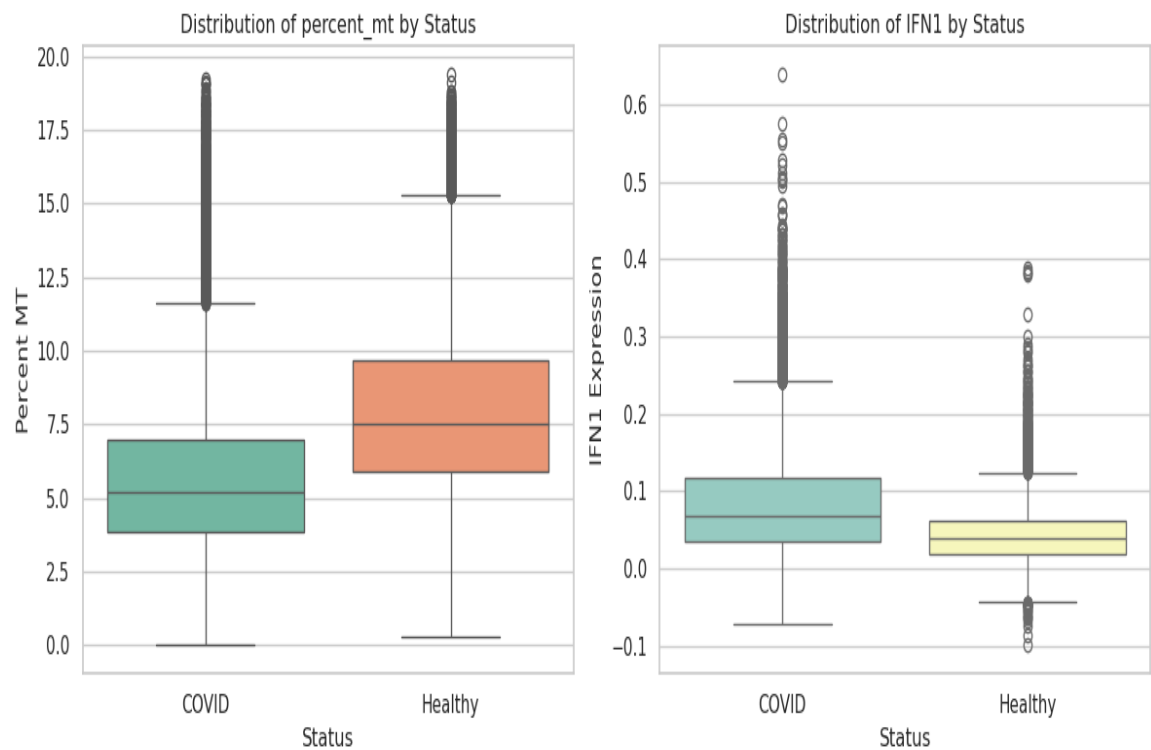


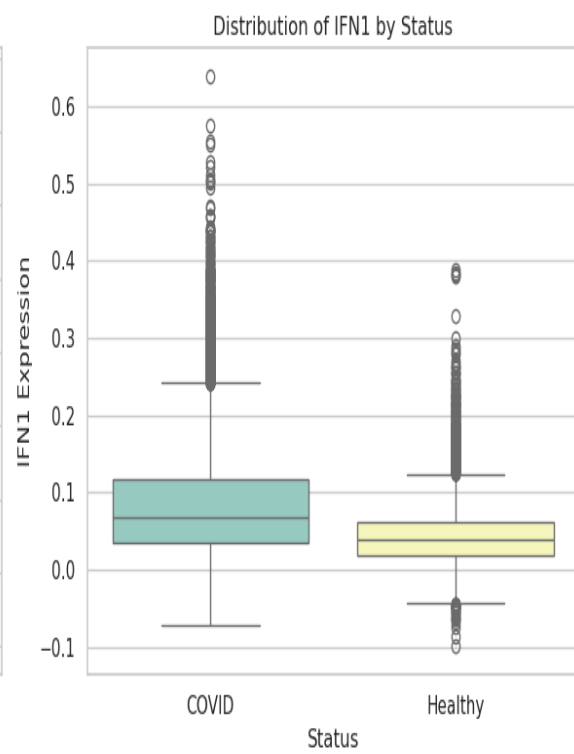
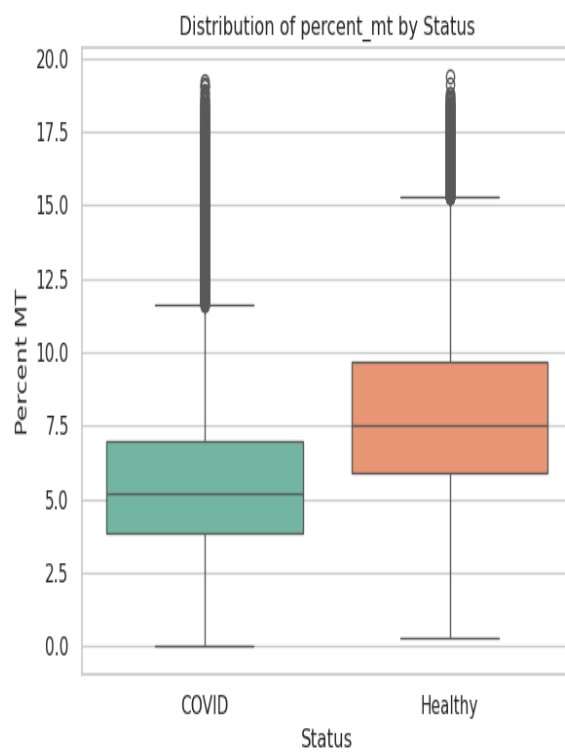
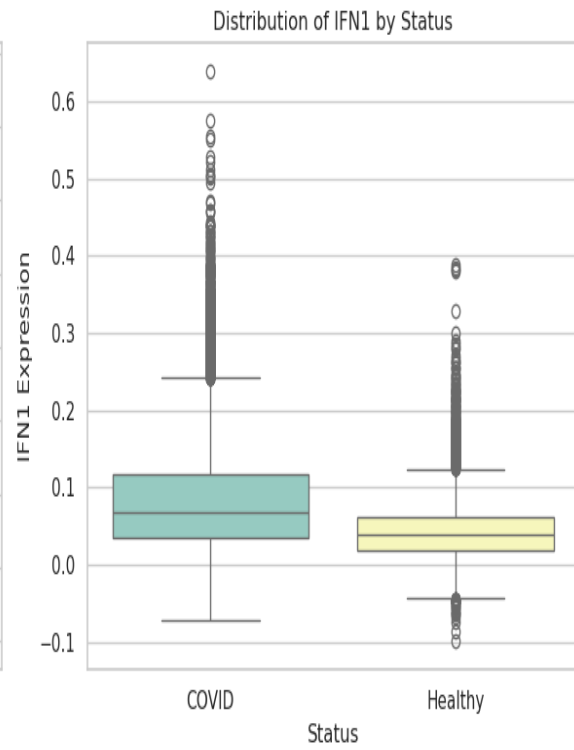
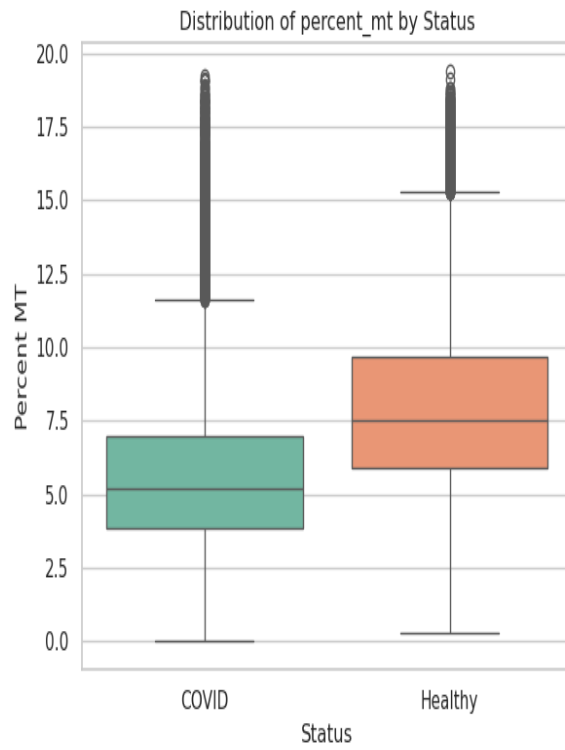
# Analysis Report

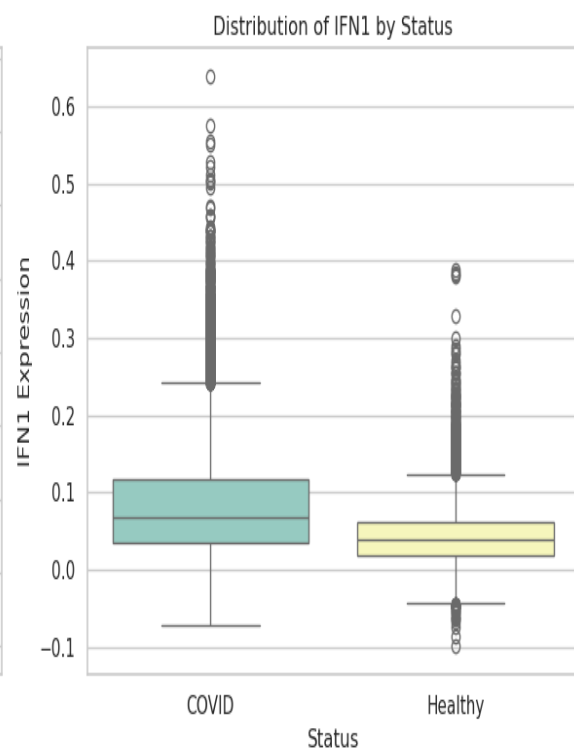
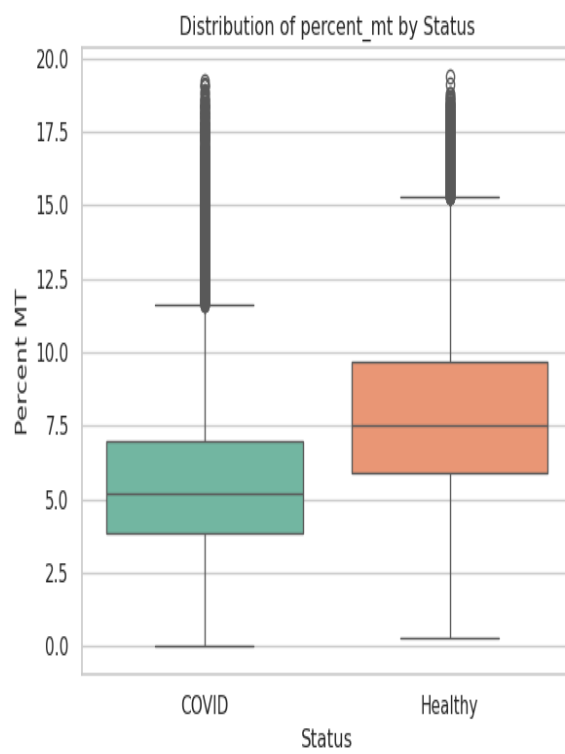
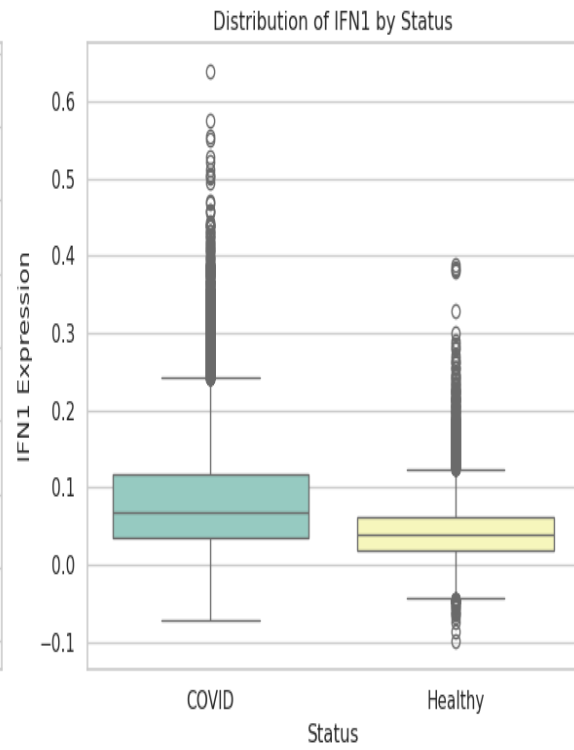
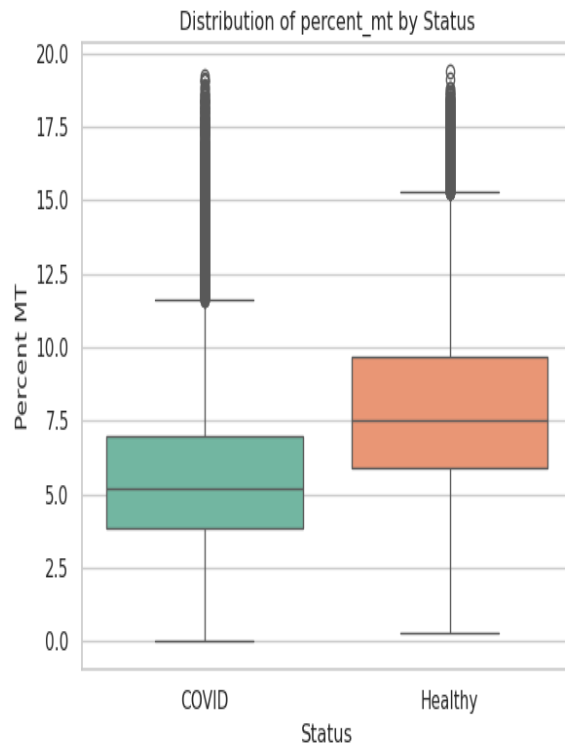
## Introduction

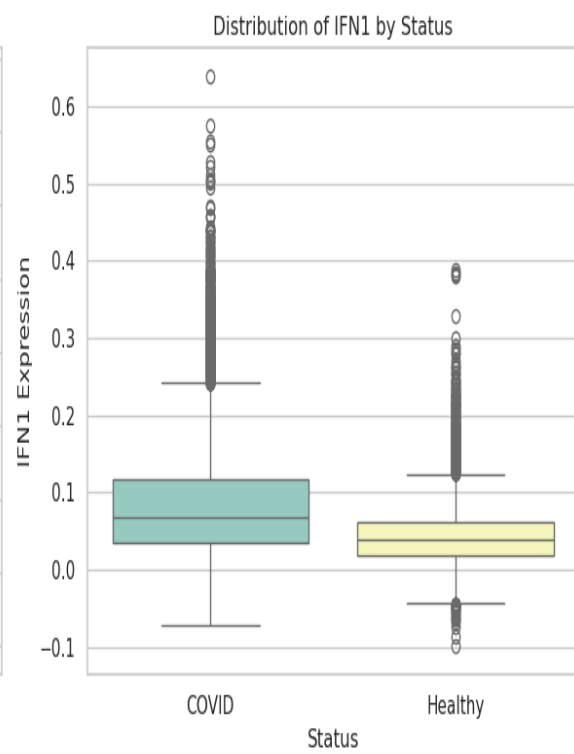
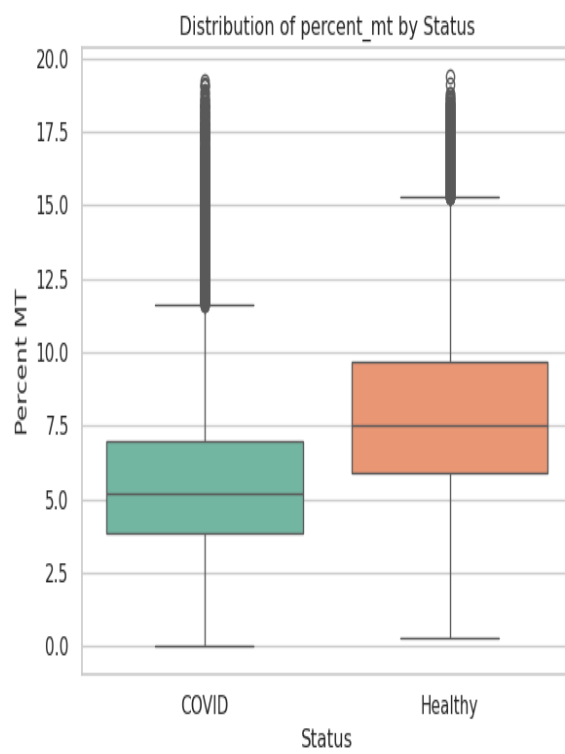
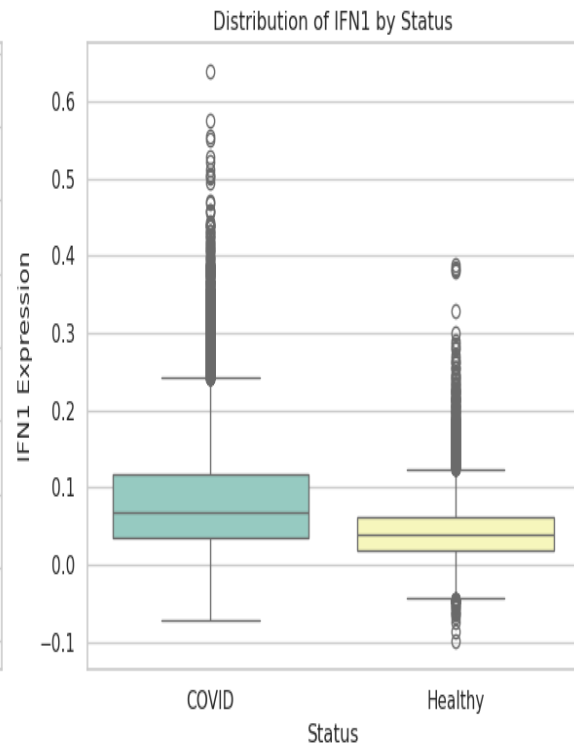
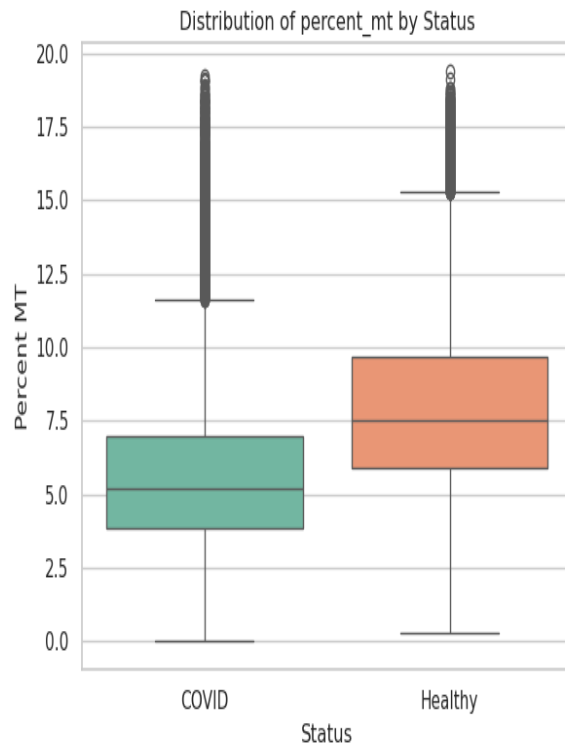
[INTRODUCTION] The objective of this study was to investigate the altered immune response mechanisms in severe COVID-19. The core hypothesis posits that immune cells, specifically monocytes and T cells, show increased cellular stress characterized by elevated mitochondrial transcripts and interferon responses. This dysregulation may contribute to the intensification of disease pathology by linking metabolic stress to inflammatory states.

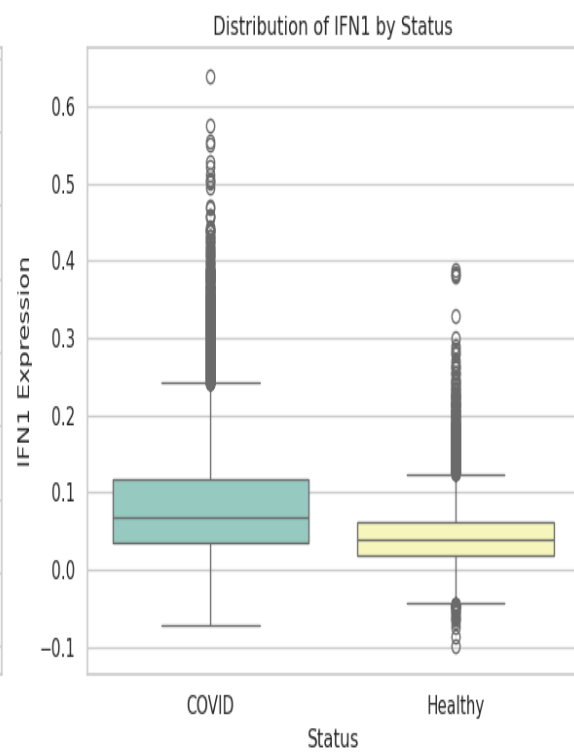
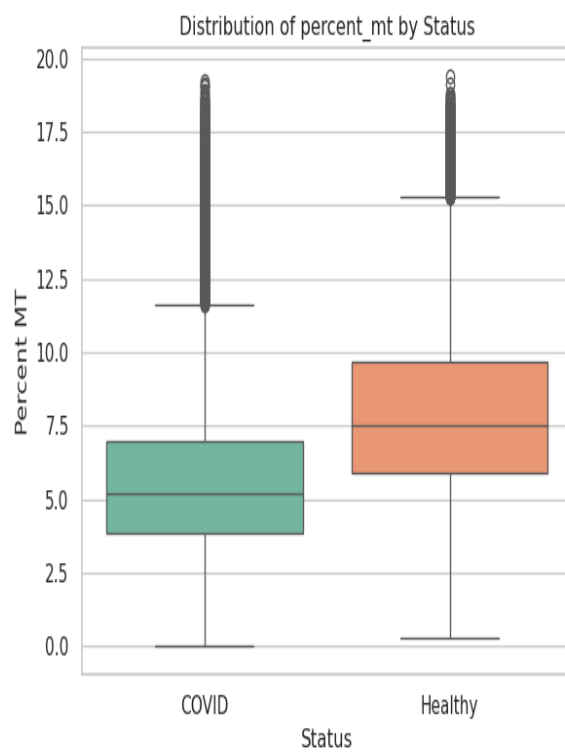
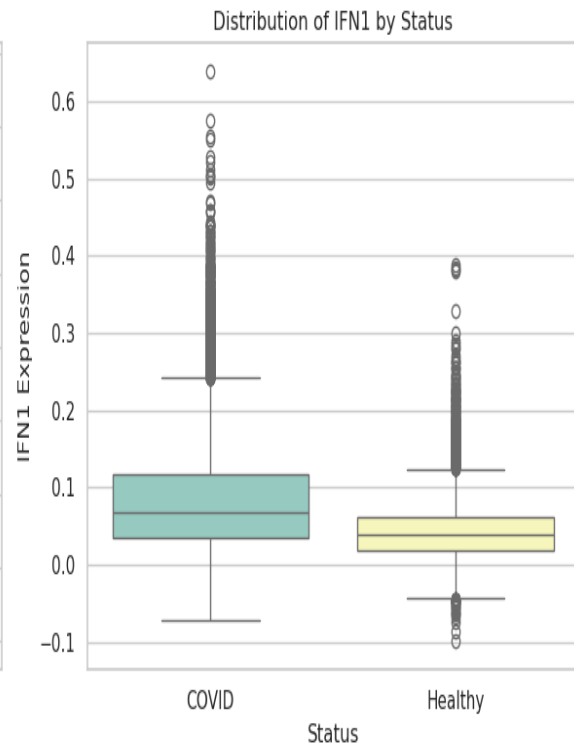
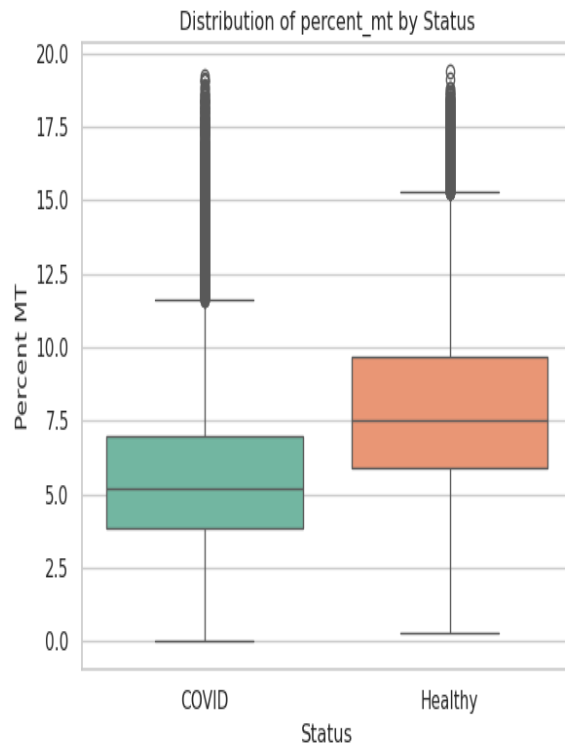
## Key Findings











**Conclusion**

This study successfully demonstrates that elevated mitochondrial transcript levels and interferon responses are pertinent markers of cellular stress in immune cells of COVID-19 patients. The pronounced variances observed in the analyzed clusters reinforce the hypothesis that specific immune cell types, such as monocytes and T cells, display pronounced metabolic and inflammatory dysregulation. These findings contribute to the understanding of the immunopathological mechanisms at play in severe COVID-19, providing insight into potential therapeutic targets that address the heightened metabolic stress and inflammatory responses in these patients.