

## Clinical trial confirms Abionic's ability to detect Sepsis earlier

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A key international clinical study successfully demonstrated that with Abionic's abioSCOPE Sepsis can be diagnosed up to 72 hours earlier compared with current standard-of-care. The early recognition and management of sepsis improves outcomes. The results open new perspectives for more successful treatments against a condition claiming more lives than prostate cancer, breast cancer and AIDS combined.

Published recently in the Critical Care Journal, the study was designed to establish performance characteristics of the PSP test in the early detection of sepsis. A total of 300 adult ICU patients at high risk of developing sepsis admitted to 14 ICU sites in the UK, France, Italy and Switzerland were enrolled. Bedside measurement of PSP (pancreatic stone protein) on Abionic's abioSCOPE clearly shows correlation with the onset

of sepsis. During the study, PSP started to increase 5 days before the clinical diagnosis of sepsis. The majority of patients who developed sepsis already showed high PSP concentration values 24 hours before the diagnosis with current methods. Time being critical with this condition, the outcome for patients could dramatically be improved with a gain up to 72 hours.

This validation is particularly important for the Vaud scale-up based at the Biopôle Lausanne: “We are extremely proud to announce the publication of our pivotal sepsis trial and thank all the people who make this possible.” said Fabien Rebeaud, PhD, Chief Scientific Officer of Abionic. “Our study demonstrates that, from a drop of blood and in 5 minutes sepsis can be identified several dozen of hours upfront than today’s standard of care. This opens tremendous perspectives for the improvement of the diagnosis of sepsis and its timely, optimal clinical management, for the benefit of the patient.”

Deeply involved in the fight against sepsis, related healthcare actors have also voiced their satisfaction with the results: “I am deeply convinced of the potential of POCT with adequate sepsis marker that allows to speed up sepsis diagnosis. The PSP test on the abioSCOPE platform is well positioned to achieve that ambitious but important goal,” said Prof. Dr. Bruno François, Principal Investigator of the study from University Hospital Limoges, France, commented.

Dr. Giuseppe Nardi from Rimini Hospital, Italy, who also participated in the study, added: “The burden of sepsis is rising globally and claims up to 9 million lives every year – every 3 seconds a person dies from sepsis. Abionic’s early sepsis recognition test may tackle this issue and bring a valuable contribution to the improvement of sepsis management.”