Neutrophil-to-Lymphocyte Ratio and Platelet-To-Lymphocyte Ratio Correlate with C-Reactive Protein and with the Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate in RA Patients

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Abstract: Background and Aim: Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is a systemic chronic inflammatory disease that causes progressive disability, complications, early death and further socio-economic costs. Some studies show that the neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (NLR) and platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio (PLR) can be used as a marker of systemic inflammation. The aim of the study was to evaluate the relationship of NLR and PLR with C-reactive protein (CRP) and with the erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) in RA patients.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted at the Department of Cardiology and Rheumatism, University Clinical Center Sarajevo (UKCS) and included 83 RA patients (68 women and 55 men), aged 33-81 years. This group was divided into two subgroups: RA I/II-patients with RA grade I/II (n = 43) and RA III/IV- patients with RA grade III /IV (n = 40). The control group included 40 healthy subjects of both sexes.

Results: The CRP and ESR values were significantly higher in both groups of patients than in control group. The highest values were in RA III/IV group which were significantly different than in RA I/II group. NLR and PLR in both groups of patients were significantly higher than in control subjects (p<0.0005; p=0.004). NLR was the highest in RA I/II group while PLR was the highest in RA III/IV group. No significant differences were observed between groups of patients. A correlations were observed between: NLR and CRP (rho=0.273, p=0.023), NLR and ESR (rho=0.246, p=0.037), PLR and CRP (rho=0.444, p<0.0005), PLR and ESR (rho=0.313, p=0.007) in RA patients.

Conclusion: This study showed that NLR and PLR positive correlate with CRP and ESR in RA patients. PLR values increases with disease stage of RA.

Key words: rheumatoid arthritis, neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio; platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio, erythrocyte sedimentation rate, C-reactive protein