

RESEARCH ARTICLE

WILEY

Association between neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio and nutritional status in geriatric patients

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Background: Neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (NLR) and presence of malnutrition have been found to be associated with mortality and morbidity in various clinical conditions. We investigated the association between NLR and nutritional status in geriatric patients.

Methods: This cross-sectional study included 95 geriatric (age ≥ 65 years) patients from general internal medicine outpatient clinic of a university hospital. Nutritional status of the patients was evaluated using Mini Nutritional Assessment (MNA), Geriatric Nutritional Risk Index, albumin, total cholesterol, body mass index, mid-arm circumference, and calf circumference. NLR was calculated from the complete blood count results.

Results: A total of 59 patients were female, and the mean age was 73 ± 9.8 years. According to the MNA, 51.6% of patients had a normal nutritional status, and 48.4% were malnourished or at risk of malnutrition. The mean NLR of patients with malnourished or at risk of malnutrition was significantly higher than that of patients with normal nutritional status ($P = 0.004$). There was a negative correlation between NLRs and the MNA scores ($r = -0.276$, $P = 0.007$). Optimal NLR cutoff point for patients with malnourished or at risk of malnutrition was 1.81 with 71.7% sensitivity and 63.3% specificity [95% confidence interval (CI): 0.562-0.780, $P = 0.004$]. Logistic regression analysis revealed that elevated NLR was an independent factor in prediction of malnutrition or risk of malnutrition in geriatric patients.

Conclusion: These results demonstrated that NLR was associated with the nutritional status of geriatric patients. NLR may be a useful nutritional marker for evaluating the nutritional status of geriatric outpatients.

KEYWORDS

aged, malnutrition, MNA, NLR, nutritional assessment

1 | INTRODUCTION

Malnutrition is more common in geriatric patients due to advanced age, cognitive decline, comorbid diseases, excessive polypharmacy, depression, and poor appetite.^{1,2} The presence of malnutrition in patients is associated with, prolonged hospital stay,³ increased morbidity and mortality,⁴ immune dysfunction,³ increased frequency of

hospital admission,⁴ increased cost of care,^{3,4} and poor quality of life.⁵ Due to these reasons, early diagnosis and prevention of malnutrition by periodically evaluating the nutritional status of geriatric patients are highly important.

There is no commonly accepted gold standard screening tool for assessing the nutritional status in the geriatric patient population. For this purpose, the clinical and nutritional status of individuals can be

assessed via the following parameters: daily dietary follow-up; certain anthropometric measurements such as body mass index (BMI), weight, calf circumference, and skinfold thickness; laboratory blood tests such as serum albumin and total cholesterol; and bioelectrical impedance analysis for estimating body composition.^{3,6} Nutritional assessment tools, such as the Mini Nutritional Assessment (MNA), Geriatric Nutritional Risk Index (GNRI), Nutritional Risk Screening 2002, Malnutrition Universal Screening Tool, and Subjective Global Assessment, which have been proven to be reliable in several studies, can also be used.⁶⁻⁹

Neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (NLR) is a novel parameter that can be easily calculated from complete blood count results and reflects systemic inflammation. However, clinical studies have shown that NLR is not only an inflammation marker but also a significant prognostic predictor for many diseases.¹⁰⁻¹⁶ For example, NLR has been found to be associated with mortality, morbidity, and prognosis in clinical studies or meta-analyses focusing on malignancies such as liver,¹⁰ lungs,¹¹ gastric,¹² and ovarian cancers¹³ and nonmalignant diseases such as cardiovascular diseases,¹⁴ acute ischemic stroke,¹⁵ and chronic heart failure.¹⁶

In numerous different clinical conditions, the nutritional status or NLR of patients was found to be associated with mortality and prognosis.^{2-5,10-16} These data suggest that NLR may also be related to the nutritional status of patients. To the best of our knowledge, there are limited data on the association between NLR and nutritional status of the elderly. This study aimed to investigate the association between NLR and nutritional status of geriatric patients.

2 | METHODS

2.1 | Study design and subjects

This cross-sectional study included 95 consecutive geriatric patients who were admitted to the general internal medicine outpatient clinic of our university hospital between February 1, 2018, and March 31, 2018, and had met the inclusion criteria. Patients who were 65 years of age and older, were able to walk, did not have limb amputation or neurological motor deficits, and were able to respond to the questionnaire were included in the study.

The exclusion criteria were the clinical conditions that may affect the NLR.¹⁷ Patients with acute or chronic infections; chronic inflammatory conditions, such as rheumatic diseases, malignancies, and haematological diseases; diseases or drug use (corticosteroid, nebivolol, immunosuppressant, etc.) that may affect leukocyte count-NLR; and acute myocardial infarction, valvular heart disease, renal or hepatic dysfunction, and coronary revascularization during the last 6 months were excluded from the study.

Clinical and demographic data of the patients were recorded. Complete blood count, albumin, C-reactive protein, and total cholesterol levels, and other laboratory data at the time of admission were obtained from patient medical records. Blood samples were collected in the morning after 08-10 hours of fasting. Complete

blood count analysis (including a differential white blood cell count) was performed using an automated analyzer (Abbott Cell-Dyn 3700 System; Ramsey, MN). NLR values of all patients were calculated by absolute neutrophil count divided by absolute lymphocyte count.

2.2 | Assessment of nutritional status

The nutritional status of the patients was evaluated using the MNA, GNRI, albumin and total cholesterol measurements, BMI, mid-arm circumference, and calf circumference parameters. The MNA can be used to evaluate the nutritional status by determining the total score obtained by rating 18 different parameters. These 18 questions are related to anthropometric measurements (BMI, arm, and calf circumference, and weight loss), nutrient intake (number of meals, appetite, fluid consumption, type of foods such as vegetable and protein), general condition (number of medications, mobility, psychological status, acute diseases, and pressure wounds), and the patient's personal interpretation of the health and nutrition status. The maximum score that can be obtained in the MNA is 30 points. The patient is considered as having a "normal nutritional status" if the score is above 24, "at risk of malnutrition" if the score is between 17 and 23.5, and "malnourished" if the score is below 17.⁸ The MNA tool was applied to the entire study population by the same trained researcher.

Geriatric Nutritional Risk Index was calculated by inserting the albumin value and body weight of patients in the formula as previously described.⁹ The following formula was used:

$$\text{GNRI} = [1.489 \times \text{albumin}(\text{g/dL})] + [41.7 \times (\text{patient's weight} / \text{ideal weight})]$$

For cases in which the patient's weight was higher than the ideal weight, the ratio was considered as 1.⁹ BMI was calculated as body weight (kg) divided by the square of height (m²): BMI = weight (kg)/height (m²). The mid-arm circumference and calf circumferences were measured using standard procedures with a nonstretchable tape measure. All anthropometric measurements were performed by the same researcher.

The study was approved by the local ethics committee of our university, and all patients provided written informed consent before the study was conducted.

2.3 | Statistical analysis

All data were analyzed for the normality of distribution using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. The data are expressed as mean \pm standard deviation or median (25th-75th percentile), as applicable. Patients were divided into two groups as normal nutrition (MNA score \geq 24) and malnourished or at risk of malnutrition (MNA score \leq 23.5). Student's *t* test was used to examine the difference between means, and the Mann-Whitney test was used for nonparametric data. The chi-square test was used for categorical variables. The Spearman correlation coefficient

TABLE 1 Demographic and laboratory characteristics of patients (n = 95)

Parameters	Malnourished or at risk of malnutrition (MNA score \leq 23.5) (n = 46)	Normal nutrition (MNA score 24-30) (n = 49)	P value
Age (y)	75.3 \pm 5.8	72.7 \pm 5.4	0.028
Gender (Female, n)	31	28	0.207
DM, n	13	16	0.405
Hypertension, n	32	27	0.107
CVD, n	7	3	0.134
CVA, n	3	5	0.398
Hemoglobin (g/dL)	12.5 \pm 1.4	12.9 \pm 0.9	0.102
Platelet count (/ μ L)	252.6 \pm 65.5	247.6 \pm 62.8	0.757
Creatinine (mg/dL)	0.9 \pm 0.2	0.8 \pm 0.2	0.236
Calcium (mg/dL)	9.4 \pm 0.5	9.6 \pm 0.4	0.061
Uric acid (mg/dL)	5.5 \pm 1.5	5.5 \pm 1.5	0.988
LDL-C (mg/dL)	130 \pm 30	131 \pm 33	0.914
Triglyceride (mg/dL)	138 \pm 51	136 \pm 67	0.386
HDL-C (mg/dL)	45.2 \pm 13.5	48.6 \pm 10.6	0.101
ALT (U/L)	14 (10 - 21)	16 (12 - 22.5)	0.519

ALT, alanine amino-transferase; CVD, cardiovascular disease; CVA, cerebrovascular accident; DM, diabetes mellitus; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol. Data are expressed as mean \pm SD, number (percentage), or median (percentiles 25-75).

TABLE 2 Nutritional and inflammatory parameters of patients

Variables	Malnourished or at risk of malnutrition (MNA score \leq 23.5) (n = 46)	Normal nutrition (MNA score 24-30) (n = 49)	P value
NLR	2.4 \pm 0.9	1.8 \pm 0.7	0.004
MNA score	20.7 \pm 2.3	25.7 \pm 1.3	<0.001
WBC (/ μ L)	7053 \pm 1940	6610 \pm 1563	0.461
Neutrophil count (cell/mm ³)	4263 \pm 1439	3692 \pm 1129	0.115
Lymphocyte count (cell/mm ³)	1928 \pm 720	2171 \pm 800	0.160
Monocyte (cell/mm ³)	523 \pm 181	471 \pm 155	0.114
Eosinofil (cell/mm ³)	134 (62 - 237)	171 (100 - 254)	0.168
CRP (mg/L)	4.6 \pm 3	4.2 \pm 2	0.587
Total cholesterol (mg/dL)	203 \pm 41	210 \pm 40.7	0.424
Albumin (g/dL)	4.1 \pm 0.3	4.2 \pm 0.3	0.027
Weight (kg)	64.6 \pm 14.2	76.2 \pm 11.9	<0.001
BMI (kg/m ²)	27.2 \pm 5.8	30.3 \pm 4.8	0.001
MAC (cm)	27.7 \pm 3.8	30.4 \pm 3	<0.001
CC (cm)	34.1 \pm 4.4	36.5 \pm 3.4	0.004
GNRI	113 \pm 13.1	121.3 \pm 11.1	0.001

BMI, body mass index; CRP, C-reactive protein; CC calf circumference; GNRI, Geriatric Nutritional Risk Index; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; MAC, mid-arm circumference; MNA, Mini Nutritional Assessment; NLR, neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio; WBC, white blood cells. Data are expressed as mean \pm SD or median (percentiles 25-75).

was calculated to examine the relation between NLR and nutritional parameters. A receiver operator characteristic (ROC) curve was constructed to reveal an association between NLR and nutritional status. Binary logistic regression was carried out

to identify predictors of being categorized as malnourished or at risk of malnutrition. Statistical significance was considered at P-values < 0.05. All data were analyzed using the SPSS 17.0 for Windows (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL).

3 | RESULTS

Of the 95 geriatric patients studied, 59 were female and 36 were male, and the mean age was 73 ± 9.8 years. Table 1 shows the demographic characteristics of the patients and laboratory assessment results. According to the MNA results, 49 patients had a normal nutritional status (51.6%), whereas 46 patients were malnourished or at risk of malnutrition (48.4%). The nutritional and inflammatory parameters of patients with malnourished or at risk of malnutrition, and patients with normal nutritional status are shown in Table 2. The mean NLR of patients with malnourished or at risk of malnutrition was significantly higher than that of patients with normal nutritional status ($P = 0.004$) (Table 2). Furthermore, nutritional status indicators such as albumin levels, weight, BMI, mid-arm circumference, calf circumference, and GNRI were lower in patients with malnourished or at risk of malnutrition ($P = 0.027$, $P < 0.001$, $P = 0.001$, $P < 0.001$, $P = 0.004$, and $P = 0.001$, respectively).

Table 3 shows the correlation between NLR and nutritional status indicators. There was a significant negative correlation between NLR and the MNA score ($r = -0.276$, $P = 0.007$) (Figure 1). Receiver operating characteristic curve analysis showed that the optimum NLR cutoff point for patients with malnourished or at risk of malnutrition was 1.81 with 71.7% sensitivity and 63.3% specificity [95% confidence interval (CI): 0.562-0.780, area under the curve: 0.671, $P = 0.004$] (Figure 2). We used multiple logistic regression analysis where malnourished/at risk of malnutrition was the dependent and $\text{NLR} > 1.81$ as a categorical variable, age, and comorbid diseases were independent variables. NLR and age were found to be statistically significant independent factors for predicting malnutrition/risk of malnutrition in geriatric patients (Table 4).

TABLE 3 Correlation between neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio and nutritional parameters

Variables	Correlation Coefficient	P value
MNA score	-0.276	0.007
Albumin (g/L)	-0.269	0.008
T. Cholesterol (mmol/L)	-0.154	0.142
CRP (mg/L)	0.206	0.049
Weight (kg)	-0.224	0.027
BMI (kg/m^2)	-0.182	0.074
MAC (cm)	-0.233	0.021
Calf circumference (cm)	-0.184	0.071
GNRI	-0.286	0.004
Age (y)	0.145	0.155

BMI, body mass index; CRP, C-reactive protein; GNRI, Geriatric Nutritional Risk Index; MAC, mid-arm circumference; MNA, Mini Nutritional Assessment; T, total. Spearman correlation test was used to determine correlations.

4 | DISCUSSION

This study shows that NLR is significantly higher in geriatric outpatients who are malnourished or at risk of malnutrition compared with that of patients with normal nutritional status. There is a negative correlation between NLR and the MNA score, which is frequently used in assessing the nutritional status. Malnutrition or risk of

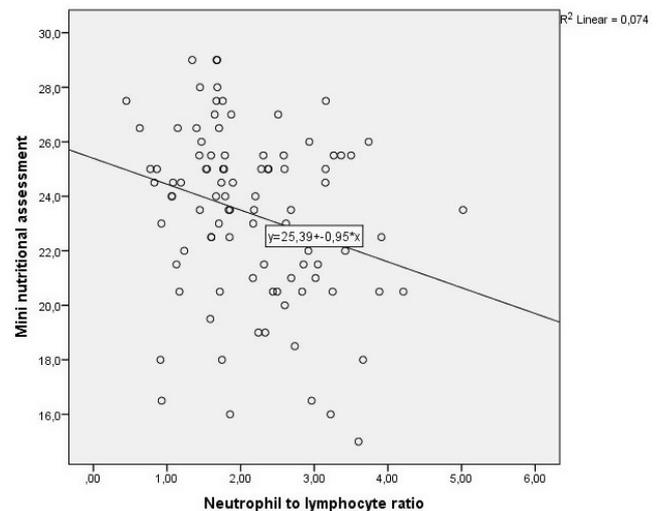


FIGURE 1 The scatter plot graph of correlation between neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio and Mini Nutritional Assessment score ($r = -0.276$, $P = 0.007$)

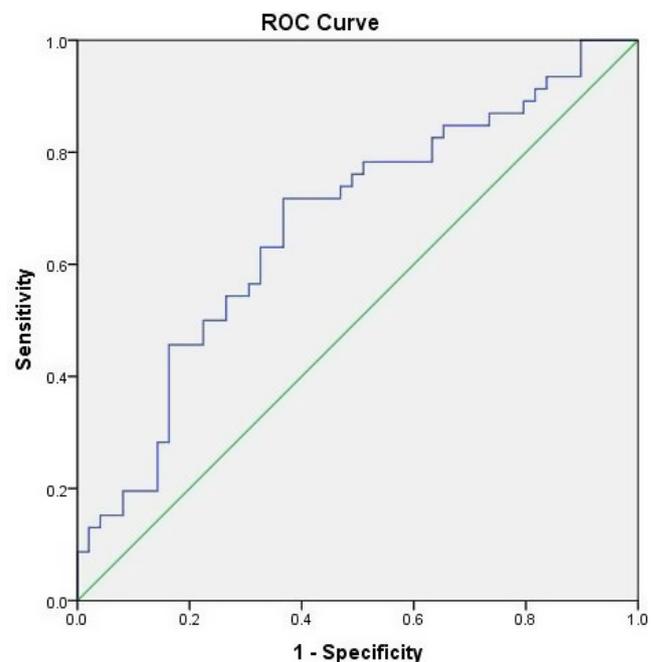


FIGURE 2 ROC curves based on a univariate model showing the power of NLR to predict the patients with malnourished or at risk of malnutrition. The area under the curve was 0.671 ($P = 0.004$, 95% CI: 0.562-0.780). ROC, receiver operating characteristic; NLR, neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio

TABLE 4 Multiple logistic regression analysis of patients with malnourished or at risk of malnutrition

	OR	P value	95% CI
NLR	0.256	0.003	0.103-0.636
Age	1.088	0.044	1.002-1.181
DM	1.101	0.853	0.399-3.033
Hypertension	0.562	0.245	0.213-1.484
CVD	0.378	0.235	0.076-1.887
CVA	2.278	0.366	0.382-13.582

CVD, cardiovascular disease; CVA, cerebrovascular accident; DM, diabetes mellitus; NLR, neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio.

malnutrition is significantly high in the elderly with an NLR above the cutoff value of 1.81. To the best of our knowledge, the present study is the first to investigate the association between NLR and nutritional status of geriatric patients. Furthermore, the results of this study revealed that NLR alone is a predictor of nutritional status of geriatric patients.

There are many screening tools for assessing the nutritional status of geriatric patients and achieving early identification of malnutrition or risk of malnutrition.^{6,7} The MNA is a verified, reliable and useful scoring system that is extensively used worldwide for this purpose.^{2,8} The European Society for Clinical Nutrition and Metabolism also recommends using the MNA for the nutritional assessment of geriatric individuals.¹⁸ We also used the MNA as a reference for identifying malnutrition or risk of malnutrition in geriatric patients in the present study. According to the MNA scores, we found that NLR was significantly higher in malnourished patients or in patients at risk of malnutrition.

In our literature review, we found a limited number of studies on the association between NLR and the nutritional status of geriatric patients. NLR is a novel parameter that can be easily calculated from complete blood count results and generally reflects systemic inflammation. However, in many studies using NLR, NLR was found to be associated with the diagnosis, severity, or prognosis of certain diseases independent of inflammation markers such as total leukocyte count, neutrophil count, and C-reactive protein levels.^{10,14,15} In several meta-analyses conducted on various cancer types, such as liver,¹⁰ lungs,¹¹ gastric,¹² and ovarian cancers,¹³ NLR was found to be significantly associated with prognosis. Apart from malignancy, NLR was also found to be significantly associated with prognosis in other clinical conditions such as acute ischemic stroke,¹⁵ chronic heart failure,¹⁶ and acute pulmonary embolism.¹⁹

There is little information showing that a low lymphocyte count may be associated with increased malnutrition, morbidity, and mortality in the elderly.^{1,20} The results of studies investigating the relationship between malnutrition and total lymphocyte count (TLC) in older adults are controversial.^{21,22} In a study by Leandro-Merh et al investigating the relationship between TLC and nutritional status in 131 hospitalized older adults, patients who were not at risk of malnutrition had a higher mean TLC.²¹ In the same study, a significant correlation was found between TLC and mid-upper arm circumference

as well as triceps skinfold thickness, but no significant correlation was found between TLC and BMI, age, and calf circumference.²¹ Kuzuya et al investigated the relationship between TLC and nutritional markers, including the MNA score, anthropometric measurements, and serum albumin and total cholesterol levels in 161 elderly subjects.²² They found no significant differences between TLC and nutritional markers.²² In our study, there was no significant association between TLC and the nutritional status of the patients.

Many inflammation-related parameters, both in etiology and as a result of malnutrition, play a role in pathophysiology.^{20,23-25} In the present study, high values of NLR in patients with malnutrition or at risk for malnutrition may be due to persistent low-grade systemic chronic inflammation associated with malnutrition in this patient population. Physiological changes associated with aging in the elderly and specific cytokines expressed due to comorbid diseases affect the number and function of inflammatory cells such as neutrophils and lymphocytes.^{20,23,25} The presence of malnutrition leads to susceptibility to infectious diseases by affecting inflammatory cytokines, whereas the presence of infection may cause malnutrition due reasons such as decreased appetite.²³

The etiology of malnutrition includes poorly understood complex mechanisms involving multiple systems of the body, which affect each other, accompanied by comorbidities due to aging.^{24,25} In many studies evaluating the nutritional status of the elderly, albumin levels, BMI, mid-arm circumference, calf circumference, and GNRI parameters were significantly lower in patients with malnutrition than those of patients with normal nutritional status.⁶⁻⁹ All these parameters are recommended for the purpose of nutritional assessment.⁶⁻⁹ The results of the present study were also consistent with those of previous reports in terms of nutritional status indicators.^{6,7} As a novel finding, we also found a significant negative correlation between NLR and nutritional status indicators such as the MNA score, albumin level, weight, BMI, calf circumference, and GNRI.

5 | CONCLUSION

The present study demonstrated that NLR was significantly higher in geriatric patients with malnutrition or those at risk of malnutrition compared to patients with normal nutritional status. Additionally, the study revealed that NLR was correlated with nutritional status indicators such as MNA score, albumin level, weight, BMI, calf circumference, and GNRI. Furthermore, elevated NLR was an independent variable for predicting malnutrition or risk of malnutrition in geriatric patients. Our findings suggest that NLR can be used as an adjunctive nutritional marker in assessing the nutritional status of geriatric patients.

ETHICAL APPROVAL

All procedures performed in this study were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and national research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki Declaration and its later amendments.

INFORMED CONSENT

Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in the study.

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How to cite this article: Kaya T, Açıkgoz SB, Yıldırım M, Nalbant A, Altaş AE, Cinemre H. Association between neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio and nutritional status in geriatric patients. *J Clin Lab Anal*. 2019;33:e22636. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jcla.22636>