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<td><strong>$ 62 billion</strong>: average yearly cost for sepsis treatment in the US</td>
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<tr>
<td>&gt; <strong>€ 9 billion</strong>: average yearly cost for sepsis treatment in Germany (3% health budget)</td>
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<tr>
<td>&gt; <strong>€ 15,000</strong>: average treatment cost for single patient in Germany</td>
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<tr>
<td>&gt; <strong>€ 16,000</strong>: average treatment cost for single patient in France</td>
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9 Study currently under review.