

<u> The Fritsma Factor</u>

Bottom Line at the Start [BLAST] Keep it Short and Simple [KISS—no hope] Immuno-thrombo-inflammation

The participant...

- Proposes the pathophysiology and comorbidities associated with
- Applies relevant COVID progression laboratory assays results.
- Aligns COVID laboratory results and pathophysiology with disease progress.
- Discusses possible COVID vaccine adverse events.

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32 YO Biker With Shortness of Breath



A motorcyclist was at the Sturgis, SD 8-8-2020 rally. He appears at his local ED experiencing a sore throat, cough, fever, and shortness of breath, O₂ sat. 88%. The physician suspects COVID-19. A lab scientist collects a nasopharyngeal specimen and employs a Cepheid GeneXpert® POC RT-PCR, which detects the SARS-Cov-2 virus in less than one hour. The patient is placed in isolation.

Smithgal, MC, Dowlatshahi M, Spitalnik SL, Hod EA, Rai AJ. Types of assays for SARS-CoV-2 testing: a review. Lab Med 2020 DOI: 10.1093/labmed/lmaa039

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Symptoms Specified in Vaccine Clinical Trials to Define COVID Infection

- Pfizer BioNTec, Moderna, Astra Zeneca, J&J/Janssen
- · No minimum duration: fever, dyspnea, shortness of breath
- Minimum 2 days' duration: Chills, cough, fatigue, muscle or body aches, headache, loss of taste and/or smell, sore throat, congestion, runny nose, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea
- Confirm by reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction [RT-PCR] SARS-Cov2

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COVID-19 Symptoms

- · Coronaviridae varieties: respiratory infections; the common cold
- COVID-19: the third Coronaviridae epidemic since 2000
 - Severe acute respiratory syndrome [SARS] 2002–3.
 - Middle East respiratory syndrome [MERS] 2012
- SARS and MERS: Interstitial pneumonia with progression to acute respiratory distress syndrome
- · COVID: multisystem disorder: hyperimmune, inflammatory, progressing to profound hemostatic disturbance
 - High rates of pulmonary embolism and deep venous thrombosis
 - Smaller component of stroke, myocardial infarction
 - Mortality greatest over 60, males, hypertension, diabetes, obesity, cancer, pulmonary, renal, cardiovascular, liver, and neurological disorders

Lippi G, Sanchis-Gomar F, Favaloro EJ, Lavie CJ, Henry BM. Coronavirus disease 2019-associated coagulopathy. Mayo Clin Proc 2021; 96:203–17

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Meta-analysis of 17,052 RT-PCR Positive Patients

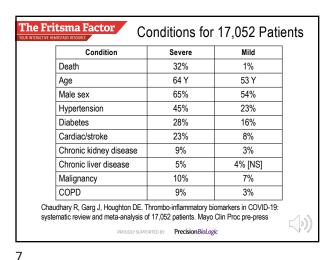
- Mild [13,388]: Hx of exposure, fever, pneumonia
- Severe [3664]; all the above plus...
 - Respiratory frequency ≥30/min
 - O₂ sat ≤93% at rest
 - "Horowitz" index; arterial PP of O₂/percent inspired O₂, $[PaO_2/PiO_2]$; $\leq 300 \text{ mmHg}$

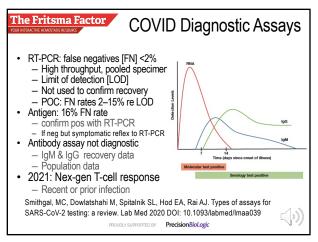
Chaudhary R, Garg J, Houghton DE. Thrombo-inflammatory biomarkers in COVID-19: systematic review and meta-analysis of 17,052 patients. Mayo Clin Proc pre-press 4-21

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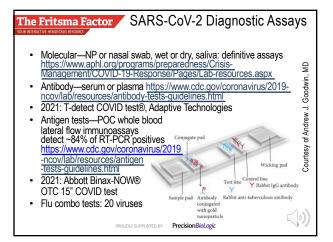
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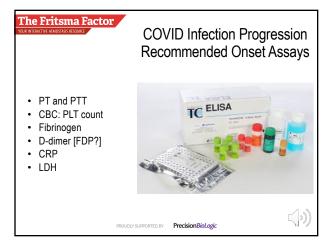
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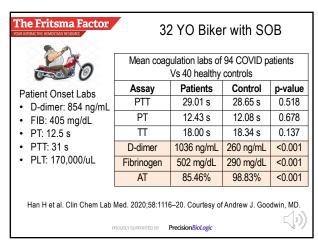
COVID Progression: What is it?

- A hemostasis abnormality associates with COVID infection progression, but what is the abnormality?
 VTE? DIC? LAC? HIT? TMA? TTP? ITP? PLT activation? Sepsis? Hypofibrinolysis?
- It has earned a name, "immuno-thromboinflammation.
- We apply routine and specialized laboratory assay results to attempt a model and to develop antithrombotic therapy.

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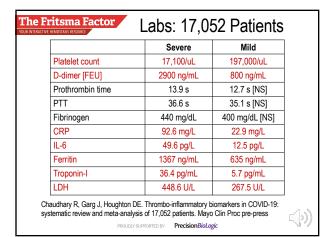
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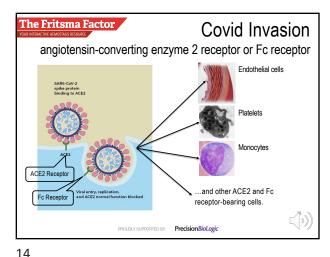


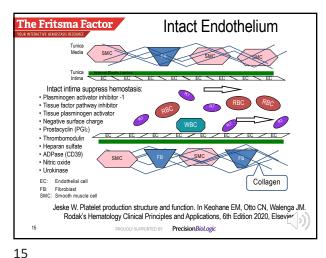
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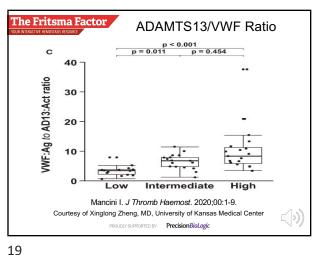


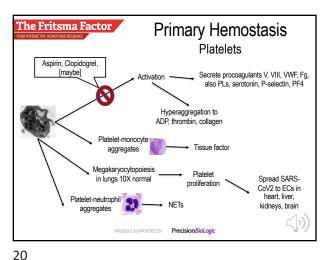
The Fritsma Factor DAMPs, PAMPs, NETs, & APLs Damage-associated molecular patterns [DAMPs] or pathogenassociated molecular patterns [PAMPs] - Array of pro-oxidant cytosolic proteins & nucleic acids released from damaged or pathogen-invaded cells. Activate inflammatory cells such as T-cells and macrophages PMNs secrete neutrophil extracellular traps [NETs] Nucleic acids and cytoplasmic granule enzymes "Lasso" and destroy pathogens and foreign materials extracellularly Anti-phospholipid antibodies [APLs, lupus anticoagulants, LACs] that interact with endothelium [some studies claim 60% of patients1 Libby P, Luscher T. COVID-19 is, in the end, an endothelial disease. Euro Heart J 2020: 41: 3038-44.

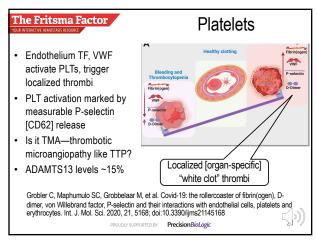
The Fritsma Factor **Activated Endothelium Properties** • Impaired barrier function exposes TF and pro-oxidants • Release ultra-large von Willebrand factor [ULVWF] Depleted ADAMTS13 [VWF-cleaving protease] • Activates lymphocyte nuclear factor κB [NFKB] • Induces T cells and monocytes to secrete CD 40 ligand [Bcell activation], PAI-1, PMN adhesion molecules and NETs, inflammatory cytokines TNF, IL-1, IL-6, IL-8, IL-12, transforming factor β , IFN- γ , and more inflammatory cytokines Libby P, Luscher T. COVID-19 is, in the end, an endothelial disease. Euro Heart J 2020; 41: 3038-44. PROUDLY SUPPORTED BY Precision BioLogic

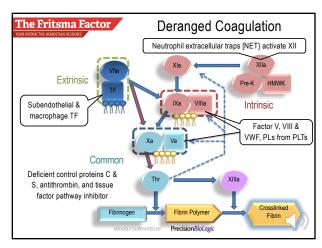
The Fritsma Factor **Primary Hemostasis Endothelial Cells** Release DAMPs, PAMPs Endotheliitis, degeneration, necrosis, tissue factor & pro-oxidant exposure Platelet adhesion, secretion, and aggregation Release ultra-large VWF multimers Dysfunctional or reduced ADAMTS13, failure to digest VWF Loss of heparan sulfate, prostacyclin, nitric oxide, prostaglandin E2 Anti-phospholipid antibodies damage endothelium PROUDLY SUPPORTED BY Precision BioLogic 18

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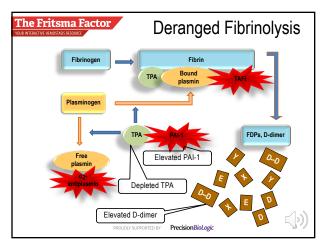


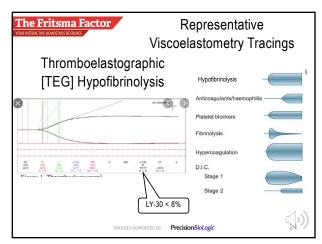






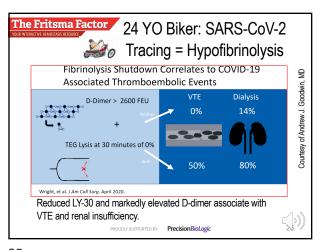
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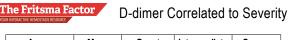




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Mean Onset Intermediate Severe Assay 19,110 ng D-dimer [ng/mL] 260 ng/mL 2140 ng 20,040 ng 1.55 mg/L FDP [mg/L] 7.93 mg 60.01 mg 69.15 mg

Courtesy of Andrew J. Goodwin, MD

- FDP used in China-automated, not in North America
- · D-dimer units [DDUs]
 - Normal limit per manufacturer <240 ng/mL or 0.24 mg/L or ug/mL
- Fibrinogen equivalent units [FEUs]
- Normal limit per manufacturer <500 ng/mL or 0.5 mg/L or ug/mL
- · Most research reports fail to specify FEUs or DDUs; and fail to specify units
- Favaloro EJ, Thachil J. Reporting of D-dimer data in COVID-19: some confusion and
- potential for misinformation. Clin Chem Lab Med 2020; 58: 1191-9. Han H et al. Clin Chem Lab Med. 2020;58:1116-20.

Score

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The D-dimer Assay

- · "Promiscuous"
 - Screening is ineffective
 - Baseline necessary when there are indications
 - R/O DVT or PE when there is low pre-test probability
- · Normal limits are age-adjusted
 - If over 50, multiply age by 10 ng/mL FEUs
 - For example, age 60 = <600 ng/mL FEUs, age 70 = <700 ng/mL FEUs
- · Marked elevation implies DIC
- Tang: "Recent studies described that severe COVID-19 is commonly complicated with coagulopathy, DIC may exist in the majority of deaths."

Tang N, Bai H, Chen X, et al. Anticoagulant treatment is associated with decreased mortality in severe coronavirus disease. JTH 2020 as doi: 10.1111/JTH.14817



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- Mild thrombocytopenia
- No schistocytes
- PT prolonged to 16.2 s
- PTT unaffected Coag factors normal
- No bleeding
- Venous thrombosis D-dimer: 4300 ng/uL

32 YO Biker: Is it DIC?



Prolonged >6 s Prolonged 3-6 s D-dimer Marked increase D-dimer Moderate increase Fibrinogen <100 mg/dL

Overt DIC when total = 5 or more

lha et al. J. Thromb Haemost, 2019:17:1989-94

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Courtesy of Dave McGlasson,

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32 YO Biker, 5 Days: Is it SIC?



- Tpenia: 90,000/uL
- PT prolonged—16.2s
- PTT unaffected
- Coag factors normal Thrombosis
- D-dimer 4300 ng/uL
- Is it sepsis?

lha et al .l Thromb Haemost, 2019:17:1989-94

- ISTH DIC Assay Score PLT 2 <50.000/uL <100.000/uL PLT 50-100,000/uL 100-150,000/uL PT/PT Ratio 2 > 1.4 >6s PT/PT Ratio 3-6 s 1.2-1.4 D-dimer Marked increase D-dimer Moderate increase < 100 mg/dL Fibrinogen SOFA Score 2 2 or more SOFA Score 1 Overt DIC when total = 5 or more 4 or more
 - SIC = sepsis-induced intravascular coagulation SOFA = sequential organ failure assessment; respiratory, cardiovascular, renal, hepatic

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Sepsis: Infection Response



Endothelium normally releases cytokines to fight infection. Sepsis cytokines to light infection. Sepsis occurs when cytokine response is out of balance, damaging multiple organs. If sepsis progresses to shock, BP drops.

Organ failure accompanies severe sepsis. Livedo reticularis, anuria, thrombocytopenia, dyspnea, abnormal heart rhythm, chills, weakness, loss of consciousness. Treat with fluids, antibiotics, norepinephrine and vasopressin. Target a mean arterial pressure of 65 mm Hg.

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The Fritsma Factor 24 YO Biker, Sepsis Lab Assays				
	Assay	Patient	Reference Interval	
Courtesy of Dr. Susan LeClair and Dave McGlasson	PMNs	750/uL	17-7500/uL	
	Pelgeroid	10%		
	Lymphs	900/uL	1000-11500/uL	
	Reactive	15%		
	PLTs	65,000/uL	150-450,000/uL	
	CRP	1425 ug/dL	< 820 ug/dL	
	Serum ferritin	850 ng/mL	40-400 ng/mL	
	IL-6	28.2 pg/L	12.5 pg/L	
	Procalcitonin	1.6 ug/L	< 0.5 ug/L	
	Anti β-2-glycoprotein 1	Positive	Negative	
	Antithrombin, PC, PS	< 60%	> 60%	
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Localized Inflammation--Lungs
 COVID: 15 inpatients, 15 outpatients, 8 controls
 COVID: elevated TF, reduced protein S, remains post-Rx
 Monitor long-term therapy with TF, PS
 But—also hepatic, pancreatic [diabetes], renal, CNS, cardiac, and intestinal localization
 How to treat?

University of Kentucky COVID-19 Unified Research Experts (CURE) Alliance, 9-17-20

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WORNHITHMENNEN EMONING SECONDES

Heparin in SIC, DIC

Heparin users
Heparin nonusers

October Document of the parin of the parin

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UND HITHURING SUBSCRIPTION

Animal studies: Heparin reduces pulmonary microvascular EC barrier dysfunction via microtubule stabilization in a sepsis mouse model and in-vitro human ECs

Retrospective study in COVID-19 patients: LMWH reduced nuclear factor KB reduces IL-6 & increases lymphocyte %

Heparin reduces expression of WWF and fibrinogen in animal lung injury models

Tang et al. J Thromb Haemost. 2020

Mul et al. Respir Res. 2008

Li et al. Zhonghua 2019.

LMWH Anti-inflammatory

Brown president and preventing virus broaden and prevent

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The Fritsma Factor Vaccine Adverse Events CDC reporting site: <u>VAERS</u> accessed May 30

— Self-reported or physician-reported adverse events No attempt to establish causation, collect all data 4863 deaths/285 m doses, 1.7/100,000 — causation not established Breakthrough Covid infection: 2/100,000 in 46 states, all vaccines Anaphylaxis 2-5/m; all vaccines, 30 m after injection Transient myo- or peri-carditis in teens, incidence not established Pfizer Vaccine-induced thrombocytopenia with thrombosis [VITT] Cerebral venous sinus thrombosis [CVST]
Abdominal splanchnic vein thrombosis
In US, only J&J vaccine In Europe, AZ vaccine Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura: 1/million Same incidence as unselected baseline [[2] PROUDLY SUPPORTED BY Precision BioLogic

Vaccine-Induced Thrombosis with Thrombocytopenia [VITT]

• Events documented after "replication-defective" adenovirus vector vaccines from J&J, AZ

• Adverse events documented 7–14 days after exposure

• Autoantibody with PF4-specificity resembles heparin-induced thrombocytopenia with thrombosis [HIT] Ab

Muir KL, Kallam A, Koepsell SA, Gundabolu K. Thrombotic thrombocytopenia after Ad26.COV2.S vaccination [Letter]. NEJM 2021, DOI: 10.1056/NEJMc2105869

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J&J VITT



- CDC: 10.2 m doses as of 5-24-21
 - 32 females got VITT, median age 37, report rate 3.7/million
 - 7-14 days after injection
 - Females VITT 50+ YO, report rate 1/million, no males
 - Risk factors: obese, OC, hypothyroid, hypertension
- CVST, DVT/PE, abdominal vein, acute myocardial infarction
- · Strongly positive in EIA PF4/polyvinyl sulfonate fixed target, but not in functional HIT assays such as serotonin release
- · Theoretic adverse response to heparin Rx as though it is HIT, use alternate such as argatroban, fondaparinux, DOACs

Strieff MB. Pathogenesis and management of thrombosis with thrombocytopenia syndrome. Presented 4-23-21 at CDC conference

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Astra-Zeneca VITT Incidence April 2021

- · EU: 18 fatalities
 - 62 cases of cerebral venous sinus thrombosis [CVST] with thrombocytopenia
 - 24 cases of abdominal vein thrombosis with thrombocytopenia
 - Most in females <60 years of age
 - Variant data collection, cannot exclude age/gender as risks
- UK: 20.2 million doses, 19 fatalities
 - Incidence ~4/million, slightly higher in younger age
 - 79 cases of TTS

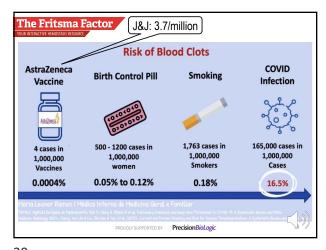
 - 44 cases of CVST [14 fatalities] 35 cases of other clots [DVT/PE, 5 fatalities]
 - 51 [65%] of cases were female



Schultz NH, Sorvall IH, Michelson AE, et al. Thrombosis and thrombocytopenia after CHAdOx1 nCoV19 vaccination [brief report, Norway. NEJM 2021; DOI 10.1056 NEJMoa2104882. Greinecher A, Thiele T, Warkentin TEet al. Thrombotic thrombocytopenia after CHAdOx1 nCoV19

vaccination [Germany. NEJM 2021; DOI 10.1056NEJMoa2104840.

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ISTH Vaccine-induced Immune Thrombocytopenic Purpura [VITT] Guidance

- Watch for fever, chills, nausea, headache, vision change, seizures, leg pain, chest pain, SOB, abdominal pain
- Clots on imaging and PLT count <150,000/uL - Mean nadir 27,000/uL
- PT, PTT, D-dimer, Fg, immunoassay for anti-PF4 AB
- Ivlg infusion, steroids, PLEX, Fg concentrate, no PLT concentrate
- Non-heparin AC: fondaparinux, argatroban, DOACs - Heparin OK if anti-PF4-negative

ISTH interim guidance for the diagnosis and treatment on vaccine-induced immune thrombotic thrombocytopenia. 4-21-21

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Ongoing COVID-Coag Challenges

- · Is COVID-coagulopathy DIC? Is it SIC?
- Is it platelet-triggered thrombotic microangiopathy [TMA]?
- Control platelets with antiplatelet drugs such as aspirin or clopidogrel?
- Is monitoring UFH & LMWH required in COVID-coagulopathy?
- What is the target therapeutic level of anticoagulation?
- Are vaccines the cause of VITT?
- Report adverse events to Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System [VAERS] at vars.hhs.gov, 800-822-7967, info@v

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Bottom Line at the End [BLEAT] Kept it Short and Simple [KISS—nope]

The participant...

- Proposed the pathophysiology and comorbidities associated with COVID.
- Applied relevant COVID progression laboratory assays results.
- Aligned COVID laboratory results and pathophysiology with disease progress.
- Discussed possible COVID vaccine adverse events.



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