52nd CARDIOCON 2023: ABSTRACT

THE ROLE OF NEUTROPHIL TO LYMPHOCYTES RATIO AND IT'S COMMON CLINICAL OUTCOMES AMOUNT THE PATIENT WITH NON ST ELEVATION ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME

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Objectives: To evaluate the admission neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (NLR) for risk stratification for in-hospital out-comes and complications in non-ST-elevation acute coronary syndrome (non-ST-ACS) patients.

Methodology: Methods: We recruited consecutive patients with non-ST-ACS. The NLR was obtained and stratified as low, inter- mediate, and high-risk based on <3.0, 3.0e6.0, and >6.0, respectively. The new ST-T changes, arrhythmias, contrast-induced nephropathy (CIN), and mortality were recorded.

Results: Results: Median NLR was 3 [2.1-5.3] for 346 patients with 19.9% and 30.6% in highand intermediate-risk group. New ST-T changes were observed in 3.5% (12) out of which 8, 3, and 1 patient in low, intermediate, and high-risk group (p = 0.424), respectively. Arrhythmias were observed in 5.8% (20) with 7, 5, and 8 patients in low, intermediate, and high- risk group (p = 0.067), respectively. CIN was observed in 4.9% (17) with 5, 5, and 7 in low, intermediate, and high-risk group (p = 0.064), respectively. In-hospital mortality was recorded in 1.4% (5) with 2 and 3 patients in high and low-risk group (p = 0.260), respectively.

Conclusion: A significant number of non-ST-ACS patients fall in the high-risk category of NLR. Although, the association between NLR and in-hospital mortality and adverse events was not statistically significant but relatively higher rates of events were observed in high risk group.

Keywords: Atherosclerotic cardiovascular diseases (ASCVD), Neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio (NLR), Non-ST-elevation acute coronary syndrome (non-ST ACS), Prognosis, Pakistan

Citation: Jalbani J, Bhatti KI, Sallar T. The Role of Neutrophil to Lymphocytes Ratio and It'sCommon Clinical Outcomes Amount the Patient with Non ST Elevation Acute CoronarySyndrome.PakHeartJ.2023;56(Supplement_2):S7.https://doi.org/10.47144/phj.v56iSupplement_2.2679

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