RESEARCH ARTICLE

Plasma calprotectin as a biomarker of mortality at antiretroviral treatment initiation in advanced HIV – pilot study [version 1; peer review: awaiting peer review]

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Abstract

Background: In advanced HIV, significant mortality occurs soon after starting antiretroviral treatment (ART) in low- and middle-income countries. Calprotectin is a biomarker of innate response to infection and inflammatory conditions. We examined the association between plasma calprotectin at initiation of ART and mortality among individuals with advanced HIV.

Methods: We conducted a pilot case-cohort study among HIV infected adults and children over 5 years old with CD4+ <100/mm³ at ART initiation at two Kenyan sites. Participants received three factorial randomised interventions in addition to ART within the REALITY trial (ISRCTN43622374). Calprotectin was measured by ELISA in archived plasma of those who died within 24 weeks (cases) and randomly selected participants who survived for 48 weeks (non-cases) for whom samples were available. Factors associated with baseline plasma calprotectin were investigated using linear regression. To test association with mortality, Cox proportional hazards models with inverse sampling probability weights and adjusted for age, sex, site, BMI, viral load, randomised treatments, and clustered by CD4 count were fitted.

Results: Baseline median (IQR) plasma calprotectin was 6.82 (2.65–12.5) µg/ml in cases (n=39) and 5.01 (1.92–11.5) µg/ml in non-cases (n=58). Baseline calprotectin was associated with age, neutrophil count and the presence of cough, but not other measured indicators of infection. In adjusted multivariable models, baseline calprotectin was associated with subsequent mortality: HR 1.64 (95% CI 1.11 - 2.42) and HR 2.77 (95% CI 1.58 - 4.88) for deaths during the first twenty-four and four weeks.
respectively. Calprotectin levels fell between baseline and 4 weeks among both cases and non-cases irrespective of randomised interventions. **Conclusion:** Among individuals with advanced HIV starting ART in Kenya, plasma calprotectin may have potential as a biomarker of early mortality. Validation in larger studies, comparison with other biomarkers and investigation of the sources of infection and inflammation are warranted.

**Keywords**
HIV, CD4, Mortality; Adult, Neutrophil, Antiretroviral, Biomarker, Prognostic
Introduction
Approximately one-quarter of individuals newly diagnosed with HIV in sub-Saharan Africa have advanced disease at presentation (IeDEA and ART Cohort Collaborations et al., 2014). Advanced HIV is characterized by immunosuppression, infection and immune activation which may independently drive mortality despite antiretroviral therapy (ART). Measurements of soluble biomarkers such as soluble CD14 (sCD14), C-reactive protein (CRP) and IL-18 have highlighted that inflammation and innate immune responses predict all-cause mortality, cardiovascular events, and other morbidities in HIV infected individuals, even after ART initiation (Duprez et al., 2012; Kuller et al., 2008; Sandler & Douek, 2012). Overall, innate immune activation seems more important than T-cell activation for disease progression in sub-Saharan Africa (Hunt et al., 2016; Serrano-Villar et al., 2014). Inflammation and co-infection can also arise from disruption of intestinal tight junctions leading to increased mucosal permeability. Translocation from the intestine of bacteria and their products including lipopolysaccharides has been demonstrated in some (Brenchley et al., 2006; Marchetti et al., 2013; Nazli et al., 2010; Sandler & Douek, 2012), but not all studies (Fitzgerald et al., 2019).

Calprotectin is a soluble 24 kDa dimer of calcium-binding proteins S100A8 and S100A9 (Brophy & Nolan, 2015) produced by neutrophils and other cells following activation in response to infection and inflammation. Calprotectin, measured in either stool or plasma, is a recognised biomarker of inflammation and bacterial infections including sepsis (Banerjee et al., 2015; Bjarnason, 2017; Huang et al., 2016; Jonsson et al., 2017; Simm et al., 2016; Walsham & Sherwood, 2016). The S100A9 sub-unit of plasma calprotectin has been associated with reduced immune reconstitution after ART (Drozd et al., 2016), enhanced antimicrobial defence transiently induced by antiviral treatment (Muller et al., 1994) and HIV-associated neurocognitive disorders (Colon et al., 2016). Njunge et al. recently demonstrated an association between increased plasma calprotectin and early post-discharge mortality among HIV-uninfected children hospitalized for severe acute malnutrition (Njunge et al., 2019).

We considered that calprotectin may be of value as a prognostic biomarker in advanced HIV and conducted a pilot study to evaluate associations between plasma calprotectin and mortality in individuals with advanced HIV infection at ART initiation who participated in the Reduction of Early Mortality in HIV Infected Adults and Children Starting Antiretroviral Therapy (REALITY) trial (Hakim et al., 2017) (Kityo et al., 2018) (Mallewa et al., 2018).

Methods
Study population
This was a nested case-cohort study within the REALITY trial (ISRCTN43622374) that enrolled HIV-infected adults and children aged five years or more with a CD4+ T cell count <100 cells/mm3 and without previous ART treatment at 8 sites in Kenya, Uganda, Malawi, and Zimbabwe. Participants in the REALITY trial were enrolled between August, 2013 and April, 2015 and randomised to three factorial treatments compared to standard of care: enhanced antimicrobial prophylaxis (single-dose albendazole, 5 days of azithromycin, 12 weeks of fluconazole (100 mg), and 12 weeks of fixed-dose combination of cotrimoxazole (800/160 mg)/isoniazid (300 mg)/pyridoxine (25 mg) once daily) (Hakim et al., 2017); additional raltegravir (Kityo et al., 2018); and ready to use supplementary food (RUSF) (Mallewa et al., 2018).

Study design
This pilot case-cohort study utilised archived plasma samples from the two Kenyan sites participating in the REALITY trial: Kilifi County Hospital and the Academic Model for the Prevention and Treatment of HIV/AIDS Centre at Moi Teaching Referral Hospital, Eldoret. REALITY enrolled a total of 139 participants in Kilifi, of whom 29 (20%) died, and 195 in Eldoret, of whom 14 (7.2%) died. This pilot study capitalised on a broader ongoing immunology case-cohort sub-study within REALITY that included study participants with a sample set of plasma, baseline stool, PBMCs and data on CD8+ T cell counts which would allow investigation of biomarkers.

The case cohort study aimed to randomly select 45% of all Kilifi participants and 10% of Eldoret study participants to reflect mortality, stratified by CD4+ count (0–24, 25–49, and 50–99 cells/mm3) plus any remaining unselected deaths by week 24 (the trial primary endpoint; Figure 1). Random selection was performed in the trial database using the uniform random number function in STATA. However, in Kilifi baseline CD8 measurements were missing on approximately one-third of participants due to reagent unavailability at specific time periods (i.e. missing at random) and one-quarter were also missing stored specimens for similar reasons. Therefore, the required number of participants in Kilifi were selected from those with complete samples and baseline CD8 available to ensure that data could be obtained, with weights (see below) reflecting the original population.

Deaths were weighted as 1 and non-deaths were weighted as 106/42 in Kilifi and 174/16 in Eldoret. These values were chosen in order that the sample represented the full trial population in terms of deaths and survivors at these sites using the inverse probability of selection from all REALITY patients ≥13 years of age alive at week 48 (regardless of immunology sub-study membership and available samples). Demographic, clinical and laboratory data were collected during the REALITY trial using standardised case report forms (Hakim et al., 2017). Complete blood counts, including neutrophils and CD4+ counts were done at local laboratories.

Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)
Plasma calprotectin was measured in duplicate at recommended dilutions using a solid-phase enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) human calprotectin kit (Hycult Biotech HK379-02) according to the manufacturer’s instructions and the absorbance read at 450 nm using a Synergy 4 (BioTek) plate reader. Calprotectin was measured using samples...
collected at baseline and four weeks after treatment initiation. The four-week time period allowed an appropriate time frame for the detection of immunological changes following treatment initiation.

**Statistical analysis**
Data were analysed using STATA version 13.1 (STATA corp. TX, USA). The baseline characteristics of the selected study participants were presented as mean (SD) for normally distributed variables, as median with interquartile range (IQR) for non-normally distributed variables, and as numbers (percentage) for categorical data. To compare differences in characteristics between cases and non-cases, Student’s $t$-test and Mann-Whitney rank-sum test (of non-normally distributed variables) were used. Chi-square or Fisher’s exact tests were used to compare proportions and Spearman’s correlation to assess correlation.

Factors associated with plasma calprotectin levels at baseline were assessed using a linear regression model including age, sex, site, CD4$^+$, viral load and neutrophil count, but excluding the randomised interventions. Individual clinical and laboratory features of infection: the presence of fever, cough, diarrhoea, known tuberculosis, measured body temperature, CD8$^+$ T cell count, and cryptococcal antigen test were then added one by one, retaining only those which were statistically significant. The beta coefficient indicated the strength of the effect on plasma calprotectin.

The association between baseline plasma calprotectin and mortality was assessed using a Cox proportional hazards regression model with inverse probability weights (Buchanan et al., 2014) and stratified by CD4 count to reflect the proportions selected in the case-cohort design to help address bias, as described above. Time at risk was defined from enrolment to 24 weeks which was the primary endpoint of the parent trial. The hazard ratio per unit increase in calprotectin was estimated, after adjustment for age, sex, BMI, log viral load, site and each of the randomised treatment arms. Akaike (AIC) and Bayesian (BIC) information criteria were calculated to assess model performance.

The Wilcoxon paired sign-rank test was used to assess the change in plasma calprotectin between baseline and after four weeks following treatment. Linear regression adjusted for age, sex and site was used to examine whether the subsequent death and the three randomised interventions were associated with the change in plasma calprotectin between baseline and 4 weeks.

**Ethical considerations**
The study protocol was approved by the Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI) Scientific and Ethics Review Committee approval number SSC 2231. Written informed consent was obtained from all participants using local languages, which included permission for storage and testing for this work.
**Results**

**Characteristics of study participants**

Of the selected 97 participants, 39 were cases and were 58 non-cases (Figure 1). The baseline characteristics of the participants are shown in Table 1. A total of 16/39 (41%) cases died between enrolment and four weeks, and a further 23/39 (59%) cases died between four and 24 weeks. Death occurred at a median of 31 (Interquartile range, IQR 18–72) days after enrolment. Cases had a lower BMI, lower haemoglobin and CD8+ T cell counts than non-cases, and fewer cases were randomized to receive RUSF in univariate analyses.

**Baseline plasma calprotectin**

At enrolment, crude calprotectin levels were median (IQR) 6.82 (2.65 to 12.5) µg/mL in cases (n=39) and 5.01 (1.92 to 11.5) µg/ml in non-cases (n=58). Higher age was associated with lower plasma calprotectin at baseline and there was positive association with female sex, neutrophil count and reporting a cough (Table 2). Other putative markers of infection (CD8+ T cells, fever, tuberculosis, body temperature, diarrhoea, and cryptococcal antigen test) did not emerge as factors affecting plasma calprotectin levels.

Baseline calprotectin was significantly associated with subsequent mortality to 24 weeks ($P=0.03$) and mortality within the first 4 weeks ($P<0.001$) in multivariable models adjusted for potential confounders (Table 3).

**Plasma calprotectin after 4 weeks**

Between baseline and four weeks, calprotectin declined both in cases who were still alive at 4 weeks (n=21) and in non-cases (n=57), without evidence of difference between cases.

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**Table 1. Participant characteristics.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Cases (n=39)</th>
<th>Non-Cases (n=58)</th>
<th>P Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilifi (%)</td>
<td>26 (67)</td>
<td>42 (72)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eldoret (%)</td>
<td>13 (33)</td>
<td>16 (28)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male (%)</td>
<td>18 (46)</td>
<td>28 (48)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female (%)</td>
<td>21 (54)</td>
<td>30 (52)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
<td>41 (7.5)</td>
<td>39 (10.5)</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI (kg/m²)</td>
<td>16.9 (3.5)</td>
<td>18.3 (2.7)</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemoglobin (g/dL)</td>
<td>9.3 (7.3 - 10.5)</td>
<td>9.9 (9.0 - 11.8)</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD4+ count (cells/mm³)</td>
<td>22 (8 - 44)</td>
<td>21 (11 - 64)</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD8+ count (cells/mm³)</td>
<td>377 (242 - 707)</td>
<td>646 (410 - 931)</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viral load (×10⁷/copy/mL)</td>
<td>255 (132 - 760)</td>
<td>254 (115 - 521)</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plasma Calprotectin (µg/mL)</td>
<td>6.82 (2.65 – 12.5)</td>
<td>5.01 (1.92 – 11.5)</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutrophil count (×10⁹/L)</td>
<td>2.26 (1.29 - 3.66)</td>
<td>1.77 (1.26 - 2.71)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antimicrobial prophylaxis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard (%)</td>
<td>24 (62)</td>
<td>31 (53)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhanced (%)</td>
<td>15 (38)</td>
<td>27 (47)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional raltegravir</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Raltegravir (%)</td>
<td>18 (46)</td>
<td>33 (57)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raltegravir (%)</td>
<td>21 (54)</td>
<td>25 (43)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutritional supplement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No RUSF (%)</td>
<td>12 (31)</td>
<td>32 (55)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUSF (%)</td>
<td>27 (69)</td>
<td>26 (45)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Categorical data represented as number (percentage) and continuous data as mean (SD) for the normally distributed and as median (IQR) for the non-normally distributed. Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; RUSF, ready to use supplementary food; CD, cluster of differentiation; HIV, human immunodeficiency virus.
Table 2. Association of non-randomised variables with log plasma calprotectin at baseline.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Beta</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age per year</td>
<td>-0.02</td>
<td>-0.40 to -0.01</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex (female)</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.04 to 0.66</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site (Eldoret)</td>
<td>-0.22</td>
<td>-0.57 to -0.14</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log viral load</td>
<td>-0.01</td>
<td>-0.13 to 0.10</td>
<td>0.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD4+ 50-99/mm</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD4+ 25-49/mm</td>
<td>-0.76</td>
<td>-0.54 to 0.39</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD4+ 0-24/mm</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>-0.29 to 0.41</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutrophils x10⁹/L</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.12 to 0.27</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cough</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.13 to 0.88</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CD4+ T cell count was stratified into 0-24, 25-49, and 50-99 cells/mm³. The following variables were tested but excluded: CD8+ T cells, fever, tuberculosis, body temperature, diarrhoea, and cryptococcal antigen test.

Table 3. Hazards ratios for mortality in the first 4 and 24 weeks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Deaths within 24 weeks</th>
<th>Deaths within 4 weeks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HR [95% CI] P</td>
<td>HR [95% CI] P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age per year</td>
<td>1.04 (0.99 – 1.09) 0.06</td>
<td>1.04 (0.98 – 1.11) 0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex (female)</td>
<td>0.84 (0.33 – 2.18) 0.73</td>
<td>0.29 (0.09 – 0.97) 0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI per kg/m²</td>
<td>0.83 (0.67 – 1.01) 0.07</td>
<td>0.94 (0.76 – 1.18) 0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log viral load</td>
<td>0.97 (0.57 – 1.63) 0.91</td>
<td>0.91 (0.48 – 1.73) 0.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site (Eldoret)</td>
<td>0.70 (0.23 – 2.17) 0.29</td>
<td>0.35 (0.06 – 2.14) 0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calprotectin per µg/ml</td>
<td>1.82 (1.08 – 3.08) 0.03</td>
<td>2.77 (1.58 – 4.88) &lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information criteria</td>
<td>AIC 87.9; BIC 111</td>
<td>AIC 41.9; BIC 65.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cox proportional hazards model stratified by three CD4 count groups and adjusted for the three randomised interventions. BMI: Body Mass Index.

Discussion

This pilot study focused on assessing plasma calprotectin mortality among patients with advanced HIV disease determined by a very low CD4+ cell count. Plasma calprotectin at the time of ART initiation was associated with subsequent mortality. It appeared that calprotectin levels at ART initiation are likely to be predictive of deaths occurring in the first 4 weeks. There was no evidence that the enhanced opportunistic infection intervention in the REALITY trial, which was associated with a 27% reduction in mortality to 24 weeks, (Hakim et al., 2017) affected changes in calprotectin during the first 4 weeks. However, the sample size for this exploratory analysis was limited. This pilot study requires validation in a larger sample and in other clinical settings before being used to guide further investigations or specific interventions.

To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study looking at plasma calprotectin in the context of mortality in advanced HIV. Previous studies have focused on faecal calprotectin as a biomarker of enteropathy, which is typically elevated in HIV-positive compared to HIV-negative individuals and progressively increases with a reduction in CD4+ T cell count (Hestvik et al., 2012). Faecal calprotectin is elevated in both early and chronic HIV infection and the elevated levels of faecal calprotectin have been associated with microbial translocation and enteropathy (Pastor et al., 2019).

Our results indicated a significant positive correlation between plasma calprotectin and neutrophil counts at baseline which has been observed previously (Cotoi et al., 2015; Sorensen et al., 2015; Sun et al., 2014) and likely reflects neutrophil expansion and activation as a main source of calprotectin (Chatzikonstantinou et al., 2016). Plasma calprotectin may be a marker of systemic inflammation as a result of microbial translocation (Deeks et al., 2013; Jonsson et al., 2017) or could indicate the presence of opportunistic infections among advanced HIV-positive patients, rather than only inflammation due to infection with HIV. However, markers of infection markers apart from cough were not associated with baseline plasma calprotectin.

The main strength of our study is that it was carried out in typical African hospital-based HIV clinics in which all eligible patients from both urban and peri-urban areas were recruited and is thus a reasonable reflection of advanced HIV patients in sub-Saharan Africa. The limitations of our study included the fact that the pilot study included a small number of subjects, young children were excluded from the parent trial, and despite weighting there was potential for bias during sample selection as included participants were required to have a full set of samples. Our study examined the potential of plasma calprotectin alone; future studies should compare this biomarker with other proteins, metabolites or cytokines to evaluate performance and help elucidate mechanisms underlying early mortality in advanced HIV disease.

Conclusions

Findings from this study suggest that plasma calprotectin may have value in predicting early mortality among HIV patients with advanced disease at the time of ART.
Validation of plasma calprotectin as a clinical tool is needed before incorporating the biomarker to guide enhanced investigation for infections, more frequent follow up or specific interventions.

**Data availability**

**Underlying data**

De-identified REALITY trial data are available from MRC CTU at UCL, which encourages optimal use of data by employing a controlled access approach to data sharing, incorporating a transparent and robust system to review requests and provide secure data access consistent with the relevant ethics committee approvals. All requests for data are considered and can be initiated by contacting mrcctu.ctuenquiries@ucl.ac.uk Quoting “REALITY Trial Immunology”.

**Acknowledgements**

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PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text | Free Full Text


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