

Sivelestat Improves Survival and Reduces Organ Dysfunction Following Polytrauma in a Rat Model

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- » Research was conducted in compliance with Animal Welfare Act, the implementing Animal Welfare regulations, and the principles of the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals. The Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee approved all research conducted in this study. The facility where this research was conducted is fully accredited by the AAALAC International

Background

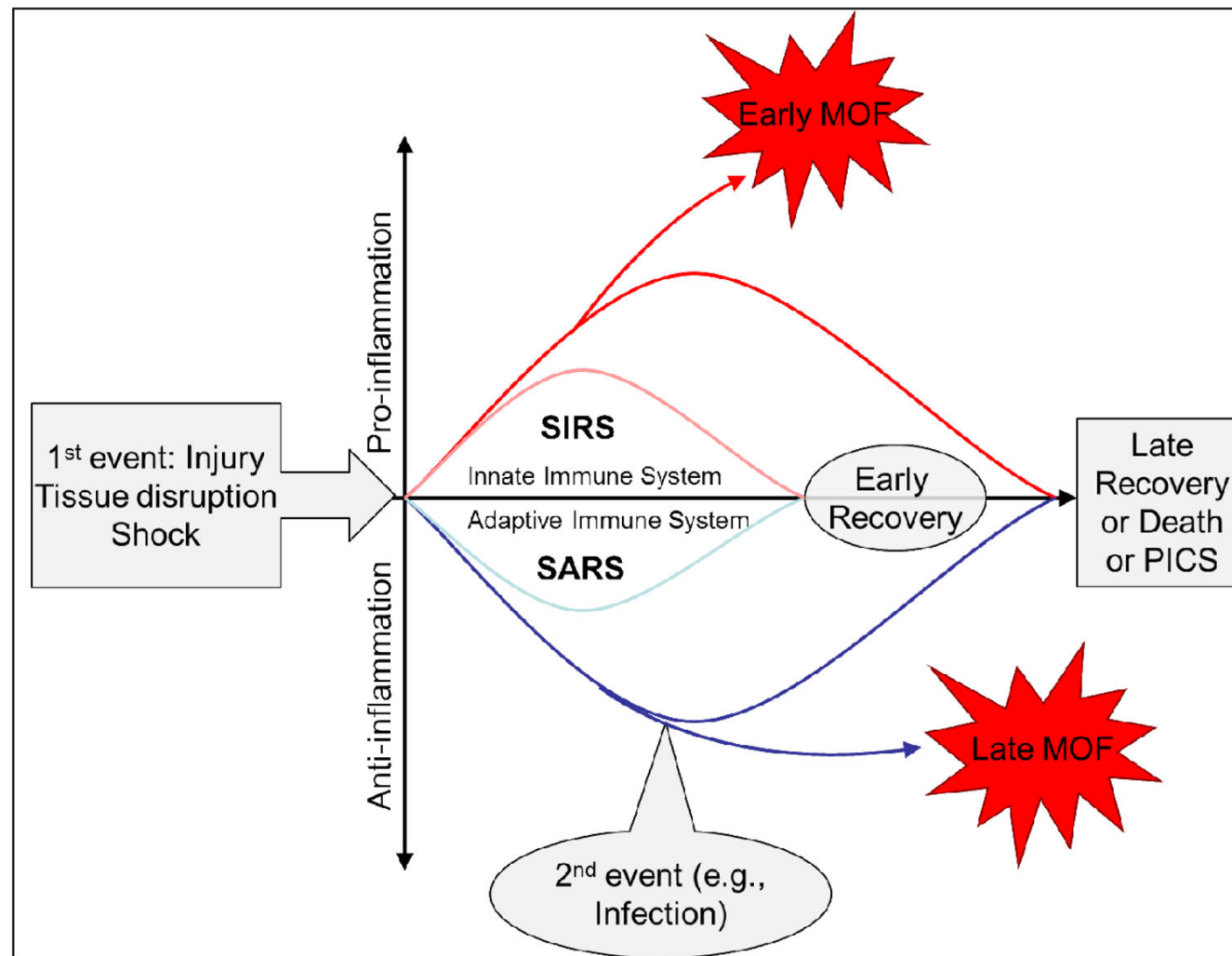
- Trauma is the leading cause of death for individuals ages 1-44 (CDC, *Key Injury and Violence data, 2022*).
- Polytrauma is known to trigger a systemic inflammatory response that drives acute kidney injury (AKI), Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), multiple organ failure (MOF), and high mortality (Sauaia et al., *Crit Care Clin.* 2017; Pfeifer et al., *J Trauma* 2017).
- In the military setting, organ failure is also frequently encountered in combat casualties. 12.5% of combat casualties suffered from AKI. (Stewart et al., *Am J Kidney Dis.* 2016).
- In severe injured warfighters (with a median ISS=22), the AKI incidence can be up to 21%. (Elterman et al., *J Trauma Acute Care Surg.* 2015).
- However, effective pharmacological treatments for trauma-induced AKI and organ failure are lacking, representing a serious unmet clinical need.



Trauma-Induced Immune Dysfunction

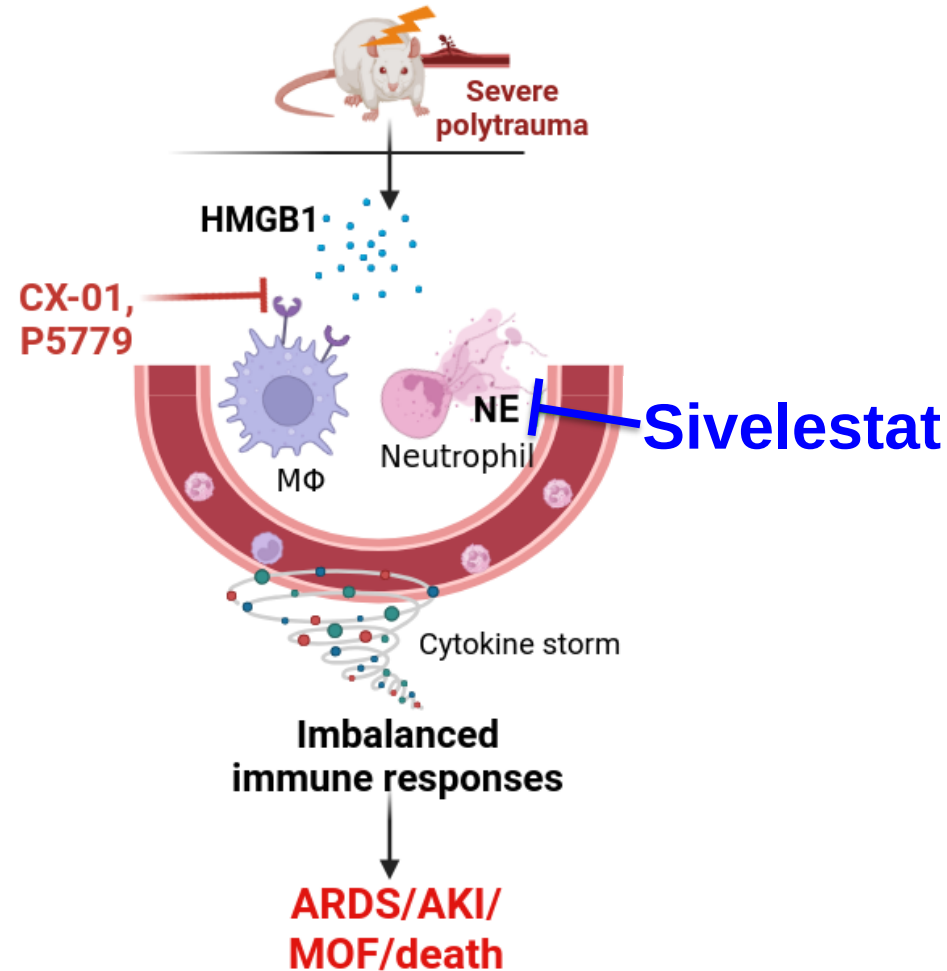
SARS: systemic anti-inflammatory response syndrome, also called

CARS: compensatory anti-inflammatory response syndrome



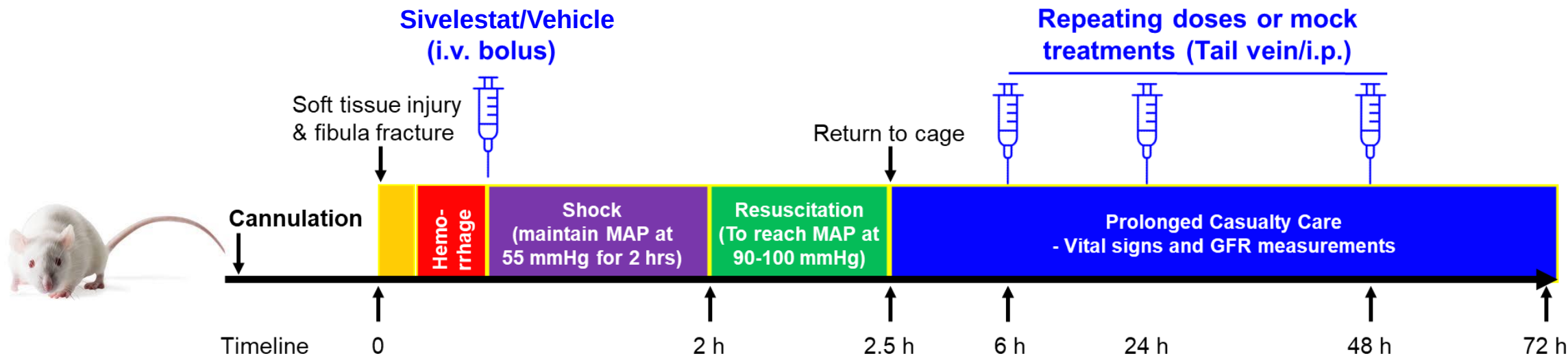
Sauaia, et al. Crit Care Clin. 2017

Hypothesis



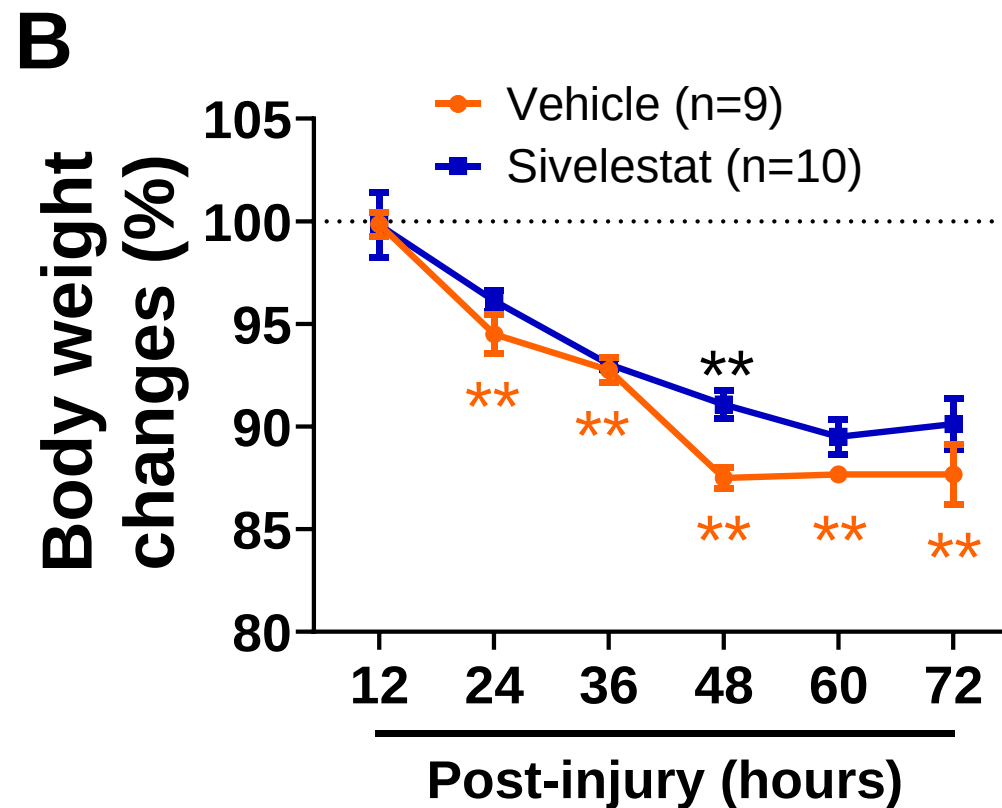
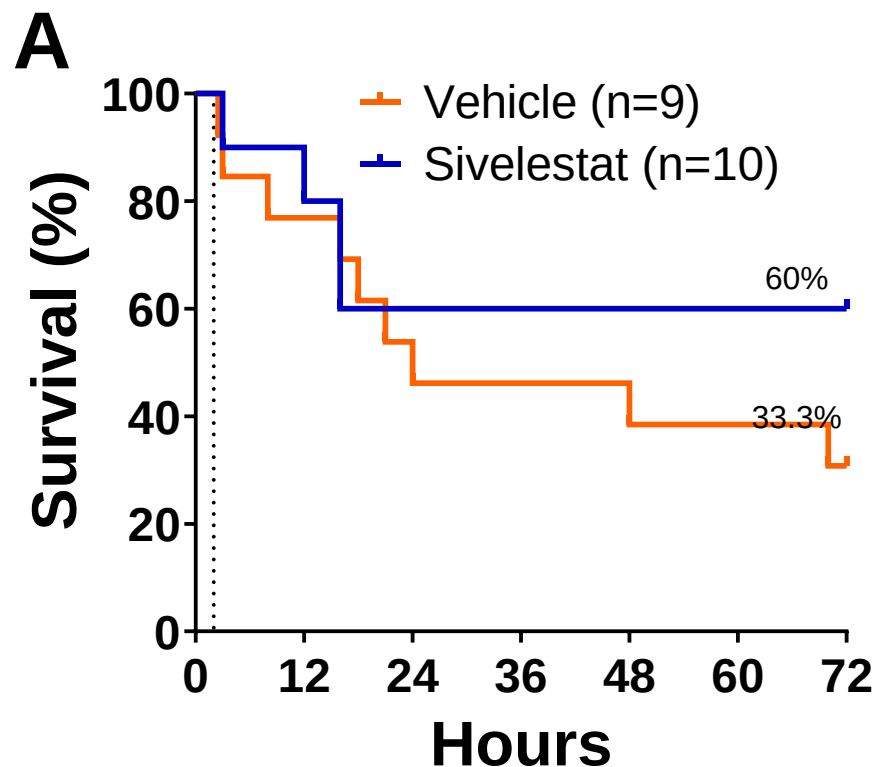
Therapeutic targeting of the trauma-induced immune response will improve survival and reduce trauma-induced organ failure?

Study Design

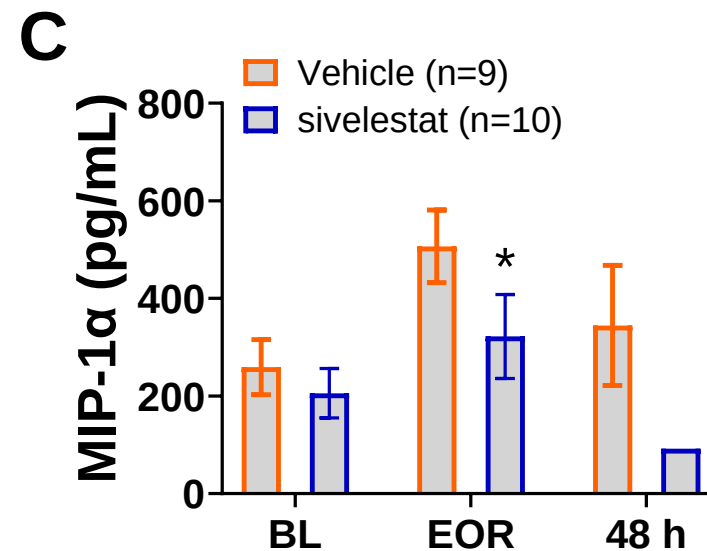
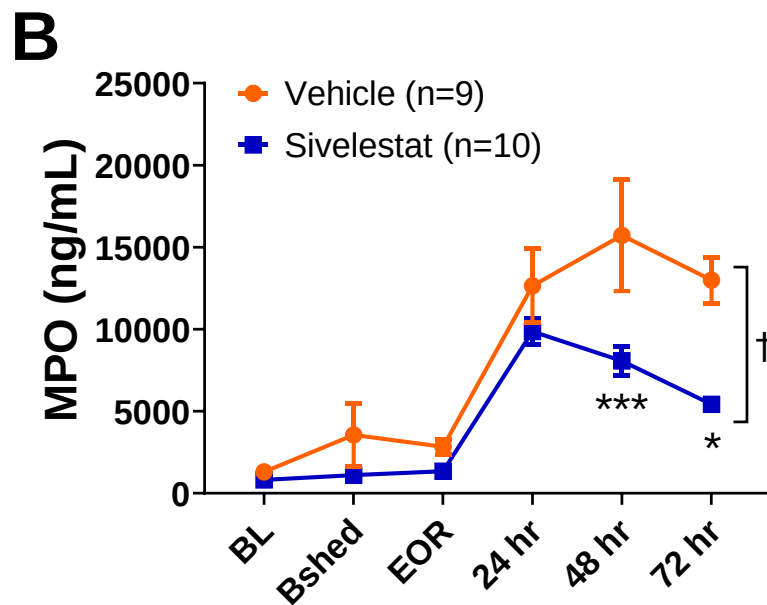
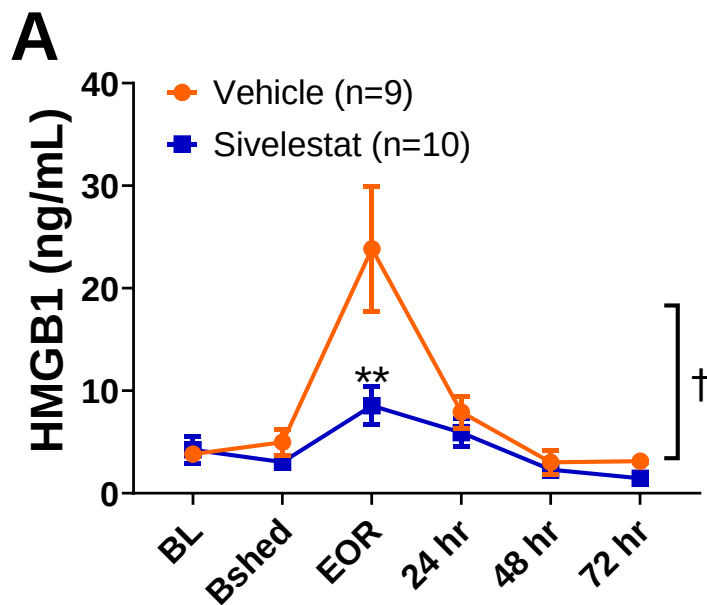


Note: All animals received adequate anesthesia and analgesia during the experimental procedures.

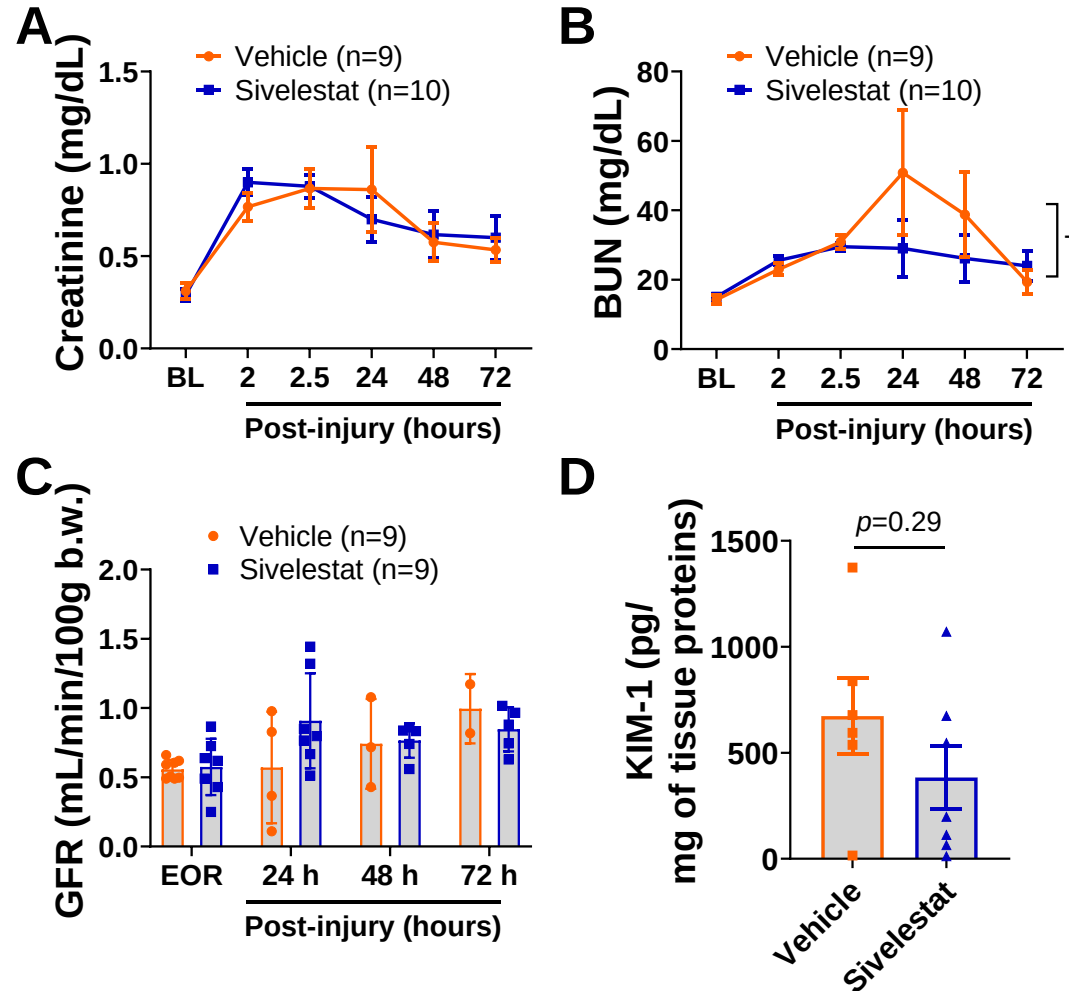
Sivelestat Treatment Improves Clinical Outcomes



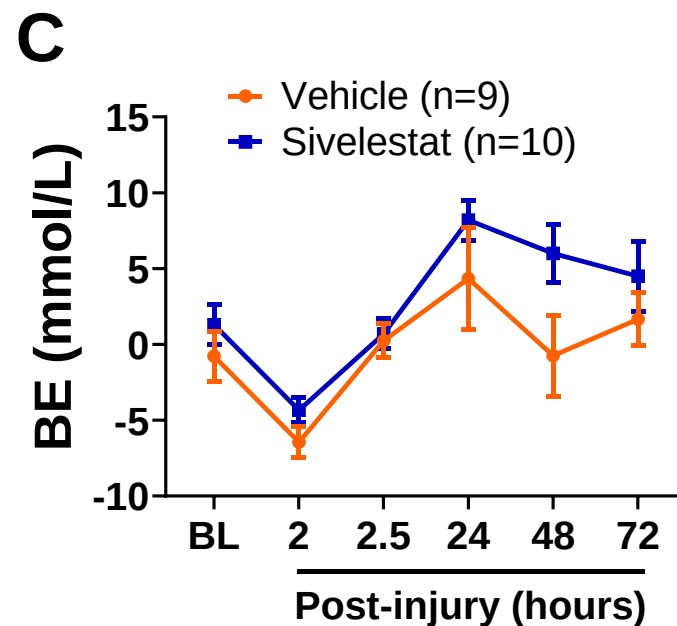
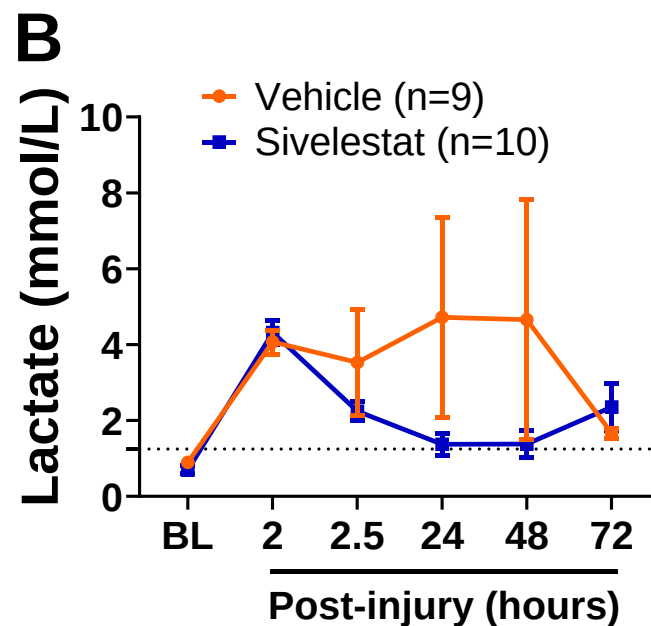
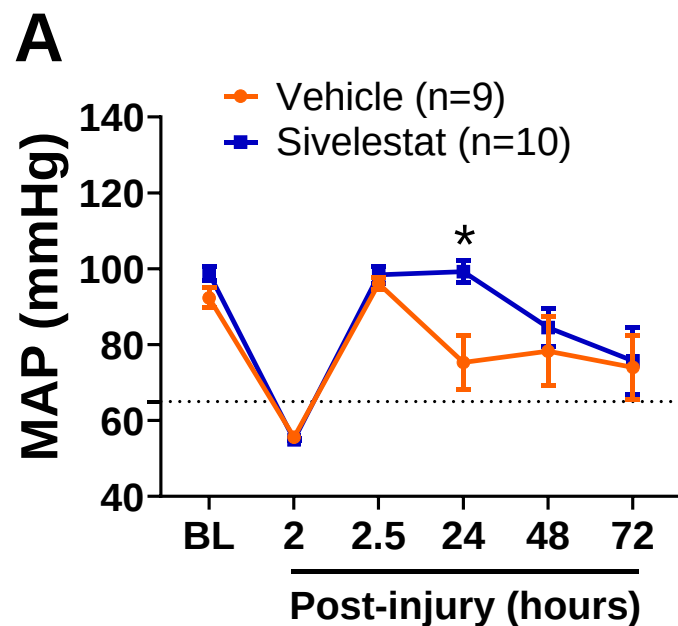
Sivelestat Treatment Reduces HMGB1 and Cytokines



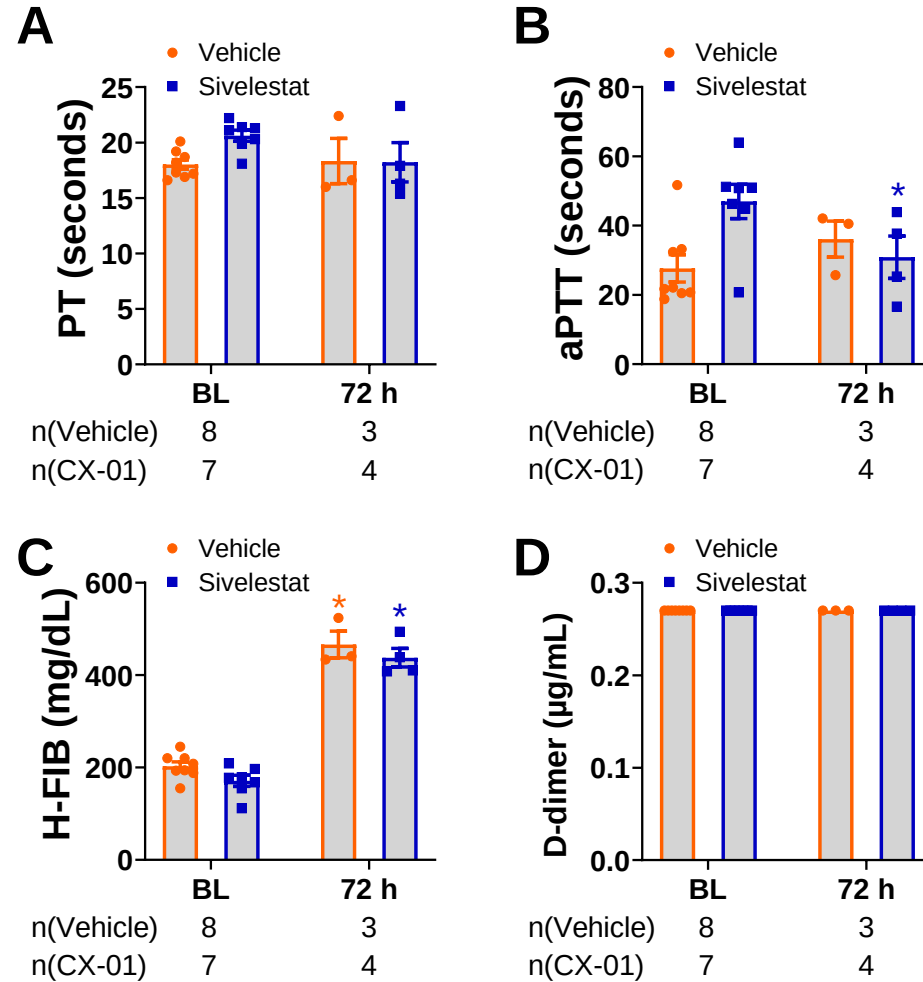
Sivelestat Treatment Impacts on AKI Parameters



Sivelestat Impacts on MAP and Systemic Acidosis



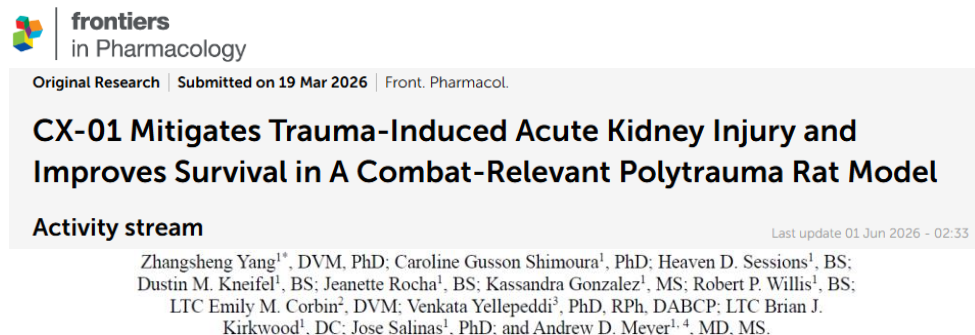
Sivelestat Does Not Alter the Coagulation Profile



Conclusions

- **Sivelestat treatment increased survival and attenuated body weight loss in a rat polytrauma model.**
- **Sivelestat treatment reduced neutrophil activity and decreased inflammatory responses.**
- **Sivelestat treatment reduced trauma-induced acute kidney injury (AKI), improved mean arterial pressure (MAP) and attenuated trauma-induced lactate elevation.**
- **Sivelestat treatment did not significantly alter the coagulation profile triggered by polytrauma.**
- **Sivelestat may be a potential therapeutic agent to mitigate trauma-induced organ failure in prolonged care scenarios.**

- » **Lab Pipeline 1: CX-01 improves survival and reduces AKI in rats (Poster #1004).**

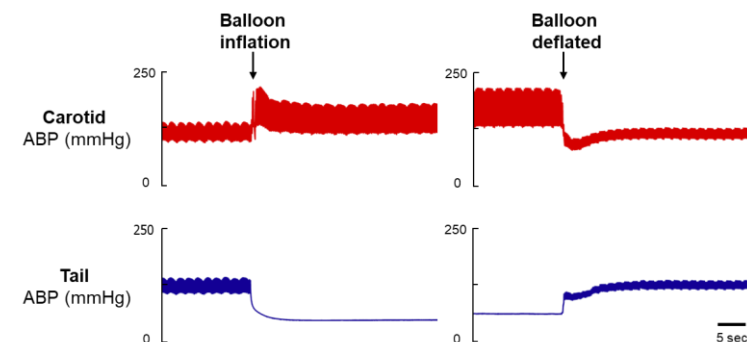


- » **Lab Pipeline 2: Roflumilast improves survival and reduces AKI in rats .**

Manuscript under review

- **Developed a rat model of REBOA-induced IRI to evaluate novel therapeutics (Poster #608).**

Manuscript in preparation



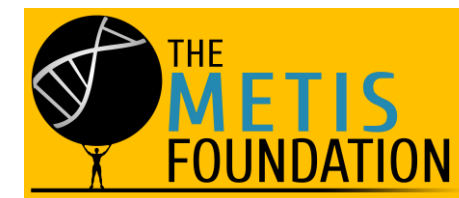
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QUESTIONS?

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“Military medicine is not just about treating injuries; it’s about ensuring the health and readiness of those who serve, so they can accomplish their mission and return home safely.”

- MG Paula C. Lodi, Commanding General, USAMRDC