ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Association between Lactate Dehydrogenase to Albumin Ratio and 28-Day Mortality in Patients with Sepsis: a Retrospective Cohort Study

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SUMMARY

Background: This study aims to evaluate the lactate dehydrogenase to albumin ratio and mortality at 28 days in patients with sepsis.

Methods: Data from the Medical Information Mart for Intensive Care IV (MIMIC-IV) database were used for this retrospective cohort analysis. The level of the lactate dehydrogenase to albumin ratio was recovered at admission and the outcome index was mortality at 28 days. Multivariate Cox regression, survival curve analysis, and subgroup analysis were used to study the relationship between lactate dehydrogenase to albumin ratio and 28-day mortality in sepsis patients.

Results: This study included a total of 4,265 patients with sepsis, with a 28-day mortality rate of 51.9%. After conducting multivariable COX regression analysis and adjusting for all potential confounding factors, we observed that compared to the LDH/ALB (Q1) group, the Q2 group had a 1.34-fold higher risk of 28-day mortality (HR = 1.34, 95% CI: 1.20 - 1.49, p < 0.001), while the Q3 group had a 1.90-fold higher risk (HR = 1.90, 95% CI: 1.69 - 2.14, p < 0.001). Furthermore, the survival analysis curve indicated a gradual increase in the 28-day mortality rate of septic patients as LDH/ALB levels increased. In addition, the ROC curve demonstrated that the area under the curve for LDH/ALB was 0.6507 (95% CI: 63.4991% - 66.6368%), which was higher than that of LDH (AUC = 0.6434), ALB (AUC = 0.55), and SOFA SCORE (AUC = 0.5564). Finally, subgroup analysis revealed no significant interaction between LDH/ALB and the various subgroups.

Conclusions: The LDH/ALB ratio is significantly correlated with mortality at 28 days in patients with sepsis, which is of significant clinical importance and deserves further study.

(Clin. Lab. 2024;70:xx-xx. DOI: 10.7754/Clin.Lab.2023.230509)

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Manuscript accepted July 17, 2023

Supplementary Data

Variables	HR (95% CI)	р					
Gender, n (%)							
Female							
Male	0.99 (0.91, 1.07)	0.769					
Age (years)	0.9978 (0.9951, 1.0005)	0.109					
Vital signs							
DBP (mm/Hg)	1.0008 (0.9987, 1.003)	0.455					
Heart rate (bpm)	1.0046 (1.0028, 1.0064)	< 0.001					
MAP (mm/Hg)	0.9996 (0.9975, 1.0017) 0.696						
Respiratory rate (bpm)	1.02 (1.02, 1.03)	< 0.001					
SBP (mm/Hg)	0.9974 (0.9958, 0.999)	0.002					
SpO ₂ (%)	0.98 (0.97, 0.99)	< 0.001					
Temperature (°C)	0.86 (0.83, 0.89)	< 0.001					
Laboratory te	sts						
ALB (g/L)	0.98 (0.98, 0.99)	< 0.001					
Glucose (mg/dL)	1 (1,1)	0.007					
Anion gap (mm/Hg)	1.04 (1.03, 1.04)	< 0.001					
Bicarbonate (mEq/L) 0.97 (0.96, 0.97)		< 0.001					
Chloride (mmol/L)	0.9969 (0.992, 1.0018)	0.216					
Calcium (mmol/L)	ol/L) 0.98 (0.95, 1.02)						
Sodium (mmol/L)	1.0029 (0.9972, 1.0085)	0.322					
Potassium (mmol/L)	1.05 (1.01, 1.09)	0.009					
INR	1.06 (1.04, 1.08)	< 0.001					
Hemoglobin (g/dL) 1.04 (1.03, 1.06)		< 0.001					
RBC (10 ⁶ /L)	1.09 (1.04, 1.14)	< 0.001					
Bun (mg/dL)	1.0021 (1.0007, 1.0034)	0.003					
Creatinine (ng/dL)	0.9963 (0.9746, 1.0185)	0.743					
PLT (10 ⁹ /L)	0.9998 (0.9995, 1.0001)	0.284					
WBC (10 ⁹ /L)	1.0042 (1.0023, 1.0062)	< 0.001					
LDH (IU/L)	1.0001 (1.0001, 1.0001)	< 0.001					
ALT (IU/L) 1.0002 (1.0001, 1.0002)		< 0.001					
AST (IU/L)	1.0001 (1.0001, 1.0001)	< 0.001					
Accompanied diseases (o	comorbidity)						
Myocardial infar	rction						
No							
Yes	1.15 (1.04, 1.27)	0.005					
Congestive heart failure							
No							
Yes	0.91 (0.84, 0.99)	0.027					
Chronic pulmonary disease							
No							
Yes	0.89 (0.81, 0.97)	0.01					

Table S1. Univariate Cox regression analysis of the LDH/ALB ratio and 28-day mortality from sepsis.

Table S1. Univariate	Cox regression	analysis of the	LDH/ALB rati	io and 28-day m	nortality from seg	osis (continued).

Variables	HR (95% CI)	р				
Diabetes						
No						
Yes	0.74 (0.64, 0.85)	< 0.001				
Renal disease						
No						
Yes	0.82 (0.75, 0.9)	< 0.001				
Malignant cancer						
No						
Yes	0.91 (0.83, 1)	0.055				
Severe liver disease						
No						
Yes	1.12 (1.01, 1.24)	0.039				
Sofa score	1.07 (1.05, 1.08)	< 0.001				