# Article information:

树突状细胞对脓毒症诱导的免疫抑制和继发性肺炎易感性的贡献 - PMC  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6243084/>

# Article summary:

1. The Global Burden of Disease Study 2015 estimated the morbidity, mortality, and aetiologies of lower respiratory tract infections in 195 countries.

2. Secondary infections in intensive care units after admission for sepsis have been studied to compare 8 vs 15 days of antibiotic therapy for ventilator-associated pneumonia in adults.

3. Systemic inflammatory response syndrome and infection can lead to early multiple organ dysfunction syndrome following severe trauma or central nervous system injury-induced immune deficiency syndrome.

# 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 as it provides evidence from various studies conducted on the topic, such as the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015, which estimated the morbidity, mortality, and aetiologies of lower respiratory tract infections in 195 countries; secondary infections in intensive care units after admission for sepsis; systemic inflammatory response syndrome and infection leading to early multiple organ dysfunction syndrome following severe trauma or central nervous system injury-induced immune deficiency syndrome; and more. The article also cites relevant sources such as PubMed, Google Scholar, PMC free articles, etc., which adds to its credibility.

However, there are some potential biases that should be noted. For example, the article does not explore any counterarguments or present both sides equally when discussing the topics at hand. Additionally, there is no mention of possible risks associated with these treatments or interventions discussed in the article. Furthermore, some claims made by the authors may be unsupported by evidence or missing points of consideration that could affect their conclusions. Finally, there may be promotional content included in the article that could influence readers’ opinions on certain topics discussed without providing sufficient evidence to back up those claims.

# Topics for further research:

* Risks associated with treatments for lower respiratory tract infections
* Counterarguments to interventions for systemic inflammatory response syndrome
* Evidence for interventions for early multiple organ dysfunction syndrome
* Impact of trauma or central nervous system injury on immune deficiency syndrome
* Potential biases in studies on lower respiratory tract infections
* Promotional content in articles on treatments for sepsis

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/3ced24e2c412d7087952d666b971f3ea>