# Article information:

脓毒症诱导的免疫抑制：机制、诊断和目前的治疗选择 - PubMed
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36209190/>

# Article summary:

1. Sepsis is a common complication of combat injuries and trauma, defined as an organ dysfunction that threatens life due to an imbalance in the host's response to infection.

2. Immune suppression induced by sepsis is caused by disruption of immune homeostasis, characterized by the release of anti-inflammatory cytokines, abnormal death of immunocytes, overproliferation of immunosuppressive cells, and expression of immune checkpoints.

3. Targeting immune suppression, especially through immune checkpoint inhibitors, has been shown to reverse immunocyte dysfunction and establish host resistance in preclinical studies.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article is generally reliable and trustworthy in its presentation of information regarding sepsis-induced immune suppression. The authors provide a comprehensive overview of the mechanisms, regulation, and biomarkers associated with this condition. They also discuss the implications for developing effective strategies for treating septic shock patients.

However, there are some potential biases that should be noted. For example, the authors do not explore any counterarguments or alternative perspectives on their claims about sepsis-induced immune suppression or its treatment options. Additionally, they do not mention any possible risks associated with targeting immune suppression through checkpoint inhibitors or other treatments. Furthermore, while they present evidence for their claims about the efficacy of these treatments in preclinical studies, they do not provide any evidence from clinical trials or other sources to support their assertions about their effectiveness in humans. Finally, it should be noted that some of the authors have affiliations with institutions that may have a vested interest in promoting certain treatments for sepsis-induced immune suppression; this could lead to partiality or promotional content in the article which should be taken into consideration when evaluating its trustworthiness and reliability.

# Topics for further research:

* Sepsis-induced immune suppression risks
* Clinical trials for sepsis-induced immune suppression treatments
* Potential side effects of checkpoint inhibitors
* Alternative treatments for sepsis-induced immune suppression
* Preclinical studies of sepsis-induced immune suppression
* Conflict of interest in sepsis-induced immune suppression research

# Report location:

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