PROGNOSTIC BIOMARKER IN PATIENTS WITH COVID-19

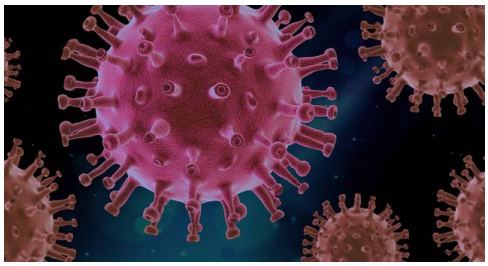
Description:

COVID-19 is a global health problem due to its high contagion rate, the severity of the disease, the pressure on health systems, its socioeconomic impact and the challenges in its control and prevention. The prevalence during 2019 was that 15% of COVID-19 patients developed severe illness and 5% developed life-threatening critical illness. Having a prognostic marker for the evolution of patients with COVID-19 is essential to effectively manage the disease, efficiently allocate resources and improve patient outcomes.

Keywords:
Diagnosis, Forecast, Covid-19, Biomarker, Mrna, Nasopharyngeal Exudate

Sectors:
Health

Areas:
Health Sciences, Diagnosis



Advantages:

It is a non-invasive method to predict the clinical deterioration of patients with COVID-19, based on the study of the mRNA expression of a gene. The sample is taken from the nasopharyngeal exudate, this offers two advantages: it is non-invasive, and it improves sensitivity (the primary impact of the virus occurs in the upper respiratory tract). The method allows results to be obtained quickly and affordably using RT-PCR, a technique widely implemented in the health sector.

Uses and Applications:

The application of the invention is in the medical field, specifically in the market for COVID-19 diagnostic kits. Currently, the COVID-19 diagnostic kits market is estimated to grow at a CAGR of 8% over the period 2024-2028. Other genetic prognostic biomarkers that relate clinical deterioration and death have not been validated.

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Filing Date: 15/12/2023
Protection Level: National (Spain)
Processing Status: Spanish protection application