

## Clinical Research (Studies)

The design and assembly of (inter)national patient cohorts is the first step towards clinical and research studies on the improvement of diagnosis and treatment of immunodeficiencies. Not all of these patient cohorts are based within the CCI. Some will be supervised in cooperation with other internal and external facilities in regard to chronic immunodeficiency.

### Primary Immunodeficiency Patient Cohorts

CVID	Patients with chronic variable immunodeficiency
ICL	Patients with idiopathic low CD4 syndrome
ALPS	Patients with chronic, non-malignant lymphoproliferation and autoimmune cytopenia in at least one cell type or patients with either lymphoproliferation or autoimmune cytopenia with an increase in "double negative" T cells
HLH	Patients with haemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis or macrophage-activation syndrome
P-CID	Patients with profound combined immunodeficiency
Loeys-Dietz Syndrome	Patients with a connective tissue disorder caused by mutations in the transforming growth factor beta receptor I or II (TGFBRI or TGFBRII)

### Acquired Immunodeficiency Patient cohorts

Post-SCT	Patients following bone marrow or peripheral blood stem cell transplantation
Asplenie	Patients with asplenia for either anatomical or functional reasons
Spleen-Off	Patients with asplenia for either anatomical or functional reasons and OPSI

### Pathogen-Defined Cohorts

HIV	Patients with HIV infection
NTM-Kids	Children with cervical lymphadenopathy with a suspected or confirmed infection with non-tubercular mycobacteria
Staph. aureus	Patients with S. aureus bacteraemia, localised S. aureus infection or mucocutaneous S. aureus-colonisation
Meningokokken	Patients with Meningococcus infection