

#### ACUTE AND POST-ACUTE COVID-19 RELATED COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT: ENDOTHELIAL DYSFUNCTION, INFLAMMATION AND NEURODEGENERATION

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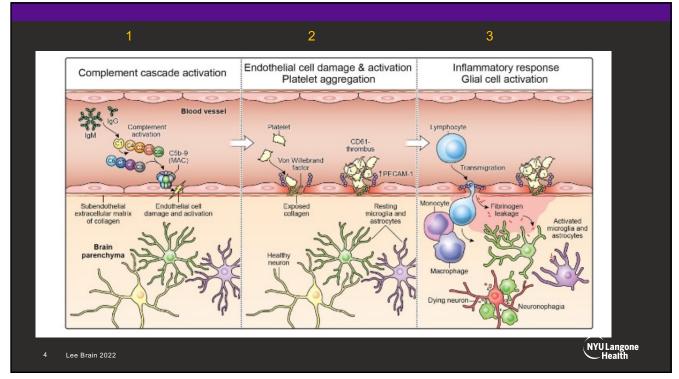
#### DISCLOSURES

- NIH/NIA R01AG077422 (mPI: Frontera, Ge, Wisniewski) "Alzheimer's Disease Related Biomarkers following SARS-CoV-2 Infection" Role: PI
- NIH/NCATS UL1TR001445 (PI: Frontera) "Study of Cognitive and Functional Outcomes in Patients with or without Convalescent Plasma during COVID-19 Hospitalization (SCAFOLD-COVID)" Role: PI
- NIH/NHLBI grant 10T2HL161847-01 (mPI: Katz, Horwitz, Troxel). "RECOVER: Post-Acute Sequelae of SARS-CoV-2 Infection Initiative: NYU Langone Health Clinical Science Core". Role: Co-Investigator
- NIH/NINDS grant 3U24NS11384401S1 (mPls: Troxel, Petkova). "EPICCNet COVID databank, NeuroCOVID databank and biobank". Role: Co-Investigator
- NIH/NIA grant 3P30AG066512-01, (PI: Wisniewski). "Identification of Plasma Biomarkers in Older COVID-19 Symptomatic Adults with and without AD that Predispose to More Severe Disease and Neurological Symptoms" Role: Co-Investigator
- WHO Brain Health COVID-19 Task Force Member

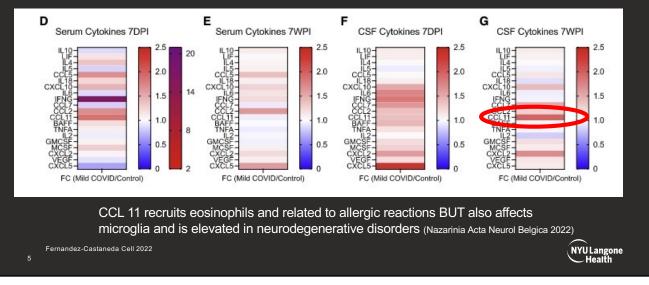


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# MECHANISMS OF ACUTE NEURO INJURY WITH SARS-COV-2

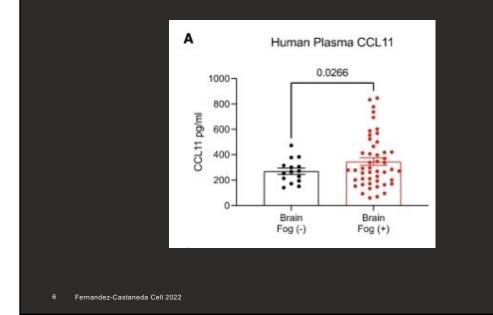


# 1. Inflammation: Cytokine and Chemokine Elevations in CSF and blood at 7 days and 7 weeks in Mice with mild COVID

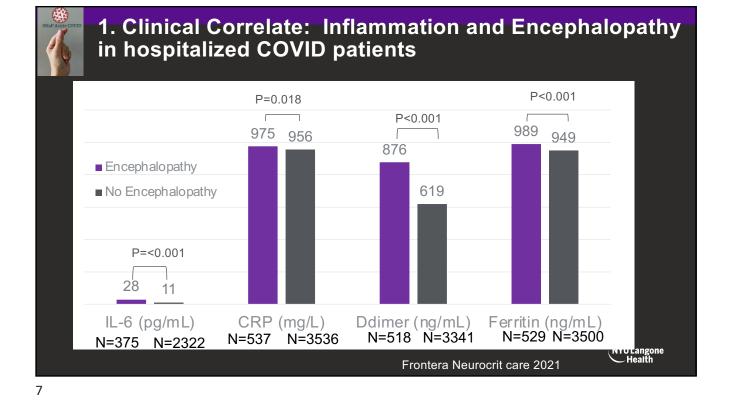


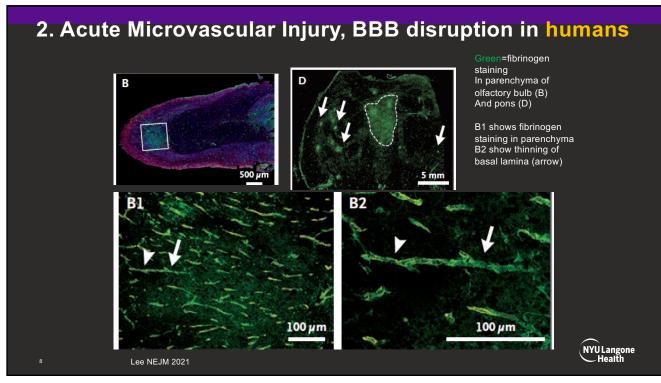
#### 5

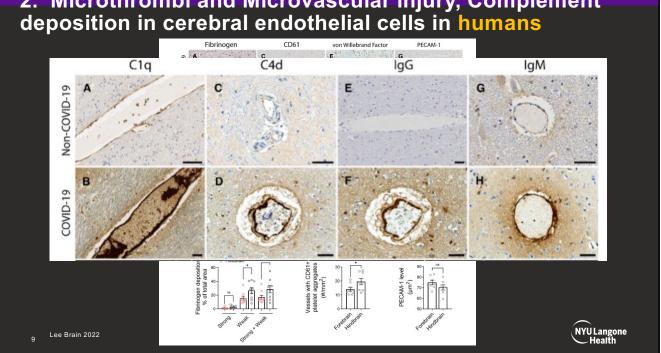
### **1. Clinical Correlate: Elevated CCL11 in COVID Patients** with Brain fog

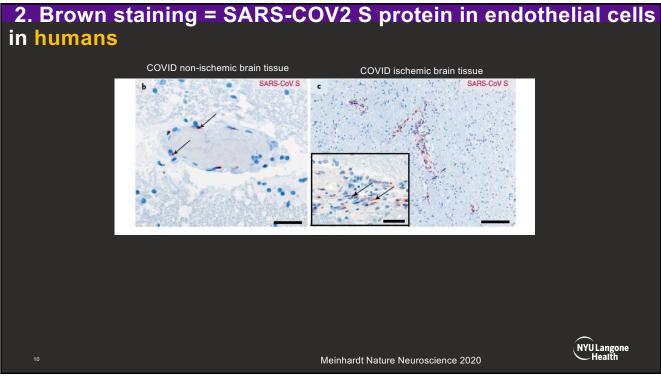


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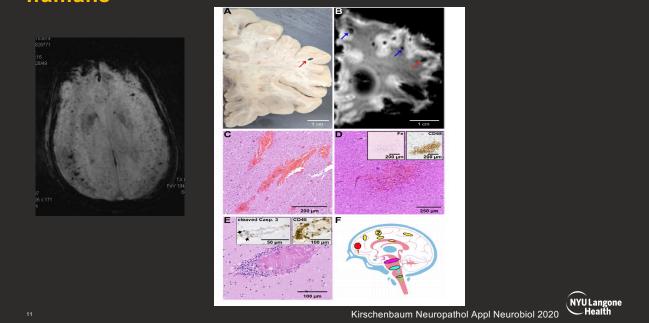


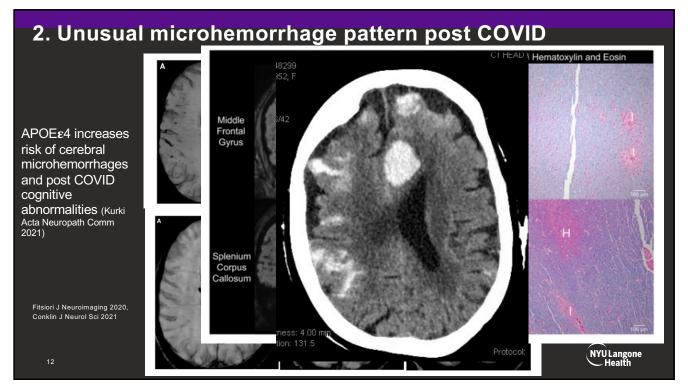




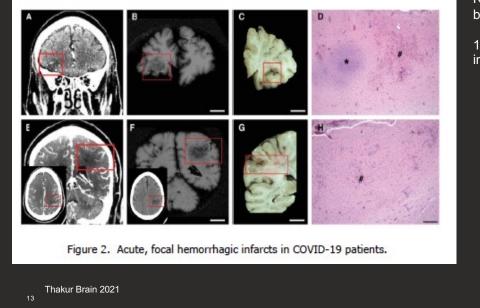
# 2. Microthrombi and Microvascular injury, Complement deposition in cerebral endothelial cells in humans

#### 2. Cerebral Microvascular Injury and BBB disruption in humans





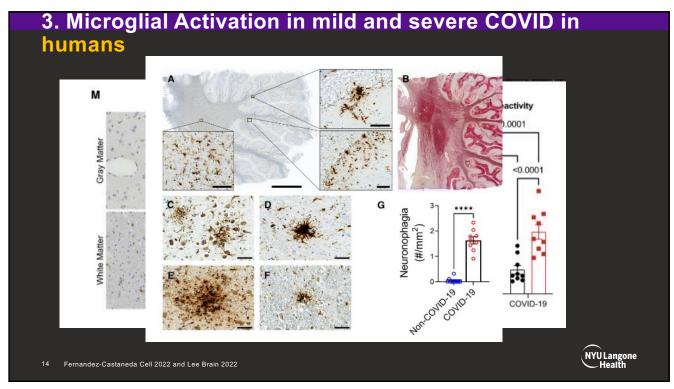
#### 2. Hypoxia and Hemorrhagic Conversion of Ischemic strokes



N=41 post-mortem brains

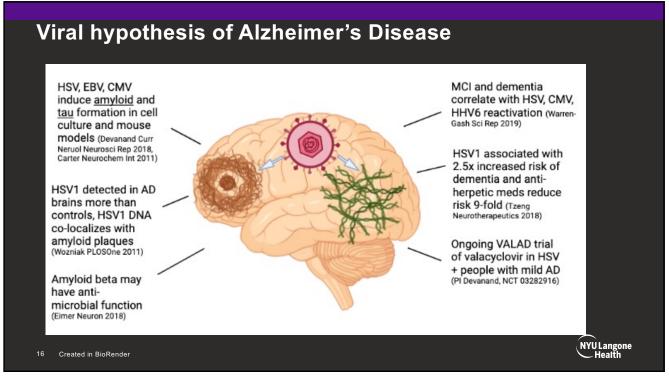
100% with hypoxic brain injury

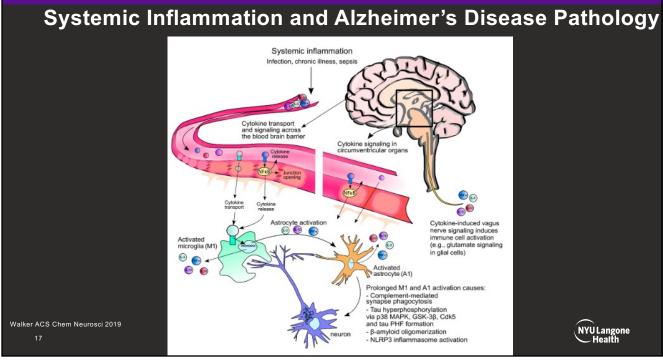
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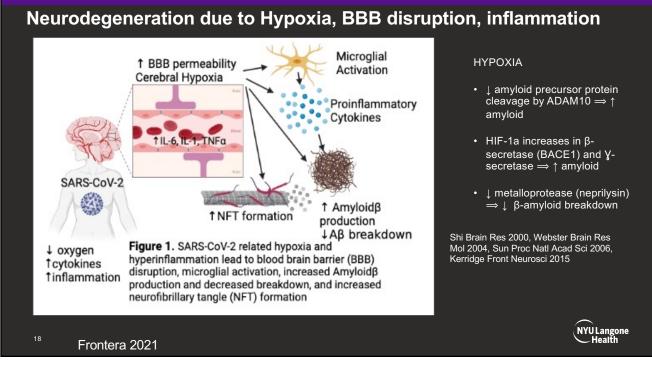
NYU Langone

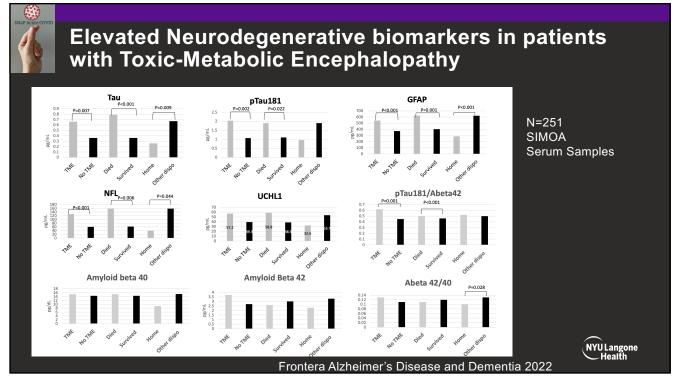
# LINK BETWEEN INFECTION, INFLAMMATION AND ALZHEIMER'S

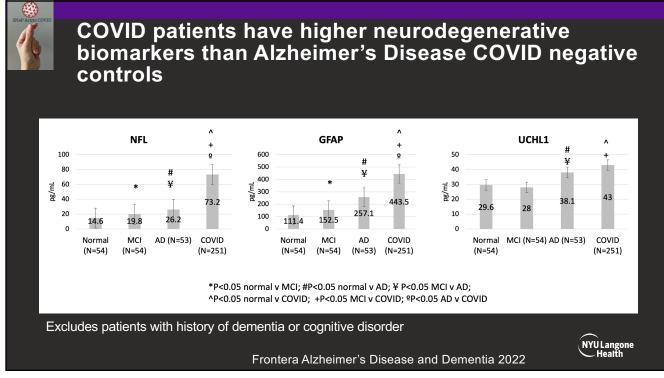












Acute COVID		Tau N = 241	p-tau181 N = 157	NfL N = 246	GFAP N = 246	UCHL1 N = 246	Aβ 40 N = 146	Aβ42 N = 120	
Demographics Age Male sex	Demographics	10011-241	11-137	11111-240	014111-240	11-240	Ap -10 11 = 1-10	N=120	
	Age	0.213 (0.09-0.33)	0.367 (0.22-0.50)	0.273 (0.15-0.39)	0.435 (0.32-0.54)	0.084 (-0.04-0.21)	0.294 (0.13-0.44)	0.14 (-0.04-0.31)	
	Male sex	0.024 (-0.10-0.15)	0.068 (-0.09-0.22)	0.031 (-0.09-0.16)	0.058 (-0.07-0.18)	0.124 (0.00-0.25)	0.044 (-0.12-0.21)	0.079 (-0.10-0.25)	
	Race (White vs. other)	0.149 (0.02-0.27)	0.147 (-0.01-0.30)	0.058 (-0.07-0.18)	0.129 (0.00-0.25)	0.061 (-0.06-0.18)	0.096 (-0.07-0.25)	0.104 (-0.08-0.28)	
	Severity of COVID-19 ill	ness							
	Intubation	0.232 (0.11-0.35)	0.054 (-0.10-0.21)	0.276 (0.15-0.39)	0.108 (-0.02-0.23)	0.186 (0.06-0.30)	0.005 (-0.16-0.17)	0.021 (-0.16-0.20)	
Worse SOFA score Lowest O <sub>2</sub> saturation Lowest mean arterial blood pressure	Worse SOFA score	0.345 (0.23-0.45)	0.261 (0.11-0.40)	0.461 (0.35-0.56)	0.25 (0.13-0.37)	0.313 (0.19-0.42)	0.13 (-0.03-0.29)	0.138 (-0.04-0.31)	
	Lowest O <sub>2</sub> saturation	0.138 (0.01-0.26)	0.039 (-0.12-0.19)	0.176 (0.056-0.30)	0.117 (-0.01-0.24)	0.126 (0.00-0.25)	0.079 (-0.08-0.24)	0.033 (-0.15-0.21)	
		0.312 (0.19-0.42)	0.256 (0.10—0.40)	0.385 (0.27–0.49)	0.178 (0.05–0.30)	0.271 (0.15-0.39)	0.075 (-0.09-0.23)	0.065 (-0.12-0.24)	
	Hypoxic ischemic brain injury	0.177 (0.05-0.30)	0.264 (0.11-0.41)	0.206 (0.08-0.32)	0.133 (0.01-0.25)	0.125 (0.00-0.25)	0.044 (-0.12-0.21)	0.034 (-0.15-0.21)	
	Ventilator days	0.215 (0.09-0.33)	0.279 (0.12-0.42)	0.085 (-0.04-0.21)	0.141 (0.02-0.26)	0.099 (-0.03-0.22)	0.586 (0.46-0.69)	0.352 (0.18-0.50)	
	LOS	0.135 (0.01-0.26)	0.046 (-0.11-0.20)	0.291 (0.17-0.40)	0.101 (-0.02-0.22)	0.193 (0.07-0.31)	0.046 (-0.12-0.21)	0.009 (-0.17-0.19)	
Inflammatory Markers Admission IL-6								Frontera Alzheimer's Disease and	
	Admission IL-6	-0.031 (-0.16-0.10)	0.026 (-0.13-0.18)	0.069 (-0.06-0.19)	0.003 (-0.12-0.13)	0.038 (-0.09-0.16)	0.144 (-0.02-0.30)	0.022 (-0.16-0.20)	Dementia 2022
	Admission CRP	0.006 (-0.12-0.13)	-0.017 (-0.17-0.14)	0.044 (-0.08-0.17)	-0.059 (-0.18-0.07)	0.003 (-0.12-0.13)	-0.096 (-0.25-0.07)	0.056 (-0.12-0.23)	
	Admission ferritin	-0.015 (-0.14-0.11)	0.026 (-0.13-0.18)	0.023 (-0.10-0.15)	-0.005 (-0.13-0.12)	0.002 (-0.12-0.13)	0.113 (-0.05-0.27)	0.02 (-0.16-0.20)	NYULangone
	Admission D-dimer	-0.022 (-0.15-0.10)	0.188 (0.03–0.34)	0.167 (0.04–0.29)	0.139 (0.01-0.26)	0.035 (-0.09-0.16)	-0.026 (-0.19-0.14)	-0.074 (-0.25-0.11)	Health

# Neurodegenerative biomarkers and 6- and 12-month outcomes

	Tau	Ptau181	NFL	GFAP	UCHL1	
6-mo tMoCA	0.276	0.131	0.010	-0.016	0.152	
6-mo mRS	0.191	0.562	0.385	0.336	0.101	
6-mo Barthel	-0.026	-0.413	-0.580	-0.481	-0.327	
6-mo Anxiety	-0.200	0.113	0.212	0.214	-0.050	
6-mo Depression	-0.113	0.422	0.091	0.397	0.057	
6-mo Fatigue	-0.011	0.328	0.182	0.330	0.252	
6-mo Sleep	-0.251	-0.124	-0.050	0.041	-0.020	

	Tau	Ptau181	NFL	GFAP	UCHL1
12-mo tMoCA	0.171	0.027	-0.112	-0.392	-0.066
12-mo mRS	-0.167	0.005	0.320	0.330	0.467
12-mo Barthel	-0.060	-0.247	-0.565	-0.604	-0.565
12-mo Anxiety	-0.222	-0.162	-0.212	-0.114	-0.181
12-mo Depression	-0.159	0.290	0.047	0.003	-0.082
12-mo Fatigue	-0.225	0.245	-0.018	0.221	0.024
12-mo Sleep	-0.465	0.192	0.064	0.041	0.175

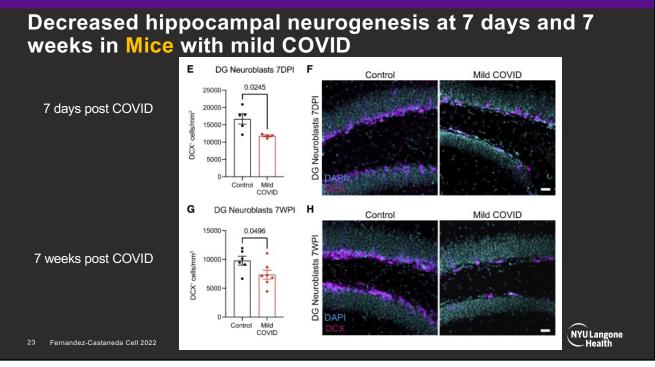
Excludes patients with h/o cognitive impairment

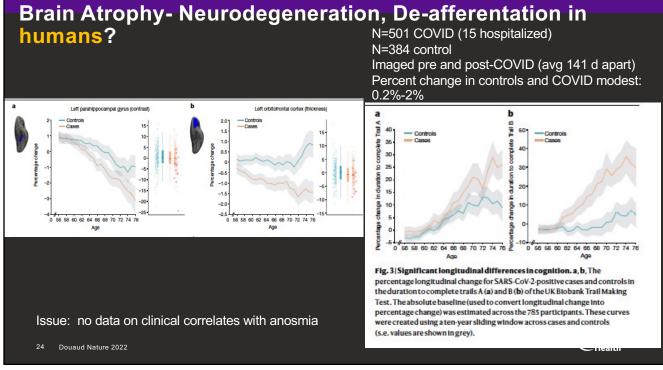
NFL significantly associated with 12 month mRS 4-6 after adjusting for age, sex, ventilator status:

aOR 1.012 (1.00-1.023) P=0.045

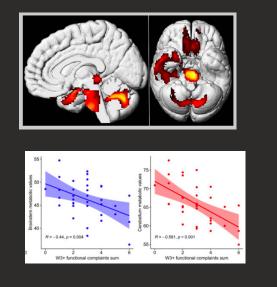
22 Frontera unpublished





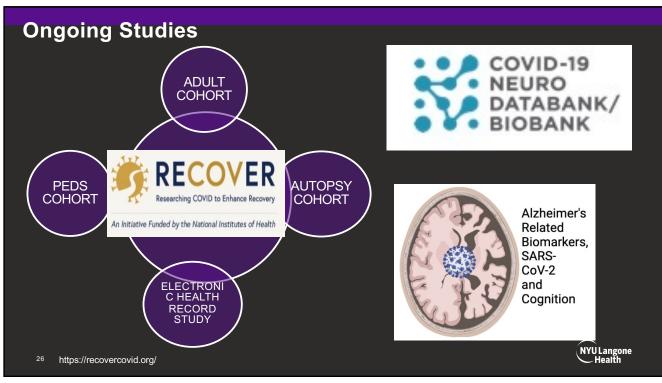


### Brain hypometabolism correlates with symptoms in humans



N=45 participants with persistent symptoms for median of 3 months (range 26-155 days) after onset acute COVID-19  $\rightarrow$  regional hypometabolism on <sup>18</sup>F- FDG PET compared to <u>44 healthy controls</u>.

PET metabolism inversely associated with symptoms (memory loss, pain, anosmia)



Guedj et al, European J Nucl Med & Meleanning 2021

#### Summary

- Hyperinflammation and Hypoxia during acute COVID-19 lead to:
  - endothelial injury, microthrombi, microhemorrhages
  - Leaky Blood Brain Barrier
  - Microglial activation> Astrocyte activation> Neuronophagia
- Downstream increased amyloid plaque and NFT formation may occur as in other infectious models of AD
- Clinical correlates of encephalopathy, "brain fog" with elevated cyto/chemokines
- Radiographic correlates of atrophy, hypometabolism with neuropsych testing
- Stay tuned!



