

Association of Complete Blood Cell Count-Derived Inflammatory Biomarkers with Psoriasis and Mortality

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Background and Aim: Psoriasis is a persistent inflammatory disorder that affects 3% of the population and is associated with cardiovascular diseases. Therefore, this study aimed to investigate the correlations between complete blood cell count (CBC)-derived inflammatory biomarkers, psoriasis prevalence, and all-cause mortality.

Methods: Data were obtained from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) spanning 2003–2006 and 2009–2014. Mortality data up to December 31, 2019 were obtained using the National Death Index. The following CBC-derived inflammatory biomarkers were examined: neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio (NLR), neutrophil/(white blood cells - neutrophils) ratio (dNLR), monocyte count/lymphocyte ratio (MLR), (neutrophil + monocyte)/lymphocyte ratio (NMLR), platelet/lymphocyte ratio (PLR), and systemic inflammatory response index (SIRI). Weighted logistic and Cox regression analyses were used to calculate odds ratios, hazard ratios, and the corresponding 95% confidence intervals. Additionally, the prognostic value of the inflammatory indicators was assessed and ranked using the random survival forest approach.

Results: In total, data from 21,431 participants with average age of 45.02 ± 0.27 years (49.51% male) were included in the study, among which 600 participants were positive for psoriasis (prevalence rate, 2.80%). Additionally, 79 all-cause deaths were recorded during a median follow-up period of 8.83 (6.67–11.00) years. Moreover, NLR, dNLR, NMLR, PLR, and SIRI were positively associated with the prevalence of psoriasis. Furthermore, MLR, NMLR, and SIRI were positively correlated with all-cause mortality in patients with psoriasis, with NMLR being the most valuable predictor of all-cause mortality.

Conclusion: CBC-derived inflammatory biomarkers were associated with psoriasis prevalence, NMLR, SIRI, and MLR values were associated with all-cause mortality in patients with psoriasis. Overall, assessment of these CBC-derived indicators may serve as a simple method for screening high-risk individuals among patients with psoriasis.

Keywords: association, biomarker, inflammatory, NHANES, psoriasis

Introduction

Psoriasis is a persistent inflammatory disorder characterized by the excessive proliferation of epidermal keratinocytes and affects 3% of the population.^{1–3} Although the pathophysiological mechanisms of psoriasis are complex, it is believed that chronic inflammation plays a pivotal role in its development and associated comorbidities, including cardiovascular diseases (CVDs).⁴ Clinical assessments, such as the Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI) and Body Surface Area (BSA), are conventionally employed to assess disease severity; however, these parameters may not comprehensively capture the chronic inflammatory aspects of the condition.⁵

Various cytokines and inflammatory cells influence the development of psoriatic lesions, ultimately resulting in endothelial dysfunction.^{6,7} Systemic inflammation plays a crucial role in psoriasis occurrence, development, comorbidities, and mortality. IL-17, IL-23, and TNF- α inhibitors have demonstrated remarkable efficacy in the treatment of

psoriatic skin lesions and their associated comorbidities.^{8,9} Inflammatory biomarkers derived from complete blood cell count analyses, including the neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (NLR), derived NLR (dNLR), monocyte-to-lymphocyte ratio (MLR), neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (NMLR), platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio (PLR), and systemic inflammatory response index (SIRI), reflect systemic inflammation.¹⁰ These inflammatory biomarkers possess considerable clinical application and can be conveniently assessed through routine blood tests. Notably, they have the potential to serve as invaluable tools for the prognosis of several medical conditions and prediction of disease progression.^{11–15} Specifically, NLR and PLR have been used in the fields of dermatology and immunodermatology^{16,17} to predict various inflammatory skin disorders, including erythema nodosum, Behcet's disease, and sarcoidosis.^{16,17} For example, NLR, PLR, SIRI, and systemic inflammation index (SII) were used to estimate the efficacy of omalizumab for chronic urticaria treatment.¹⁸ Additionally, NLR and PLR were positively correlated with PASI score and the presence of arthritis in individuals with psoriasis, indicating their ability to reflect systemic inflammation. Moreover, these markers can serve as useful tools for monitoring disease progression and assessing the effectiveness of antiinflammatory drugs.¹⁹

Despite some existing research on the association between complete blood cell count (CBC)-derived inflammatory biomarkers and psoriasis, as well as their predictive value for psoriasis treatment, the relationship between CBC-derived inflammatory biomarkers and psoriasis-associated mortality is unclear. Therefore, this study aimed to investigate the correlation between CBC-derived inflammatory biomarkers and psoriasis prevalence and mortality rates in the United States, using data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES).

Materials and Methods

Data Sources

The NHANES is designed to collect data on the health and nutritional status of adults and children residing in the United States. This nationally representative survey was conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) using a meticulously stratified, multistage probability cluster sampling design, and the database was updated biennially. Particularly, the NHANES collected data during the 2003–2006 and 2009–2014 survey cycles, which provided invaluable insights into psoriasis. However, comprehensive information on psoriasis severity was available only for the 2003–2006 and 2011–2014 survey cycles. Mortality data for the study population were ascertained using the National Death Index for a period up to December 31, 2019.

Notably, the NHANES study was performed in accordance with ethical standards and approved by the NCHS Research Ethics Review Board. Additionally, written informed consent was obtained from all participants before their enrollment in the survey. Ethical approval for this study was obtained from the Ethics Review Board of the Daxing Teaching Hospital of the Capital Medical University. The requirement for informed consent was waived due to the use of publicly available databases and ethical considerations. Data analysis was performed between March and May 2023.

Study Design and Population

Psoriasis-related data for 50,938 individuals were extracted from the NHANES database (2003–2006 and 2009–2014 survey cycles). Exclusion criteria for the study were follows: patients without CBC count data ($n = 8,858$), participants aged < 20 years, participants with missing psoriasis assessment data ($n = 19,959$), and pregnant participants ($n = 690$). In total, 21,431 participants, including 20,831 with psoriasis and 600 without psoriasis were selected for the study. Additionally, 600 participants in a follow-up cohort were included for survival analysis ([Figure S1](#)).

Psoriasis Diagnosis and Assessment of CBC-Derived Inflammatory Biomarkers

Psoriasis diagnosis was typically based on questionnaires in the dermatology or medical condition sections, which asked if the patient had ever been clinically diagnosed with psoriasis, and a positive response indicated psoriasis. Psoriasis severity was assessed using questionnaires that asked about the extent of the condition and was evaluated using the BSA scoring method.²⁰ Given the limited participant pool of individuals with psoriasis, stratifying the severity of psoriasis into two distinct categories was necessary. The first category, termed “mild psoriasis”, included cases characterized by either the absence of psoriatic manifestations or the presence of only a limited number of lesions that can be concealed by

a surface area equivalent to one or two palm spans. The second category, termed “moderate to severe psoriasis”, included cases characterized by psoriatic lesions scattered across a surface area equivalent to 3–10 palm spans, or cases with extensive psoriasis covering an area that cannot be concealed by ≥ 10 palm spans.

CBC was quantified using automated hematology analyzers, which tallied the absolute number of diverse blood cell types within specific units of blood volume. Thereafter, we calculated the biomarkers, including NLR, dNLR, PLR, MLR, NMLR, and SIRI, using specific mathematical formulas based on the absolute counts of diverse blood cell subpopulations. NLR = neutrophil (NEU) count/lymphocyte (LYM) count; dNLR = NEU count/(WBC counts-NEU counts); PLR = platelet (PLT) count/LYM count; MLR = monocyte (MON) count/LYM count; NMLR = (NEU counts + MON counts)/LYM count; SIRI = NEU count \times MON count/LYM count).^{21,22}

Covariates

Based on previous literature, the following covariates were included in the analysis: age, sex, racial background, educational attainment, household income, smoking habits, alcohol consumption patterns, physical activity levels, and the presence of metabolic syndrome. Participants enrolled in the study were categorized into three categories based on smoking history: “never smokers” (participants who reported a lifetime consumption of fewer than 100 cigarettes); “current smokers” (participants who had consumed more than 100 cigarettes and continued to do so at the time of the study); and “former smokers” (participants who had previously exceeded the threshold of 100 cigarettes but had since ceased smoking).²³ Similarly, participants were classified into three categories based on alcohol consumption patterns: “nondrinker”, “low-to-moderate drinker” (defined as consuming fewer than two alcoholic beverages per day for males and fewer than one alcoholic beverage per day for females), and “heavy drinker” (characterized by an intake of two or more alcoholic beverages per day for males and one or more alcoholic beverages per day for females).²³ Physical activity levels were categorized as follows: “inactive” (absence of leisure-time physical activity); “insufficiently active” (individuals engaging in leisure-time moderate activity ranging from 1–5 times per week with a metabolic equivalent of task (MET) ranging from 3–6, or leisure-time vigorous activity ranging from 1–3 times per week with a MET > 6); and “active” (participants who reported a higher frequency of leisure-time moderate or vigorous activity compared with that in the aforementioned categories).²⁴ Income was evaluated using the poverty income ratio (PIR). This metric represents the ratio of family income to the poverty threshold, tailored to accommodate family size in accordance with the guidelines stipulated by the US Department of Health and Human Services.²⁵ The 2009 International Diabetes Federation (IDF) 2009 criteria for metabolic syndrome were employed.²⁶

Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using the protocol specified by the NHANES. The protocols accounted for the intricate sampling design and associated sampling weights. To calculate the sampling weight, we divided the MEC examination weight (wtmec2yr) into five. For the continuous variables, normally distributed data are presented as the mean \pm standard error (SE), whereas non-normally distributed data are presented as the median \pm interquartile range (IQR). Categorical variables were expressed as counts accompanied by their respective percentages. Normally distributed continuous variables were compared using Student’s *t*-test, whereas non-normally distributed data were compared using Mann–Whitney *U*-test. Categorical variables were compared using the chi-squared test. To address missing values in our covariates, we employed imputation techniques facilitated by the “mice” package, which harnesses the capabilities of the random forest algorithm.

Weighted logistic and Cox regression analyses were used to calculate odds ratios (ORs), hazard ratios (HRs), and 95% confidence intervals (CIs). We applied the Kaplan–Meier method in conjunction with the Log rank test to compute the cumulative survival rates. Restricted cubic spline regression analysis was used to elucidate the dose-response relationships between CBC-derived inflammatory biomarkers and mortality in patients with psoriasis. The knots were strategically positioned at the 10th, 50th, and 90th percentiles of each exposure variable. Spearman correlation analysis was performed to calculate the correlation coefficients between the inflammatory indicators. Random survival forest (RSF) analyses was performed to assess and rank the predictive value of CBC-derived inflammatory indicators for all-cause mortality using the “randomForestSRC” package. To mitigate the potential influence of reverse causality bias, we conducted an additional Cox regression analysis, excluding participants with a pre-existing history of cancer. All statistical analyses were performed using R software (version 4.2.0).

Results

Participant Characteristics

A comprehensive overview of the baseline characteristics of the participants is shown in Table 1. Among the participants, 600 (2.8%) were positive for psoriasis, as determined by weight analysis. Patients with psoriasis had a higher mean age

Table 1 Baseline Characteristics of Adults with CBC-Derived Inflammatory Biomarkers in NHANES 2003–2006 and 2009–2014

Characteristics	Total (N=21431)	Psoriasis		P value
		No (N=20831)	Yes (N=600)	
Age, years	45.02(0.27)	44.94(0.27)	47.64(0.75)	<0.001
Male, %	10,610(49.51)	10,325(49.15)	285(48.14)	0.642
Race/ethnicity, %				<0.001
Mexican American	3358(15.67)	3310(8.75)	48(3.70)	
Other Hispanic	1772(8.27)	1726(5.20)	46(3.84)	
Non-Hispanic White	9553(44.58)	9183(67.79)	370(81.07)	
Non-Hispanic Black	4589(21.41)	4514(11.32)	75(5.81)	
Other race	2159(10.07)	2098(6.95)	61(5.58)	
Education level, %				0.192
Below high school	5200(24.26)	5080(16.48)	120(13.94)	
High school	4869(22.72)	4735(22.74)	134(21.13)	
Above high school	11,362(53.02)	11,016(60.78)	346(64.93)	
Family PIR, %	2.99(0.04)	2.98(0.04)	3.14(0.08)	0.028
Smoking status, %				<0.001
Never smoker	11,761(54.88)	11,497(54.70)	264(43.32)	
Former smoker	4772(22.27)	4576(22.47)	196(35.48)	
Current smoker	4898(22.85)	4758(22.83)	140(21.19)	
Drinking status, %				0.922
Nondrinker	4175(19.48)	4064(15.84)	111(15.71)	
Low-to-moderate drinker	15,402(71.87)	14,970(74.18)	432(73.72)	
Heavy drinker	1854(8.65)	1797(9.98)	57(10.57)	
Physical activity, %				0.828
Inactive	5376(25.09)	5221(21.03)	155(21.24)	
Insufficiently active	8032(37.48)	7801(40.94)	231(42.40)	
Active	8023(37.44)	7809(38.03)	214(36.36)	
MetS, %	7441(34.72)	7177(32.16)	264(39.54)	0.004
CBC count, 10 ³ /μL				
White blood cell	6.90(5.70,8.40)	6.90(5.70,8.40)	7.20(5.70,8.70)	0.191
Neutrophils	4.00(3.10,5.20)	4.00(3.10,5.10)	4.30(3.20,5.50)	0.015
Lymphocyte	2.00(1.60,2.50)	2.00(1.60,2.50)	2.00(1.50,2.50)	0.023
Monocyte	0.50(0.40,0.60)	0.50(0.40,0.60)	0.50(0.40,0.70)	0.145
Platelet	243.00(206.00,287.00)	243.00(206.00,287.00)	241.00(209.00,294.00)	0.506
CBC-derived indicators				
NLR	2.00(1.52,2.62)	2.00(1.52,2.60)	2.18(1.67,2.95)	<0.001
dNLR	1.44(1.13,1.83)	1.43(1.12,1.82)	1.56(1.21,2.00)	<0.001
MLR	0.25(0.20,0.33)	0.25(0.20,0.33)	0.27(0.21,0.36)	<0.001
NMLR	2.24(1.75,2.91)	2.24(1.75,2.89)	2.43(1.90,3.25)	<0.001
PLR	120.42(95.91,151.00)	120.00(95.79,150.67)	127.14(101.11,158.50)	0.011
SIRI	1.03(0.72,1.48)	1.03(0.71,1.48)	1.16(0.78,1.71)	<0.001

Notes: Normally distributed continuous variables were reported as means \pm SEs, while non-normally distributed continuous variables were presented as medians [interquartile ranges]. Categorical variables were reported as numbers (percentages). The sample size (N) reflected the study sample, while percentages reflected the survey-weighted data.

Abbreviations: PIR, poverty income ratio; NLR, neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio; dNLR, derived NLR; MLR, monocyte to lymphocyte ratio; NMLR, neutrophil-monocyte to lymphocyte ratio; PLR, platelet to lymphocyte ratio; SIRI, systemic inflammatory response index; CBC, complete blood cell.

(47.64 ± 0.75 years), proportion of non-Hispanic white individuals (81.07%), and prevalence of comorbid metabolic syndrome (39.54%) than those without the disease. Additionally, patients with psoriasis had a considerably higher level of the CBC-derived indicators (NLR, dNLR, MLR, NMLR, PLR, and SIRI) than those without psoriasis. Moreover, there were significant differences in family income, smoking history, and other relevant factors, between participants with psoriasis and those without psoriasis.

Association Between the CBC-Derived Indicators and Psoriasis

The results of the multivariate regression analyses are summarized in Table 2. The association between the CBC-derived indicators (NLR, dNLR, MLR, NMLR, PLR, and SIRI) and psoriasis is shown in Model 2 (fully adjusted model). For the

Table 2 OR (95% CIs) of the Prevalence of Psoriasis According to Quartiles of Complete Blood Cell (CBC)-Derived Inflammatory Biomarkers Among Adults in NHANES 2003–2006 and 2009–2014

	Quartiles of CBC-Derived Inflammatory Biomarkers Levels				P _{trend}
	Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4	
NLR					
Range	<1.46	1.46–1.94	1.95–2.57	>2.57	
Crude	1 [Reference]	0.933(0.672, 1.296)	1.109(0.815, 1.510)	1.644(1.216, 2.223)	<0.001
Model 1	1 [Reference]	0.863(0.615, 1.210)	1.000(0.728, 1.373)	1.414(1.030, 1.941)	0.002
Model 2	1 [Reference]	0.869(0.622, 1.214)	1.017(0.740, 1.397)	1.414(1.034, 1.932)	0.002
dNLR					
Range	<1.09	1.09–1.42	1.42–1.82	>1.82	
Crude	1 [Reference]	1.084(0.765, 1.538)	1.268(0.936, 1.718)	1.687(1.227, 2.319)	<0.001
Model 1	1 [Reference]	1.018(0.713, 1.452)	1.150(0.842, 1.571)	1.496(1.082, 2.069)	0.002
Model 2	1 [Reference]	1.020(0.716, 1.454)	1.165(0.855, 1.586)	1.492(1.084, 2.053)	0.002
MLR					
Range	<0.20	0.20–0.25	0.26–0.32	>0.32	
Crude	1 [Reference]	0.990(0.713, 1.374)	1.101(0.831, 1.457)	1.481(1.136, 1.931)	0.002
Model 1	1 [Reference]	0.921(0.665, 1.276)	0.989(0.744, 1.316)	1.257(0.953, 1.657)	0.067
Model 2	1 [Reference]	0.926(0.672, 1.277)	1.002(0.755, 1.331)	1.274(0.956, 1.696)	0.063
NMLR					
Range	<1.69	1.69–2.20	2.21–2.87	>2.87	
Crude	1 [Reference]	1.026(0.751, 1.400)	1.094(0.789, 1.516)	1.796(1.330, 2.424)	<0.001
Model 1	1 [Reference]	0.945(0.684, 1.308)	0.979(0.698, 1.374)	1.533(1.116, 2.107)	<0.001
Model 2	1 [Reference]	0.948(0.688, 1.307)	0.992(0.707, 1.390)	1.538(1.123, 2.105)	<0.001
PLR					
Range	<93.5	93.5–118.0	118.0–148.9	>148.9	
Crude	1 [Reference]	0.987(0.725, 1.344)	1.264(0.937, 1.705)	1.415(1.071, 1.869)	0.007
Model 1	1 [Reference]	0.959(0.700, 1.316)	1.213(0.894, 1.645)	1.320(0.992, 1.756)	0.025
Model 2	1 [Reference]	0.984(0.720, 1.346)	1.241(0.916, 1.679)	1.358(1.004, 1.836)	0.023
SIRI					
Range	<0.68	0.68–1.00	1.01–1.45	>1.45	
Crude	1 [Reference]	1.255(0.924, 1.705)	1.273(0.953, 1.699)	1.890(1.390, 2.570)	<0.001
Model 1	1 [Reference]	1.156(0.842, 1.587)	1.137(0.837, 1.544)	1.623(1.172, 2.249)	0.002
Model 2	1 [Reference]	1.139(0.828, 1.566)	1.124(0.823, 1.534)	1.589(1.152, 2.193)	0.002

Notes: The data were presented as odds ratios (OR) with 95% confidence intervals (CI), unless otherwise indicated. Model 1 was adjusted for age (continuous), sex (male or female), and race/ethnicity (Mexican American, Other Hispanic, Non-Hispanic White, Non-Hispanic Black, or Other). Model 2 was adjusted for all variables in Model 1, as well as education level (below high school, high school, or above high school), family poverty income ratio (continuous), drinking status (nondrinker, low-to-moderate drinker, or heavy drinker), smoking status (never smoker, former smoker, or current smoker), physical activity (inactive, insufficiently active, or active), and metabolic syndrome (yes or no).

analysis, the levels of the CBC-derived indicators were divided into quartiles, with the lowest quartile (Q1) as the reference. Among the indicators, NLR (Q 4 vs 1: OR = 1.414 [1.034–1.932], $p = 0.002$), dNLR (Q 4 vs 1: OR = 1.492 [1.084–2.053], $p = 0.002$), NMLR (Q 4 vs 1: OR = 1.538 [1.123–2.105], $p < 0.001$), PLR (Q 4 vs 1: OR = 1.358 [1.004–1.836], $p = 0.023$), and SIRI (Q 4 vs 1: OR = 1.589 [1.152–2.193], $p = 0.002$) were significantly positively associated with the incidence of psoriasis. The associations between CBC quartiles and adults with psoriasis in the United States is shown in [Table S1](#). Among the indicators, NEU quartile alone was significantly associated ($p < 0.05$) with psoriasis. Additionally, the quartiles of the CBC-derived inflammatory biomarkers were not significantly associated ($p > 0.05$) with the severity of psoriasis (mild vs moderate-to-severe) among adults during the survey period (NHANES 2003–2006 and 2009–2014; [Table S2](#)). Multivariate-adjusted RCS regression confirmed the linear association between CBC-derived inflammatory indicators and psoriasis ([Figure S2](#)).

Association Between the CBC-Derived Inflammatory Indicators and Mortality Among Adults with Psoriasis

Among 600 patients with psoriasis who were followed up until December 2019, 521 survived whereas 79 died ([Table S3](#)). [Figure 1](#) shows the Kaplan–Meier survival curves, providing a visual representation of the association between the quartiles of the inflammatory biomarkers and mortality among participants with psoriasis. Survival curves showed significant differences (all log-rank $p < 0.05$) between the groups for various inflammatory biomarkers, including NLR, dNLR, MLR, NMLR, and SIRI. Weighted Cox regression analysis revealed that the predictive value of MLR, NMLR, and SIRI for all-cause mortality differed significantly across quartiles ([Table 3](#)). MLR (Q 4 vs 1: HR = 2.505 [1.032–6.080], $p = 0.008$), NMLR (Q 4 vs 1: HR = 2.525 [1.143–5.578], $p = 0.004$), and SIRI (Q 4 vs 1: HR = 2.135 [0.933–4.882], $p = 0.007$) were positively correlated with all-cause mortality among patients with psoriasis. The quartiles of the CBC parameters (WBC, NEU, and MON) were significantly associated ($p < 0.05$) with mortality in adults with psoriasis ([Table S4](#)).

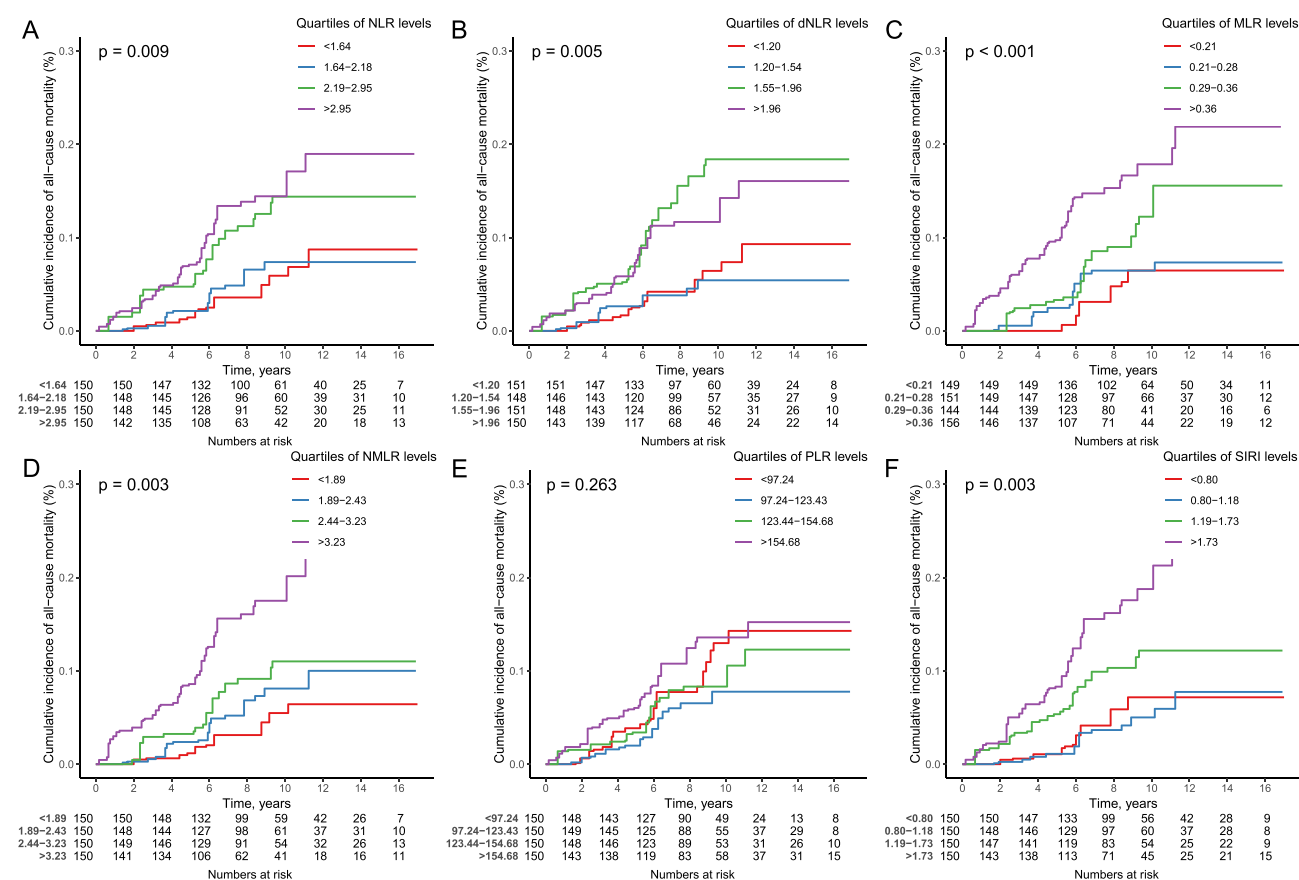


Figure 1 Kaplan–Meier survival curves for all-cause mortality in adults with psoriasis grouped by quartiles of complete blood cell (CBC)-derived inflammatory biomarkers ((A) NLR; (B) dNLR; (C) MLR; (D) NMLR; (E) PLR; (F) SIRI).

Table 3 HRs (95% CIs) of All-Cause Mortality According to Quartiles of Complete Blood Cell (CBC)-Derived Inflammatory Biomarkers Among Adults with Psoriasis in NHANES 2003–2006 and 2009–2014

	Quartiles of CBC-Derived Inflammatory Biomarkers Levels				P _{trend}
	Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4	
NLR					
Range	<1.64	1.64–2.18	2.19–2.95	>2.95	
Crude	1 [Reference]	1.045(0.442, 2.471)	2.177(0.928, 5.109)	2.784(1.314, 5.900)	0.002
Model 1	1 [Reference]	1.021(0.382, 2.730)	2.367(0.963, 5.822)	1.897(0.918, 3.920)	0.023
Model 2	1 [Reference]	1.000(0.361, 2.765)	2.369(0.859, 6.536)	1.636(0.806, 3.320)	0.052
dNLR					
Range	<1.20	1.20–1.54	1.55–1.96	>1.96	
Crude	1 [Reference]	0.721(0.260, 1.997)	2.569(1.126, 5.858)	2.122(1.058, 4.256)	0.005
Model 1	1 [Reference]	0.833(0.313, 2.219)	3.288(1.323, 8.171)	1.733(0.877, 3.422)	0.03
Model 2	1 [Reference]	0.745(0.274, 2.022)	3.218(1.250, 8.284)	1.516(0.778, 2.951)	0.089
MLR					
Range	<0.21	0.21–0.28	0.29–0.36	>0.36	
Crude	1 [Reference]	1.268(0.428, 3.761)	2.273(0.830, 6.226)	3.878(1.454, 10.344)	<0.001
Model 1	1 [Reference]	1.124(0.398, 3.175)	1.693(0.650, 4.411)	2.386(0.963, 5.915)	0.01
Model 2	1 [Reference]	1.218(0.440, 3.371)	1.732(0.651, 4.608)	2.505(1.032, 6.080)	0.008
NMLR					
Range	<1.89	1.89–2.43	2.44–3.23	>3.23	
Crude	1 [Reference]	1.594(0.629, 4.040)	2.041(0.819, 5.085)	4.193(1.857, 9.465)	<0.001
Model 1	1 [Reference]	1.475(0.540, 4.027)	2.159(0.815, 5.722)	2.720(1.231, 6.008)	0.003
Model 2	1 [Reference]	1.484(0.534, 4.122)	1.967(0.674, 5.744)	2.525(1.143, 5.578)	0.004
PLR					
Range	<97.24	97.24–123.43	123.44–154.68	>154.68	
Crude	1 [Reference]	0.591(0.278, 1.254)	0.860(0.359, 2.063)	1.192(0.612, 2.324)	0.327
Model 1	1 [Reference]	0.571(0.273, 1.194)	0.936(0.400, 2.187)	1.169(0.616, 2.221)	0.306
Model 2	1 [Reference]	0.529(0.250, 1.120)	0.929(0.403, 2.142)	1.202(0.681, 2.120)	0.175
SIRI					
Range	<0.80	0.80–1.18	1.19–1.73	>1.73	
Crude	1 [Reference]	0.886(0.293, 2.676)	1.897(0.780, 4.614)	3.462(1.484, 8.077)	<0.001
Model 1	1 [Reference]	0.914(0.296, 2.828)	1.692(0.661, 4.333)	2.703(1.189, 6.146)	0.002
Model 2	1 [Reference]	0.836(0.260, 2.686)	1.694(0.631, 4.547)	2.135(0.933, 4.882)	0.007

Notes: Data are presented as HR (95% CI) unless indicated otherwise; Model 1 was adjusted as age (continuous), sex (male or female), and race/ethnicity (Mexican American, Other Hispanic, Non-Hispanic White, Non-Hispanic Black or Other); Model 2 was adjusted as model 1 plus education level (below high school, high school, or above high school), family poverty income ratio (continuous), drinking status (nondrinker, low-to-moderate drinker, or heavy drinker), smoking status (never smoker, former smoker, or current smoker), physical activity (inactive, insufficiently active, or active), and metabolic syndrome (yes or no).

The results of the sensitivity analysis offer valuable insights into the relationship between the quartiles of CBC-derived inflammatory indicators and the incidence of all-cause mortality in adults with psoriasis (Table S5). Notably, the associations between the indicators and all-cause mortality in adults with psoriasis remained significant ($p < 0.05$) even after excluding participants with prior history of cancer. Moreover, multivariate restricted cubic spline analysis demonstrated a linear association between the CBC-derived indicators and mortality in adults with psoriasis (Figure 2).

Prognostic Importance of CBC Parameters and CBC-Derived Indicators

To assess the relationships between CBC parameters and CBC-derived inflammatory biomarkers, we conducted Spearman correlation analysis. The correlation coefficients are represented in Figure S3A, with positive and negative correlations indicated using blue and red circles, respectively. Each circle represents the strength of correlation. The RSF

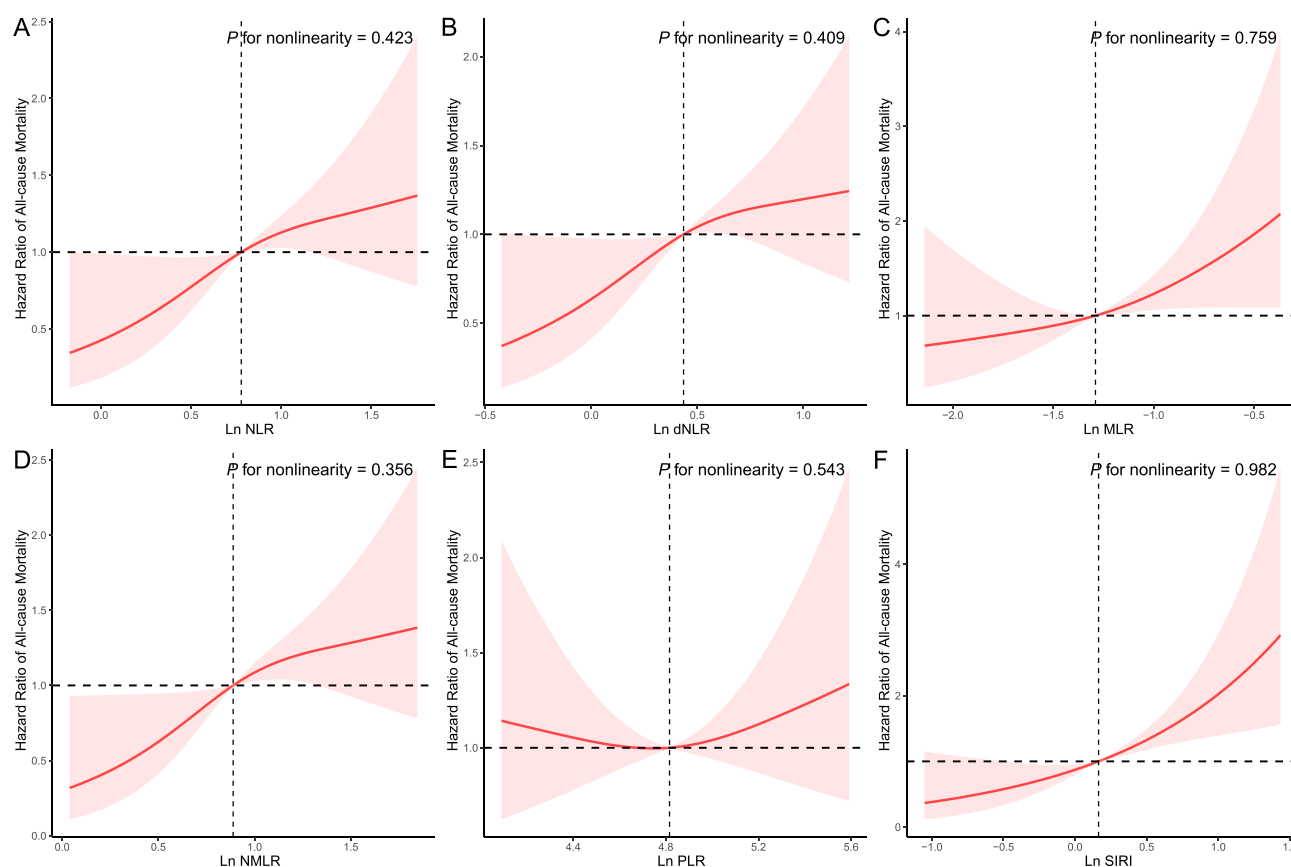


Figure 2 Restricted cubic spline analyses the association of complete blood cell count (CBC)-derived indicators ((A) NLR; (B) dNLR; (C) MLR; (D) NMLR; (E) PLR; (F) SIRI) with all-cause mortality in adults with psoriasis. Adjusted for age (continuous), sex (male or female), race/ethnicity (Mexican American, Other Hispanic, Non-Hispanic White, Non-Hispanic Black or Other), education level (below high school, high school, or above high school), family poverty income ratio (continuous), drinking status (nondrinker, low-to-moderate drinker, or heavy drinker), smoking status (never smoker, former smoker, or current smoker), physical activity (inactive, insufficiently active, or active), and metabolic syndrome (yes or no).

method was used to evaluate the prognostic value of the inflammatory biomarkers for predicting mortality among patients with psoriasis. Variable importance (VIP) rankings were compared among all inflammatory indicators, and NMLR, SIRI, and MLR were identified as the three most predictive indicators ([Figure S3B](#)). Notably, NMLR had the strongest association with all-cause mortality in patients with psoriasis.

Discussion

Inflammatory factors and cytokines play pivotal roles in the pathogenesis of psoriasis, demonstrating the intricate connections between WBC and PLT.^{27,28} Although psoriasis is a systemic inflammatory skin disorder, conventional inflammatory markers such as C-reactive protein (CRP) and erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) do not manifest elevated levels.^{29,30} Moreover, the assessment of serum levels of inflammatory cytokines does not constitute a standard practice because it is time-consuming and cost-intensive.¹⁹

In the present study, we investigated the association between seven CBC-derived inflammatory markers (NLR, dNLR, PLR, MLR, NMLR, and SIRI) and psoriasis in US adults. Among the markers, six (NLR, dNLR, NMLR, PLR, and SIRI) were positively associated with psoriasis, which was consistent with previous findings that reported a significant association among NLR, PLR, and psoriasis.^{31,32} However, the inflammatory indicators investigated in the present study were more comprehensive. Collectively, these results confirm that systemic inflammation is associated with psoriasis. For comparison, we examined the association between the quartiles of CBC count quartiles and the prevalence of psoriasis and found that NEU quartile alone was significantly associated with psoriasis. These results indicate that CBC-derived inflammatory parameters are better markers of the inflammatory state of psoriasis than CBC. Some studies have reported

a positive correlation between NLR and PLR and psoriasis severity, as determined using PASI score.^{19,33} NLR and PLR are valuable indicators for assessing systemic inflammation in individuals with psoriasis, as they offer a convenient and cost-effective means for monitoring disease progression after systemic therapy.^{19,34} However, the results of the present study indicated that the quartiles of CBC-derived inflammatory biomarkers were not significantly associated with the severity of psoriasis among adult participants. These variations in results may be attributed to differences in research cohorts or assessment methodologies. Alternatively, these indicators can better reflect the overall level of inflammation in psoriasis, including systemic damage due to comorbidities, rather than the size of the skin lesions.

Research evidence has shown significant associations between NLR, NMLR, PLR, SIRI, and SII and the prognosis of patients with cancer, and the parameters exhibited good predictive value.^{10,35,36} MLR, PLR, and NLR are effective indicators for assessing CVD risk and predicting mortality.^{37–39} Moreover, SIRI and SII are associated with the risk of acute coronary syndrome (ACS) in patients with chest pain.⁴⁰ Psoriasis is a chronic inflammatory skin disease that is commonly associated with CVD, metabolic syndrome, obesity, diabetes, hypertension, and dyslipidemia. Among these comorbidities, CVD is associated with the highest risk of morbidity and mortality in individuals with psoriasis. Clinical studies have demonstrated that biological therapies targeting inflammatory cytokines can effectively mitigate CVD risk.⁴¹

Furthermore, we conducted a comprehensive analysis of the relationships between CBC-derived indicators and all-cause mortality in patients with psoriasis. The indicators were stratified into quartiles, using the lowest quartile (Q1) as the reference category. Notably, the highest quartile (Q4) of MLR, NMLR, and SIRI was positively associated with all-cause mortality in adults with psoriasis. When adjusted for multivariate confounders, a linear relationship was observed between CBC-derived indicators and all-cause mortality in adults with psoriasis. This indicates that the systemic inflammatory state of patients with psoriasis has an impact on their survival prognosis. Notably, the systemic inflammatory state is closely related to comorbidities and OS of patients with psoriasis. Additionally, systemic comorbidities have been linked to systemic inflammation, leading to a potential reduction in life expectancy by up to 5 years, predominantly due to cardiovascular events.^{42–44} Moreover, various organ systems, including the gastrointestinal tract, musculoskeletal system, neurological system, and respiratory system, are affected by inflammation.^{45–47} Overall, the assessment of CBC-derived inflammatory biomarkers via routine blood test is an affordable and convenient method to detect systemic inflammation. Notably, individuals with psoriasis who have comorbid conditions, such as CVDs, exhibit elevated levels of these markers, indicating that these CBC-derived indicators may possess potential prognostic value for patients with psoriasis and associated comorbidities.^{5,13,48} Research has shown that traditional treatment methods (such as phototherapy) are ineffective against systemic inflammation in psoriasis. However, biological agents can reduce the levels of inflammatory indicators (such as NLR and PLR,) in patients with psoriasis.^{34,49} Therefore, treatment strategies for psoriasis should also address systemic inflammation and comorbidities in addition to skin lesions.^{50,51} Effective systemic antiinflammatory therapy can reduce the mortality rate in patients with psoriasis.⁵²

In the present study, we assessed the prognostic significance of CBC-derived inflammatory biomarkers for the prediction of all-cause mortality in patients with psoriasis. Among the three indicators (NMLR, SIRI, and MLR) that were associated with all-cause mortality, NMLR had the highest predictive value for all-cause mortality in patients with psoriasis. Collectively, these results indicate that CBC-derived inflammatory biomarkers possess superior prognostic value to CBC for the prediction of all-cause mortality in patients with psoriasis.

Despite the promising results, this study had some limitations. For example, the use of a cross-sectional design, focusing on the association between CBC-derived inflammatory biomarkers and the occurrence of psoriasis, precluded the establishment of a causal relationship. Additionally, it is essential to highlight that the diagnosis of psoriasis relied on self-reporting, which may introduce bias and possibly the underestimation of psoriasis prevalence. Moreover, the confounding factors used for adjustment were limited, and other confounders (such as rheumatoid and respiratory system diseases) may have affected the results.

Conclusion

CBC-derived inflammatory biomarkers were positively correlated with the prevalence of psoriasis and all-cause mortality. Among adults with psoriasis, elevated NMLR, SIRI, and MLR values were associated with increased all-cause mortality, and monitoring NMLR may help identify high-risk adults with psoriasis. Therefore, further studies are necessary to investigate the mechanism and potential treatments for psoriasis-associated systemic inflammation.

Data Sharing Statement

The data produced and/or examined in the present research can be accessed at <https://wwwn.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes/default.aspx>

Ethical Approval and Consent to Participate

The NCHS Research Ethics Review Board approved the NHANES research protocols, and all participants provided written informed consent.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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