



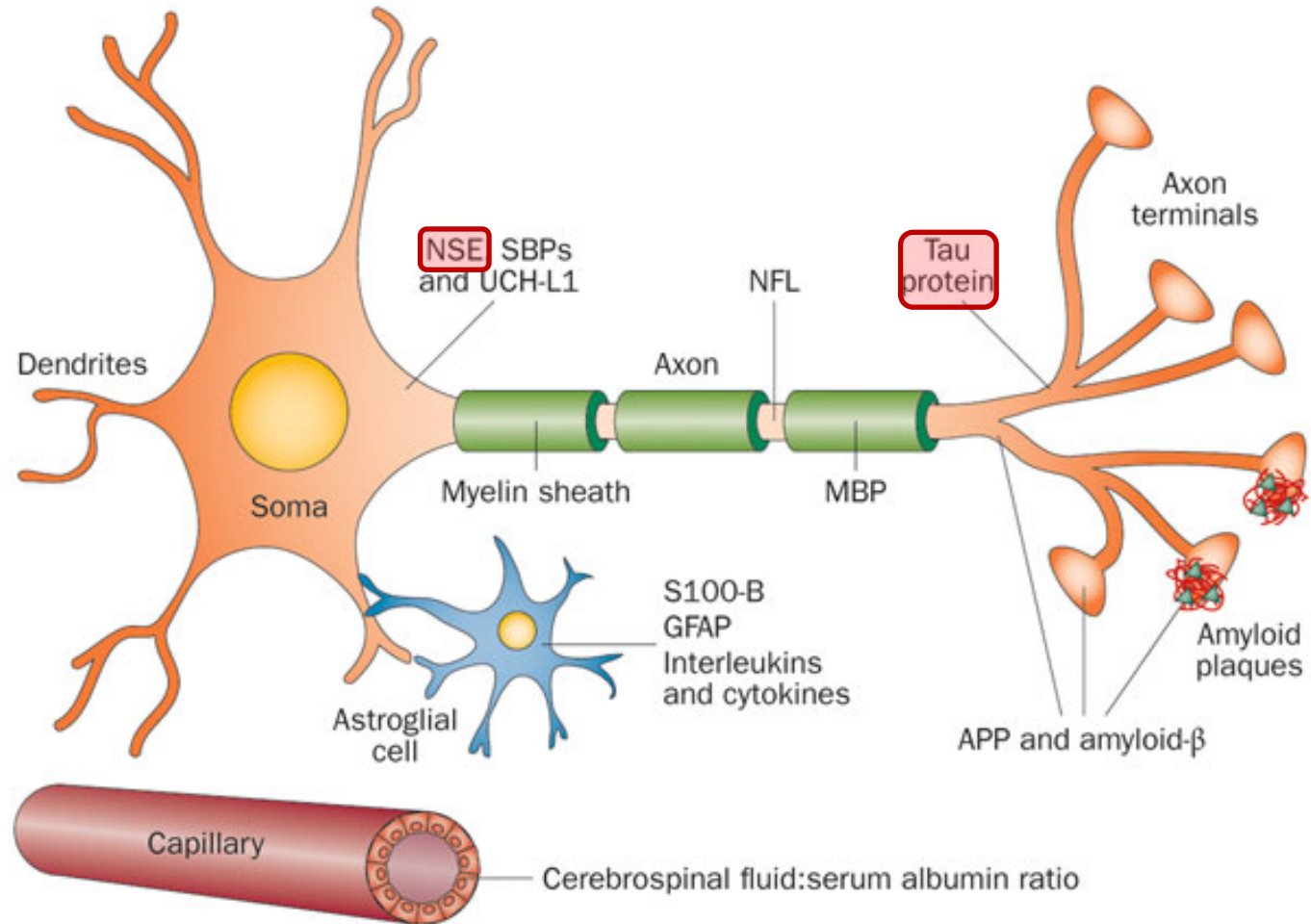
# ***Prognostication methods***

## ***Biomarkers***

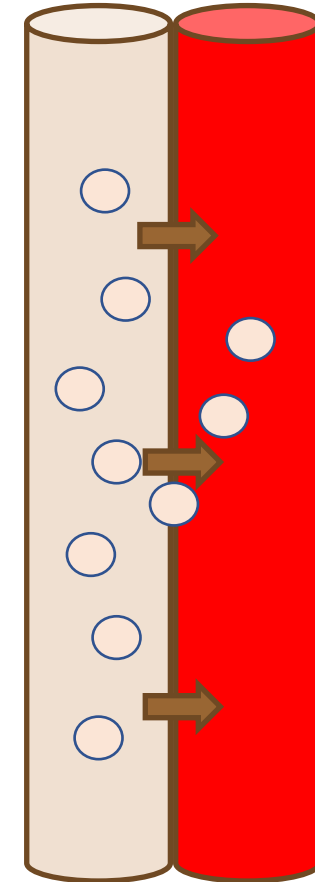
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*Skåne University Hospital*  
*Lund University, Sweden*

# Blood-based biochemical markers of brain injury

**NSE**  
**Tau**  
  
S100B  
GFAP  
NFL



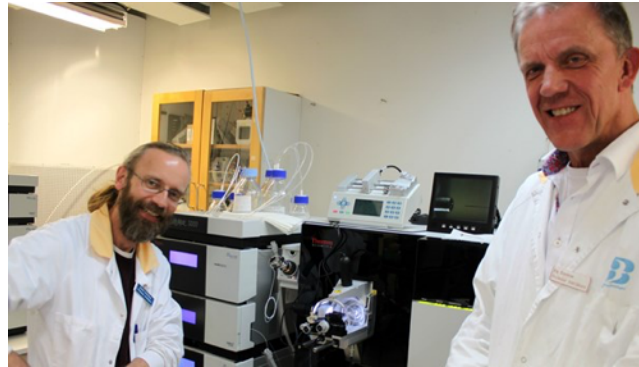
IF/CSF Blood



- Biomarkers of neuronal/brain components may be measured in CSF
- Some may be quantified in blood as well

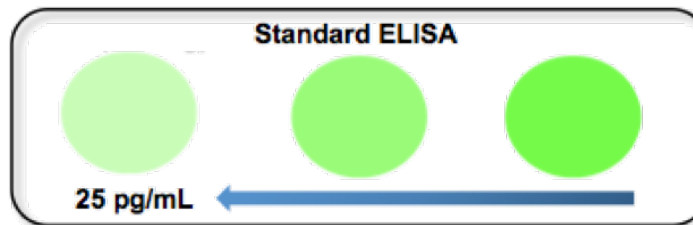
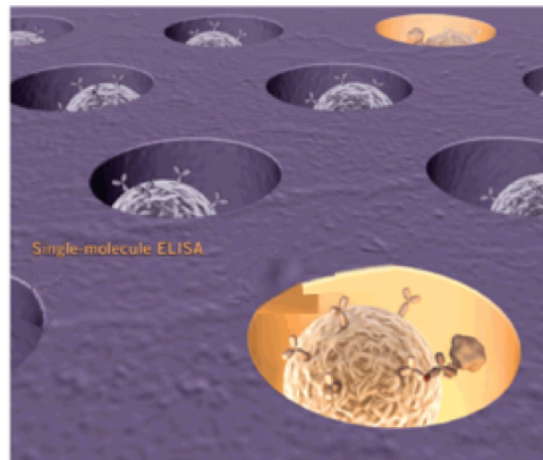


# Simoa: a new technology for serum tau

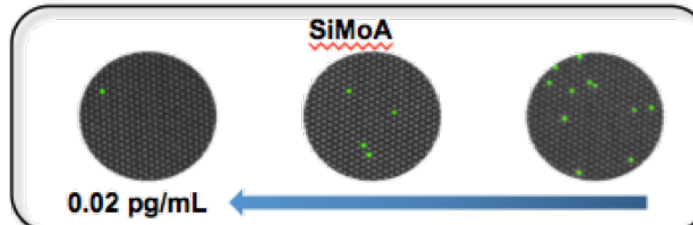


*Collaboration with Profs.  
Henrik Zetterberg &  
Kaj Blennow  
University of Gothenburg*

**Figure 1. Ultra-sensitive single-molecule assay (SiMoA) technique**



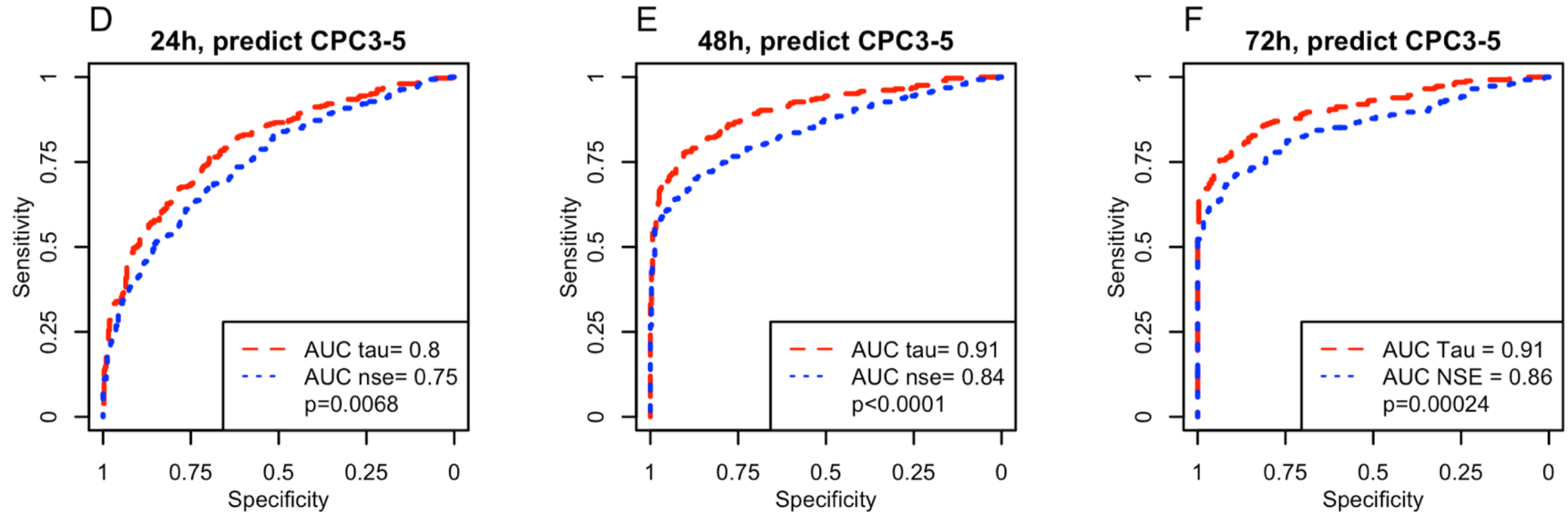
- Reaction volume =  $100 \times 10^{-6}$  L
- Signal calculated as mean for whole ELISA well
- Millions of molecules to reach detection limit



- Reaction volume =  $50 \times 10^{-15}$  L
- Signal digitally counted for each single bead
- Single molecule to reach detection limit



# Serum tau and NSE for prognostication



- Serum tau has significantly higher accuracy for poor prognosis than NSE
- The difference is AUC 0.05-0.06 at all time points

*Mattsson N et al, under review*



# Conclusions

- Serum NSE and tau are strongly elevated in patients with poor outcome after CA
- Both biomarkers perform best at 48-72 h after CA
- Tau *may be* a better biomarker than NSE
- Cutoffs can be identified combining low FPR with high sensitivity for both biomarkers – clinically useful!
- Biomarkers are useful complements to other prognostication methods



***Thank you!***

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