

Original Research Article

Study of Neutrophil-Lymphocyte Ratio in Patients of Myocardial Infarction

Haresh Panchal*

Assistant Professor, Department of Medicine, BJ Medical College, Civil Hospital Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India

*Corresponding author email: hareshpnchl@gmail.com

	International Archives of Integrated Medicine, Vol. 6, Issue 5, May, 2019. Copy right © 2019, IAIM, All Rights Reserved. Available online at http://iaimjournal.com/ ISSN: 2394-0026 (P) ISSN: 2394-0034 (O)
	Received on: 12-04-2019 Accepted on: 18-04-2019 Source of support: Nil Conflict of interest: None declared.
How to cite this article: Haresh Panchal. Study of Neutrophil-Lymphocyte Ratio in Patients of Myocardial Infarction. IAIM, 2019; 6(5): 12-15.	

Abstract

Background: Coronary artery disease (CAD) continues to be a major cause of morbidity and mortality in both Men and women not only in developed countries but also in developing countries.

Objective: To study the value of neutrophil lymphocyte ratio in patients of acute myocardial infarction in immediate post-infarct period and correlation between the value and the development of complications and mortality during hospital Stay in patients of AMI.

Materials and methods: Patients of acute myocardial infarction admitted in ICCU of a Civil hospital were included in the present study. Acute Myocardial Infarction was diagnosed in patients with ischemic chest pain by presence of ST- segment elevation of >1mm with or without T wave inversion and Q wave in more than two consecutive limb or chest leads in standard 12 lead ECG. Hemoglobin level, Total WBC count and differential count of patients were obtained by Abacus-3 hematology analyzer (Hungary).

Results: We found strong association of Neutrophil Lymphocyte ratio with Complications ($p=0.004$). Mean admission N: L ratio in patients with Complicated MI (3.9 ± 1) was found to be significantly higher than the mean level in patients with uncomplicated MI (3.4 ± 0.9). Rate of complications among patients in range of 0 to 2 N: L ratio was found to be 12.5%, in range of 2 to 4 it was 33.33% while with N: L ratio above 4 almost 75% of patients had complications. We also found strong association of neutrophil Lymphocyte ratio with death, mean admission N: L ratio in patients who died (4.1 ± 0.5) was found to be significantly higher than the mean level in patients who survived (3.6 ± 1). ($p=0.006$). Mortality among patients in range of 0 to 2 N: L ratio was nil, while in range of 2.1 to 4 it was 2.32% and in range above 4 was 50%.

Conclusion: From our study, we draw a conclusion that N: L ratio at the time of hospital do have a direct correlation with development of complication and/or mortality in early post-infarct period. We

also found that these markers are important not only for diagnosis but also have prognostic values and help in risk stratification and decision making regarding further early therapeutic intervention.

Key words

Acute Myocardial infarction, Neutrophil Lymphocyte Ratio, ST Elevation, Coronary artery Disease, Acute LVF, Arrhythmia, Mortality.

Introduction

Coronary artery disease (CAD) continues to be a major cause of morbidity and mortality in both Men and women not only in developed countries but also in developing countries. The extent of Myocardial damage after an acute myocardial infarction determines the prognosis for morbidity and mortality in early post-infarct period, and also the overall quality of life.

It has been reported by Ala, et al. [1] that leukocytosis and increase in neutrophils to lymphocytes ratio after an AMI has been associated with increased risk of in hospital heart failure and death. They also concluded in their study that both these markers are acting independently as risk predictors for early mortality. Measurement of release of these inflammatory process markers is quite a routine in day to day practice for early hospital, is cheap and does not require any sophisticated equipment [2, 3]. If these parameters are done in early infarct period may serve as prognostic indicators [4, 5].

Aim and objectives

- To study the value of neutrophil lymphocyte ratio in patients of acute myocardial infarction in immediate post infarct period (as early as possible after the patients was admitted).
- To find out the correlation between the neutrophil lymphocyte ratio and the development of complications and mortality during hospital stay in patients of AMI.

Materials and methods

Patients of acute myocardial infarction admitted in ICCU of Civil hospital were included in the present study.

Acute Myocardial Infarction was diagnosed in patients with ischemic chest pain by presence of ST- segment elevation of >1 mm with or without T wave inversion and Q wave in more than two consecutive limb or chest leads in standard 12 lead ECG. Detailed clinical examination of each patient was done and after initiating oxygen inhalation and pain relieving therapy, following investigations were sent:

Hemoglobin level, Total WBC count and differential count of patients were obtained by Abacus-3 hematology analyzer (Hungary).

Statistical analysis of data obtained was done with help of SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) Version 13.

MI was divided in two category 1) complicated 2) Uncomplicated. All who developed complication like acute LVF, Arrhythmia, Cardiogenic shock, Stroke were considered to be complicated.

Results and Discussion

Neutrophil Lymphocyte ratio measured in immediate post infarction period of all MI patients was as per **Table - 1**. 35 of Total 100 patients developed complication.

One hundred patients of acute myocardial infarction admitted in a general tertiary care civil hospital were included in present study.

More number of male patients was admitted with AMI with M: F ratio 7:3. Our youngest patient

was 29 years old, 3 male patients were above 80 years of age, while maximum number of patients were in the 5th decade of life (**Table – 2**).

In present study, we included all the patients admitted with AMI irrespective of site infarct

and complications. Thus we studied 68 patients of Anterior wall MI, 28 patients of Inferior wall MI, 02 patients of global MI, and 02 patients of RV + Inferior wall MI.

Table – 1: Neutrophil Lymphocyte ratio.

	Neutrophil Lymphocyte ratio		
	0-2	2.1-4	>4
Complicated MI (n=35)	01	28	06
Uncomplicated (n=65)	07	56	02
Death (n=10)	0	02(20%)	08(80%)

Table – 1: Age and sex distributions of patients.

Age group (years)	Male	Female	Total
21-30	01	00	01
31-40	06	03	09
41-50	20	05	25
51-60	21	14	35
61-70	15	04	19
71-80	04	04	08
>80	03	00	03
Total	70	30	100

At the time of admission, 12% of our patients had early complications of MI in the form of LVF (9 patients), arrhythmia (1 patient) and cardiogenic shock (2 patients), while 23% of our patients developed complication of MI during the course of the disease in the form of:

- LVF (4 patients)
- Cardiogenic shock (11 patients)
- Arrhythmia (5 patients)
- Unstable angina (2 patients)
- Acute cerebral stroke (1 patient)

In all the patients, immediately after primary treatment and before thrombolytic therapy, blood samples were collected to measure CPK-MB, CRP and Neutrophil Lymphocyte ratio along with other routine investigations.

In present study, we found strong association of Neutrophil Lymphocyte ratio with complications (p=0.004). Mean admission N: L ratio in patients with Complicated MI (3.9+/-1) was found to be

significantly higher than the mean level in patients with uncomplicated MI (3.4+/-0.9). Rate of complications among patients in range of 0 to 2 N: L ratio was found to be 12.5%, in range of 2.1 to 4, it was 33.3% while with N: L ratio above 4 almost 75% of patients had complications. We also found strong association of Neutrophil Lymphocyte ratio with death, mean admission N: L ratio in patients who died (4.1+/-0.5) was found to be significantly higher than the mean level in patients who survived (3.6+/-1). (p=0.006). Mortality among patients in range of 0 to 2 N: L ratio was nil, while in range of 2.1 to 4 it was 2% and in range above 4 was 8% out of 100 patients in present study, 10 patients (8 male and 2 female) died, thus mortality was 10%. Two of these patients died of acute LVF, one due to cardiogenic shock, rest of the patients had sudden cardiac arrest. Neutrophil lymphocyte ratio were comparatively higher than cut off values in all death cases.

Conclusion

A study of 100 patients admitted with AMI was done and findings are summarized as follow:

- Age group of 51-60 years contributed the maximum number of patients (35)
- Male to female ratio of patients was 7:3
- Anterior wall was the commonest site of AMI.
- 35% of patients had complications.
- LVF was the commonest hospital complication whereas acute cerebral stroke were rarest.
- 10% (10 out of 100) of patients died. Majority of them died of arrhythmias and cardiogenic shock.
- Mean admission neutrophil lymphocyte ratio was 3.8. It was significantly higher in patients who died (4.1) than who survived (3.6). It was also significantly higher in patients with complicated MI (3.9) than in patients with uncomplicated MI (3.4).

From our study, we draw a conclusion that N: L ratio at the time of hospital do have a direct correlation with development of complication and/or mortality in early post-infarct period. We also found that these markers are important not only for diagnosis but also have prognostic values and help in risk stratification and decision making regarding further early therapeutic intervention.

References

1. Ala Hussain Abbase, Murad Abdul Kadum Khadim. Leukocytes Count and Neutrophil/Lymphocytes ratio in predicting in hospital outcome after acute Myocardial Infarction. *Medical Journal of Babylon*, 2010; 7: 480-489.
2. Duffy BK, Gurm HS, Rajagopal V, Gupta R, Ellis SG, Bhatt DL. Usefulness of an elevated neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio in predicting long-term mortality after percutaneous coronary intervention. *Am J Cardiol.*, 2006; 97: 993-996.
3. Julio Nunez, Eduardo Nunez, Vicent Bodi, Juan sanchis, Gema Minana, Luis Mainar, Enrique Santas, Pilar Merlos, Eva Rumiz Helene Darmofal, Anne M. Heatta, Angel Llacer. Usefulness of the Neutrophil to lymphocyte ration in Predicting Long-Term Mortality in ST Segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction. *Am J Cardiol.*, 2008; 101: 747-752.
4. Khanwar Abbas Kazmi, Saleem Perwaiz Iqbal, Ayla Bakr, Mohammad Perwaiz Iqbal. Admission creatine kinase as a prognostic marker in acute myocardial infarction. *J Pak Med Assoc.*, 2009; 59(12): 819-822.
5. M. Kemp, J. Donovan, H. Higham, J. Hooper. Biochemical markers of myocardial injury. *Br J Anaesth.*, 2004; 93: 63-73.