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**European Network on Myalgic Encephalomyelitis/Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (*EUROMENE*)**

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### **Deliverable 13**

Protocol and guidelines for ME/CFS subgroups detection (stratification) according to the presence of symptoms and subject to potential biomarkers variation

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# ME/CFS subgroup detection/stratification according to symptoms and biomarkers

## **ME/CFS subgroups - What is known?**

In the joint session of WG 2 and WG4 at the EUROMENE meeting in Berlin on 19.11.19 the topic was subgroups in ME/CFS. Clinical evidence for existence of subgroups was discussed. Pawel Zalewski from Poland gave an overview on testing of autonomous nervous system dysfunction and results in ME/CFS. WG2 reviewed and discussed recent biomarker studies.

The results are published:

- Clinical subgroups (Expert consensus paper)
- Autonomic assessment (Slomko et al. J Clin Med 2020)
- Biomarker (Recommendations for a public health European wide approach)

## ME/CFS subgroup detection/stratification according to biomarkers: cytokines

| Medium    | Biomarker   | Clinical Subgroup   | Source                 |
|-----------|---|---|------------------------|
| Blood (B) | Prominent activation of pro- and anti-inflammatory cytokines and dissociation of intercytokine regulatory networks (most importantly $\uparrow$ IFN $\gamma$ as well as $\downarrow$ and dissociation from normal intercytokine regulation of CD40) | $\leq 3$ years duration of illness<br>vs. $\geq 3$ years duration of illness vs. healthy controls   | Hornig et al. 2015     |
| B         | $\uparrow$ IL-7 and $\uparrow$ IL-8 and $\uparrow$ IFN- $\gamma$  | Housebound/Severe cases<br>vs. mobile/moderate cases vs. healthy controls   | Hardcastle et al. 2015 |
| B         | $\downarrow$ IL-6 and $\uparrow$ RANTES   | Mobile/Moderate cases<br>vs. housebound/severe cases vs. healthy controls   | Hardcastle et al. 2015 |
| B         | $\uparrow$ IL-10  | Female patients with CFS with more somatic symptoms as measured by SCL-90-R<br>vs. female healthy controls vs. female CFS patients with less somatic symptoms | Groven et al. 2018     |

## ME/CFS subgroup detection/stratification according to biomarkers: gene variants/expression/epigenes

|   |   |  |                                     |
|---|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| B | Existence of autoimmunity-risk SNPs in CTLA4 and PTPN22 | Infection-triggered onset<br>vs. non-infectious onset<br>vs. healthy controls  | Scheibenbogen et al. 2020           |
| B | ↓ α-2A mRNA for at least 48 h after moderate exercise   | CFS patients, most of them with orthostatic intolerance<br>vs. healthy controls<br>vs. CFS patients most of them without orthostatic intolerance | Light et al. 2012                   |
| B | Different methylation patterns of immune response genes | 4 different subtypes were distinguished from each other in regard of differences in physical functioning and post exertional malaise             | <a href="#">De Vega et al. 2018</a> |

# ME/CFS subgroup detection/stratification according to biomarkers: metabolomics

|   |   |   |                                |
|---|---|---|--------------------------------|
| B | Changes in these metabolic pathways:<br>Fatty Acid Oxidation, Vitamin C/Collagen, Bile acids, Endocannabinoids, Vitamin B12, Amino sugars                 | Females with CFS vs. males with CFS vs. healthy controls)             | Naviaux <i>et al.</i> 2016     |
| B | Changes in these metabolic pathways:<br>Serine/1-Carbon Metabolism, SAM/SAH/Met, Very Long Chain Fatty Acid Oxidation, Propiogenic Amino Acids, Threonine | Males with CFS vs females with CFS vs. healthy controls)              | Naviaux <i>et al.</i> 2016     |
| B | ↑ Ceramides, ↑ Phosphatidylethanolamines,   | With IBS-comorbidity vs. without IBS-comorbidity vs. healthy controls | Nagy-Szakal <i>et al.</i> 2018 |

## ME/CFS subgroup detection/stratification according to biomarkers: microbiome

|            |  |   |                         |
|------------|--|---|-------------------------|
| Faeces (F) | ↑ Abundance of unclassified Alistipes and decreased Faecalibacterium | With IBS-comorbidity vs. without IBS-comorbidity vs. healthy controls | Nagy-Szakal et al. 2017 |
| F          | ↓ Relative abundance of Bacteroides vulgatus                         | Without IBS-comorbidity vs. with IBS-comorbidity vs. healthy controls | Nagy-Szakal et al. 2017 |

## Summary studies on ME/CFS - Subgroups

| sex              | Male - female                   | Metabolomics                 | Naviaux, 2016              |
|------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| onset            | Infectious vs<br>non-infectious | Autoimmune SNPs              | Steiner S, 2020            |
| Disease duration | ➤ 3 – 4 years<br>➤ > 4 years    | Cytokines<br>Heart rate/POTS | Hornig<br>Lee Jihyun, 2020 |
| Disease severity | ➤ Mild/moderate<br>➤ severe     | Cytokines                    | Hardcastle, 2015           |
| comorbidity      | IBS                             | microbiome                   | Nagy-Szakal, 2018          |

# ME/CFS: suggested further subgrouping according to onset

## „Infection-triggered“

Subgrouping according to  
infectious triggers, eg  
EBV  
hCov-2

## „Non-infectious onset“

EDS

cervical  
spine  
compression

Post-  
traumatic

toxic

Primary metabolic?



