# miRNA 125a and lnc- MALAT1 in Early Prediction of Sepsis: **Systematic Review and Meta-analysis**

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## Introduction

- RNA non-coding Long associated lung adenocarcinoma transcript 1 (Inc-MALAT1) has been correlated with inflammatory processes and cell apoptosis leading to organ dysfunction.
- miR-125a has anti-inflammatory effects, regulating neutrophil development and pro-inflammatory suppressing production via the NF-kB signaling pathway.
- we postulated the diagnostic potential of Inc-MALAT1/miR-125a axis in the distinguishing sepsis patients from healthy individuals

### Method

 A comprehensive systematic review and meta-analysis were undertaken, drawing data from PubMed, Cochrane, Embase, and Google Scholar. Seven studies met our inclusion criteria for the review. (Table1)

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# Conclusion

Inc-MALAT1/miR-125a axis may be useful in early distinguishing of sepsis patients from healthy controls

SR No.	First Author	Gene	Subjects (Sepsis)	Subject (Control)	Area under the Curve
		Lnc-			
1	Liu At	MALAT1/miRN A 125a axis	196	196	0.931 (95% CI: 0.908-0.954
2	Geng F	Lnc-MALAT1	190	190	0.823 (95% CI: 0.783-0.864)
3	Zhao D	miRNA 125a	150	150	0.749 (95% CI: 0.695-0.803)
4	Li S	miRNA 125a	150	150	0.650 (95%CI: 0.549-0.750)
5	Yang Y	miRNA 125a	102	100	0.880 (95% CI: 0.835-0.926)
6	Zhu X	miRNA 125a	120	120	0.557 (95%CI 0.483-0.632)
7	Gui F	miRNA 125a	126	125	0.817 (95% CI: 0.764-0.870)

Table 1: 7 Studies included for meta-analysis with AUC (Area under the curve)

metastasis-

factor

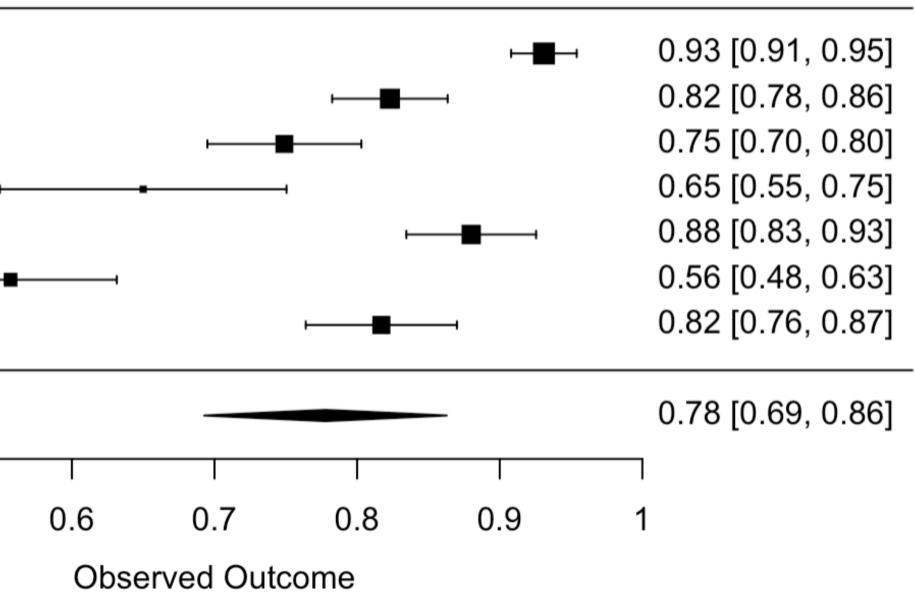


Study 1		
Study 2		
Study 3		
Study 4		۰
Study 5		
Study 6		<b>—</b>
Study 7		
RE Model		
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## **Results & Discussion**

- prognostic tool.
- and findings.





• Our meta-analysis indicates that the Inc-MALAT1/miR-125a axis holds substantial promise for the early diagnosis of sepsis, with pooled AUC values 0.78 (95% CI 0.69-0.86), highlighting its diagnostic accuracy.

• Beyond this, the axis also shows a significant correlation with key clinical indicators such as disease severity, inflammation levels, organ injury, and mortality, suggesting its utility as both a diagnostic and

• The biological roles of Inc-MALAT1 and miR-125a in inflammatory pathways raise the possibility of their use as therapeutic targets.

• However, the study's limitations, including variability in sample sizes methodology across the included studies, underscore the need for further, more standardized research to validate these promising