

Principal Investigators: Charlotte Thålin, Danderyds sjukhus, Karolinska Institutet (KIDS)

May 2020

Program research area: Biobanks for COVID-19 research/etc.

Collaborators: Sophia Hober (KTH), Peter Nilsson (SciLifeLab), Mia Phillipson (SciLifeLab/Uppsala Universitet), Jacob Odeberg (SciLifeLab/KTH) and others

Aim of project and impact on society
(Goals/Objectives, project plan)

Determine blood biomarkers which are prognostic (short-term and long-term) in patients infected with SARS-CoV-2

Determine associations between seroprevalence of SARS-CoV-2 antibodies, symptoms and virus exposure among hospital workers

Investigate the immune response over time by repeated blood sampling of patients and hospital workers over a 1-year period

Results and conclusions if any already
(preferably as figures, charts, tables....)

19.1% of 2149 hospital workers had developed SARS-CoV-2 IgG antibodies in end April/beginning May 2020

9% of seropositive individuals had no prior symptoms, and 78% had only mild prior symptoms. The symptom with the strongest association to seropositivity was anosmia

Seropositivity was associated to patient-near work with both known covid-19 patients and patients without confirmed covid-19

Short about method if applicable
(preferably as a figure)

Assessment of SARS-CoV-2 specific antibodies in adults, building a repository of samples from seroconverted asymptomatic adults

Principal Investigators: Åsa Torinsson Nalwai (Gothenburg University)

Program research area: Biobanks for COVID-19 research/etc.

Collaborators: Linda Paulson, Elisabet Carlsohn, Ali Harandi, Ronald Sjöberg

May 2020

The main objectives of this proposal include:

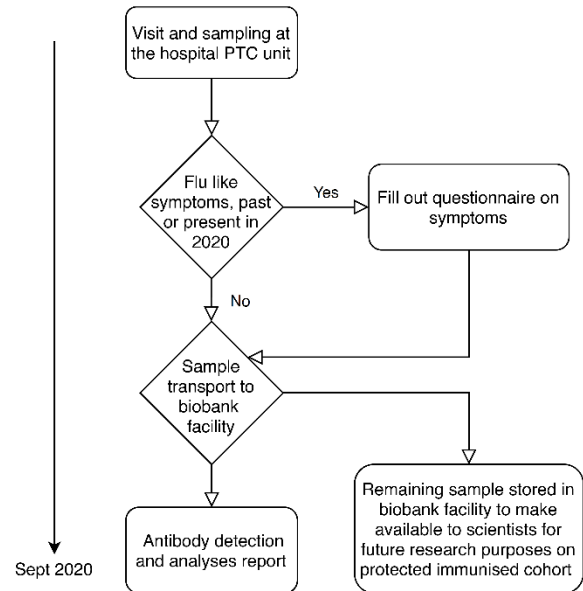
- 1) Assessment of SARS-CoV-2 specific antibodies in sera of adults
- 2) Build a repository of serum and saliva samples from asymptomatic SARS-CoV-2 seroconverted adults
- 3) Set up a workflow and integrate the biobank and sample collection units at Sahlgrenska University

hospital for emergency up-scaled sample handling

By collecting samples from asymptomatic covid-19 infected individuals, this study will be able to contribute to better understanding why some are at greater risk than others to develop severe symptoms.

Results and conclusions if any already (preferably as figures, charts, tables....)

Short about method if applicable (preferably as a figure)



Assessment of SARS-CoV-2 specific antibodies in adults, building a repository of samples from seroconverted asymptomatic adults

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By collecting samples from asymptomatic covid-19 infected individuals, this study will be able to contribute to better understanding why some are at greater risk than others to develop severe symptoms.

We currently collaborate with the project run by Magnus Gisslén and with biobank Sweden.

We hope to be able to combine registry data for our cohort and hope that there can be a joint application for registry data for covid-19 cohorts

Principal Investigators: Michael Hultström, Robert Frithiof, Miklos Lipcsey (All at Department of Surgical Sciences, Uppsala University)

May 2020

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Collaborators: Anders Larson (Clinical Chemistry, Uppsala University), Anders Bergkvist (Virology, Uppsala University),

Aim

We have established a biobank of blood, plasma and urine from COVID-19 patients in intensive care with the aim of identifying pathways of distal organ failure.

Results

Many patients have pronounced hyperreninemia that appears coupled to acute kidney injury (Hultström et al, J Hypertension, 2020).

Methods

Clinical information is saved during intensive care and coupled to analyses of biobanked blood and urine. Patients will also be followed after intensive care to determine long-term outcome from COVID-19.

Principal Investigators: Michael Hultström, Robert Frithiof, Miklos Lipcsey (All at Department of Surgical Sciences, Uppsala University)

May 2020

Program research area: Biobanks for COVID-19 research/etc.

Collaborators: Anders Larson (Clinical Chemistry, Uppsala University), Anders Bergkvist (Virology, Uppsala University),

- The present project will establish a biobank of plasma, urine and sputum from COVID-19 patients in intensive care with the aim of identifying pathways of distal organ failure.
- Many patients have pronounced hyperreninemia that appears coupled to acute kidney injury (Hultström et al, J Hypertension, 2020).
- Clinical information is saved during intensive care and coupled to analyses of biobanked blood and urine. Patients will also be followed after intensive care to determine long-term outcome from COVID-19.