

National Early Warning Score (NEWS) as Prognostic Triage Tool for Septic Patients

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Purpose: We assessed the National Early Warning Score (NEWS) in emergency triage for predicting sepsis-related outcomes.

Methods: A retrospective chart review of all cases enrolled in the sepsis management protocol for a one-year duration. The protocol utilized the NEWS as a screening tool for sepsis in the triage area. Primary outcomes of interest were hyperlactatemia, admission to ICU and intrahospital mortality. Sensitivity, specificity, and area under the curve (AUC) were calculated for a given NEWS.

Results: A total of 444 patients were reviewed from July 2018 to June 2019, with a mean age of 58.7 years. A NEWS ≥ 5 was more than 88% sensitive in predicting hyperlactatemia, ICU admission, and/or mortality. Specificity, on the other hand, was as low as 12%. The AUC for the NEWS was 0.667 for predicting hyperlactatemia and 0.602 for predicting ICU admission or mortality.

Conclusion: The NEWS was a sensitive screening tool for predicting sepsis-related outcomes. However, it was not specific, and further studies are recommended to assess the integration of other factors to improve specificity.

Keywords: sepsis, lactate, predictor, mortality, septic shock

Introduction

Sepsis is a life-threatening disease that requires early recognition and immediate management. A local study conducted at the National Guard Hospital in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, showed that the mortality rates for sepsis and septic shock were higher than the reported global mortality rates approaching 60%¹. Internationally, the incidence and severity of sepsis reveal a rising pattern^{2,3}. Several studies emphasize that early recognition and management of sepsis can avert its progression and decrease the associated mortality, morbidity and financial burden.⁴⁻⁶ Therefore, the Surviving Sepsis Campaign 2018 considered the time of emergency triage as 'time zero' for identification and starting the hour-1 bundle of management.⁷

However, identification of the septic patient is not always clinically straightforward. The signs of sepsis are often subtle, nonspecific, and frequently missed in an emergency triage or prehospital setting.⁸⁻¹⁰ The traditional systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS) criteria rely on laboratory results, such as white blood cells, neutrophil counts, and Pco₂, which make it unsuitable for use in triage. As such, there is an urgent need for a screening tool that has the ability to identify sepsis at triage.

A few emergency department (ED) triage tools have been suggested to risk stratify septic patients and predict their outcomes. One such commonly used tool is the quick Sepsis-related Organ Failure Assessment (qSOFA). It is a simplified version of the

well-validated SOFA tool used in the intensive care unit (ICU) and research. It depends on three parameters: level of consciousness, respiratory rate, and systolic blood pressure. While qSOFA is a good prognostic tool in the ICU literature, it is less sensitive in predicting sepsis-related adverse outcomes if used as an emergency triage tool.^{11–13} However, a screening tool must exhibit high sensitivity. The National Early Warning Score (NEWS) was first introduced by the Royal College of Physicians in 2012 as a predictor of patient deterioration. However, it was not specifically designed for septic patients. It includes seven parameters (temperature, systolic blood pressure, respiratory rate, oxygen saturation, oxygen supply, heart rate, and level of consciousness) as shown in (Table 1). The score range is from 0 to 20. Patients are classified as a low score (NEWS 1–4), medium score (NEWS of 5–6) and high score (NEWS \geq 7).¹⁴

A large observational study conducted for all septic patients in an ED revealed an association between elevated NEWS, ICU admission, and mortality.¹⁵ Subsequently, two large retrospective ED studies of patients with suspected sepsis revealed that the NEWS was more accurate than qSOFA and SIRS in predicting ICU admission and mortality.^{16,17} Hence, the NEWS has started to emerge as a promising tool that may be utilized in the assessment and risk stratification of patients suspected of having sepsis in the triage area. Nonetheless, it is still not fully validated, and there is no conclusive evidence to endorse it in this clinical area. Furthermore, the NEWS has not yet been studied in a Saudi population for either the diagnosis of sepsis or as a prognostic tool for sepsis.

Therefore, the aim of this study is to assess the utility of the NEWS as a screening tool in adult patients with suspected sepsis at ED triage as a predictor of sepsis-related outcomes, such as hyperlactatemia, ICU admission and in-hospital mortality. Hyperlactatemia as a marker of severe sepsis and surrogate indicator of poor prognosis.^{18,19.}

Materials and Methods

The study was conducted in the ED of King Saud Medical City (KSMC), Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. KSMC is a teaching hospital with an average of 500 emergency room visits daily. The files reviewed included cases between July 2018 until June 2019. The Ethical Committee of KSMC approved the study protocol with IRB approval number (H1RI - 28 - Jul19-02). All data were kept confidential throughout the study, and no data were shared with any third party and waiver of informed consent was granted from IRB in compliance with the declaration of Helsinki.

In our ED, in any patient presenting with suspected sepsis, the triage nurse calculated the NEWS. With a NEWS \geq 5, the patient was triaged to high acuity area and enrolled in the sepsis management protocol per KSMC sepsis management guidelines. In addition, the patient could be enrolled in a sepsis management protocol per the discretion of the treating ED physician, regardless of the NEWS at triage. Retrospectively, we reviewed all sepsis management protocol sheets. The exclusion criteria were age <18 years old, pregnancy, alternative diagnosis, or leaving the ED against medical advice.

The NEWS score, demographic features, comorbidities, lactate level, and ICU admission data were retrieved from KSMC's sepsis management protocol sheet. Mortality status and any other missed data in the management protocol sheet were retrieved from medical records. The sepsis management protocol of KSMC utilized the NEWS as a screening tool to detect patients with potential diagnoses of sepsis in the triage area of the ED. A data collector collated these data on a specific Cloud-based spreadsheet. To ensure the quality of the data collection process, a second investigator independently monitored this process online to check for missing data. Cases of discrepancy or missing data were arbitrated by a third reviewer.

Table 1 National Early Warning Score (NEWS)

Physiological Parameters	3	2	1	0	1	2	3
Respiration Rate (BPM)	\leq 8		9–11	12–20		21–24	\geq 25
Oxygen Saturation (%)	\leq 91	92–93	94–95	\geq 96			
Any Supplemental Oxygen		Yes		No			
Temperature	\leq 35		35.1–36.0	36.1–38.0	38.1–39.0	\geq 39.1	
Systolic Blood Pressure (mmHg)	\leq 90	19–100	101–110	111–219			\geq 220
Heart Rate (BPM)	\leq 40		41–50	51–90	91–110	111–130	\geq 131
Level of Consciousness				Alert			U, P or V*

Note: *Unresponsive, react to pain, or loud voice.

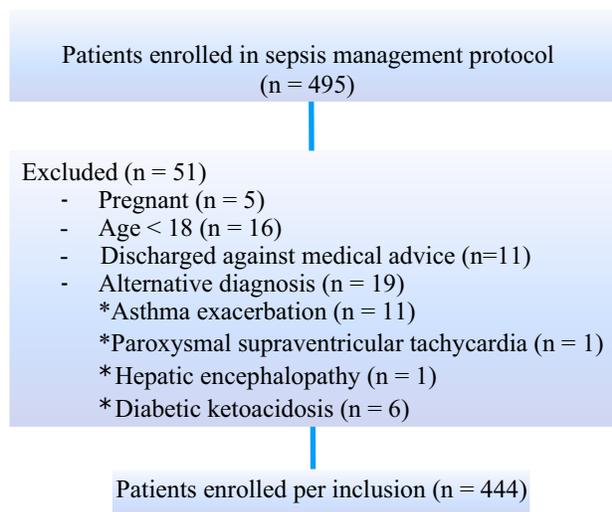


Figure 1 Flowchart demonstrating the inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Data were analyzed using STATA version 15.1 (StataCorp, College Station, TX, USA). Data normality was assessed by the Shapiro–Wilk test, continuous variables were described as the means and standard deviations, and categorical variables were described as numbers and percentages. The difference between groups was analyzed using a two-tailed Student's *t*-test for continuous variables in variables normally distributed and the chi-square test for categorical variables. For variables that did not comply with normal distribution, the median and interquartile range (IQR) were presented, and the Mann–Whitney *U*-test was used to analyze intergroup differences. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analysis was

conducted to calculate sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value (PPV), negative predictive value (NPV) and area under the curve (AUC) for the NEWS for each endpoint. The optimal cut-off value of the NEWS was measured and plotted for each outcome using Youden's index. A complete case analysis was performed, and statistical significance was determined at a *p* value less than 0.05 in all parts of the analysis.

The endpoints were hyperlactatemia (lactate equal or more than 4 mmol/L); ICU admission; and in-hospital mortality. The lactate level was based on the initial serum laboratory result in the ED.

Result

Out of 495 patients enrolled in sepsis management protocol by the triage nurses only 444 subjects met our inclusion and exclusion criteria (Figure 1).

The mean age was 58.7 years, and 48.2% were male. Of these, 186 (41.9%) patients were admitted to the ICU as reported in (Table 2). Pneumonia was by far the most frequent identified source of infection (40%). Patients admitted to the ICU had a significantly higher lactate level ($p < 0.05$) and WBC count ($p = 0.0438$) than those admitted to non-ICU wards (Table 2). The lowest NEWS in our sample was 4, whereas the highest NEWS was 13. A history of hypertension was significantly greater in patients admitted to the ICU than those without hypertension ($p = 0.010$). Out of 444 subjects, 127 (28%) patients died, with 77% of these patients being admitted to the ICU. There was a statistically

Table 2 Patient Characteristic Among the Outcomes

Characteristics	All Patients (N = 444)	Not Admitted to ICU (N = 258)	Admitted to ICU (N = 186)	p-value
Age, mean (SD), years	58.7 (23.3)	59.6 (22.8)	57.3 (24.1)	0.4113
Male gender	214 (48.2)	129 (60.2)	85 (39.7)	0.971
Hypertension, N (%)	176 (39.6)	110 (62.5)	66 (37.5)	0.010
DM	158 (40.1)	96 (60.7)	62(39.2)	0.742
Chronic renal failure	34 (7.7)	23 (67.6)	11 (32.4)	0.898
Chronic heart failure, N (%)	15 (3.4)	9 (60.0)	6 (40.0)	0.740
Pneumonia, N (%)	176 (39.6)	88 (50.0)	88 (50.0)	0.617
Urinary tract infection, N (%)	38 (9.0)	27 (71.0)	11 (28.9)	0.012
Other infection, N (%)	166 (37.4)	80 (48.2)	86 (51.8)	0.280
Overall lactate, mean (SD)	3.3 (2.8)	2.82 (1.96)	3.93 (3.40)	<0.001
Overall WBC, mean (SD)	13.0 (7.9)	12.2(7.10)	14.3 (8.73)	0.0097
NEWS	7.85 (3.07)	7.43 (2.86)	8.35 (3.22)	0.0021
Required inotrope or vasopressor, N (%)	58 (13.1)	0 (00.0)	58 (100.0)	<0.001
Mortality, N (%)	127 (28.6)	29 (22.8)	98 (77.2)	<0.001

Table 3 NEWS as a Predictor for Hyperlactatemia

NEWS	Sensitivity, %	Specificity, %	NPV, %	PPV, %	AUC
≥4	97.1 (91.8, 99.4)	7.78 (5.15, 11.2)	89.7 (72.6, 97.8)	24.7 (20.6, 29.2)	0.524 (0.503, 0.546)
≥5	95.2 (89.2, 98.4)	13.8 (10.3, 17.9)	90.2 (78.6,96.7)	25.6 (21.3, 30.2)	0.545 (0.517, 0.573)
≥6	88.5 (80.7, 93.9)	24.9 (20.3, 29.8)	87.4 (79, 93.3)	26.8 (22.2, 31.8)	0.567 (0.528, 0.605)
≥7	79.8 (70.8, 87)	39.8 (34.5, 45.3)	86.4 (79.9, 91.4)	29.2 (24, 34.9)	0.598 (0.551, 0.645)
≥8	71.2 (61.4, 79.6)	55.4 (49.9, 60.8)	86 (80.7, 90.4)	33.2 (27, 39.8)	0.633 (0.581, 0.684)
≥9	59.6 (49.5, 69.1)	65.9 (60.5, 70.9)	84 (79, 88.2)	35.2 (28.2, 42.8)	0.627 (0.574, 0.681)
≥10	47.1 (37.2, 57.2)	75.1 (70.2, 79.7)	82 (77.3, 86.2)	37.1 (28.9, 46)	0.611 (0.558, 0.665)
≥11	34.6 (25.6, 44.6)	83.5 (79.1, 87.3)	80.4 (75.8, 84.4)	39.6 (29.5, 50.4)	0.591 (0.541, 0.641)
≥12	23.1 (15.4, 32.4)	92.2 (88.8, 94.9)	79.4 (75, 83.3)	48 (33.7, 62.6)	0.576 (0.533, 0.62)
≥13	19.2 (12.2, 28.1)	95.2 (92.3, 97.2)	79.1 (74.8, 83)	55.6 (38.1, 72.1)	0.572 (0.532, 0.612)

significant increase in the average NEWS in patients admitted to the ICU as compared to those admitted to non-ICU wards (8.35 [3.21] vs 7.51 [2.92], respectively, $p < 0.0058$).

NEWS \geq 5 had a sensitivity of 95.2% (89.2, 98.4%) and specificity of 13.8% (10.3, 17.9%) for predicting the hyperlactatemia (Table 3). The AUC of the NEWS in predicting hyperlactatemia was 0.6674 (95% CI 0.6074 to 0.7273) (Figure 2). As the NEWS cut-off point increases, the sensitivity decreases and specificity increases as depicted in Table 3 and Figure 2. The optimal cut-off value for the NEWS to predict hyperlactatemia was 7.5, with a Youden index (J) of 0.265. Sensitivity at this cut-off point was 71% and specificity was 55%.

NEWS \geq 5 was 93.9% (88.6, 96.2%) sensitive and 6.10 (3.29, 10.20)% specific for predicting ICU admission (Table 4). The AUC of the NEWS in predicting ICU admission was 0.591 (Figure 3).

When using a score of 5 as a threshold of positive NEWS screening, the sensitivity to predict mortality was as high as 89%, while the specificity was as low as 11.9% as illustrated in Table 5 and Figure 4. The evaluation of the NEWS and mortality showed that the optimal cut-off value was also 7.5, with a sensitivity of 62% and specificity of 54%. When combining unfavorable outcomes (ICU and/or mortality), we obtained a similar sensitivity and specificity profile, 88.5% and 11.8%, respectively (Table 6). The NEWS ROC analysis for combined worse outcome (ICU admission or mortality) is presented in Figure 5. The best

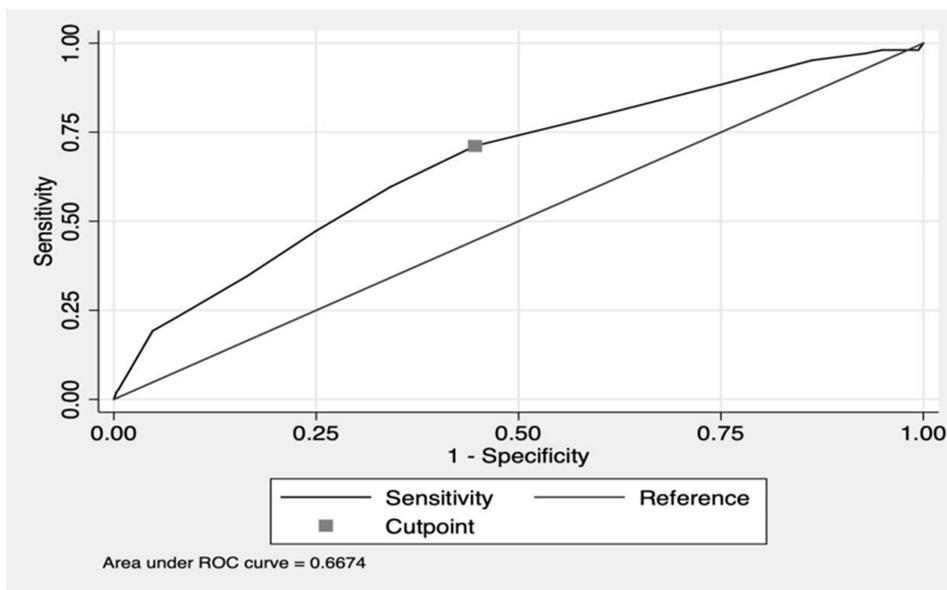


Figure 2 NEWS as a predictor for hyperlactatemia.

Table 4 NEWS Characteristics for Prediction of ICU Admission

NEWS	Sensitivity, %	Specificity, %	NPV, %	PPV, %	AUC
≥4	93.9 (88.6, 96.2)	6.10 (3.29, 10.20)	48.1 (28.7, 68.1)	48.5 (43.4, 53.6)	0.495 (0.472, 0.520)
≥5	88.1 (82.8, 92.2)	11.7 (7.74, 16.380)	51.0 (36.3, 65.6)	48.6 (43.4, 53.9)	0.499 (0.468, 0.530)
≥6	82.2 (76.2, 87.2)	24.9 (19.2, 31.2)	59.6 (48.6, 69.8)	50.9 (45.4, 56.5)	0.535 (0.496, 0.575)
≥7	73.3 (66.6, 79.2)	41.8 (35.1, 48.7)	62.2 (53.8, 70.2)	54.4 (48.3, 60.4)	0.575 (0.530, 0.620)
≥8	58.9 (51.8, 65.8)	55.4 (48.5, 62.2)	58.7 (51.6, 65.6)	55.6 (48.7, 62.4)	0.572 (0.524, 0.619)
≥9	48.0 (41.0, 55.1)	66.2 (59.4, 72.5)	57.3 (50.9, 63.6)	57.4 (49.6, 65.0)	0.571 (0.524, 0.618)
≥10	37.6 (30.9, 44.7)	76.1 (69.7, 81.6)	56.3 (50.3, 62.1)	59.8 (50.8, 68.4)	0.568 (0.524, 0.613)
≥11	25.7 (19.9, 32.3)	83.1 (77.4, 87.9)	54.1 (48.6, 59.6)	59.1 (48.1, 69.5)	0.544 (0.505, 0.584)
≥12	15.8 (11.1, 21.6)	92.5 (88.1, 95.6)	53.7 (48.4, 58.9)	66.7 (51.6, 79.6)	0.542 (0.511, 0.572)
≥13	10.9 (6.9, 16.0)	94.4 (90.4, 97.1)	52.8 (47.6, 57.9)	64.7 (46.7, 80.3)	0.526 (.5, 0.553)

NEWS cut-off to predict ICU admission and/or mortality was 7.5 (Youden's index 0.192).

Discussion

This is the first study to predict ICU admission and mortality among patients with suspected sepsis using the NEWS at ED triage. The calculation of the NEWS by triage nurses has additive value, reflecting the practicality. The results demonstrated that a NEWS \geq 5 had a sensitivity of more than 88% for predicting hyperlactatemia or ICU admission or mortality; however, it was not specific to predict any of these outcomes. While a NEWS \geq 7 had a specificity of approximately 40% for hyperlactatemia or ICU admission or mortality, its sensitivity did not exceed 80%.

Corfield et al conducted a retrospective study of patients visiting the ED with suspected sepsis. Their study revealed an association between the NEWS and

patient mortality (odds ratio 1.95 to 5.64).¹⁵ Additionally, they found that a NEWS \geq 5 was 88% sensitive and 29% specific for predicting ICU admission and/or mortality. Although the sensitivity and specificity of a NEWS \geq 7 were 72% and 54%, respectively, which is approximately consistent with our findings.

Moreover, Goulden et al conducted another large retrospective cohort study of 1818 adult patients in whom sepsis was suspected and admitted.²⁰ Their study aimed to assess the NEWS as a predictor for ICU admission or mortality. They found that a NEWS \geq 5 had a sensitivity of 77% for predicting ICU admission and 74% for predicting mortality, while the specificity for them both was approximately 42%. Their analysis revealed that a NEWS \geq 7 was the optimal threshold predicting mortality (sensitivity 56%, specificity 67%). Compared to our results, we found the NEWS was more sensitive for predicting these outcomes, but less

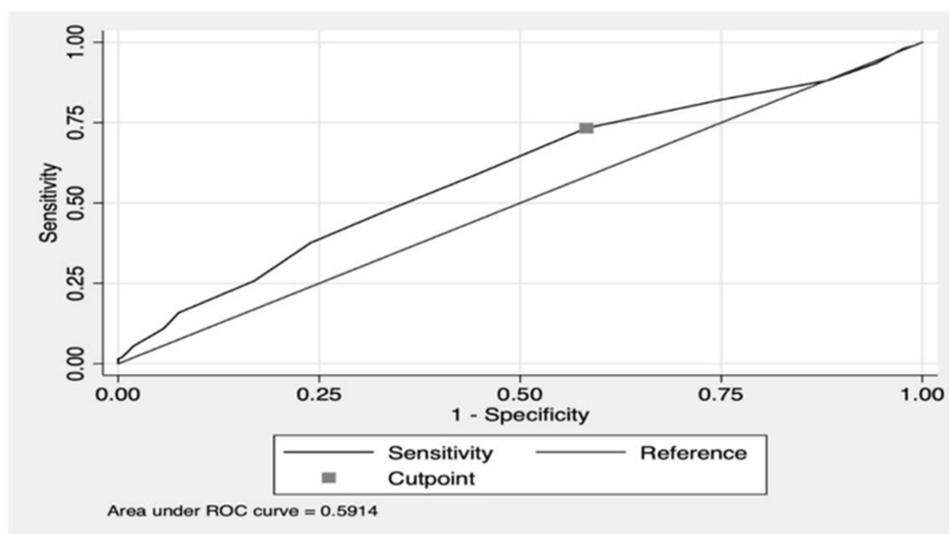
**Figure 3** NEWS for prediction of ICU admission.

Table 5 NEWS as a Predictor for Mortality

NEWS	Sensitivity, %	Specificity, %	NPV, %	PPV, %	AUC
≥4	93.7 (88, 97.2)	6.75 (4.23, 10.1)	72.4 (52.8, 87.3)	29.1 (24.7, 33.8)	0.502 (0.477, 0.528)
≥5	89 (82.2, 93.8)	11.9 (8.52, 16)	72.5 (58.3, 84.1)	29.2 (24.7, 34)	0.504 (0.472, 0.537)
≥6	84.3 (76.7, 90.1)	24.1 (19.5, 29.3)	78.9 (69.4, 86.6)	31.2 (26.3, 36.4)	0.542 (0.502, 0.582)
≥7	73.2 (64.6, 80.7)	38.6 (33.1, 44.2)	77.9 (70.5, 84.2)	32.7 (27.3, 38.5)	0.559 (0.512, 0.606)
≥8	62.2 (53.2, 70.7)	53.7 (48, 59.3)	77.7 (71.5, 83.1)	35.4 (29.2, 42.1)	0.58 (0.529, 0.63)
≥9	50.4 (41.4, 59.4)	64 (58.4, 69.3)	76 (70.3, 81)	36.4 (29.3, 43.9)	0.572 (0.521, 0.623)
≥10	40.2 (31.6, 49.2)	74 (68.7, 78.7)	75.2 (69.9, 79.9)	38.6 (30.3, 47.5)	0.571 (0.521, 0.62)
≥11	29.9 (22.1, 38.7)	83 (78.3, 87)	74.4 (69.4, 78.9)	41.8 (31.5, 52.6)	0.564 (0.519, 0.61)
≥12	18.9 (12.5, 26.8)	91.6 (88, 94.5)	73.5 (68.8, 77.8)	48 (33.7, 62.6)	0.553 (0.515, 0.59)
≥13	12.6 (7.38, 19.7)	93.6 (90.2, 96)	72.4 (67.7, 76.7)	44.4 (27.9, 61.9)	0.531 (0.499, 0.563)

specific. This inconsistency might be attributed to the inclusion criteria, which in our study provide a wider spectrum of severity as we considered all ED triage patients.

An additional retrospective cohort study compared the NEWS, qSOFA and SIRS of suspected septic patients in the ED with 30-day mortality.¹⁶ They found that a NEWS≥5 was 83% sensitive and 42% specific, whereas a NEWS≥7 was 68% sensitive and 66% specific. The AUC for the NEWS was 0.779. They concluded that the NEWS was more accurate in predicting mortality than the qSOFA and SIRS.

Regarding the qSOFA as a predictor of sepsis-related outcomes, the reported sensitivity ranged from 31% to 47.6% for predicting ICU admission and 33–60% for predicting mortality^{12,16,18,21–23}. While the specificity for predicting ICU admission or mortality ranged 77–93.7% and the AUC ranged 0.58–0.74.^{12,16,18,21–23} A NEWS 5–7 was more sensitive than the qSOFA in predicting sepsis-related

outcomes, but less specific. Overall, the predictive value of the qSOFA comes from its specificity. However, relying on poorly sensitive tools may endanger the patients and lead to high rate of missed cases of a preventable time-sensitive disease.

Our study supports the growing evidence that suggests the NEWS as a sensitive screening tool in the ED. It is a useful tool to assess patients with suspected sepsis in the triage setting. According to our results, a triage patient with a NEWS <5 indicates there is a 95% chance that the patient will not have hyperlactatemia and around an 89% chance that the patient will not require ICU admission or wind up deceased. On the other hand, a triage patient with a NEWS≥7 indicates there is a 40% chance of having hyperlactatemia, ICU admission or death. In such clinical scenarios, an argument can be made to require senior ED clinicians to assess patients in the triage area.

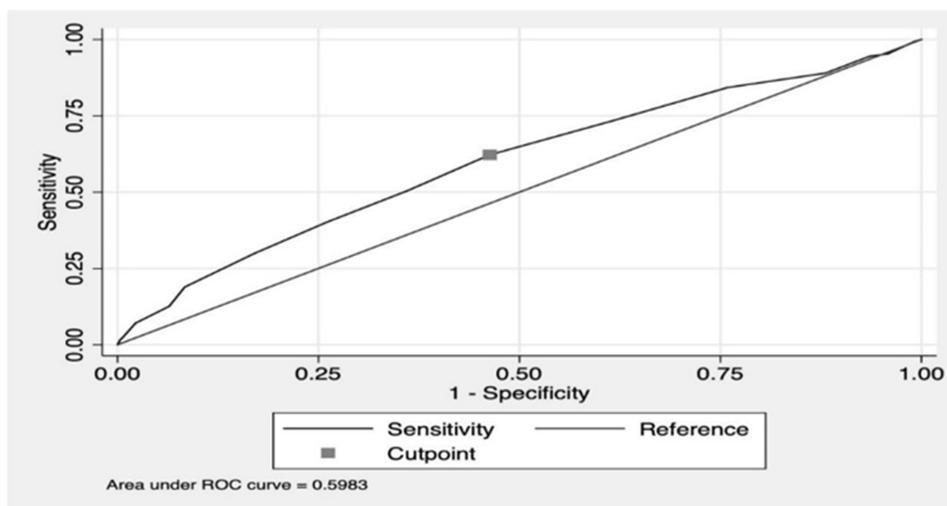


Figure 4 NEWS as a predictor of mortality.

Table 6 NEWS as a Predictor for Combined Worse Outcome (ICU Admission or Mortality)

NEWS	Sensitivity, %	Specificity, %	NPV, %	PPV, %	AUC
≥4	93.6 (89.6, 96.4)	6.86 (3.80, 11.2)	48.3 (29.4, 67.5)	53.5 (48.6, 58.5)	0.502 (0.479, 0.526)
≥5	88.5 (83.7, 92.3)	11.8 (7.69, 17.0)	47.1 (32.9, 61.5)	53.5 (48.4, 58.5)	0.501 (0.471, 0.531)
≥6	82.5 (77.0, 87.1)	26.5 (20.6, 33.1)	56.8 (46.3, 67.0)	56.3 (50.8, 61.6)	0.545 (0.506, 0.584)
≥7	72.6 (66.5, 78.3)	44.1 (37.2, 51.2)	58.4 (50.2, 66.3)	59.9 (53.9, 65.6)	0.584 (0.539, 0.628)
≥8	59.4 (52.8, 65.8)	58.8 (51.7, 65.6)	55.8 (48.9, 62.6)	62.3 (55.6, 68.7)	0.591 (0.545, 0.637)
≥9	47.9 (41.3, 54.5)	68.6 (61.8, 74.9)	53.4 (47.2, 59.6)	63.6 (56.1, 70.7)	0.582 (0.537, 0.628)
≥10	36.8 (30.6, 43.3)	77.5 (71.1, 83.0)	51.6 (45.9, 57.4)	65.2 (56.4, 73.2)	0.571 (0.529, 0.613)
≥11	24.8 (19.4, 30.8)	83.8 (78.0, 88.6)	49.3 (43.9, 54.7)	63.7 (53.0, 73.6)	0.543 (0.506, 0.581)
≥12	14.5 (10.3, 19.7)	92.2 (87.6, 95.5)	48.5 (43.4, 53.6)	68.0 (53.3, 80.5)	0.533 (0.504, 0.563)
≥13	9.83 (6.33, 14.4)	93.6 (89.3, 96.6)	47.5 (42.5, 52.5)	63.9 (46.2, 79.2)	0.517 (0.492, 0.543)

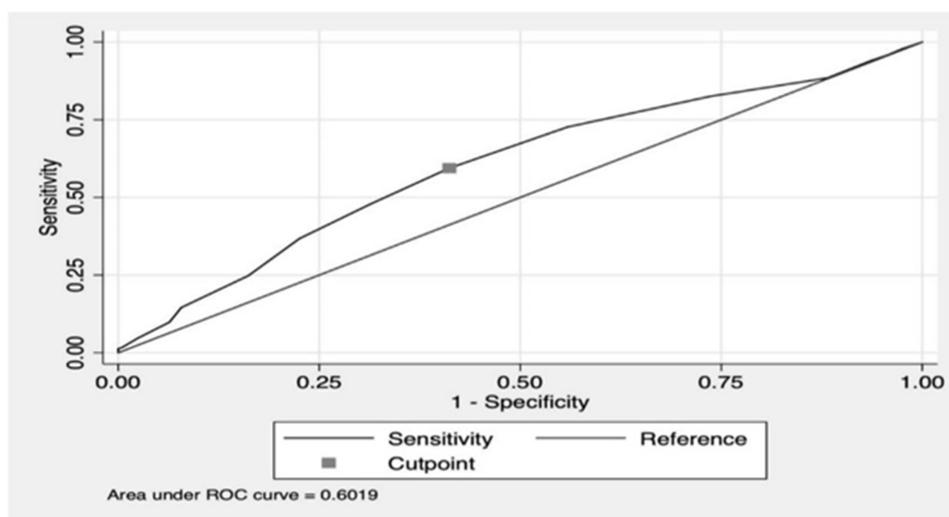
Nevertheless, despite the promising result of the NEWS, further prospective multicenter studies are required for its validation. Sepsis is a dynamic disease, and any tool relying on a single reading of physiological parameters might have a limited accuracy for predicting deterioration. In addition, the prognosis of sepsis is affected by age, comorbidities, and source of the infection. Therefore, designing a special sepsis tool that integrates clinical risk factors with the physiological parameters used in the NEWS may provide greater specificity. Adding point-of-care lactate measurements as an adjunct might be an added value.

Our study has limitations that we acknowledge. Being a single-center study with a small sample size may affect the generalizability of these results. Additionally, we did not assess patients on beta-blockers or calcium-channel blockers in a subgroup analysis, as these drugs might affect heart rate and blood pressure response, which may

affect the NEWS. Furthermore, lactate results were based on the initial result of venous blood analysis and not from the arterial blood samples. Given the fact that clinical life relies on venous lactate, this factor might affect the internal validity and not the external validity of the study.

Conclusion

Our study confirms the growing evidence that suggests the NEWS is a sensitive screening tool in the ED for predicting sepsis-related outcomes. We have also demonstrated that this remains so when used in a triage setting conducted by nurses. However, it was not sufficiently specific, and further prospective multicenter studies are required for its validation in that role. We recommend designing a special sepsis tool that integrates clinical risk factors with the physiological parameters used in the NEWS to enhance specificity.

**Figure 5** NEWS as a predictor for combined worse outcome (ICU admission or mortality).

Abbreviations

AUC, area under the curve; ED, emergency department; ICU, intensive care unit; IQR, interquartile range; KSMC, King Saud Medical City; NEWS, National Early Warning Score; NPV, negative predictive value; PPV, positive predictive value; qSOFA, quick Sepsis-related organ failure assessment; ROC, receiver operating characteristic; SIRS, systemic inflammatory response.

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Author Contributions

Writing the article by Saqer Althunayyan, Abdulrahman Alqahtani, Badar Alotaibi, Marwa Ahmed, Isam Osman, Fatma Bashraheel, and Adil Kakpuri, each of the authors contributed equally in writing the article. Khaled Alenazi, Mohammed Arafat, Abdulmajeed Al-Mutairi collected the data and arbitrated cases of discrepancy or missing data and performed statistical analysis. Abdulaziz Almutary, Faisal Almazroua, and Abdulaziz Alanazi revised the article and prepared it according to the guidelines of the journal. Conceptualization, by Saqer Althunayyan and Abdulaziz Almutary and Faisal Almazroua; methodology, Fatma Bashraheel and Abdulrahman Alqahtani and Saqer Althunayyan; software, Abdulaziz Alanazi. Abdulmajeed Al-Mutairi validation, Mohammed Arafat and Isam Osman; formal analysis, Marwa Ahmed and Adil Kakpuri and Abdulrahman Alqahtani; investigation, Badar Alotaibi and Marwa Ahmed and Isam Osman; resources, Adil Kakpuri and Khaled Alenazi; data curation, Mohammed Arafat; writing—original draft preparation, Abdulmajeed Al-Mutairi and Fatma Bashraheel; writing—review and editing, Abdulaziz Almutary and Khaled Alenazi; visualization, Abdulaziz Alanazi; supervision, Faisal Almazroua; project administration, Badar Alotaibi. All authors made substantial contributions in drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content, agreed to submit to the current journal, gave final approval of the version to be published, and agreed to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

The authors have no conflict of interest in this work.

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