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Systemic inflammatory response markers in preeclampsia

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Abstract:

PURPOSE: Neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio (NLR), platelet-lymphocyte ratio (PLR), platelet distribution width (PDW), red cell distribution width (RDW), mean platelet volume (MPV), and plateletcrit (PCT) are known as systemic inflammatory response markers. In this study, we aimed to evaluate changes in NLR, PLR, PDW, RDW, MPV, and PCT in preeclampsia (PE) and their use in predicting its severity.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: This is a retrospective case-control study. The study comprised 64 control group (healthy pregnant females), 51 females with mild PE, and 13 with severe PE. These three groups were compared with demographic data and inflammation markers.

RESULTS: There were no statistically significant differences between healthy pregnant females and preecliptic females in terms of median age, hemoglobin, lymphocyte, neutrophil, platelet, NLR, PLR, PDW, RDW, MPV, PCT ($P > 0.05$). The control group has a higher number of gravity and parity than the PE group ($P < 0.001$). MPV value is a lower PE group than the control group ($P < 0.001$). Both gravity and parity were significantly higher in the patients with mild PE than in the control group ($P < 0.001$). MPV value was statistically higher in the control group compared both mild and severe PE ($P < 0.001$), however, no statistical difference between mild and severe PE ($P = 0.305$).

CONCLUSIONS: MPV may be clinically useful markers in the prediction of PE. Further, prospective multicenter studies are needed to reveal the association between these markers and PE.

Key words:

Inflammatory, lymphocyte, neutrophil, platelet, preeclampsia

Introduction

Preeclampsia (PE) is characterized by a new onset of hypertension after 20 weeks of gestation in a previously normotensive pregnant woman accompanying with either proteinuria or end-organ dysfunction. PE is one of the causes of maternal-fetal morbidity and mortality, affecting approximately 4.6% of all pregnancies worldwide.^[1] Cause of PE is not known definitively, but it is likely to be related with inflamatuar process. Studies have shown that hyper-reactivation of inflammatory cells and immunologic responses of neutrophils and lymphocytes take place by releasing inflammatory cytokines and autoantibodies resulting to endothelial dysfunction.^[2]

Clinical phenotypes of PE can be defined as clinical responses to generalized endothelial dysfunction which causes vasoconstriction and end-organ ischemia.^[3,4]

The changes in the values of hematological parameters including, neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio (NLR), platelet-lymphocyte ratio (PLR), platelet distribution width (PDW), red cell distribution width (RDW), mean platelet volume (MPV), and plateletcrit (PCT) are known as systemic inflammatory response markers.^[5] Although these markers have been investigated in patients with PE at previous studies, the results were conflicting.^[6-10]

In this study, we aimed to evaluate the relationship between PE and changes in NLR, PLR, PDW, RDW, MPV, and PCT and their

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use in predicting PE severity. We aimed to evaluate all the parameters in the same study while these parameters were generally working separately in other studies.

Materials and Methods

This is a retrospective case-control study conducted at the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology a University Hospital, between January 1, 2016, and May 1, 2017. The local ethics committee approved the study. This study has 130 patients. Sixty-six patients were in the control group and sixty-four patients were in the PE group. PE group has 51 mild PE and 13 severe PE patients. The control group was randomly selected from patients without PE and systemic disease, who were the third trimester of the patients followed up and treated in our hospital. Diagnosing criteria of PE was based on criteria of the American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology in 2013.^[11] They were: Blood pressure ≥ 140 mmHg systolic or 90 mmHg diastolic on two occasions at least 4 h apart after 20 weeks of gestation with a previously normal blood pressure or blood pressure ≥ 160 mmHg systolic or ≥ 110 mmHg diastolic and proteinuria (dipstick reading of 1+, protein/creatinine ratio ≥ 0.3 , or ≥ 0.3 g in a 24 h urine specimen) or in the absence of proteinuria, new-onset hypertension with the new onset of any of the following: thrombocytopenia (Platelet count $\leq 100,000$ /mlt), renal insufficiency serum creatinine concentrations ≥ 1.1 mg/dl, elevated blood concentrations of liver transaminases to twice normal concentration, pulmonary edema, and cerebral visual symptoms.

Diagnosing criteria of severe PE were based on: symptoms of central nervous system dysfunction (new-onset cerebral or visual disturbance), hepatic abnormality (severe persistent right upper quadrant or epigastric pain unresponsive to medication serum transaminase concentration ≥ 2 times the upper limit of the normal range, or both), severe blood pressure elevation (systolic blood pressure ≥ 160 mmHg or diastolic blood pressure ≥ 110 mmHg on two occasions at least 4 h apart while the patient is on bedrest), thrombocytopenia ($<100,000$ platelets/microL), renal abnormality (serum creatinine > 1.1 mg/dL), and pulmonary edema.^[11]

Patients who have chronic systemic disease during pregnancy such as diabetes mellitus, nephropathy, renal or hepatic dysfunction, active local or systemic infection, chorioamnionitis, or any medication such as corticosteroids were excluded to this study. Patient with any signs and symptoms of active infection (pain, fever, or vaginal discharge), were excluded from the study. Serum samples for complete blood count with differentials including neutrophil leukocyte, platelets, NLR, PNR, RDW, MPV, PCT, and PDW were obtained at the admission of the patients to the emergency department,

before the initiation of any medical treatment. Venous blood samples were kept in ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid samples tubes (5 mL), and processed within 2 h, using an automatic blood cell counter.

Data analysis was performed using SPSS version 22 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test and histogram were used to analyze the distribution of the data. Variables are given as mean (minimum-maximum) or median (minimum-maximum). Nonparametric tests were performed to compare data within between two groups (Mann-Whitney U-test) and within three groups (Kruskal-Wallis test). Parametric tests were performed to compare data within between two groups (Independent-Simple *t*-test) and within three groups (One-way ANOVA test) in PE group, Tukey and Tamhane's T2 tests were used for multiple comparisons.

Results

Comparison of demographic features, subclinical inflammatory marker levels between control groups and PE group were shown in Table 1. There were no statistically significant differences between the two groups in terms of median age, hemoglobine, lymphocyte, neutrophil, platelet, NLR, PLR, PDV, RDW, MPV, PCT ($P > 0.05$). Control group had a higher number of gravity and parity than the PE group ($P < 0.001$). MPV value was a lower PE group than the control group ($P < 0.001$).

The comparison of subclinical inflammatory marker levels among three groups is shown in Table 2. Both gravity and parity were higher in the patients with mild PE than in the control group, and these differences showed a statistically significant ($P < 0.001$). MPV value was statistically higher in the control group compared both mild and severe PE ($P < 0.001$), however, no statistical difference between mild and severe PE ($P = 0.305$). No statistically significant difference was observed between the groups when compared to the other data ($P > 0.05$).

Discussion

Preeclampsia is a multisystemic hypertensive disorder and its etiology is not defined clearly. Investigations showed several factors including activation of inflammatory cells and immunologic responses in which neutrophils, lymphocytes, and thrombocytes participate by releasing inflammatory cytokines and autoantibodies.^[2,10,12] Recent studies showed and suggested that systemic inflammatory markers, obtained from complete blood count in peripheral blood, such as NLR, PLR, RDW, MPV, and PCT have prognostic and predictive values in various diseases including coronary artery disease, inflammatory diseases, otoimmun disease, PE and gynecologic, or gastrointestinal malignancies.^[10,12,13]

Table 1: Comparison of demographic features, subclinical inflammation marker levels between control groups and preeclampsia group

	Control group (n=66)	Preeclampsia (n=64)	P (within 2 groups)
Age	29 (17-40)	28 (17-41)	0.397*
Gravida [^]	3 (1-5)	2 (1-5)	<0.001**
Parity [^]	2 (0-3)	1 (0-4)	<0.001**
Hemoglobine	12.1 (8.8-16.0)	11.7 (8.6-15.8)	0.125*
Lymphocyte	1.97 (0.43-3.32)	1.98 (0.49-6.12)	0.949*
Neutrophil	7.74 (3.93-24.54)	8.72 (2.9-21.1)	0.80**
Platelet	212 (115-397)	223 (101-463)	0.376*
NLR	4.40 (1.81-22.72)	5.49 (1.21-23.22)	0.200**
PLR	118.05 (48.54-553.49)	129.26 (47.39-460.27)	0.228**
PDW	17.58 (16.30-19.30)	17.86 (16.1-21.0)	0.136**
RDW	15.53 (12.1-26.1)	15.18 (12.0-28.0)	0.774**
MPV	8.85 (6.5-12.7)	7.82 (5.23-10.7)	<0.001*
PCT	0.18 (0.08-0.34)	0.18 (0.08-0.35)	0.966*

[^]Values are given as median (minimum–maximum); others given as mean (minimum–maximum). *Independent simple t test. **Mann–Whitney U test. NLR = Neutrophil lymphocyte ratio, PLR = Platelet lymphocyte ratio, RDW = Red cell distribution width, MPV = Mean platelet volume, PCT = Plateletcrit, PDW = Platelet distribution width

Table 2: Comparison of subclinical inflammatory marker levels among three groups

	Control group (n=66)	Mild preeclampsia (n=51)	Severe preeclampsia (n=13)	P (within 3 groups)	P (control vs. mild PE)	P (control vs. severe PE)	P (mild vs. severe PE)
Age	29 (17-40)	28 (17-41)	28 (18-38)	0.699*	0.719*	0.851*	0.998*
Gravida [^]	3 (1-5)	2 (1-5)	2 (1-5)	<0.001**	<0.001**	0.478**	0.824**
Parity [^]	2 (0-3)	1 (0-4)	1 (0-3)	<0.001**	<0.001**	0.071**	0.90**
Hemoglobine	12.1 (8.8-16.0)	11.7 (8.6-14.9)	11.8 (9.9-15.8)	0.298*	0.276*	0.783*	0.96*
Lymphocyte	1.97 (0.43-3.32)	1.99 (0.49-6.12)	1.91 (0.73-3.54)	0.938*	0.982*	0.966*	0.934*
Neutrophil	7.74 (3.93-24.54)	8.79 (2.90-21.10)	8.48 (3.13-18.90)	0.171**	0.236**	0.760**	0.955**
Platelet	212 (115-397)	220 (103-343)	236 (101-463)	0.489*	0.841*	0.472*	0.698*
NLR	4.40 (1.81-22.72)	5.37 (1.21-23.22)	5.94 (1.31-18.18)	0.395**	0.422**	0.724**	0.982**
PLR	118.05 (48.54-553.49)	123.95 (47.39-391.04)	150.08 (69.06-460.27)	0.471**	0.891**	0.279**	0.442**
PDW	17.58 (16.30-19.30)	17.8 (16.1-21.0)	17.9 (16.8-19.2)	0.168**	0.398**	0.204**	0.975**
RDW	15.53 (12.1-26.1)	15.03 (12.0-28.0)	15.7 (13.8-20.2)	0.298**	0.60**	0.96**	0.68**
MPV	8.85 (6.5-12.7)	7.91 (6.02-10.7)	7.46 (5.23-8.40)	<0.001*	<0.001*	<0.001*	0.305*
PCT	0.18 (0.08-0.34)	0.18 (0.08-0.29)	0.18 (0.08-0.35)	0.916*	0.994*	0.929*	0.909

[^]Values are given as median (minimum–maximum); others given as mean (minimum–maximum). *One-way ANOVA Tukey HSD, **Kruskal–Wallis test Tukey HSD, *One-way ANOVA Tamhane post hoc, **Kruskal–Wallis test Tamhane post hoc. NLR = Neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio, PLR = Platelet-lymphocyte ratio, RDW = Red cell distribution width, MPV = Mean platelet volume, PCT = Plateletcrit, PE = Preeclampsia, PDW = Platelet distribution width, ANOVA = Analysis of variance, HSD = Honestly significant difference

Activated leukocytes are responsible for the vascular dysfunction associated with preeclampsia.^[14,15] NLR and PLR markers were thought to predict the presence and severity of PE while conflicting results have been reported in the literature. Yücel *et al.* found that PLR was significantly lower in the patients with severe PE than in the control group, however, there was no significant differences in NLR between the groups.^[13] Gezer *et al.* showed that high levels of NLR and PLR during the first trimester were independent predictors of preeclampsia.^[16] Kirbas *et al.* also found that NLR values were significantly higher in the severe PE group than control group, and PLR values were found to be significantly higher in the patients with severe PE compared to the patients with mild preeclampsia.^[17] In this study, NLR and PLR levels are not significant differences between groups.

PCT and MPV show the variation of platelet volume are thought to be the markers of platelet activation. PCT is calculated by platelet count multiply with MPV and divided to 10,000.^[18,19] It is known that platelets become larger due to hypertension, but it is not clear how PE influences the platelets diameters.^[8] Yücel *et al.* found that PCT and MPV were associated with the presence of PE, and grouping patients with severe PE from mild PE group.^[13] Karateke *et al.* found that PCT level was significantly lower in the PE group as compared to control group, and PDW and MPV levels were significantly higher in severe preeclamptic patients than mild preeclamptic patients.^[14] In our study, PCT level did not differ between groups, severe PE and healthy pregnant women. MPV level was statistically higher in the control group compared both mild and severe PE ($P < 0.001$), however, no statistical difference were found between mild and severe PE groups ($P = 0.305$). In

addition, area under the curve was insufficient to predict the presence of PE.

The RDW shows a variation in erythrocyte volume called as anisocytosis. High-RDW levels are believed to reflect increased inflammation, but this mechanism is not known.^[15] The relationship between RDW and PE was investigated in several studies: Yücel *et al.* found that RDW was significantly higher in severe preeclamptic pregnant compared to the controls.^[3] Abdullahi *et al.* found that RDW was not correlated with PE among pregnant Sudanese women.^[6] Yılmaz *et al.* found that RDW values were significantly higher in PE group than control group and RDW levels were significantly higher in severe PE group than mild PE group in subgroup analyses.^[20] In our study, RDW level did not differ between patients.

Limitations of this study are its retrospective design, being a single-center study and the relatively small population in the severe PE group. Moreover, we do not know about patient's iron and folic acid usage or their blood levels.

To summarize, there are conflicting data in the literature about the effectiveness of NLR, PLR, RDW, PDV, and PCT in predicting presence and severity of PE.^[8,13,14,21] According to the results of our study: NLR, PLR, RDW, PCT, and PDW levels did not differ between severe preeclamptic, mild preeclamptic, and healthy pregnant women. Interestingly, in our study, the MPV levels were found significantly lower in the PE group than in the control group and MPV levels were lower in severe preeclamptic patients than in mild preeclamptic patients.

Conclusions

These markers are routinely obtained on laboratory evaluation of complete blood count, making this a potentially cost-effective, inexpensive predictive tool for assessing preeclampsia in a clinical setting, but there are many confusions about the use of PE in the literature. Further, prospective multicenter studies are needed to reveal the association between these markers and PE.

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Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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