

# HERTSMI-2

## Simplifying analysis of safety of WDB

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# What is HERTSMI-2?

- Health Effects (For known patients)
- Roster (using QPCR from ERMI)
- Type Species
  - Designated representative of genus
- Mycotoxin and Inflammagen (formers)
- Updated from first version, a 9-species roster developed in 2010

## Goal for use of new roster

- Targeted to patients known to be sickened by exposure to WDB
- Targeted to physicians not mycologists!
- The basis for the use of HERTSMI-2 is the need to answer a common question: “Will this building make me sick?”

# Development Procedure

- 738 ERMI scores from Mycometrics
  - Patients' illnesses well documented
  - 146 with  $< \text{ERMI } 2$ ; 592 with  $> \text{ERMI } 2$
- Did not use other mycology labs
- Classify by ERMI  $> 2$  or  $< 2$  as known health risk (re-acquisition of inflammatory illness with re-exposure if  $>2$  and MSH  $<35$ ) for previously ill
- Sort by occurrence of fungi by PCR

# Relative Risk > 10 required

- Sorted by water saturation needs
- Stratified by spore equivalents/mg
- If levels of fungi in ERMI > 2 over levels in ERMI < 2 not > 10, then that organism is not retained in roster
- Arbitrary goal was to reduce ERMI to three saturation conditions with no more than 5 organisms

# Plug and chug!

## What organisms tell the tale?

- For 90-100% saturation
  - Stachybotrys and Chaetomium
- For 80-90% saturation
  - Aspergillus penicilloides and versicolor
- For 60-80% saturation
  - Wallemia

# Assigning a value-1

- No *A. pen* or *A. versicolor* > 500 in ERMI <2; no *Chaetomium* or *Stachy* > 125 in ERMI < 2; no *Wallemia* > 2500 in ERMI < 2. **Assigned 10 points if present.**
- For *A. pen* and *A. versicolor* > 100, only 2 found in ERMI < 2; *Chaetomium* and *Stachy* > 25 were 2; *Wallemia* > 500 were 7 in < 2; 218 in > 2 group.
- **Assigned 6 points.**

## Assigning a value-2

- For *A. pen* and *A. versicolor*  $> 10$ ; and *Stachy* and *Chaetomium*  $> 5$  the relative risk is 4. For *Wallemia*  $> 100$  relative risk is 3.5.
- Assigned 4 points.
- HERTSMI-2 score is sum of points from each categories (Max = 50)

# Cut-off scores

- HERTSMI-2  $\geq$  16 only found in ERMI  $>$  2 but none of ERMI  $<$  2.
- HERTSMI-2  $\leq$  10 in no ERMI  $>$  2.
- ERMI  $<$  2 had 25% with ERMI 11-15
- ERMI  $<$  2 has weaknesses for prediction of safety
- What to do with the 11-15 group?

## 11-15 HERTSMI-2 suggestions for patients current buildings

- Sort by water saturation:
- Prudent to find and correct water sat 90-100% and then re-evaluate
- If 80-90% cleaning and then re-test
- If Wallemia is 6, correct humidity, duct work and re-evaluate
- More work needed here

## Labs don't show dose response

- No difference mean VIP, MSH, MMP9, C4a, TGF beta-1, CD4+CD25+ sorted by HERTSMI-2 of 12, 14, 16, and  $> 16$ .
- HERTSMI-2  $< 10$  no difference in C4a, TGF beta-1, MMP9, CD4+CD25+ from controls, but MSH and VIP still markedly low

## Don't do re-exposure until labs corrected

- Starting to assess a patient's potential for re-acquisition of illness without treatment of known abnormalities *will not show changes* solely due to damp building contents
- Ongoing exposure to HERTSMI-2 > 16 guarantees reduced rate of improvement in labs

## HERTSMI-2 has a role in data base

- Most important value assesses building risk for patients with MSH < 35 pg/ml even after Rx
- Re-exposure to HERTSMI-2 (data obtained from chart review, n=86) >16 resulted in 100% re-acquisition of illness
- Re-exposure to < 10 (N=32), 0% ill.

# *Conclusion*

- Treating physicians
  - need to know the proteomics of their patients' illnesses to make decisions about re-exposure
  - may use HERTSMI-2 to advise known patients on safety for re-exposure
- HERTSMI-2 can direct remediation efforts to targeted water saturation
- Prospective data is being collected