

Systemic Inflammatory Response Markers Associated with Infertility and Endometrioma or Uterine Leiomyoma in Endometriosis

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Xuanxuan Jing,^{1,*} Chen Li,^{1,2,*} Jintang Sun,¹ Jin Peng,³ Yu Dou,⁴ Xiaofei Xu,³ Chao Ma,¹ Zhaogang Dong,⁵ Yanguo Liu,⁶ Hui Zhang,³ Qianqian Shao,¹ Hui Zhang,⁷ Lijie Wang,³ Yun Zhang,¹ Xun Qu¹

¹Institute of Basic Medical Sciences, Key Laboratory of Cardiovascular Remodeling and Function Research, Qilu Hospital of Shandong University, Jinan, Shandong 250012, People's Republic of China; ²Department of Radiation Oncology, Qilu Hospital of Shandong University, Jinan 250012, Shandong, People's Republic of China; ³Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Qilu Hospital of Shandong University, Jinan, Shandong 250012, People's Republic of China; ⁴Department of Stomatology and Institute of Stomatology, Qilu Hospital of Shandong University, Jinan, Shandong 250012, People's Republic of China; ⁵Department of Clinical Laboratory, Qilu Hospital of Shandong University, Jinan, Shandong 250012, People's Republic of China; ⁶Department of Medical Oncology, Qilu Hospital of Shandong University, Jinan, Shandong 250012, People's Republic of China; ⁷Department of Pathology, Qilu Hospital of Shandong University, Jinan, Shandong 250012, People's Republic of China

*These authors contributed equally to this work

Correspondence: Xun Qu; Lijie Wang
Email quxun@sdu.edu.cn;
wanglijie@hotmail.com

Purpose: The aim of this study was to find the most useful marker of endometriosis-related infertility and evaluate predictive and diagnostic values of systemic inflammatory response markers (preoperative white blood-cell subtypes, neutrophil:lymphocyte ratio [NLR], platelet:lymphocyte ratio [PLR], and monocyte:lymphocyte ratio [MLR]) and CA125 levels in endometriosis patients.

Methods: This study comprised 662 women who had undergone laparoscopic surgery and been pathologically confirmed as having endometriosis and 83 patients pathologically confirmed with benign ovarian tumors. Related inflammatory factors in endometriosis complicated by infertility were analyzed via logistic regression analysis. Diagnostic values of the inflammatory response markers were obtained by receiver operating-characteristic analysis.

Results: We firstly identified that lower NLR level was an independent risk factor of infertility. Serum lymphocytes were significantly higher in endometriosis patients, while serum CA125, NLR, MLR, and PLR were elevated. For differentiating endometriosis from other benign ovarian tumors, the combination of NLR and CA125 achieved greater sensitivity than CA125 alone. In addition, both CA125 and NLR were positively correlated with stage, oviduct adhesion, and diameter of ovarian ectopic cysts.

Conclusion: NLR may be used as a simple and easily obtained predictive marker for endometriosis with infertility. Moreover, NLR can be a neoadjuvant biomarker for serum CA125 to diagnose endometriosis.

Keywords: endometriosis, endometrioma, uterine leiomyoma, infertility, NLR, PLR, CA125

Introduction

Endometriosis is a common chronic disease in women, and is characterized by ectopia of endometrial cells and stroma outside the uterine cavity. Endometriosis causes chronic pelvic pain and infertility, the major clinical symptoms of endometriosis, in 5%–10% of women during reproductive years.¹ Moreover, although endometriosis is a benign disease, it shows characteristics of malignant tumors, such as neovascularization, local infiltration, distant metastasis, and recurrence.² The diagnosis of endometriosis requires invasive procedures, such as laparoscopic surgery and histological examination of lesions.³ CA125 has been studied extensively as a noninvasive serological biomarker of endometriosis. Elevated CA125 levels have been observed in sera, menstrual effluent, and peritoneal fluid of women with endometriosis, but its specificity is not enough.⁴

Correlations between systemic inflammatory response markers and prognosis of cancers has been widely investigated. A high neutrophil:lymphocyte ratio (NLR) or platelet:lymphocyte ratio (PLR) is associated with adverse overall survival in many solid tumors.^{5,6} Numerous evidence suggests that endometriosis may be a localized inflammatory disease with subclinical systemic manifestations.^{7,8} The systemic inflammatory response involves changes in relative levels of circulating white blood cells (WBCs), and neutrophilia is accompanied by relative lymphocytopenia.⁹ However, to date, little research has been done on the diagnostic and predictive values of SIS markers in endometriosis. Recently, there have been several studies evaluating the diagnostic value of the combination of SIS markers and CA125 in endometriosis, with contradictory conclusions.^{3,10,11} In order to screen neoadjuvant biomarkers for serum CA125 in the diagnosis of endometriosis, we evaluated the sensitivity and specificity of preoperative WBC counts, NLR, PLR, monocyte:lymphocyte ratio (MLR), and CA125 and their combination.

The major complication of endometriosis is infertility: 30%–50% of women with endometriosis are infertile.¹² Distorted pelvic anatomy, such as pelvic adhesions, could result in reduced fecundity in endometriosis patients. These disruptions impair oocyte release or pickup, alter sperm motility, cause disordered myometrial contractions, and impair fertilization and embryo transport.¹³ In addition to the mechanical factors associated with infertility, growing evidence supports chronic inflammation being an important cause of endometriosis-associated infertility.¹⁴ Therefore, we wished to figure out the association between SIS markers and clinicopathological features of endometriosis, thus identifying risk factors of endometriosis-related infertility.

Methods

A retrospective study was performed at the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Qilu Hospital of Shandong University, Jinan, China from January 1, 2006 to December 30, 2015. A total of 662 women who had undergone laparoscopic surgery were diagnosed with endometriosis according to pathological confirmation: 83 had pathologically confirmed benign ovarian tumors, including 20 cases of teratoma, 33 cases of serous cystadenoma, 27 cases of mucinous cystadenoma, and three cases of other benign conditions. Exclusion criteria were patients with hematopoietic system diseases, liver diseases, tuberculosis, or immune-system disease. Patients with incomplete or

unavailable data were excluded. The healthy control group comprised 45 women who had had premenopausal health checks at the Physical Examination Center of Qilu Hospital who had no previous history of gynecological disease or abnormalities on laboratory examination. This retrospective study was approved by the ethics committee of Qilu Hospital. We also obtained informed consent from each patient.

Symptoms of pelvic pain, dysmenorrhea, reproductive status, menstrual cycle, and complications, pathological reports, surgical data, and differential WBC counts and CA125 levels in serum estimated 1 week before surgery were recorded. SIS markers, such as NLR, MLR, and PLR, were defined as absolute neutrophil, monocyte, or platelet count divided by absolute lymphocyte count. Combined values were obtained by multiplying CA125 levels by NLR, MLR, or PLR.

SPSS 12.0 was used for statistical analysis, and $p < 0.05$ considered statistically significant. The Shapiro–Wilk test was used to ascertain whether continuous variables had normal distribution. Continuous and normally distributed variables are presented as means \pm SD, and intragroup differences were investigated using Student's *t*-test or one-way ANOVA. Continuous variables with abnormal distribution are expressed as medians, and differences between variables were analyzed using the Mann–Whitney *U* test. Pearson's chi-square test or Fisher exact chi-square test was used to analyze the percentage of patients with abnormally elevated values. Sensitivity and specificity for each marker were assessed with ROC curves. Area under the ROC curve (AUC) was used to calculate the ability of each potential marker to discriminate between endometriosis cases and controls (benign-tumor group and healthy control group). Correlations between groups were evaluated by Pearson's correlation coefficient or Spearman's rank-correlation coefficient. To evaluate independent prognostic factors related to infertility, univariate and multivariate logistic regression analyses were conducted after adjustment for confounding factors.

Results

NLR and Serum CA125 Levels Independent Risk Factors of Endometriosis with Infertility

All the endometriosis patients were divided into infertile and fertile (with reproductive history) groups. NLR

was significantly lower in the infertile group than the fertile group ($p=0.032$, [Figure 1A](#)). Interestingly, CA125 levels and the combination of NLR and CA125 were both significantly lower in infertile patients than fertile ones ($p=0.002$, $p<0.0001$, respectively; [Figure 1, B and C](#)). Infertility is one of the major complications of endometriosis. We performed logistic regression analysis to examine risk factors related to infertility. Firstly, univariate logistic analysis indicated that age, diameter of ovarian endometriomas, oviduct adhesions, pelvic adhesion, clinical stage, NLR, and CA125 levels were statistically significant ([Table 1](#)). Then, these factors were included in multivariate logistic analysis ([Table 2](#)), which suggested that diameter of cysts, bilateral ovarian endometriosis cysts, pelvic adhesion, clinical stage, and lower NLR levels were independent risk factors associated with infertility.

Lower Mean Lymphocyte Levels in Endometriosis Patients; Serum CA125, NLR, PLR, and Combined Markers (NLR–CA125, MLR–CA125, PLR–CA125) Elevated

The mean age of all participants was 34.94 ± 9.05 years, and the mean age of the endometriosis group and benign ovarian tumor group was 34.08 ± 7.59 and 33.29 ± 12.59 years, respectively. There was no significant difference in regard to age between the two groups ($p=0.288$). Mean values of NLR, MLR, PLR, and serum CA125 were higher in the endometriosis group, whereas lymphocyte counts were significantly lower in these patients ([Figure 2](#)). For other WBC subtypes, such as neutrophil, monocyte, and platelet counts, no significant difference was noted between the two groups. As shown in [Figure 2A](#), the mean of lymphocyte counts were significantly higher in the endometriosis group than the benign-tumor group ($p<0.001$). On the contrary, mean serum CA125 was significantly higher in the endometriosis group than the benign-tumor group ($p<0.001$, [Figure 2B](#)). NLR was significantly higher in the endometriosis group than the benign-tumor group ($p=0.005$, [Figure 2C](#)). For MLR, no significant difference was noted between the the endometriosis group and the benign-tumor group ($p>0.05$, [Figure 2D](#)). PLR was significantly higher in the endometriosis group than the benign-tumor group ($p<0.001$, [Figure 2E](#)). Mean values of the combination markers (NLR–CA125, MLR–CA125, PLR–CA125) were higher in the endometriosis group than the benign-tumor group ([Figure 2F–H](#)).

Diagnostic Value of NLR, MLR, PLR, and Serum CA125 Levels and Combined Markers in Endometriosis Patients

To determine the diagnostic value of NLR, MLR, PLR, and CA125 levels and combined markers in identifying endometriosis patients, we derived ROC curves to differentiate endometriosis from other benign ovarian tumors or healthy controls. Only markers with AUC >0.5 were evaluated further for sensitivity, specificity, and cutoff value. For differentiating endometriosis from other benign ovarian tumors, the AUC for NLR was 0.56, with sensitivity of 32.9% and specificity of 80.2% ($p=0.047$). The AUC for PLR was 0.59, with sensitivity of 56.0% and specificity of 62.5% ($p=0.002$), while the AUC for MLR was 0.51, with sensitivity of 7.1% and specificity of 97.9% ($p=0.73$). As expected, diagnostic sensitivity and specificity of CA125 were 80.6% and 85.4%, respectively. The cutoff value for CA125 was 27.03. Combined biomarkers were calculated by multiplying CA125 level by NLR or PLR. The AUC for the combination of CA125 and NLR was 0.85, with sensitivity of 81.3% and specificity of 84.4%. The combination of CA125 and PLR, with the highest AUC of 0.86, showed the highest sensitivity of 85.1%, but also demonstrated lower specificity — 82.3% ([Figure 3](#), [Table 3](#)).

Platelets and PLR Elevated in Endometriosis Patients with Endometrioma, While PLR Upregulated and Lymphocytes Lower in Endometriosis Patients with Uterine Leiomyoma

There was no significant difference among the endometriosis-only, ovarianendometrioma (OMA) or uterine leiomyoma groups in regard to neutrophil counts, monocyte counts, NLR, MLR, or serum CA125 levels ([Figure 4, A, B, E–G](#)). Lymphocyte counts were significantly lower in endometriosis patients with uterine leiomyoma than those with non-uterine leiomyoma ($p=0.0354$, [Figure 4C](#)). Platelet counts were significantly higher in endometriosis patients with OMA than those with non-OMA ($p=0.0003$, [Figure 4D](#)). PLR was significantly higher in patients with OMA and uterine leiomyoma than controls ($p=0.0044$ and $p=0.0033$, respectively; [Figure 4H](#)).

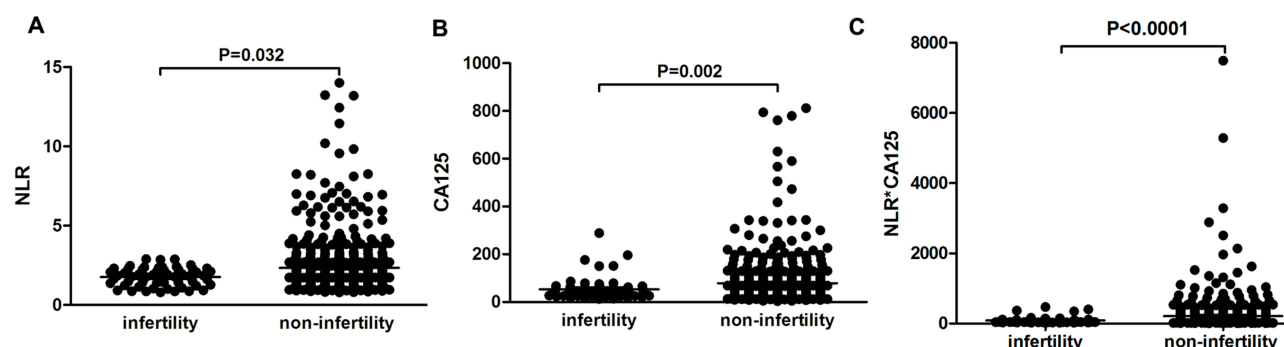


Figure 1 Comparison of NLR and serum CA125 levels in infertile and fertile groups. Mean levels of NLR (A), CA125 (B), and combination of CA125 and NLR (C) in fertile and infertile endometriosis patients.

Correlation Analysis Between Systemic Inflammatory Response Markers or Serum CA125 Levels and Clinicopathological Features of Endometriosis

All the endometriosis patients were divided into minimal-to-moderate disease (stages I–II) and moderate-to-severe disease (stages III–IV) according to the revised American Society of Reproductive Medicine classification of endometriosis. A total of 61 patients were classified as stages I–II and 601 patients as stages III–IV, while 67.4% of endometriosis patients had unilateral ovarian endometriosis cysts, 32.6% bilateral cysts, 71.6% symptoms of pelvic pain, 8.7% were infertile, with 5.5% having endometrioma, 18.9% uterine leiomyoma, 10.5% endometrial polyps, and 68.5% of endometriosis pelvic adhesions.

Table 1 Univariate Logistic Analysis of Risk Factors of Endometriosis-Associated Infertility

	OR	95% CI	p-value
Age (years)	2.682	1.467–4.903	0.001
Unilateral or bilateral cyst	4.32	1.821–10.250	0.001
Diameter of cyst	6.733	3.582–12.653	<0.001
Pain	1.368	0.763–2.451	0.293
Endometrioma	1.572	0.368–6.727	0.542
Uterine leiomyoma	0.59	0.315–1.106	0.1
Endometrial polyp	0.738	0.320–1.705	0.477
Oviduct adhesion	4.038	1.435–11.362	0.008
Pelvic adhesion	4.792	2.675–8.585	<0.001
Clinical stage	24.843	13.007–47.448	<0.001
NLR	0.527	0.342–0.814	0.004
CA125 (U/mL)	0.99	0.982–0.997	0.009

Note: $p < 0.05$ displayed in bold.

A comparison of lymphocyte, NLR, MLR, PLR, and serum CA125 levels based on different clinicopathological parameters is shown in Table 4. There was no significant difference in age with lymphocyte, NLR, MLR, PLR, or serum CA125 levels. NLR was significantly higher in patients with endometriotic cysts of >5 cm diameter or oviduct adhesions ($p = 0.008$, $p = 0.048$, respectively). Serum CA125 levels were related to endometriotic cysts, chronic pelvic pain, unilateral endometrioma, bilateral ovarian endometriosis cysts, and oviduct adhesions ($p < 0.001$, $p < 0.001$, $p = 0.007$, $p = 0.019$, respectively). The endometriosis group was also evaluated according to severity of disease and divided into stages I–II and III–IV according to the revised American Society of Reproductive Medicine classification of endometriosis. NLR and CA125 levels were significantly higher in patients at stages III–IV ($p = 0.044$, $p = 0$, respectively).

In addition, we analyzed the diagnostic sensitivity and specificity of NLR, MLR, PLR, CA125, and combined markers in differentiating endometriosis from other benign ovarian tumors and in differentiating endometriosis from healthy controls. The results are shown in Tables S1 and S2. Then, we analyzed the diagnostic sensitivity and specificity of

Table 2 Multivariate Logistic Analysis of Risk Factors of Endometriosis-Associated Infertility

	OR	95% CI	p-value
Age (years)	1.925	0.904–4.101	0.09
Unilateral or bilateral	2.967	1.108–7.944	0.03
Diameter of cyst	2.656	1.185–5.955	0.018
Oviduct adhesion	1.644	0.486–5.554	0.424
Pelvic adhesion	3.648	1.773–7.506	<0.001
Clinical stage	8.477	3.632–19.785	<0.001
NLR	0.632	0.401–0.995	0.047
CA125 (U/mL)	0.992	0.983–1.001	0.084

Note: $p < 0.05$ displayed in bold.

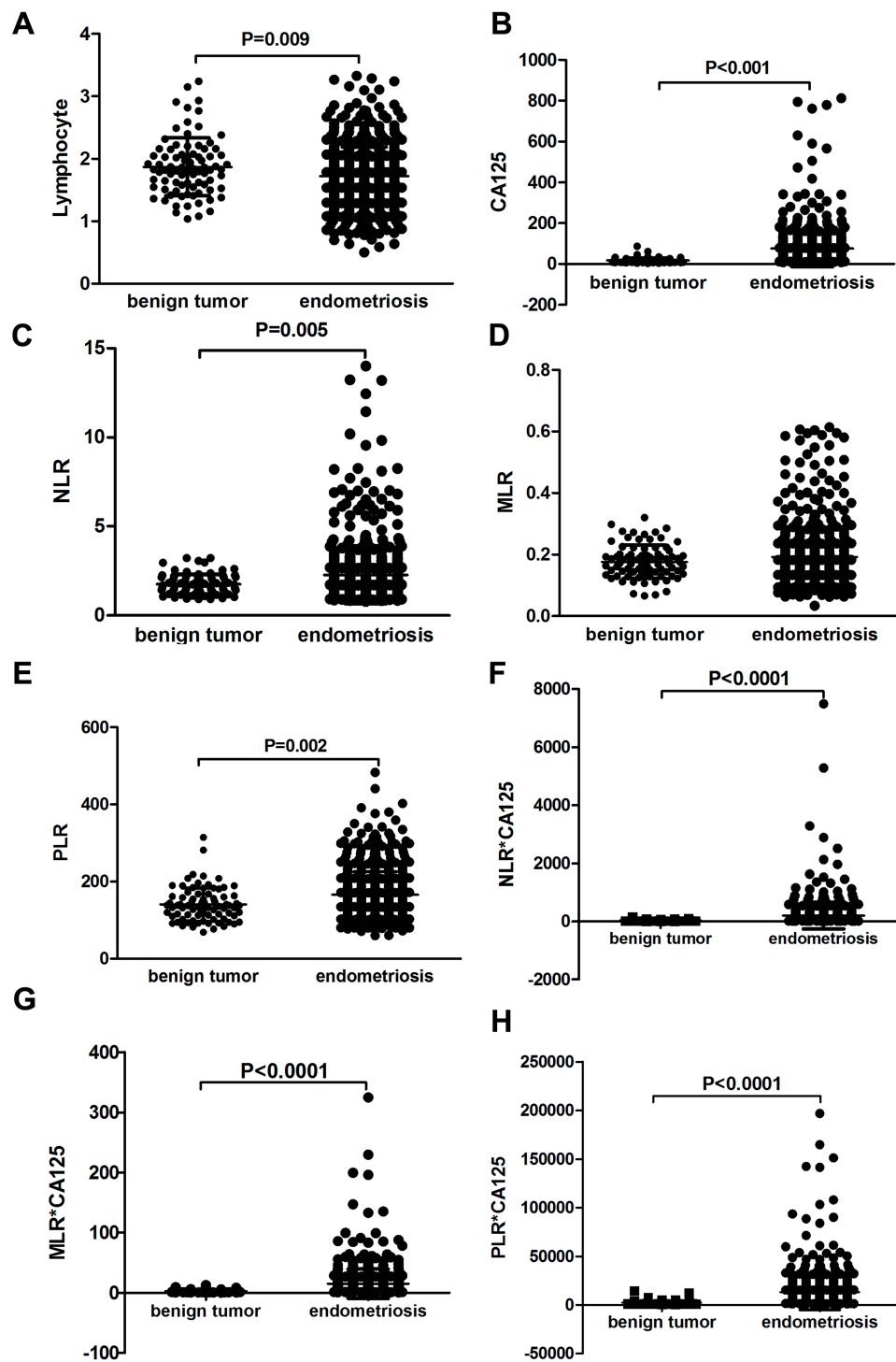


Figure 2 Mean values of NLR, PLR, serum CA125 levels, and combined markers in the two groups. Mean lymphocyte counts (A); serum CA125 (B); NLR (C); MLR (D); PLR (E); combination of NLR and CA125 (F); combination of MLR and CA125 (G); combination of PLR and CA125 (H) in endometriosis group and benign ovarian tumor group.

lymphocytes, platelets, and PLR in endometriosis patients complicated with OMA and lymphocytes, platelets, and platelet receptors in the diagnosis of endometriosis with hysteromyoma. Results are shown in [Tables S3](#) and [S4](#).

Discussion

Endometriosis is defined as the implantation and growth of endometrial cells outside the uterine cavity,¹⁵ which may be viewed as a local disease with systemic inflammation.¹⁶ The

peritoneal microenvironment in women with endometriosis includes increased WBCs, especially macrophages, and an abundance of inflammatory cytokines and prostaglandins, which activate/alter the peritoneal microenvironment, creating the conditions for differentiation, adhesion, proliferation, and survival of ectopic endometrial cells.¹⁷ It has been reported that inflammation is present in ectopic endometria of women with endometriosis.^{7,8} Furthermore, abnormal coagulation has been observed in moderate and severe ovarian endometriosis patients.^{18,19} It has been reported that endometriosis is associated with systemic inflammation, which constitutes shifts in differential WBC counts with an increase in neutrophils and a decrease in lymphocytes.²⁰ Similarly, our results support a significant association of lymphopenia with endometriosis.

The mechanism of infertility in endometriosis is still unclear. Women who are infertile are more likely to have advanced stages of endometriosis.²¹ It is accepted that

inflammation plays a central role in the development and progression of endometriosis. What is more, the growth and adhesion of endometrial cells in the peritoneal cavity due to reactive oxygen species (ROS) and free radicals leads to disease onset, with ensuing symptoms of pain and infertility.²² As reported in our study, clinical stage, diameter of cysts, and pelvic adhesion are independent risk factors associated with infertility, which is in accordance with previous reports. Substantial evidence supports chronic inflammation being an important cause of endometriosis-associated infertility. Endometriosis is an inflammatory process associated with a change in immune-cell functions. Neutrophils in the abdominal cavity can secrete VEGF, an effective proangiogenic factor. Activated macrophages release cytokines or growth factors that promote the growth of endometriosis. Infertile patients have elevated serum IL2, IL4, IL6, IL21, TNF α , and IFN γ levels compared to fertile individuals. Inflammatory factors reduce the motility of sperm. Secondly, implantation of fertilized eggs is impaired in endometria with inflammation, or the endometrial antibody results in implantation dysfunction, showing embryo toxicity.¹⁴ Our data showed that NLR in infertile endometriosis patients was significantly lower than fertile ones and lower NLR was an independent factor associated with infertility, which has not been reported previously.

One of the diagnostic markers already well established is CA125 in endometriosis patients. Preoperative CA125 levels in patients were positively correlated with endometriosis, which is in accordance with a previous study.²³ Sensitivity and specificity of CA125 in this study were high (80.6% and 85.4%, respectively), with a cutoff level of 27.03 IU/mL. Recently, there have been several studies evaluating the diagnostic value of the combination of SIS markers and CA125 in endometriosis patients, with contradictory conclusions.^{3,10,11} In a previous study, the AUC of serum CA125 was higher than the combination of CA125 and PLR in detecting moderate or severe endometriosis.²⁴

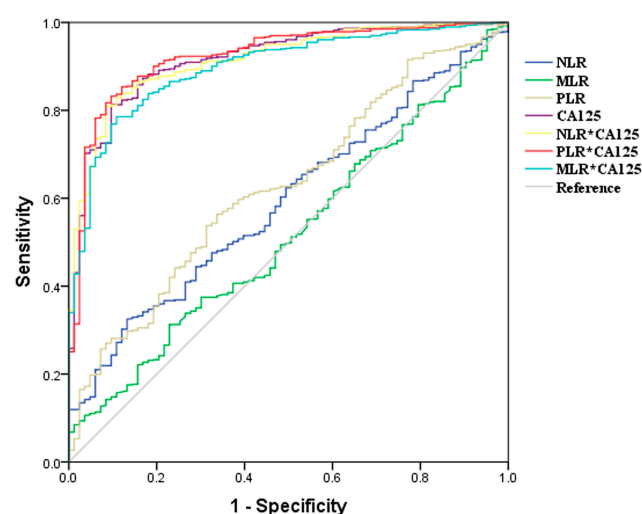


Figure 3 Receiver operating-characteristic curves of NLR, MLR, PLR, CA125, and combined markers. Discrepancy in diagnoses between endometriosis patients and benign-tumor patients assessed using ROC curves. Discrepancy in diagnoses between endometriosis patients and healthy controls assessed using ROC curves.

Table 3 Diagnostic Sensitivity and Specificity of NLR, MLR, PLR, and CA125 and Combined Markers in Differentiating Endometriosis from Other Benign Ovarian Tumors

	AUC (95% CI)	Sensitivity, %	Specificity, %	Cutoff Value	p-value
NLR	0.56 (0.50–0.62)	32.90	80.20	2.26	0.047
MLR	0.51 (0.45–0.57)	7.10	97.90	0.35	0.729
PLR	0.59 (0.54–0.66)	56.00	62.50	146.15	0.002
CA125 (U/mL)	0.86 (0.81–0.91)	80.60	85.40	27.03	0
NLR–CA125	0.85 (0.80–0.90)	81.30	84.40	46.42	0
PLR–CA125	0.86 (0.81–0.91)	85.10	82.30	3,477.90	0

Note: $p < 0.05$ displayed in bold.

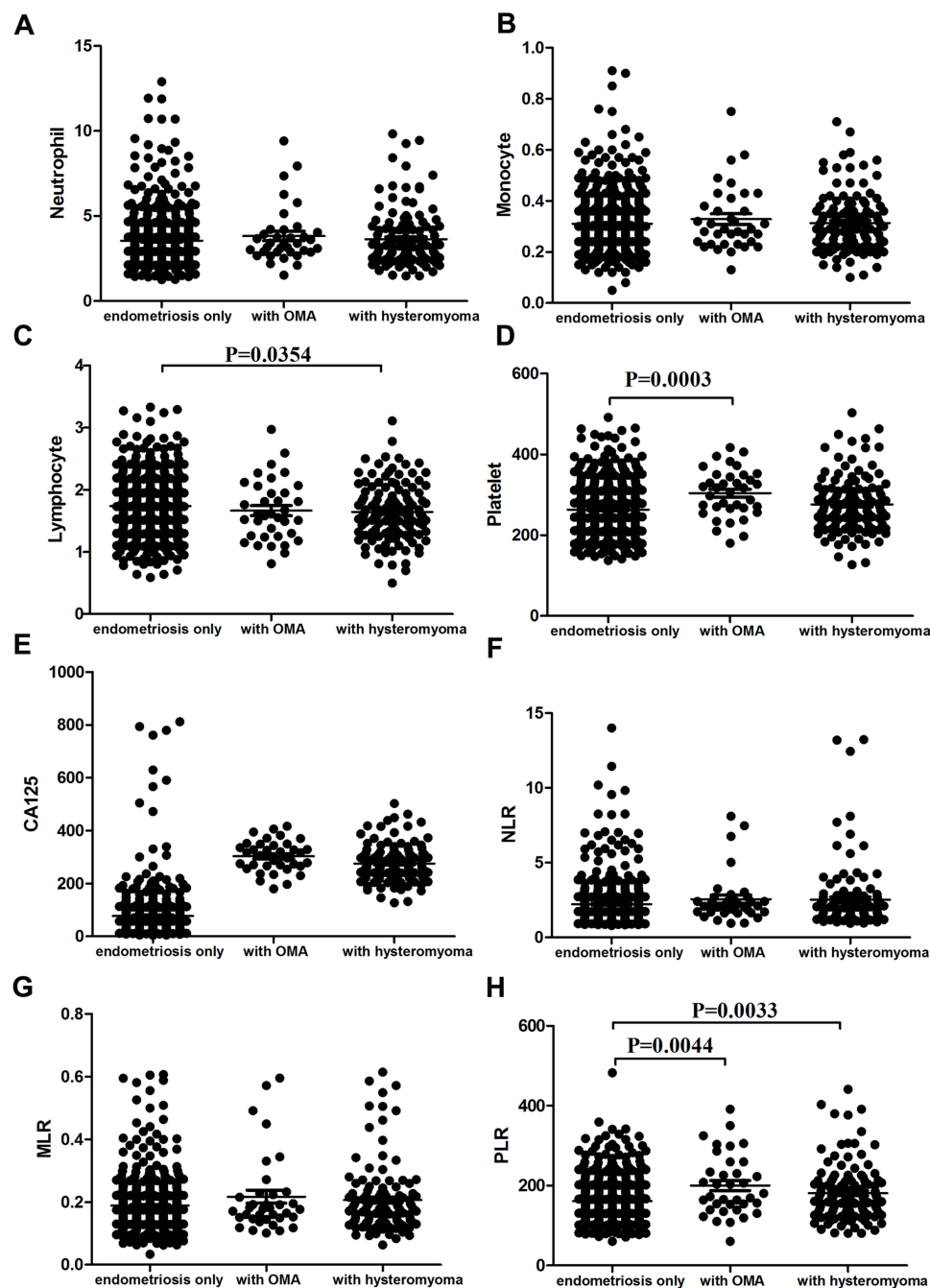


Figure 4 Comparison of endometriosis patients with ovarian endometrioma (OMA), patients with uterine leiomyoma, and controls in terms of WBC subtypes, NLR, MLR, PLR, and CA125. Mean of neutrophil counts (A), monocyte counts (B), lymphocyte counts (C), platelet counts (D), serum CA125 (E), NLR (F), MLR (G), and PLR (H) in endometriosis group, endometriosis patients with uterine leiomyoma, and endometriosis patients with OMA.

Our data show that the combination of PLR and CA125 had higher sensitivity (85.1%) than CA125 alone in differentiating endometriosis from benign ovarian tumors. It has also been reported that the combination of NLR and CA125 achieved greater sensitivity (69.3%) when compared with CA125 alone (55.8%), but yielded lower specificity (83.9%) than CA125 alone (92.8%) in diagnosing

endometriosis.¹¹ Tokmak et al reported that sensitivity (80%) and specificity (82%) of NLR combined with CA125 in diagnosing endometriosis was higher than CA125 alone.⁹ We found that NLR–CA125 sensitivity increased and specificity decreased compared with CA125 alone in differentiating endometriosis from benign ovarian tumors or healthy controls.

Table 4 Correlations between lymphocyte, NLR, MLR, PLR, and serum CA125 levels and clinicopathological parameters of endometriosis

	n	Lymphocytes (10 ⁹ /L)	p-value	NLR	p	MLR	p-value	PLR	p-value	CA125 (U/mL)	p-value
Age, years											
<34	328	1.73±0.48	0.495	2.39 ±1.75	0.309	0.19 ±0.09	0.708	274.02 ±66.08	0.169	78.25±87.38	0.120
≥34	334	1.71±0.46		2.18 ±1.46		0.19 ±0.08		259.78 ±61.71		74.83±91.89	
Cyst											
Unilateral	446	1.72±0.48	0.890	2.31 ±1.69	0.566	0.19 ±0.09	0.370	265.11 ±63.52	0.563	72.16±90.28	<0.001
Bilateral	216	1.72±0.45		2.25 ±1.43		0.19 ±0.09		270.39 ±65.78		85.54±87.79	
Cyst diameter											
<5 cm	225	1.74±0.49	0.430	2.09 ±1.28	0.008	0.19 ±0.08	0.205	266.45 ±63.31	0.664	71.40±91.06	0.007
≥5 cm	437	1.71±0.46		2.38 ±1.75		0.19 ±0.09		267.03 ±64.82		79.16±88.87	
Pain											
No	188	1.72±0.44	0.814	2.14 ±1.11	0.851	0.19 ±0.08	0.626	269.94 ±66.34	0.577	57.20±59.37	<0.001
Yes	474	1.72±0.48		2.34 ±1.77		0.20 ±0.09		265.60 ±63.45		84.19±98.11	
Endometrial polyp											
No	596	1.73±0.47	0.475	2.30 ±1.64	0.410	0.19 ±0.09	0.728	267.61 ±64.83	0.884	78.33±92.57	0.069
Yes	66	1.67±0.45		2.13 ±1.27		0.19 ±0.07		259.83 ±58.90		60.22±54.29	
Oviduct adhesion											
No	512	1.72±0.46	0.936	2.23 ±1.57	0.048	0.19 ±0.08	0.384	265.07 ±64.35	0.323	73.70±89.57	0.019
Yes	150	1.73±0.51		2.47 ±1.72		0.20 ±0.11		272.87 ±63.82		86.16±89.48	
Ovary adhesion											
No	208	1.69±0.45	0.254	2.18 ±1.43	0.471	0.19 ±0.08	0.130	260.21 ±67.25	0.325	72.47±95.59	0.088
Yes	454	1.73±0.48		2.33 ±1.68		0.19 ±0.09		269.87 ±62.69		78.38±86.81	
Disease severity											
Stages I–II	61	1.80±0.49	0.752	1.95 ±1.12	0.044	0.18 ±0.07	0.166	161.13 ±65.28	0.260	17.28±5.02	0
Stages III–V	601	1.72±0.47		2.37 ±1.69		0.19 ±0.09		166.11 ±59.04		82.71±92.06	

Notes: Student's t-test used. p<0.05 are displayed in bold.

In this study, 18.9% of endometriosis patients had uterine leiomyoma, while 5.5% of endometriosis patients had OMA. Our data showed that lymphocytes and PLR were correlated

with uterine leiomyoma. Furthermore, platelets and PLR were positively correlated with OMA. Therefore, it may be helpful to analyze complications and clinical decisions in

endometriosis patients. Consistently with a previous study, we found that CA125 was positively associated with the stage of endometriosis. Furthermore, serum CA125 levels in patients with pelvic pain, pelvic adhesion, and of ovarian ectopic cyst diameter > 5 cm were significantly lower.²⁵ The elevation of CA125 in women with endometriosis may be due to inflammatory reactions that alter endothelial permeability, leading the marker to reach the circulation.²⁶ It has also been reported that menstruation and adhesions appear to be the main factors affecting pretreatment serum CA125 level in patients with endometriosis.²⁷

In addition, our data showed that stage, pelvic adhesion, and the diameter of ovarian ectopic cyst endometriomas had positive correlations with NLR. This is again consistent with previous studies, indicating that inflammatory markers are significantly elevated in patients with advanced stages of endometriosis.^{1,9} In our study, no significant correlation was observed between PLR and stage of endometriosis. Similarly, a previous study that assessed the diagnostic use of PLR in endometriosis also failed to show a significant relationship between PLR and advanced-stage endometriosis.²⁴ Recently, PLR and NLR have been considered a more useful indicator of excessive inflammatory status, especially in patients with malignancy. Many studies have reported that higher neutrophil or lower lymphocyte counts predict poorer survival in ovarian cancer.²⁸ Peritoneal neutrophils and macrophages secrete proinflammatory cytokines, such as VEGF, IL8, IL12, and CXCL10, which may promote endometriotic cell growth, invasion, and angiogenesis. Lymphocytes in endometriosis have limited capability of eliminating endometrial cells in the peritoneal cavity. Furthermore, the interaction between endothelial cells and platelets causes the release of inflammatory substances, which induces adhesion and migration of leukocytes.¹⁹ The novelty of our study is that NLR can be a neoadjuvant biomarker for serum CA125 to diagnose endometriosis. NLR may be used as a simple and easily obtained predictive marker for endometriosis with infertility. There were some limitations in our research. For example, healthy subjects were not included.

We conclude that serum CA125, NLR, and PLR values and combined biomarkers are significantly elevated in patients with endometriosis. The combination of serum CA125 and NLR showed higher diagnostic value than serum CA125 alone in diagnosing endometriosis, indicating NLR may be a neoadjuvant biomarker for serum CA125 in the diagnosis of endometriosis. Nevertheless,

serum CA125 still plays an important role in diagnosing endometriosis. Also, platelets and PLR could be used for prediction of endometriosis with OMA or uterine leiomyoma. In addition, our findings demonstrate that lower NLR may represent a potential risk factor for infertility in endometriosis.

Acknowledgments

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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