

The neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio is associated with severity of rheumatic mitral valve stenosis

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Background: Rheumatic heart disease (RHD) is a serious health concern in developing countries. Rheumatic mitral stenosis (RMS) is the most long-term sequel in RHD. The neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio (NLR) is a novel marker, and a higher NLR has been associated with poor clinical outcomes in various cardiovascular disorders. We evaluated the availability of NLR to predict severity of mitral stenosis (MS) in patients with RHD.

Methods: We analyzed 300 consecutive patients with RMS. The patients were divided into tertiles according to NLR: $0.85 < \text{NLR} \leq 1.85$ ($n=100$, tertile 1), $1.86 \leq \text{NLR} \leq 2.46$ ($n=100$, tertile 2), and $2.47 \leq \text{NLR} \leq 7.08$ ($n=100$, tertile 3). Patients with RMS were divided into three groups based on the degree of MS as mild, moderate, and severe MS. After the initial evaluation, 187 patients with moderate-to-severe RMS (Group 1) and 113 patients with mild RMS (Group 2) were reassessed.

Results: The patients with severe RMS had significantly elevated NLR, mean platelet volume, and pulmonary artery systolic pressure values compared to patients with moderate and mild MS ($P < 0.001$, $P < 0.001$, $P < 0.001$ respectively). Multivariate binary logistic regression analysis revealed that high levels of NLR was an independent predictor of severe RMS (odds ratio = 0.68, $P = 0.008$). Moderate-to-severe RMS incidence was significantly higher among patients in the tertile 3 (odds ratio = 2.8, $P = 0.001$).

Conclusion: NLR is a new inflammatory marker and a simple, rapid, and easily accessible prognostic parameter that can be associated with severity of RMS in patients with RHD.

Keywords: rheumatic heart disease, rheumatic mitral stenosis, neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio

Introduction

Rheumatic heart disease (RHD) is a chronic acquired heart disorder resulting from acute rheumatic fever (ARF). Although rare in developed countries, RHD continues to be a major cause of cardiac morbidity and mortality among children and young adults in the developing countries.^{1,2} So far about 15 million cases of RHD are reported worldwide, with 282,000 new cases and 233,000 deaths occurring annually.³ RHD is more common in females.⁴ Although ARF causes pancarditis, it primarily affects the endocardium and repeated episodes of autoimmune reactions cause chronic inflammation in the valvular apparatus. Rheumatic mitral stenosis (RMS) is a common manifestation of RHD.

While the pathophysiology has not been fully understood, it is postulated that inflammatory response is the most important part of the pathogenesis of RHD.^{5,6} The total white blood cell count is an easy, inexpensive, and widely available means of

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detecting inflammation. Neutrophils are the major components of leukocytes in peripheral blood. The neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio (NLR) was recently reported to be a marker of thrombosis and inflammation and was found to be associated with the severity and prognosis of several cardiovascular diseases.^{7–9}

The aim of this study was to evaluate the relationship between NLR and the degree of RMS.

Methods

Study population

This multicenter retrospective study included 300 mitral stenosis (MS) patients who had been admitted to the Department of Cardiology at the Diyarbakır Gazi Yaşargil Education and Research Hospital in Diyarbakır and Ankara Yüksek İhtisas Education and Research Hospital in Ankara, from January 2013 to June 2014. All the patients underwent a clinical examination, ECG, and transthoracic echocardiography. Patients with diabetes mellitus, hypertension, malnutrition, coronary artery disease, acute corticosteroids use, acute infection, chronic renal and hepatic disease, and hematological disease were excluded from the study.

The patients were divided into tertiles according to NLR: $0.85 < \text{NLR} \leq 1.85$ ($n=100$), $1.86 \leq \text{NLR} \leq 2.46$ ($n=100$), and $2.47 \leq \text{NLR} \leq 7.08$ ($n=100$). Patients with RMS were divided into three groups based on the degree of MS as mild, moderate, and severe RMS. Valve disease severity was defined according to the American Society of Echocardiography and American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association guidelines for the management of valvular heart disease.¹⁰ Venous peripheral blood samples were taken on admission. Blood samples were drawn into standardized tubes containing dipotassium ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) and delivered to the laboratory within a few minutes. All hematological measurements were performed using an XT-2000i analyzer (Sysmex Corp of America, Long Grove, IL, USA). This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Ankara Yüksek İhtisas Education and Research Hospital, and informed consent was obtained from all study participants.

Echocardiography

Two-dimensional and Doppler echocardiography were performed. (Vivid 5 System, 2.5 MHz transducer, GE-Vingmed Ultrasound AS, Horten, Norway). All measurements were taken according to the American Society of Echocardiography guidelines. Mitral valve area was measured by using the pressure half-time method and planimetry

of the mitral valve orifice from the short-axis view at the tip of the mitral leaflets. The mean transmitral diastolic pressure gradient was determined by using the Doppler method in the apical four-chamber view. Pulmonary arterial systolic pressure (PASP) was calculated by measuring the velocity of the tricuspid regurgitation jet. Severity of stenosis as defined by the American Society of Echocardiography and endorsed by the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association valve disease guidelines are as follows:

1. Severe stenosis is associated with a mean transvalvular gradient >10 mmHg, PASP >50 mmHg, and valve area <1.0 cm².
2. Moderate stenosis is associated with a mean transvalvular gradient of 5–10 mmHg, PASP pressures of 30–50 mmHg, and a valve area of 1.0–1.5 cm².
3. Mild stenosis is associated with a mean transvalvular gradient of <5 mmHg, PASP pressures <30 mmHg, and a valve area >1.5 cm².

Statistical analysis

Data were analyzed with the SPSS software version 15.0 for Windows (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Categorical variables were presented as frequency and percentage. The χ^2 test and Fisher's exact test were used to compare categorical variables. The Kolmogorov–Smirnov test was used to assess the distribution of continuous variables. Student's *t*-test was used for variables with normal distribution, and the values were presented as mean \pm standard deviation. Continuous variables without normal distribution were analyzed using Mann–Whitney *U*-test, and the values obtained were presented as median (50th) values and interquartile ranges (25th and 75th). One-way analysis of variance and Kruskal–Wallis test were used for parametric and nonparametric variables to compare tertiles, respectively. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was used to evaluate the independent association of the risk of severe RMS. Parameters with a *P*-value of less than 0.1 in univariate analysis were included in the model. The odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated. A two-tailed *P*-value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

A total of 300 consecutive patients were enrolled in the study. The mean age of the patients were 48.5 ± 12.1 years, and 64 (21.3%) were male. The baseline characteristics are presented in Table 1. No significant differences were found in the presence of mitral regurgitation, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and biochemical parameters. The patients

Table 1 Comparison of the patient's baseline characteristics according to severity of mitral stenosis

	Severe MS (Group 1), n=29	Moderate MS (Group 2), n=158	Mild MS (Group 3), n=113	P
Age, years	48±14	49±12	48±12	0.543
Male, n (%)	41	22	15	0.008
Ejection fraction, %	60 (60–65)	60 (60–60)	60 (60–60)	0.097
MVA, cm ²	0.8±0.08	1.3±0.2	1.8±0.1	<0.001
Maximum transmitral gradient, mmHg	22 (19–26)	15 (13–18)	11 (9–13)	<0.001
Mean transmitral gradient, mmHg	12 (11–14)	7 (6–9)	5 (4–7)	<0.001
Left atrium, cm	5.0 (4.9–5.3)	5.0 (4.0–5.0)	4.0 (4.0–5.0)	<0.001
Mitral regurgitation, %				0.149
0	21	20	13	
1	35	50	45	
2	45	30	42	
PASP, mmHg	58 (45–67)	39 (33–43)	33 (30–38)	<0.001
Hemoglobin, g/dL	13.8±1.4	13.6±1.7	13.7±1.5	0.724
Hematocrit, %	42±4	41±4	42±4	0.526
WBC count, ×10 ³ /mm ³	7.9 (7.1–8.4)	7.0 (6.0–8.0)	7.0 (6.0–8.0)	0.085
Neutrophil count, ×10 ³ /mm ³	4.9±1.0	4.5±1.3	4.3±1.2	0.025
Lymphocyte count, ×10 ³ /mm ³	1.9 (1.5–2.3)	2.0 (1.6–2.3)	2.1 (1.7–2.5)	0.031
RDW, %	14.5 (13.9–15.1)	13.8 (13.2–14.7)	13.7 (13.3–14.5)	0.008
MPV, fL	10.4 (9.4–11.0)	9.2 (8.6–9.7)	9.1 (8.7–9.7)	<0.001
Glucose, mg/dL	94 (89–106)	97 (91–105)	96 (89–104)	0.570
BUN	26 (23–32)	28 (24–34)	27 (24–34)	0.600
Creatinine, mg/dL	0.86±0.20	0.83±0.19	0.83±0.16	0.654
LDL, mg/dL	118±29	113±32	110±30	0.413
HDL, mg/dL	43 (41–51)	47 (41–58)	47 (41–55)	0.322
Triglyceride, mg/dL	176 (100–205)	125 (83–187)	116 (86–180)	0.171
Total cholesterol, mg/dL	196±37	191±42	187±37	0.557
NLR, n	2.55 (2.23–3.14)	2.20 (1.76–2.88)	1.89 (1.54–2.48)	<0.001

Notes: Data are expressed as mean ± standard deviation or count (percentage) for categorical variables. $P < 0.05$ compared according to degree of mitral stenosis.

Abbreviations: HDL, high density lipoprotein; LDL, low density lipoprotein; MPV, mean platelet volume; MS, mitral stenosis; MVA, mitral valve area; NLR, neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio; PASP, pulmonary artery systolic pressure; RDW, red cell distribution width; WBC, white blood cell; BUN, Blood urea nitrogen.

with severe RMS had significantly elevated NLR, mean platelet volume, and PASP values compared to patients with moderate and mild MS ($P < 0.001$, $P < 0.001$, $P < 0.001$, respectively). Spearman's correlation analysis revealed a weak negative correlation between NLR and mitral valve area ($r_s = -0.244$, $P < 0.001$) and a positive moderate correlation between NLR and mean transmitral gradient ($r_s = 0.277$, $P < 0.001$) values.

After the initial evaluation, 187 patients with moderate-to-severe RMS (Group 1) and 113 patients with mild RMS (Group 2) were reassessed (Table 2). The patients in Group 1

Table 2 Comparison of the NLR levels according to MVA < 1.5 cm or not

	Moderate to severe ≤ 1.5 cm ² , n=187	Mild > 1.5 cm ² , n=113	P
NLR	2.24 (1.83–2.93)	1.89 (1.54–2.48)	<0.001

Notes: Data are expressed as mean ± standard deviation or count (percentage) for categorical variables. $P < 0.05$ compared with the moderate-to-severe mitral stenosis and mild mitral stenosis.

Abbreviations: NLR, neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio; MPV, mean platelet volume.

had higher NLR values. An univariate linear regression analysis for the relationship between severity of MS and other variables is shown in Table 3. Multivariate binary logistic regression analysis revealed that high levels of NLR, PSAP, and left atrium size were independent predictors of severe RMS (Table 3). RMS was associated with NLR (OR = 0.65,

Table 3 Independent predictors of severity of mitral stenosis

	Univariate analysis			Multivariate analysis		
	OR	95% CI	P	OR	95% CI	P
Male	1.84	0.99–3.40	0.051			
Left atrium	0.28	0.18–0.44	<0.001	0.49	0.29–0.82	0.006
PASP	0.92	0.89–0.95	<0.001	0.94	0.90–0.97	0.001
WBC	0.94	0.80–1.10	0.413			
Neutrophil	0.81	0.67–0.99	0.036			
Lymphocyte	1.73	1.14–2.61	0.010			
RDW	0.89	0.73–1.09	0.260			
MPV	0.76	0.59–0.98	0.034			
NLR	0.56	0.41–0.77	<0.001	0.65	0.47–0.89	0.008

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; MPV, mean platelet volume; NLR, neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio; OR, odds ratio; PASP, pulmonary artery systolic pressure; RDW, red cell distribution width; WBC, white blood cell.

95% CI: 0.47–0.89, $P=0.008$), left atrium size (OR =0.49, 95% CI: 0.29–0.82, $P=0.006$), and PSAP values (OR =0.94, 95% CI: 0.90–0.97, $P<0.001$).

Patients were divided into three tertiles based on the NLR levels. The relationship between RMS and NLR tertiles are presented in Table 4 and Figure 1. Moderate-to-severe RMS incidences were significantly higher among patients in the tertile 3 (OR =2.8, 95% CI: 1.5–5.0, $P<0.001$).

Discussion

In the present study, we found that an increased NLR was independently associated with the degree of RMS.

Chronic RHD is one of the latest sequels of ARF occurring in approximately 30% of patients with rheumatic fever.¹¹ In case of ARF, several inflammatory cells, such as neutrophils, macrophages, and T and B lymphocytes, infiltrate both the myocardium and the valves. The healing process of rheumatic carditis results in varying degrees of fibrosis and valve damage. RMS is a common manifestation of RHD. Inflammatory process plays a key role in RHD, and previous studies have shown that there is ongoing chronic inflammation in rheumatic mitral valve disease. In the previous studies, it was shown that levels of chronic inflammatory markers were higher in patients with rheumatic valve disease than control groups.¹² Gölbası et al reported that levels of C-reactive protein were higher in patients with rheumatic valve disease than in the control groups and they concluded that this could be a sign of chronic ongoing inflammation.¹³ Similarly, Alyan et al showed that C-reactive protein was significantly higher in patients with RMS than in the control group and independently correlated with the Wilkins valve score.¹⁴ Low-grade inflammation and oxygen radicals released by activated neutrophils can be shown in circulation in the coronary sinus.^{15–17} NLR, which can be derived from the white blood cell count, is a new marker of systemic inflammation. NLR provides an indicator of the inflammatory status that combines both neutrophils and lymphocytes. The main cause of increased NLR was probably the increased apoptosis of lymphocytes triggered by the increased inflammatory status in RMS. In a recent study, Öztürk et al reported

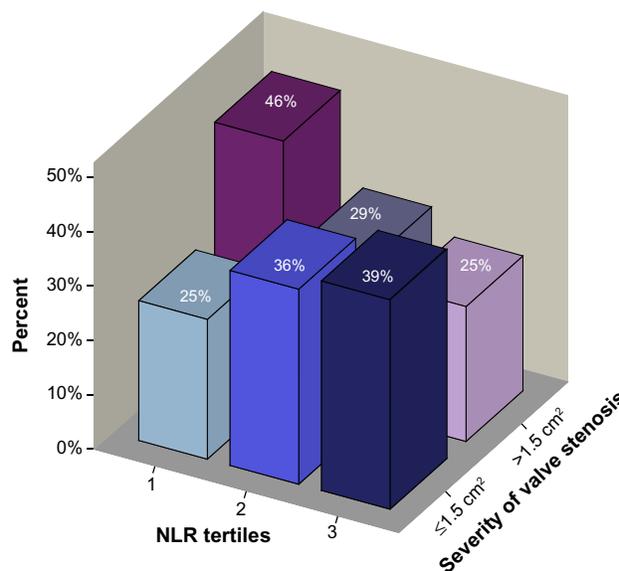


Figure 1 Patients were divided into three tertiles based on the NLR levels. **Abbreviation:** NLR, neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio.

that higher NLR was associated with spontaneous echocardiographic contrast in RMS.¹⁸ NLR is a new marker of inflammation that is associated with the severity of coronary artery disease, long-term mortality in patients undergoing primary percutaneous coronary intervention, and cardiac mortality in patients with stable coronary artery disease.^{7–9} In a recent study, it was reported that a high NLR was associated with thrombolysis failure in ST-elevation myocardial infarction patients treated with thrombolytic therapy.¹⁹ Horne et al reported that higher NLR was associated with worse clinical outcome in patients with ischemic heart disease without ST-elevation myocardial infarction.²⁰ In addition to those studies, Cho et al report that NLR at 24 hours after admission is a predictor of mortality in patients with ST-elevation myocardial infarction who undergo percutaneous coronary intervention.²¹ Turak et al showed that a high NLR predicted in-hospital mortality and cerebrovascular events in patients with infective endocarditis.²²

Although Akboğa et al found that NLR was significantly increased in patients with RMS than control groups, NLR did not reach statistical significance in MS groups.²³ On the other hand, in a recent study, it was shown that high NLR predicted presence and severity of MS in patients with rheumatic mitral valve disease.²⁴ However, Akboğa et al subdivided the RMS into mild-moderate and severe MS groups; we not only assessed mild, moderate and severe MS groups, but also reassessed mild and moderate-severe MS. Our study differs from the previous studies in that we evaluated the relationship between NLR and the degree of RMS. We subdivided the RMS into mild, moderate, and

Table 4 The patients were divided into tertiles according to NLR

	Mild MS	Moderate-severe MS	OR	95% CI	P
Tertile 1, n=100	46%	25%	1		
Tertile 2, n=100	29%	36%	2.2	1.2–3.9	0.007
Tertile 3, n=100	25%	39%	2.8	1.5–5.0	0.001

Abbreviations: MS, mitral stenosis; CI, confidence interval; OR, odds ratio; NLR, neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio.

severe MS groups and showed that high NLR is associated with severity of MS.

Therefore, it may be an auxiliary parameter when used in combination with other parameters known to be associated with RMS.

Our study had several limitations. First, this was a retrospective study and included a relatively small number of patients. Second, we enrolled only patients with complete blood counts at admission. Therefore, the present results cannot be directly extrapolated to all patients with RHD. Third, there is no control group, and this is another limitation of the study.

Conclusion

NLR is a new inflammatory marker and a simple, rapid, and easily accessible prognostic parameter that can be associated with severity of RMS in patients with RHD.

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Disclosure

The authors declare no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

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