


Comparison of Different Systemic Inflammatory Markers in Predicting Clinical Outcomes with Syntax Score in Patients with Non-ST Segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction: A Retrospective Study

Hong Li¹, Shuai Meng², Weiguang Chen³, Xuan Lei⁴, Xiangyun Kong⁵, Huagang Zhu⁶ 

¹Emergency & Critical Care Center, Beijing Anzhen Hospital, Capital Medical University, Beijing, People's Republic of China; ²Department of Cardiology, Beijing Tiantan Hospital, Capital Medical University, Beijing, People's Republic of China; ³Department of Cardiology, 1st Hospital Affiliated of Hebei North University, Zhangjiakou, Hebei Province, People's Republic of China; ⁴Department of Cardiology, Beijing Chest Hospital, Capital Medical University, Beijing, People's Republic of China; ⁵Department of General Medicine, Beijing Luhe Hospital, Capital Medical University, Beijing, People's Republic of China; ⁶Department of Cardiology, Beijing Anzhen Hospital, Capital Medical University, Beijing, People's Republic of China

Correspondence: Hong Li, Emergency & Critical Care Center, Beijing Anzhen Hospital, Capital Medical University, No. 2 Anzhen Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing, 100029, People's Republic of China, Tel +86 13311573539, Email 13311573539@139.com

Background: The clinical value of the Syntax score in patients with non-ST segment elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI) has been well established. The neutrophil–lymphocyte ratio (NLR), the platelet–lymphocyte ratio (PLR), the high sensitivity C-reactive protein (hsCRP)–albumin ratio (hsCAR), and systemic immune-inflammatory (SII) index are promising systemic inflammation (SI) biomarkers in coronary artery diseases. However, studies which compare the predicting value of these SI indicators with the Syntax score in NSTEMI patients are limited.

Material and Methods: NSTEMI patients who underwent coronary angiography (CAG) in our department were retrospectively enrolled. Both univariable and multivariable logistic regression analyses were performed to evaluate the clinical value between SI biomarkers and Syntax score in these patients. The area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (ROC) was used to compare the clinical values of these parameters in predicting 6-month major cardiovascular events (MACE) and over-all mortality.

Results: A total of 429 NSTEMI patients were finally enrolled in this study. The level of NLR, PLR, as well as hsCAR, and SII in patients with high Syntax scores, are significantly higher than patients with the low Syntax score. Multivariable logistic regression analysis demonstrated that all of the SI indicators but not the Syntax score were the independent risk factors of 6-month MACE in NSTEMI patients. ROC showed that all of the SI indicators had better predictive value than the Syntax score in these patients (0.637, 0.592, 0.631, 0.590, 0.559, respectively) in predicting MACE and similar predictive value in over-all mortality (0.530, 0.524, 0.761, 0.553, 0.620, respectively).

Conclusion: Novel SI biomarkers including NLR, PLR, hsCAR, and SII have better predictive value in MACE and similar predictive value in over-all mortality compared with Syntax score in NSTEMI patients.

Keywords: neutrophil–lymphocyte ratio, platelet–lymphocyte ratio, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein–albumin ratio, non-ST segment elevation myocardial infarction

Background

As the most common type of acute coronary syndrome (ACS), non-ST segment elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI) carries a poor prognosis even under modern treatment.^{1,2} Previous studies have demonstrated the clinical value of coronary artery severity (CAS) calculated by Synergy between PCI with Taxus and Cardiac Surgery (SYNTAX) score in patients with coronary artery disease (CAD).^{3,4} For patients with NSTEMI, the Syntax score was associated with both short-term and long-term clinical events. In a study by De Servi et al, the Syntax score was demonstrated to be associated with one-year major adverse cardiac events (MACE) in non-ST-segment elevation acute coronary syndrome

(NSTE-ACS) patients who underwent percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI).⁵ Rafaeli et al also confirmed that baseline Syntax score was associated with midterm (11.6 ± 3.2 months) clinical outcomes in patients with NSTEMI.⁶

However, as an angiographic-based scoring system, the Syntax score is not available for CAD patients before coronary angiography (CAG) is performed. Also, Syntax score is not easy to acquire even for trained professionals. Finding a simpler prediction parameter in patients with CAD is important for clinicians.

It is widely accepted that systemic inflammation (SI) is involved in the pathogenesis of coronary artery atherosclerosis.^{7–10} Some SI indicators like neutrophil–lymphocyte ratio (NLR) and platelet–lymphocyte ratio (PLR) have been associated with the Syntax score.^{11–13} Lately, a novel SI biomarker, the high sensitivity C-reacting protein/albumin ratio (hsCAR), and Systemic immune-inflammation index (SII = platelet count \times neutrophil count/lymphocyte count) have emerged and shown good clinical value in patients with coronary artery disease.^{14–17} However, the comparison between these inflammation biomarkers with the Syntax score in predicting clinical outcomes of NSTEMI patients has not been evaluated before. In this study, we aim to compare the predictive value of NLR, PLR, hsCAR, and SII in clinical outcomes with Syntax scores in NSTEMI patients.

Materials and Methods

Study Design and Participants

This single-center retrospective study was performed at Beijing Anzhen Hospital, Capital Medical University, Beijing, China. Patients aged 18 years or older diagnosed with acute NSTEMI and underwent CAG in our department between March 1st, 2017, and February 28th, 2019 were enrolled. Patients who did not undergo CAG, patients with severe hepatic or renal disease, active infection, active bleeding, and malignant tumor were excluded. Also, the patients who underwent percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) as well as coronary artery bypass surgery (CABG) before and patients with missing relative clinical data were not included in this study. Ethics approval was granted by Beijing Anzhen Hospital, Capital Medical University. All of the patients provided written informed consent by themselves and their relatives. All of the procedures were performed in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

The baseline clinical information including demographic characteristics, both previous medical history and personal medical history and pre-admission therapy were collected and analyzed. The Global Registry of Acute Coronary Events (GRACE) score and the Syntax score were evaluated by trained professionals. The definition of left main disease was $\geq 50\%$ stenosis in the left main and/or $\geq 70\%$ stenosis in the proximal left descending artery/left circumflex. The definition of chronic total occlusion (CTO) was the total occlusion of more than 3 months with TIMI 0 flow. Laboratory test results include complete blood cell panel, hepatic and renal function, lipid profile on admission, B-type natriuretic peptide (BNP) on admission, and left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) on admission were also collected and analyzed. The primary clinical outcomes were major adverse cardiovascular events (MACE) which included cardiovascular death, myocardial infarction, stroke, unstable angina, and coronary revascularization in a 6-month follow-up. The secondary clinical outcome was over-all mortality in a 6-month follow-up.

Statistical Analysis

Categorical variables were presented as numbers and frequencies (percentages) and were compared using the chi-square test. The continuous variables were expressed as mean $SD \pm$ mean or median (quartile 1, quartile 3) based on normality assumption and were compared using the independent sample *t*-test or Mann–Whitney test, as appropriate. A *p*-value of < 0.05 was considered to be significant. Only significant factors according to the univariate analyses and important parameters proved by other studies like the Syntax score were further included in the multivariate analyses. The area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) was used to compare the predictive value of the parameters. The comparison of different markers was analyzed by the De Long method. Statistical analysis was performed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences version 16.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL) and MedCalc version 20.106 (MedCalc Software Ltd, Ostend, Belgium).

Result

A total of 429 NSTEMI patients who underwent CAG were finally enrolled between March 1st, 2017, and February 28th, 2019. Of whom, 205 (47.8%) patients were divided into high-Syntax score group (MACE group: $n = 48$; non-MACE group: $n = 157$) while 224 patients were divided into low-Syntax score group (MACE group: $n = 42$; non-MACE group: $n = 182$) (Figure 1).

The comparison results of demographic parameters between the high-Syntax score and the low-Syntax score group are demonstrated in Table 1. In summary, patients with high-Syntax scores and patients with low-Syntax scores were of similar gender distribution (75.1% vs 74.6%, $p = 0.912$) and body mass index (BMI) (25.1[23.1–27.3] vs 24.8[22.7–26.6], $p = 0.327$). There was no significant difference in most of the relative parameters except patients with high-Syntax scores were older (61.0[56.0–68.0] vs 57.7[51.0–66.0], $p = 0.000$), more likely to have diabetes (57.1% vs 28.1%, $p = 0.000$) and higher heart rate on admission (74.6[68.0–80.5] vs 71.7[64.0–78.0], $p = 0.001$) when compared with patients with a low-Syntax score.

The comparison results of the angiographic characteristics between the high- and low-syntax score groups are shown in Table 2. Patients with high Syntax scores had a higher rate of the left main lesion (6.3% vs 1.3%, $p = 0.009$), CTO lesion (12.2% vs 5.4%, $p = 0.015$), and multi-vessel disease (70.7% vs 42.6%, $p = 0.000$), while the rate of bifurcation lesion, calcification lesion, and thrombosis lesion was comparable between the two groups (7.8% vs 8.5%, $p = 0.861$; 5.9% vs 3.6%, $p = 0.360$; 16.1% vs 14.7%, $p = 0.789$, respectively).

The comparison results of laboratory parameters between the high- and low-syntax score groups are shown in Table 3. In summary, the level of novel SI indicators including NLR, PLR, hsCAR, and SII were significantly higher in patients with high-Syntax scores compared with patients with low-Syntax scores (6.0 [3.6–7.2] vs 4.1 [2.7–5.0], $p = 0.000$; 179.1 [122.3–209.8] vs 133.9 [90.6–166.3], $p = 0.000$; 0.6 [0.5–0.7] vs 0.5 [0.4–0.6], $p = 0.000$; 2.84[1.36–3.40] vs 1.90[1.01–2.39], $p = 0.000$, respectively). Also, patients with high-Syntax score were more likely to have a higher level of white blood cell count (9.7 [8.7–10.9] vs 9.1 [7.8–10.2], 109/L, $p = 0.000$), platelet count (226.2 [178.0–258.5] vs 209.0 [168.3–244.0], 109/L, $p = 0.001$), hs-CRP (24.4 [19.7–28.2] vs 23.3 [18.0–27.5], $p = 0.011$), glucose (7.5 [5.7–9.0] vs 7.0 [5.3–8.3], $p = 0.018$), glycated hemoglobin (HbA1C) (6.8%[6.0–7.6%] vs 6.6% [5.8–7.2%], $p=0.031$), as well as

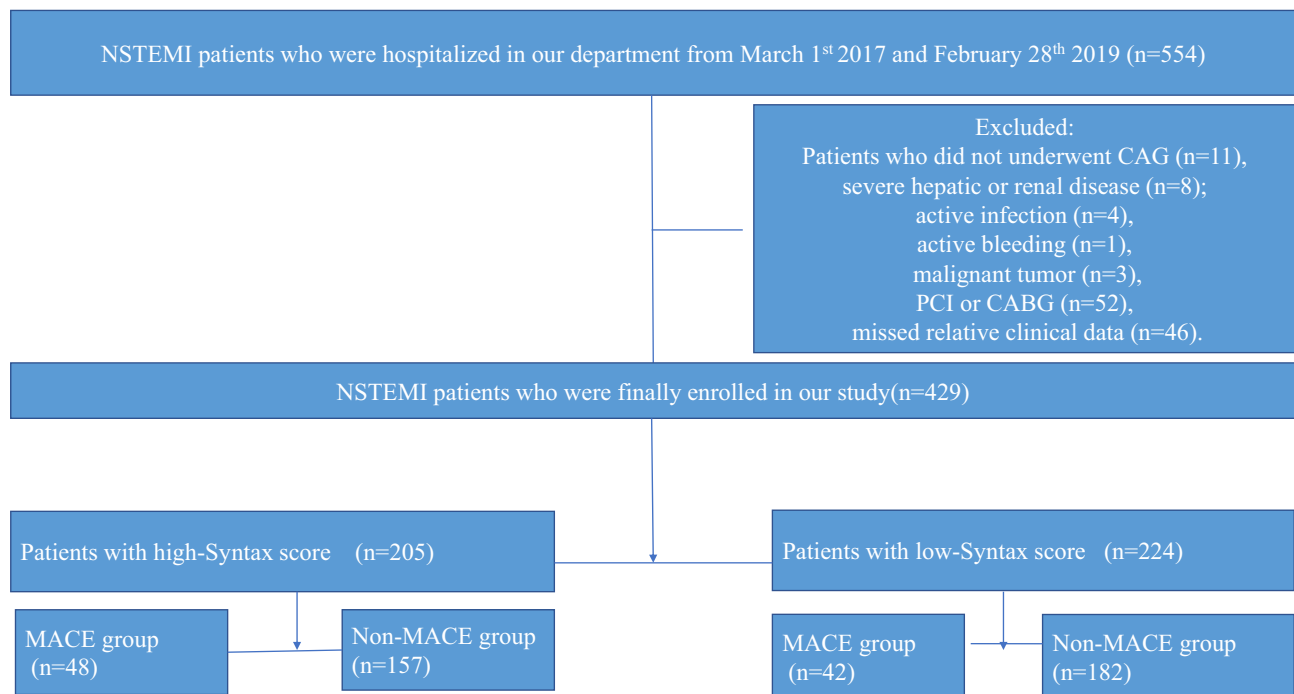


Figure 1 Study flow chart.

Table 1 Baseline Demographic and Clinical Characteristics Between Patients with High Syntax Score and Patients with Low Syntax Score

	Patients with High Syntax Score (n = 205)	Patients with Low Syntax Score (n = 224)	p-value
Age, years	61.0 [56.0–68.0]	57.7 [51.0–66.0]	0.000
Sex, male %	154 (75.1)	167 (74.6)	0.912
BMI, kg/m ²	25.1 [23.1–27.3]	24.8 [22.7–26.6]	0.327
Stroke, %	24 (11.7)	28 (12.5)	0.883
Diabetes, %	117 (57.1)	63 (28.1)	0.000
Dyslipidemia, %	106 (51.7)	101 (45.1)	0.177
Prior myocardial infarction, %	24 (11.7)	29 (12.9)	0.770
Prior history of CAD, %	42 (20.5)	41 (18.3)	0.625
Hypertension, %	91 (44.4)	98 (44.1)	1.000
Smoking, %	114 (55.6)	105 (46.9)	0.082
Alcoholic, %	39 (19.0)	30 (13.4)	0.117
Heart rate on admission, bpm	74.6 [68.0–80.5]	71.7 [64.0–78.0]	0.001
Systolic blood pressure on admission, mmHg	136.1 [127.0–144.0]	135.1 [125.3–145.0]	0.461
Diastolic blood pressure on admission, mmHg	77.5 [68.0–86.0]	78.8 [69.3–86.8]	0.210
GRACE score	139.8 [127.0–150.5]	137.4 [128.3–147.0]	0.208
Medication before hospitalization, %			
Antiplatelet therapy	138 (67.3)	143 (63.8)	0.477
β-blocker	53 (25.9)	74 (33.0)	0.113
Statin	69 (33.7)	92 (41.1)	0.134
ACE-inhibitors/ARB	86 (42.0)	75 (33.5)	0.073
Calcium channel blocker	67 (32.7)	63 (28.1)	0.344

Abbreviations: Syntax, Synergy Between Percutaneous Coronary Intervention With Taxus and Cardiac Surgery; BMI, body mass index; CAD, coronary artery disease; GRACE, Global Registry of Acute Coronary Events; ACE, angiotensin-converting enzyme; ARB, angiotensin receptor blocker.

Table 2 Angiographic Characteristics Between Patients with High Syntax Score and Patients with Low Syntax Score

	Patients with High Syntax Score (n = 205)	Patients with Low Syntax Score (n = 224)	p-value
Left main lesion	13 (6.3%)	3 (1.3%)	0.009
Chronic total occlusion lesion	25 (12.2%)	12 (5.4%)	0.015
Bifurcation lesion	19 (7.8%)	19 (8.5%)	0.861
Calcification lesion	12 (5.9%)	8 (3.6%)	0.360
Thrombosis lesion	33 (16.1%)	33 (14.7%)	0.789
Syntax score	27.5 [25.0–30.0]	16.9 [15.0–19.0]	0.000
SVD	60 (29.3%)	131 (58.5%)	0.000
MVD	145 (70.7%)	93 (42.6%)	0.000

Abbreviations: Syntax, Synergy Between Percutaneous Coronary Intervention With Taxus and Cardiac Surgery; SVD, single-vessel disease; MVD, multi-vessel disease.

triglyceride (1.8 [1.4–2.0] vs 1.7 [1.4–1.9], $p = 0.015$) while having a lower level of albumin when compared with patients with low-Syntax score (40.7 ± 4.1 vs 43.9 ± 3.7 , $p = 0.000$).

The comparison results of demographic parameters between the MACE group and the non-MACE group are demonstrated in Table 4. In summary, patients with MACE were more likely to have a family CAD history and more likely to be an active smoker than the non-MACE group (16.7% vs 8.0%, $p = 0.026$; 63.3% vs 47.8%, $p = 0.009$, respectively).

Table 3 Laboratory Test Results Between Patients with High Syntax Score and Patients with Low Syntax Score

	Patients with High Syntax Score (n = 205)	Patients with Low Syntax Score (n = 224)	p-value
BNP on admission, pg/mL	484.9 ± 158.5	459.8 ± 128.9	0.074
White blood cell count, 10 ⁹ /L	9.7 [8.7–10.9]	9.1 [7.8–10.2]	0.000
NLR	6.0 [3.6–7.2]	4.1 [2.7–5.0]	0.000
Red blood cell count, 10 ¹² /L	4.5 [4.1–4.8]	4.5 [4.1–4.9]	0.691
Hemoglobin, g/L	140.1 [133.0–148.0]	143.6 [132.0–153.0]	0.062
Red blood cell distribution width, fpl	29.4 [13.5–40.6]	26.5 [13.0–40.7]	0.083
Platelet count, 10 ⁹ /L	226.2 [178.0–258.5]	209.0 [168.3–244.0]	0.001
PLR	179.1 [122.3–209.8]	133.9 [90.6–166.3]	0.000
SII	2.84[1.36–3.40]	1.90[1.01–2.39]	0.000
AST	67.2 [56.0–79.0]	64.8 [54.0–77.0]	0.168
Albumin, g/L	40.7 ± 4.1	43.9 ± 3.7	0.000
HsCRP, mg/L	24.4 [19.7–28.2]	23.3 [18.0–27.5]	0.011
hsCAR	0.6 [0.5–0.7]	0.5 [0.4–0.6]	0.000
eGFR, mL/min	88.6 [76.0–97.0]	85.9 [74.9–95.0]	0.508
Uric acid, mmol/L	369.0 ± 106.5	359.5 ± 91.1	0.324
Glucose, mmol/L	7.5 [5.7–9.0]	7.0 [5.3–8.3]	0.018
HbA1C	6.8 [6.0–7.6]	6.6 [5.8–7.2]	0.031
Total cholesterol, mmol/L	4.7 ± 1.0	4.5 ± 1.2	0.138
Triglyceride, mmol/L	1.8 [1.4–2.0]	1.7 [1.4–1.9]	0.015
HDL-cholesterol, mmol/L	1.1 [0.9–1.3]	1.1 [0.9–1.2]	0.161
LDL-cholesterol, mmol/L	3.0 [2.4–3.5]	2.9 [2.0–3.6]	0.093
Left ventricular ejection fraction on admission, %	51.8 [47.0–57.0]	52.4 [48.0–56.0]	0.267
Peak troponin I during hospitalization, ng/mL	26.1 [7.7–40.1]	24.7 [5.8–35.8]	0.163

Abbreviations: Syntax, Synergy Between Percutaneous Coronary Intervention With Taxus and Cardiac Surgery; BNP, brain natriuretic peptide; NLR, neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio; PLR, platelet-lymphocyte ratio; AST, aspartate transaminase; hsCAR, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hsCRP)-albumin ratio; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; HbA1C, glycosylated hemoglobin 1C; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; LDL, low-density lipoprotein.

Table 4 Baseline Demographic and Clinical Characteristics Between Patients with and without MACE

	Patients with MACE (n = 90)	Patients without MACE (n = 339)	p-value
Age, years	57.9 [50.5–67.0]	59.6 [53.0–67.0]	0.253
Sex, male, %	71 (78.9)	250 (73.7)	0.342
BMI, kg/m ²	24.8 [22.3–27.6]	25.0 [23.1–26.8]	0.929
Stroke, %	11 (12.2)	41 (12.1)	1.000
Diabetes, %	31 (34.4)	149 (44.0)	0.119
Dyslipidemia, %	50 (55.6)	157 (46.3)	0.125
Prior myocardial infarction, %	9 (10.0)	44 (13.0)	0.589
Prior history of CAD, %	15 (16.7)	27 (8.0)	0.026
Hypertension, %	41 (45.6)	148 (43.9)	0.812
Smoking, %	57 (63.3)	162 (47.8)	0.009
Alcoholic, %	10 (19.0)	59 (13.4)	0.196
Heart rate on admission, bpm	73.2 [66.0–82.0]	73.0 [66.0–79.0]	0.868
Systolic blood pressure on admission, mmHg	133.1 [122.5–140.3]	136.3 [127.0–145.0]	0.042
Diastolic blood pressure on admission, mmHg	77.7 [69.0–86.3]	78.3 [69.0–86.0]	0.675
GRACE score	139.3 [127.0–147.0]	138.3 [128.0–148.0]	0.702

(Continued)

Table 4 (Continued).

	Patients with MACE (n = 90)	Patients without MACE (n = 339)	p-value
Medication before hospitalization, %			
Antiplatelet therapy	63 (70.0)	218 (64.3)	0.383
β-blocker	27 (30.0)	100 (29.5)	1.000
Statin	28 (31.3)	133 (39.2)	0.179
ACE-inhibitors/ARB	34 (37.8)	127 (37.5)	1.000
Calcium channel blocker	22 (24.4)	108 (31.9)	0.198
Treatment during hospitalization, %			
Antiplatelet therapy	89 (98.9)	337 (99.4)	0.507
β-blocker	77 (85.6)	297 (87.6)	0.597
Statin	86 (95.6)	306 (90.3)	0.140
ACE-inhibitors/ARB	63 (70.0)	220 (64.9)	0.384
Calcium channel blocker	27 (30.0)	126 (37.2)	0.218
Percutaneous coronary intervention, %			
Drug-eluting stent	82 (91.1)	318 (93.8)	
Drug-coated balloon	4 (4.4)	16 (4.7)	
Plain balloon	4 (4.4)	5 (1.5)	0.341
Intra-aortic balloon counterpulsation	3 (3.3)	19 (5.6)	0.590
Temporary pacemaker	3 (3.3)	7 (2.1)	0.444
Thrombus aspiration	1 (1.1)	8 (2.4)	0.692
Rotational atherectomy	3 (3.3)	7 (2.1)	0.444

Abbreviations: CAD, coronary artery disease; GRACE, global registry of acute coronary events; ACE, angiotensin-converting enzyme; ARB, Angiotensin-II receptor antagonists.

The comparison results of laboratory parameters between patients with MACE and patients without MACE are shown in Table 5. In summary, the level of novel SI indicators including NLR, PLR, hsCAR, and SII were significantly higher in patients with MACE compared with patients without MACE (6.2 [3.7–7.6] vs 4.7 [2.9–5.6], $p = 0.000$; 180.6 [124.2–210.5] vs 148.8 [97.5–185.7]; $p = 0.007$; 0.7 [0.5–0.8] vs 0.5 [0.4–0.6]; $p = 0.000$ and 23.0 [1.2–4.2] vs 2.2 [1.2–2.8], $p =$

Table 5 Laboratory Test Results Between Patients with and without MACE

	Patients with MACE (n = 90)	Patients without MACE (n = 339)	p-value
BNP on admission, pg/mL	516.3 ± 157.1	460.0 ± 138.4	0.002
White blood cell count, 10 ⁹ /L	10.1 [8.3–10.3]	9.2 [7.9–10.3]	0.000
NLR	6.2 [3.7–7.6]	4.7 [2.9–5.6]	0.000
Red blood cell count, 10 ¹² /L	4.4 [4.1–4.8]	4.5 [4.1–4.9]	0.131
Hemoglobin, g/L	141.7 [133.0–149.0]	142.2 [132.0–151.0]	0.554
Red blood cell distribution width, fpl	28.9 [13.2–40.6]	27.6 [13.2–40.7]	0.863
Platelet count, 10 ⁹ /L	220.4 [173.0–250.1]	216.4 [172.0–253.0]	0.751
PLR	180.6 [124.2–210.5]	148.8 [97.5–185.7]	0.007
SII	3.0 [1.2–4.2]	2.2 [1.2–2.8]	0.008
AST	66.6 [56.0–79.2]	65.8 [55.0–77.0]	0.778
Albumin, g/L	42.2 ± 4.0	42.4 ± 4.2	0.592
High-sensitivity C-reactive protein, mg/L	27.6 [21.1–31.3]	22.8 [18.3–26.9]	0.000
hsCAR	0.7 [0.5–0.8]	0.5 [0.4–0.6]	0.000

(Continued)

Table 5 (Continued).

	Patients with MACE (n = 90)	Patients without MACE (n = 339)	p-value
eGFR, mL/min	85.7 [76.8–94.3]	86.4 [75.0–96.0]	0.734
Uric acid, mmol/L	375.7 ± 91.5	361.0 ± 100.5	0.115
Glucose, mmol/L	7.1 [5.3–8.4]	7.3 [5.4–8.8]	0.629
HbA _{1c}	6.8 [5.8–7.3]	6.6 [5.9–7.4]	0.896
Total cholesterol, mmol/L	4.6 ± 1.2	4.6 ± 1.1	0.833
Triglyceride, mmol/L	1.8 [1.4–2.0]	1.7 [1.4–2.0]	0.707
HDL cholesterol, mmol/L	1.1 [0.9–1.3]	1.1 [0.9–1.2]	0.553
LDL cholesterol, mmol/L	2.9 [2.1–3.6]	2.9 [2.2–3.5]	0.868
Left ventricular ejection fraction on admission, %	50.1 [45.0–55.0]	52.7 [48.0–57.0]	0.001
Peak troponin I during hospitalization, ng/mL	30.2 [11.0–44.8]	24.1 [5.9–35.4]	0.008
Syntax score	22 [15–33]	21 [17–26]	0.083

Abbreviations: BNP, brain natriuretic peptide; NLR, neutrophil–lymphocyte ratio; PLR, platelet–lymphocyte ratio; SII, systemic inflammation index; AST, aspartate transaminase; hsCAR, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hsCRP)–albumin ratio; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; HbA_{1c}, glycosylated hemoglobin 1C; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; LDL, low-density lipoprotein.

0.008, respectively). We also observed a higher level of BNP and white blood cell count as well as peak cTn-I level and lower level of LVEF in patients with MACE when comparing patients without MACE in the whole cohort (516.3 ± 157.1 pg/mL, vs 460.0 ± 138.4 , pg/mL, $p = 0.002$; $10.1 [8.3–10.3]$ vs $9.2 [7.9–10.3]$, 109/L, $p = 0.000$; $30.2 [11.0–44.8]$ vs $24.1 [5.9–35.4]$, ng/mL, $p = 0.008$, and $50.1 [45.0–55.0]$ vs $52.7 [48.0–57.0]$, %, $p = 0.001$, respectively). However, the Syntax score was not significantly different between the MACE group and the non-MACE group in our study ($22 [15–33]$ vs $21 [17–26]$, $p = 0.083$).

The correlation between the novel SI indicators and coronary artery severity calculated by Syntax score was further analyzed and the result showed that all SI indicators were weakly related to the Syntax score ($r = 0.221$, $p = 0.000$; $r = 0.211$, $p = 0.000$; $r = 0.172$, $p = 0.000$; $r = 0.182$, $p = 0.000$, respectively) (Table 6).

We performed both univariable and multivariable logistic regression analysis to evaluate the predictive value of these SI biomarkers in coronary artery severity and it showed that all of the biomarkers were the independent risk factors for coronary severity (Table 7).

Table 6 Correlation Between Syntax Score with Different Systemic Inflammation Indicators

	Syntax Score	
	r	p
NLR	0.221	0.000
PLR	0.211	0.000
HbA _{1c}	0.041	0.396
hsCAR	0.172	0.000
SII	0.182	0.000
Glucose	0.139	0.004
Platelets	0.107	0.027
Triglyceride	0.152	0.002
hsCRP	0.085	0.079
Albumin	–0.325	0.000

Abbreviations: NLR, neutrophil–lymphocyte ratio; PLR, platelet–lymphocyte ratio; HbA_{1c}, glycosylated hemoglobin 1C; hsCAR, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hsCRP)–albumin ratio; SII, systemic inflammation index.

Table 7 Univariable and Multivariable Logistic Regression Results for NLR, PLR, hsCAR, SII in Predicting Coronary Artery Severity

	Univariable Analysis			Multivariable Analysis		
	OR	95% CI	p value	OR	95% CI	p-value
Diabetes	3.398	2.274–5.077	0.000			
Heart rate on admission	1.035	1.013–1.057	0.001			
Age, years	1.034	1.014–1.054	0.001			
White blood cell count	1.246	1.111–1.397	0.000			
NLR	1.315	1.200–1.440	0.000	1.279	1.158–1.412	0.000
Platelet count	1.006	1.002–1.009	0.002			
PLR	1.009	1.005–1.012	0.000	1.009	1.006–1.013	0.000
HbA _{1c}	1.136	0.966–1.337	0.124			
Glucose	1.018	1.016–1.208	0.020			
Triglyceride	1.677	1.152–2.440	0.007			
hsCRP	1.017	0.992–1.042	0.188			
Albumin	0.812	0.769–0.858	0.000			
hsCAR	7.958	2.583–24.517	0.000	8.738	2.649–28.824	0.000

Abbreviations: NLR, neutrophil–lymphocyte ratio; PLR, platelet–lymphocyte ratio; HbA_{1c}, glycosylated hemoglobin 1c; hsCAR, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein–albumin ratio; SII, systemic inflammation index.

We also performed both univariable and multivariable logistic regression analysis to evaluate the predictive value of these SI biomarkers and Syntax score in clinical outcomes. In summary, all of the novel SI biomarkers were the independent risk factors for MACE, and the Syntax score was not an independent risk factor for these patients (Table 8).

We further compared the predicting value of NLR, PLR, hsCAR, SII, and Syntax scores in predicting the MACE and over-all mortality during 6-month follow-up. The result showed that all of the SI indicators have similar predicting values in the MACE and overall mortality in these patients; however, the predictive value of these SI indicators was all better than the Syntax score in predicting MACE during 6-month follow-up (Table 9 and Table 10, Figure 2).

Table 8 Univariable and Multivariable Logistic Regression Results for NLR, PLR, hsCAR, SII and Syntax Score in Predicting MACE

	Univariable Analysis			Multivariable Analysis		
	OR	95% CI	p value	OR	95% CI	p-value
Prior history of CAD	2.311	1.171–4.560	0.016			
Smoking	1.887	1.169–3.046	0.009			
BNP on admission, pg/mL	1.003	1.001–1.004	0.001			
White blood cell count, 10 ⁹ /L	1.309	1.144–1.499	0.000			
NLR	1.151	1.069–1.238	0.000	1.139	1.050–1.235	0.002
PLR	1.004	1.001–1.007	0.002	1.005	1.002–1.008	0.001
SII	1.248	1.109–1.403	0.000	1.236	1.080–1.415	0.002
HsCRP, mg/L	1.080	1.042–1.119	0.000			
hsCAR	15.700	4.229–58.29	0.000	18.464	4.53–75.254	0.000
Syntax score	1.028	0.992–1.065	0.126	1.008	0.970–1.048	0.686
LVEF, %	0.936	0.900–0.974	0.001			
Peak troponin I during hospitalization, ng/mL	1.010	1.001–1.019	0.034			

Abbreviations: CAD, coronary artery disease; BNP, brain natriuretic peptide; NLR, neutrophil–lymphocyte ratio; PLR, platelet–lymphocyte ratio; SII, systemic inflammation index; hsCAR, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein–albumin ratio; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction on admission.

Table 9 Comparison of Area Under Curve Between NLR, PLR, hsCAR, SII and Syntax Score in Predicting MACE in 6-Month Follow-Up

Variable	AUC	SE	95% CI	p-value
NLR	0.637	0.0339	0.590–0.683	0.0778 ^a
PLR	0.592	0.0337	0.544–0.639	0.0326 ^b
hsCAR	0.631	0.0348	0.584–0.677	0.0721 ^c
SII	0.590	0.0367	0.542–0.637	0.0312 ^d
Syntax score	0.559	0.0338	0.511–0.607	

Notes: ^aComparison between NLR and Syntax score. ^bComparison between PLR and Syntax score. ^cComparison between hsCAR and Syntax score. ^dComparison between SII and Syntax score.

Abbreviations: AUC, area under curve; SE, standard error; CI, confidence interval; NLR, neutrophil–lymphocyte ratio; PLR, platelet–lymphocyte ratio; hsCAR, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein–albumin ratio; SII, systemic inflammation index.

Table 10 Comparison of Area Under Curve Between NLR, PLR, hsCAR, SII and Syntax Score in Predicting Overall Mortality in 6-Month Follow-Up

Variable	AUC	SE	95% CI	p-value
NLR	0.530	0.102	0.324–0.725	0.0897 ^a
PLR	0.524	0.108	0.476–0.573	0.0951 ^b
hsCAR	0.761	0.0941	0.718–0.801	0.0662 ^c
SII	0.553	0.106	0.504–0.601	0.0667 ^d
Syntax score	0.620	0.0635	0.572–0.666	

Notes: ^aComparison between NLR and Syntax score. ^bComparison between PLR and Syntax score. ^cComparison between hsCAR and Syntax score. ^dComparison between SII and Syntax score.

Abbreviations: AUC, area under curve; SE, standard error; CI, confidence interval; NLR, neutrophil–lymphocyte ratio; PLR, platelet–lymphocyte ratio; hsCAR, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein–albumin ratio; SII, systemic inflammation index.

Discussion

In the present study, we evaluated 1) the association between NLR, PLR, hsCAR, and SII with coronary artery severity calculated by Syntax score in NSTEMI patients and 2) compared the predictive value between SI biomarkers with Syntax score in predicting MACE and over-all mortality in the 6-month follow-up. The main findings of our study are as follows:

First, our study shows that novel SI indicators including NLR, PLR, hsCAR, and SII are all independent risk factors of coronary artery severity calculated by Syntax score.

In our study, a higher level of NLR was associated with a higher Syntax score in NSTEMI patients. This is consistent with previous studies.^{18,19} The association between NLR and all stages of CAD was also observed.²⁰ The association between NLR and coronary plaque burden and coronary calcification was also observed in clinical studies.^{21,22}

The association between PLR and coronary artery severity has also been explored in previous studies. In a study by Kurtul et al, a total of 1016 patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS) who underwent emergent CAG were enrolled, and it turned out that on admission PLR was associated with coronary artery severity.²³ In a study that enrolled 502 AMI patients, PLR was also believed to be a risk factor for coronary artery severity.²⁴ In a meta-analysis that enrolled 14 studies, PLR was demonstrated to be associated with coronary artery severity and other parameters in patients with stable CAD.²⁵

HsCAR was also believed to be associated with coronary artery severity in NSTEMI patients in our study. Both C-reactive protein (CRP) and albumin alone have been revealed to be associated with coronary artery severity.^{26,27} The association between CAR and CAS has been discussed in detail before. Çağdaş et al showed that CAR on admission was

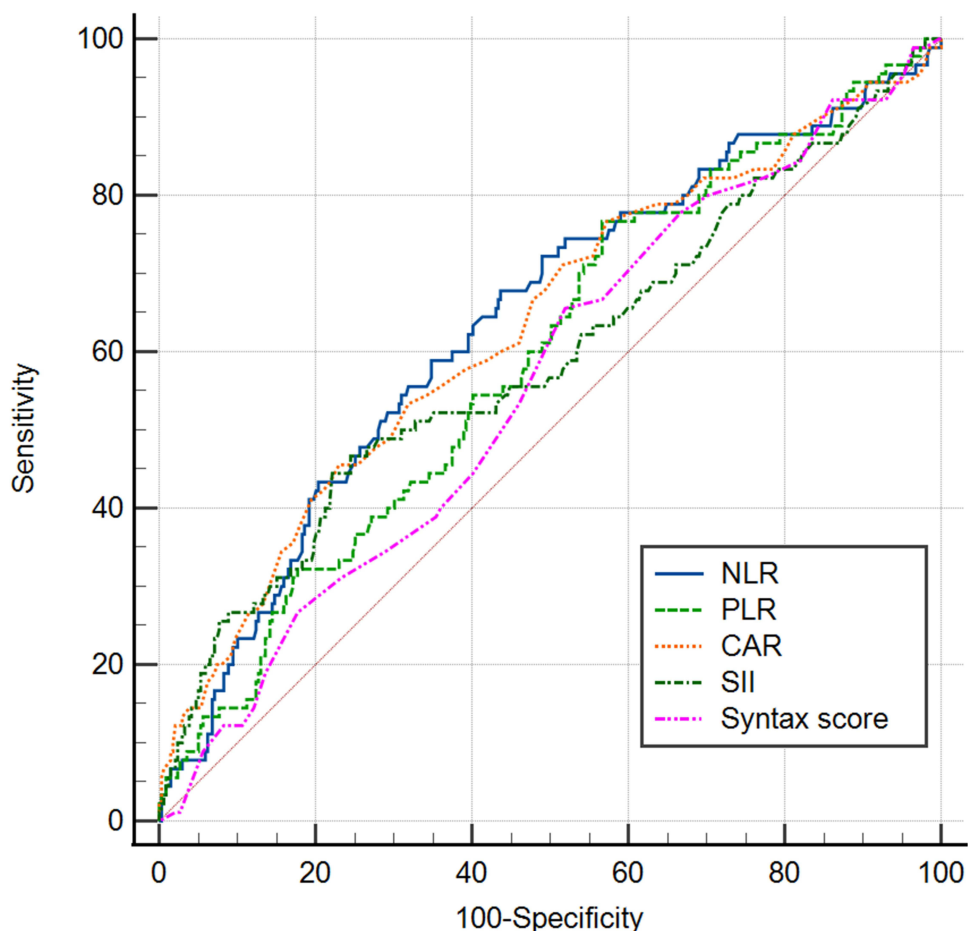


Figure 2 Comparison of area under curve between NLR, PLR, hsCAR, SII and Syntax score in predicting 6-month MACE.

Abbreviations: NLR, neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio; PLR, platelet-lymphocyte ratio; hsCAR, high sensitivity C-reactive protein-albumin ratio.

a useful parameter for predicting coronary artery severity.²⁸ Moreover, Karabağ et al demonstrated that CAR was more tightly associated with coronary artery severity than CRP and albumin alone.²⁹ Lately, a retrospective study by Kalyoncuoglu et al showed that CAR was associated with the Syntax score in NSETMI patients.³⁰ Lately, the predictive value of hsCAR in COVID-19 patients and heart failure patients was also evaluated.^{31,32} However, as a novel SI indicator, the clinical value of hsCAR in cardiovascular diseases has only been evaluated in limited studies. Wang et al analyzed 652 patients with ACS and found that hsCAR was independently correlated with short-term MACE which was consistent with the conclusion of our study.¹⁴

The albumin is an important marker showing great predictive value in clinical practice. A study which enrolled 1798 patients who received permanent pacemaker implantation showed that albumin level at the time of device implantation was associated with long-term mortality in these patients.³³ For patients with heart failure and ICD implantation, serum albumin was also related to the long-term mortality in these patients.³⁴ In another study, lower serum albumin level was demonstrated to be associated with higher in-hospital mortality in COVID-19 patients.³⁵ However, albumin on admission in our study was not an independent risk factor for the CAS and was not associated with short-term clinical outcomes. This difference should be further verified.

The association between systemic inflammation index (SII) and the Syntax score was also evaluated in our study. SII, as a novel biomarker, has also been well evaluated in many diseases. In a retrospective study, of 1011 patients who underwent intracardiac defibrillator implantation for heart failure, it turned out that a higher level of SII was an independent risk factor for long-term mortality.³⁶ The association between SII and coronary artery severity was also evaluated in previous studies. Candemir et al explored the relationship between SII and Syntax score in CAD patients,

and the results showed that a higher level of SII was associated with a higher level of Syntax score.³⁷ In a study that enrolled 395 CAD patients who underwent CAG, SII was believed to be the independent risk factor for coronary artery severity.¹⁶ All of these studies are consistent with the findings in our study.

The second finding in our study is that all of the novel SI indicators had better prediction values in MACE when compared with the Syntax score.

Syntax score has been widely applied in clinical practice, and its clinical value in predicting MACE has been proven in numerous studies. However, as a complicated and angiographic-based scoring system, the Syntax score has some limitations as we mentioned above. It is important to find an easy way to predict MACE. In our study, we found that all of the SI indicators have better predictive value than the Syntax score.

The predictive value of NLR in MACE has been well studied before. In a study that enrolled 1860 STEMI patients who received pharmaco-invasive therapy, a higher level of NLR was associated with in-hospital MACE and death in these patients.³⁸ Recently, a large meta-analysis that enrolled 60,087 patients confirmed that baseline NLR was associated with different inflammation parameters and was an independent risk factor for MACE.³⁹

The predictive value of PLR, hsCAR and SII in MACE has also been evaluated in different studies. Dong et al performed a meta-analysis and found that a higher level of PLR was associated with worse in-hospital and long-term prognosis in STEMI patients after primary PCI.⁴⁰ In a study by Wang et al, hsCAR was demonstrated to be associated with the prognosis of ACS.⁴¹ In a study by Yang et al, 5602 CAD patients who underwent PCI were enrolled, and the results showed that a higher level of SII score was associated with a higher rate of MACE than conventional risk factors.¹⁷ In a large cohort by Zhao et al, SII was demonstrated to be associated with long-term MACE in patients with triple vessel diseases.⁴²

Although the clinical value of different SI indicators in MACE has been well established, the comparison of these SI biomarkers with Syntax scores in predicting clinical outcomes has not been explored before. So far as we know, our study demonstrated that all of the SI indicators have better predictive value than the Syntax score for the first time.

The third finding of our study is that all of the SI indicators including NLR, PLR, hsCAR, and SII have similar predictive value in clinical outcomes in NSTEMI patients. The comparison of clinical values in these SI indicators has been evaluated in previous studies. Atum et al compared the diagnostic performance of NLR and PLR in patients with retinal artery occlusion, and it turned out that NLR had better predictive value than PLR in this study.⁴³ In a retrospective study by He et al, SII was demonstrated to be a superior predictor of long-term outcomes than NLR, and PLR in gastric cancer patients.⁴⁴ In our study, all of the SI indicators have similar predictive values in MACE.

There are some limitations in our study. Firstly, this is a retrospective study with a limited number of participants, so further prospective study with a larger number of patients is needed to verify our findings. Secondly, 6-month clinical follow-up might not be sufficient to verify the clinical value of these indicators, especially well-validated Syntax score was not the independent risk factor in our study. Thirdly, the conclusion drawn by this study is limited to NSTEMI patients, and further studies which evaluate the clinical value of these SI biomarkers in other types of CAD patients are needed. Also, the importance value of diastolic dysfunction was not evaluated in our study due to the missing data.

In conclusion, our study evaluates and compares the predicting value of novel SI indicators with the Syntax score in predicting clinical outcomes of NSTEMI. The result shows that NLR, PLR, hsCAR, and SII have better predictive value in MACE and similar predictive value in over-all mortality of NSTEMI patients compared with Syntax score. Our study reveals that for NSTEMI patients, simple calculated on-admission SI indicators are useful in predicting clinical outcomes of these patients and provide even better information than the Syntax score.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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