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Summary

THE PROGNOSTIC VALUE OF NEUTROPHIL-LYMPHOCYTE RATIO IN PATIENTS WITH ALCOHOLIC HEPATITIS

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In a retrospective cohort of 89 patients with alcoholic hepatitis, a neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio above 12.9 predicted 28-day mortality with 92.7% sensitivity and 94.1% specificity.

KEY POINTS

- Patients who died within 28 days had significantly higher median NLR compared to survivors (30.5 versus 7.0, $p < 0.001$).
- An NLR cutoff of >12.9 demonstrated high discriminative ability for 28-day mortality (AUC 0.986, $p < 0.0001$).
- Higher NLR values were associated with greater ACLF severity based on CLIF-C ACLF scores.
- The study excluded patients with concomitant infections or conditions that could alter NLR, limiting confounding.
- The authors conclude that NLR could serve as a useful prognostic marker in alcoholic hepatitis clinical practice.

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