

Predictive Value of Systemic Inflammation Score for Contrast-Associated Acute Kidney Injury and Adverse Outcomes Among Patients Undergoing Elective Percutaneous Coronary Intervention

Ji-Lang Zeng^{1-3,*}, Yi-Fei Xiang^{1-3,*}, Li-Wei Zhang^{1-3,*}, Li-Chuan Chen¹⁻³, Jun-Han Chen¹⁻³, Wen-Jia Liang¹⁻³, Zhebin You²⁻⁴, Chang-Xi Wang¹⁻³, Zhi-Jie Lin¹⁻³, Kai-Yang Lin¹⁻³, Yansong Guo¹⁻³

¹Department of Cardiology, Shengli Clinical Medical College of Fujian Medical University, Fujian Provincial Hospital, Fuzhou, People's Republic of China; ²Fujian Provincial Key Laboratory of Cardiovascular Disease, Fujian Provincial Center for Geriatrics, Fujian Provincial Clinical Research Center for Severe Acute Cardiovascular Diseases, Fuzhou, People's Republic of China; ³Fujian Heart Failure Center Alliance, Fuzhou, People's Republic of China; ⁴Fujian Key Laboratory of Geriatrics, Department of Geriatric Medicine, Fujian Provincial Hospital, Fujian Provincial Center for Geriatrics, Fujian Medical University, Fuzhou, Fujian, People's Republic of China

*These authors contributed equally to this work

Correspondence: Yansong Guo; Kai-Yang Lin, Fujian Provincial Hospital, Dongjie Street 134, Fuzhou, Fujian, 350001, People's Republic of China, Tel +86-13559355708, Fax +86-591-87557768, Email ysguo1234@126.com; lky7411@sina.com

Purpose: Prior research has demonstrated a key role of systemic inflammatory state in the pathogenesis and progression of contrast-associated acute kidney injury (CA-AKI). Recently, the systemic inflammation score (SIS) has been introduced to evaluate the inflammatory status, utilizing the lymphocyte-to-monocyte ratio (LMR) and albumin. The primary objective of this study was to determine whether the SIS can predict CA-AKI and long-term prognosis in patients undergoing elective percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI).

Patients and Methods: A total of 5726 patients who underwent elective PCI were included from January 2012 to December 2018. The primary outcome was CA-AKI, defined as an increase in serum creatinine (SCr) ≥ 0.3 mg/dl or $\geq 50\%$ than baseline SCr within 48 h after the PCI procedure. The secondary outcome was long-term mortality. All patients were classified into low- and high-SIS groups.

Results: During hospitalization, 349 (6.1%) patients developed CA-AKI. Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that patients in the high SIS group had a 1.47-fold higher risk of developing CA-AKI than those in the low SIS group [odds ratio (OR): 1.50, 95% confidence interval (CI): 1.12–2.01, $P = 0.006$]. Furthermore, the SIS showed the greatest prediction performance for CA-AKI compared with other inflammatory hematological ratios. In the multivariate Cox regression analysis, the high SIS group was found to be closely associated with long-term mortality [hazard ratio (HR): 1.58, 95% CI: 1.26–1.97, $P < 0.001$, vs low SIS group]. The Kaplan-Meier curve analysis also demonstrated a difference in long-term mortality between the two groups (Log rank test, $P < 0.001$).

Conclusion: The SIS was closely associated with CA-AKI and long-term mortality in patients after elective PCI. Thus, more attention should be paid to exploring the potential benefits of anti-inflammatory strategies in preventing CA-AKI and improving the prognosis of patients undergoing PCI.

Keywords: contrast-associated acute kidney injury, mortality, percutaneous coronary intervention, systemic inflammation score

Introduction

Contrast-associated acute kidney injury (CA-AKI) is a prevalent complication in patients who undergo percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). The occurrence and development of CA-AKI not only leads to prolonged hospitalization and increased healthcare costs, but is also significantly associated with numerous adverse cardiovascular and renal outcomes, such as heart failure, renal replacement therapy, and major adverse cardiovascular events (MACE).¹⁻⁴ Given

the limited availability of effective treatments for CA-AKI, identifying modifiable high-risk factors is crucial for implementing preventative strategies and improving prognosis.

Prior research has demonstrated a key role of systemic inflammatory state in the pathogenesis and progression of CA-AKI.⁵ Several hematological parameters, such as the lymphocyte-to-monocyte ratio (LMR), platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio (PLR), and systemic immune-inflammation index (SII), have been demonstrated to be closely associated with CA-AKI and other inflammation-related diseases.^{6–8} Recently, the systemic inflammation score (SIS), which was constructed based on LMR and albumin, has been developed and shown to be a novel prognostic indicator in several types of cancer.⁹ However, the relationship between SIS and CA-AKI remains unknown. Here, we aimed to investigate the predictive ability of SIS for CA-AKI in patients undergoing elective PCI treatment, and further evaluate its prognostic value for long-term outcomes.

Materials and Methods

Study Population

We conducted a retrospective, single-center study at Fujian Provincial Hospital. Patients who underwent elective PCI were continuously enrolled from January 2012 to December 2018. Exclusion criteria were as follows: (1) Lacking any one of the data on complete blood routine count and pre- or post-procedural serum creatinine (SCr); (2) End-stage renal disease [estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) <15 mL/min/1.73m²] or dialysis; (3) Cancer with a life expectancy no more than 1 year; (4) Contrast medium (CM) exposure within 7 days pre-procedure or allergic to CM; (5) Treated with nephrotoxic drugs within the 48 h prior to the procedure. Lastly, 5726 patients were included in the analysis.

Protocol

Lymphocyte, monocyte, and albumin levels were measured at admission, and SCr was measured at admission and the 2 consecutive days after the PCI procedure. Other clinical data including demographic characteristics, comorbidities, medical history, and laboratory tests were obtained from electronic medical records. PCI and perioperative management were performed by at least 2 experienced interventional cardiologists during hospitalization based on current guidelines. All patients were injected with 0.9% normal saline at a rate of 1 mL/kg/h for hydration throughout the perioperative period for 12 hours (0.5 mL/kg/h for patients with heart failure).

Definition of Blood Inflammatory Markers

The SIS consisted of two components: albumin and LMR. According to previous studies, albumin and LMR were analyzed as categorical variables. Albumin was dichotomized based on its reference range lower limit of 40 g/L (reference range, 40–55 g/L), while LMR was dichotomized using the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve-determined optimal cutoff value of 3.63 [area under the curve (AUC): 0.597, 95% confidence interval (CI): 0.565–0.628]. Based on these cutoff values and previous studies, we defined SIS as follows: Patients who exhibited high albumin levels (>40 g/L) and high LMR (>3.63) were assigned a score of 0; patients with either high albumin levels (>40 g/L) or high LMR (>3.63) were assigned a score of 1; patients with both low albumin levels and low LMR (\leq 40 g/L and \leq 3.63, respectively) were assigned a score of 2. Subsequently, to better understand the severity of inflammation in each patient, we further classified the patients into low SIS group (score of 0) and high SIS group (score of 1 or 2) ([Supplementary Table 1](#)). Additionally, neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (NLR), PLR, SII, and systemic inflammation response index (SIRI) were calculated based on the following formulas: NLR = neutrophil count/lymphocyte count; PLR = platelet count/lymphocyte count; SII = (neutrophil count \times platelet count)/lymphocyte count, and SIRI = (neutrophil count \times monocyte count)/lymphocyte count.

Outcomes and Follow-Up

The primary outcome of the study was CA-AKI, defined as an increase in SCr \geq 0.3 mg/dl or \geq 50% than baseline SCr within 48 h after the PCI procedure according to the Acute Kidney Injury Network (AKIN).¹⁰ The secondary outcome was long-term mortality. All patients were followed up by trained doctors through outpatient visits or telephone surveys after discharge, and 242 (4.2%) patients were lost to follow-up at the beginning of the study.

Statistical Analysis

Continuous variables were presented as mean \pm SD (normal distribution) or median and interquartile range (skewed distribution), and categorical variables were reported as numbers and proportions. Differences between the low- and high-SIS groups were identified using the ANOVA test (normal distribution), Mann–Whitney *U*-test (skewed distribution), or chi-squared test or Fisher's exact test (categorical variables).

Univariate logistic regressions were performed to identify CA-AKI-related risk factors, and factors with $P < 0.05$ or significant clinical significance were retained in the multivariable logistic regressions. To exclude confounding factors, Model 1 adjusted for age >75 years and gender. Model 2 adjusted for Model 1 plus hypertension, diabetes, congestive heart failure (CHF), atrial fibrillation, chronic kidney disease (CKD) and hypotension. Model 3 was further adjusted for acute myocardial infarction (AMI), anemia and contrast medium volume >150 mL based on model 2. To test for multicollinearity, the variance inflation factor (VIF) method is utilized. A VIF value ≥ 5 indicated the presence of multicollinearity. Furthermore, the relationship between SIS and CA-AKI was further analyzed by subgroup analysis and interaction tests, and the results were expressed through forest plots. To assess the correlation between SIS and other inflammatory hematological ratios (including NLR, PLR, SII, and SIRI), Spearman correlation coefficients were utilized. ROC analysis and Delong's test were performed to compare the diagnostic performance of SIS and other inflammatory hematological ratios. Multivariate Cox proportional hazard models were subsequently used to assess the predictive value of SIS for long-term prognosis. Survival analysis between the two groups was assessed using the Kaplan-Meier method and Log rank tests. All data analyses were performed in R version 4.2.1. $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Results

Baseline Characteristics of the Study Population

Table 1 displayed the baseline characteristics of the patients in the low- and high-SIS groups. The overall mean age was 65.3 ± 10.4 years, and 1228 (21.4%) were female. Compared to patients in the low SIS group, those in the high SIS group were found to be elder, predominantly male, and had lower levels of hemoglobin, albumin, and left ventricular ejection fraction. Besides, they showed a higher proportion of CHF, elevated n-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP) levels, and were more frequently treated with diuretics. In terms of inflammatory hematological ratios, patients in the high SIS group exhibited significantly higher levels of NLR, PLR, SII, and SIRI. Additionally, it was observed that SIS had positive and moderate correlations with NLR ($r=0.511$, $P < 0.0001$), PLR ($r=0.334$, $P < 0.0001$), SII ($r=0.423$, $P < 0.0001$), and SIRI ($r=0.616$, $P < 0.0001$). The baseline characteristics of patients in the non-CA-AKI and CA-AKI groups were presented in [Supplementary Table 2](#).

Predictive Value of the SIS for CA-AKI

During hospitalization, 349 (6.1%) patients developed CA-AKI, and a significantly higher incidence of CA-AKI was observed in the high SIS group (8.2% vs 3.5%, $P < 0.001$, vs low SIS group) ([Figure 1](#)).

In order to further evaluate the predictive value of the SIS for CA-AKI, we established three logistic regression models ([Table 2](#)). In model 1, the risk of developing CA-AKI was 2.40-fold higher in the high SIS group after adjustment for demographics factors [odds ratio (OR): 2.40, 95% confidence interval (CI): 1.87–3.10, $P < 0.001$, vs low SIS group]. In model 2, after adjustment for covariates in Model 1 plus several comorbidities, the relationship with CA-AKI remained significant in the high SIS group (OR: 2.13, 95% CI: 1.64–2.79, $P < 0.001$). Similar results were observed after fully adjusted covariates in model 3 (OR: 1.50, 95% CI: 1.11–2.01, $P = 0.006$). Through subgroup analysis and interaction tests, we further tested the stability of the results ([Supplementary Figure 1](#)). It was shown that there were no interaction effects of various covariates on the association between SIS and CA-AKI (all P for interaction >0.05).

Comparison with Other Inflammatory Hematological Ratios

[Figure 2](#) displayed the ROC analysis used to predict CA-AKI. Among the 5 inflammatory markers, the SIS had the greatest AUC (AUC: 0.641, 95% CI: 0.612–0.670). By using Delong's test to compare the AUCs, we observed that the

Table 1 Baseline Characteristics Between Low- and High-SIS Groups

Variables	Low SIS, n=2559	High SIS, n=3167	P value
Demographics			
Age, mean \pm SD, years	62.8 \pm 10.3	67.3 \pm 10.2	<0.001
Gender, female, n (%)	638 (24.9)	590 (18.6)	<0.001
BMI, median (IQR), kg/m ²	24.57 (22.64–26.57)	24.01 (22.04–25.95)	<0.001
SBP, mean \pm SD, mmHg	134.05 \pm 20.22	132.77 \pm 20.67	0.082
DBP, mean \pm SD, mmHg	75.95 \pm 11.70	74.80 \pm 11.61	0.006
Comorbidities, n (%)			
Hypertension	1732 (67.7)	2150 (67.9)	0.891
Diabetes	943 (36.9)	1095 (34.6)	0.078
Congestive heart failure	61 (2.7)	180 (6.1)	<0.001
Atrial fibrillation	119 (4.7)	255 (8.1)	<0.001
Chronic kidney disease	144 (5.6)	372 (11.8)	<0.001
Hypotension	112 (4.4)	273 (8.6)	<0.001
Acute myocardial infarction	468 (18.3)	1387 (43.8)	<0.001
Anemia	455 (17.8)	1125 (35.5)	<0.001
Procedure performed, mean \pm SD			
CM volume, mL	194.65 \pm 64.37	197.56 \pm 64.27	0.096
Number of stents, n	1.60 \pm 0.83	1.67 \pm 0.91	0.008
Stent length, mm	43.44 \pm 25.76	45.4 \pm 27.76	0.007
Laboratory measurements, median (IQR)			
White blood cell, 10 ⁹ /L	6.77 (5.69–7.91)	7.27 (5.94–9.00)	<0.001
Neutrophil, 10 ⁹ /L	3.96 (3.19–4.83)	4.76 (3.67–6.19)	<0.001
Lymphocyte, 10 ⁹ /L	2.08 (1.74–2.56)	1.63 (1.30–2.03)	<0.001
Monocyte, 10 ⁹ /L	0.40 (0.32–0.49)	0.54 (0.42–0.68)	<0.001
Hemoglobin, g/L	142 (132–151)	135 (124–145)	<0.001
Platelets, 10 ⁹ /L	217 (183–255)	211 (178–253)	0.005
Albumin, g/L	43.3 (41.6–45.5)	39.0 (37.0–42.0)	0.001
Creatinine, mg/dL	0.87 (0.75–0.98)	0.88 (0.76;1.04)	<0.001
HDL-C, mmol/L	1.01 (0.86–1.21)	0.98 (0.82–1.17)	<0.001
LDL-C, mmol/L	2.61 (2.03–3.36)	2.56 (1.98–3.23)	0.006
NT-proBNP, pg/mL	112 (48–322)	422 (118–1381)	<0.001
HbA1c, %	6.0 (6.0–7.0)	6.0 (6.0–7.0)	0.740
LVEF, %	60.0 (58.0–62.0)	58.00 (55.0–61.0)	<0.001

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued).

Variables	Low SIS, n=2559	High SIS, n=3167	P value
LMR	5.13 (4.32–6.27)	3.02 (2.32–3.67)	0.001
NLR	1.85 (1.46–2.38)	2.90 (2.12–4.04)	<0.001
PLR	103 (83–127)	130 (100–168)	<0.001
SII	401 (300–531)	618 (423–926)	<0.001
SIRI	0.75 (0.55–1.02)	1.54 (1.04–2.41)	0.001
Medical therapy during hospitalization, n (%)			
Antiplatelet	2556 (99.9)	3157 (99.7)	0.197
Statin	2539 (99.2)	3133 (98.9)	0.318
ACEI/ARB	2126 (83.1)	2615 (82.6)	0.637
β -blocker	2121 (82.9)	2618 (82.7)	0.855
CCB	957 (37.4)	1055 (33.3)	0.001
Diuretics	378 (14.8)	1074 (33.9)	<0.001

Abbreviations: SIS, systemic inflammation score; BMI, body mass index; SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; CM, contrast medium; LDL-C, low density lipoprotein-cholesterol; HDL-C, high density lipoprotein-cholesterol; NT-proBNP, N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide; HbA1c, hemoglobin A1c; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; LMR, lymphocyte-to-monocyte ratio; NLR, neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio; PLR, platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio; SII, systemic immune-inflammation index; SIRI, systemic inflammation response index; ACEI/ARB, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor/angiotensin receptor blocker; CCB, calcium channel blockers.

AUC of the SIS was significantly better than that of the PLR (Δ AUC: 0.082, $P < 0.001$), SII (Δ AUC: 0.038, $P = 0.019$), and SIRI (Δ AUC: 0.027, $P = 0.045$), and was roughly comparable to the NLR (Δ AUC: 0.022, $P = 0.146$).

Follow-Up

During a median follow-up of 34 months, 496 (9.0%) patients died. In the multivariate Cox proportional hazard models adjusted for confounders, the high SIS group had a 1.58-fold higher risk of long-term mortality than the low SIS group

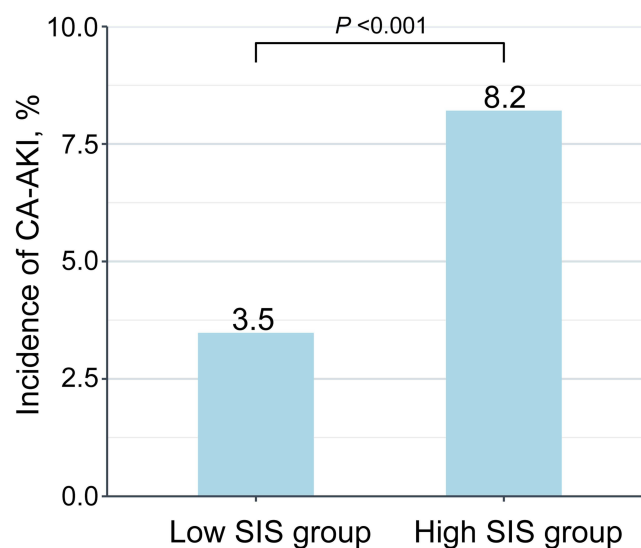


Figure 1 Incidence of CA-AKI in the low- and high-SIS group.

Abbreviations: CA-AKI, contrast-associated acute kidney injury; SIS, systemic inflammation score.

Table 2 Predictive Value of the SIS for CA-AKI

Models	Low SIS Group*	High SIS Group	
	OR (95% CI)	OR (95% CI)	P value
Unadjusted	1 (Ref.)	2.48 (1.95–3.19)	<0.001
Model 1	1 (Ref.)	2.40 (1.87–3.10)	<0.001
Model 2	1 (Ref.)	2.13 (1.64–2.79)	<0.001
Model 3	1 (Ref.)	1.50 (1.12–2.01)	0.006

Notes: *Reference group. Model 1: adjusted age >75 years and gender. Model 2: Model 1 + hypertension, diabetes, congestive heart failure, atrial fibrillation, chronic kidney disease and hypotension. Model 3: Model 2 + acute myocardial infarction, anemia and contrast medium volume >150 mL.

Abbreviations: SIS, systemic inflammation score; CA-AKI, contrast-associated acute kidney injury; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval.

[hazard ratio (HR): 1.58, 95% CI: 1.26–1.97, $P < 0.001$] (Table 3). Similarly, the Kaplan-Meier curves also revealed that there were significant differences in the long-term mortality between the two groups (Log rank test, $P < 0.001$) (Figure 3).

Sensitivity Analysis

To check the robustness of the results, we conducted a sensitivity analysis using another classical definition of CA-AKI, defined as an increase in SCr of ≥ 0.5 mg/dl or $\geq 25\%$ within 48 h after the PCI procedure according to the European Society of Urogenital Radiology (ESUR).¹¹ The outcomes displayed good coincidence with primary analysis (Supplementary Table 3).

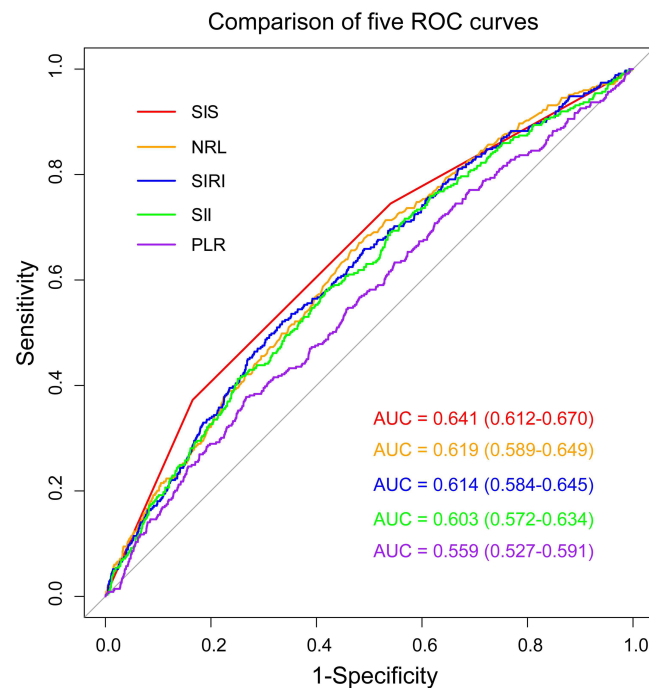


Figure 2 Receiver operating characteristic curves of SIS, NLR, SIRI, SII and PLR for contrast-associated acute kidney injury.

Abbreviations: SIS, systemic inflammation score; NLR, neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio; SIRI, systemic inflammation response index; SII, systemic immune-inflammation index; PLR, platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio.

Table 3 Predictive Value of the SIS for Long-Term Mortality

Models	Low SIS Group*	High SIS Group	
	HR (95% CI)	HR (95% CI)	P value
Unadjusted	1 (Ref.)	2.39 (1.95–2.92)	<0.001
Model 1	1 (Ref.)	1.97 (1.61–2.42)	<0.001
Model 2	1 (Ref.)	1.76 (1.42–2.18)	<0.001
Model 3	1 (Ref.)	1.58 (1.26–1.97)	<0.001

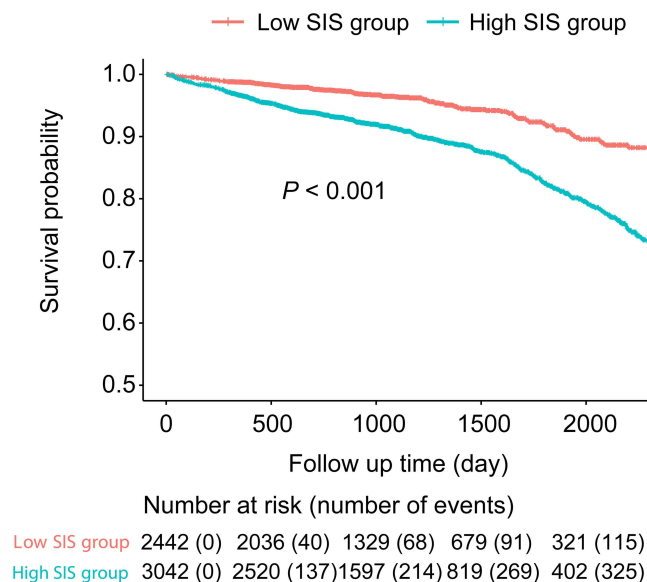
Notes: *Reference group. Model 1: adjusted age >75 years and gender. Model 2: Model 1 + hypertension, diabetes, congestive heart failure, atrial fibrillation, chronic kidney disease and hypotension. Model 3: Model 2 + acute myocardial infarction, anemia and contrast-associated acute kidney injury.

Abbreviations: SIS, systemic inflammation score; HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval.

Discussion

Our research revealed that patients in the high SIS group had a greater likelihood of developing CA-AKI after elective PCI than those in the low SIS group. This observation persisted even after taking into account potential confounders. Furthermore, the results of the ROC analysis indicated that the SIS had a superior predictive capability for CA-AKI in comparison to other inflammatory hematological ratios. Additionally, we observed that patients in the high SIS group had an appreciably higher long-term mortality rate.

With the widespread use of CM in the field of interventional cardiology, CA-AKI has become a crucial issue in clinical practice, and it is usually regarded as the third leading cause of hospital-acquired AKI.^{12,13} So far, there is no effective treatment available for CA-AKI, thereby risk prediction and effective prevention strategies are crucial to reducing its incidence. Although the pathological mechanisms of CA-AKI are complex and not completely understood, increasing evidence suggests that the inflammation process may play a crucial role in its development and progression.¹⁴ Firstly, inflammatory responses are commonly observed in patients with CA-AKI, as demonstrated by increased levels of inflammatory cytokines, such as neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin (NGAL) and interleukin-6 (IL-6), in plasma and urine.^{15,16} Secondly, animal and cell experiments have demonstrated that injecting CM can stimulate the secretion of

**Figure 3** Mortality between patients in the low- and high-SIS group.

Abbreviation: SIS, systemic inflammation score.

inflammatory cytokines and chemokines in renal endothelial and tubular cells, resulting in the subsequent induction of leukocytes migration to the kidney.^{17,18} As the main inflammatory cells, leukocytes (such as lymphocytes and monocytes) promote the release of pro-inflammatory cytokines and proteases which can lead to the further aggravation of renal injury in experimental animals.¹⁹ Alternatively, the administration of Antithrombin III (ATIII) or renalase (enzymes that have been shown to inhibit leukocytes activation and NF- κ B pathway) significantly reduced kidney injury in experimental animals.^{17,18} Besides, numerous clinical studies suggested that the presence of inflammation, as evaluated through circulating blood cells, was closely associated with unfavorable outcomes. For example, Hayiroğlu et al emphasized the potential role of the inflammatory process in the progression of heart failure and further confirmed the strong predictive value of SII for long-term mortality in heart failure patients.²⁰ Moreover, it has been reported that LMR and NLR were significant risk factors for AKI and adverse cardiovascular prognosis.^{21–23}

As a comprehensive indicator composed of albumin, the predictive value of SIS for CA-AKI can also be partly explained by the biological functions of albumin. Albumin is abundant in human plasma and performs crucial physiological functions like maintaining osmotic pressure, facilitating substance transport, and reflecting the nutritional status of the body. In addition, albumin functioned as a negative acute-phase protein, and its concentrations had a negative correlation with inflammation severity.²⁴ Basic research further indicated that albumin may exert anti-inflammatory effects by inhibiting leukocyte adhesion and the NF- κ B pathway.²⁵ Another major function of albumin was its antioxidant properties.²⁶ Oxidative stress was considered to be involved in the pathogenesis of CA-AKI.²⁷ Albumin can clear oxygen radicals by isolating reactive oxygen species and regulating intracellular signaling pathways, thereby reducing oxidative damage.^{26,28} Furthermore, a recent retrospective study conducted by Murat et al demonstrated that a lower albumin level was an independent predictive factor for CA-AKI following PCI.²⁹ Another meta-analysis including 8 studies with a total of 18,687 patients also indicated a negative correlation between albumin levels and the risk of CA-AKI.³⁰ In addition, several retrospective and prospective studies reported the association between albumin and poor outcomes among patients with cardiovascular diseases.^{31–33}

To the best of our knowledge, this study was the first to explore the correlation between the SIS and CA-AKI. The SIS is a composite score composed of the LMR and albumin, LMR represented the balance between the pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory responses, while albumin indicated the nutritional status and affects the degree of inflammation. The use of SIS can provide a more accurate and comprehensive assessment of the inflammatory state of the body. Our research also showed that the SIS was a superior predictor of CA-AKI when compared to other inflammatory hematological ratios. Additionally, in contrast to traditional risk factors for CA-AKI such as glomerular filtration rate and CM volume, SIS is a simple, cost-effective, and readily accessible biomarker for clinicians. Overall, SIS may serve as a valuable tool for risk stratification and early detection of CA-AKI following the PCI procedure.

Despite its potential benefits, there were a few limitations that must be acknowledged in this study. Firstly, it was a single-center retrospective study conducted on the Chinese population. Thus, there is a need for further multicenter prospective studies to validate our findings. Secondly, due to the retrospective design of our study, some potential confounding factors could not be fully adjusted for. Thirdly, changes in measurement time may result in the missed measurement of peak SCr levels, potentially leading to an underestimation of the true incidence of CA-AKI. Fourthly, we were unable to analyze kidney-related deaths as they were missing from our follow-up information.

Conclusion

In summary, our study suggested that the SIS was a robust independent predictor of increased CA-AKI incidence and long-term mortality risk in patients undergoing elective PCI. Further studies are needed to clarify the underlying mechanisms and explore the potential benefits of anti-inflammatory strategies in preventing CA-AKI and improving the prognosis of patients undergoing PCI.

Abbreviations

CA-AKI, contrast-associated acute kidney injury; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention; SIS, systemic inflammation score; CM, contrast medium; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; CHF, congestive heart failure; CKD, chronic

kidney disease; LMR, lymphocyte-to-monocyte ratio; NLR, neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio; PLR, platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio; SII, systemic immune-inflammation index; SIRI, systemic inflammation response index.

Data Sharing Statement

The datasets produced and analyzed in this study are not publicly accessible due to confidentiality concerns, but can be obtained from the corresponding author upon request, subject to review and approval by the Study's Committee.

Ethics Approval and Informed Consent

This study followed the Helsinki Declaration principles and ethical approval was granted by the Fujian Provincial Hospital ethics committee (Ethical approval number: K2019-07-011). The need for patient consent to review their medical records was waived by the Fujian Provincial Hospital Ethics Committee. The waiver was granted based on the following reasons: (1) The retrospective design of the study; (2) The importance of the study's purpose; (3) The minimal risk to patients; (4) The absence of adverse effects on patient rights and health, and (5) The assurance that patient data confidentiality would be strictly protected throughout the research process. To ensure patient data confidentiality, all personal identifiers have been anonymized and removed from the dataset.

Patient Data Confidentiality Statement

All personal identifiers, such as names, telephone numbers, and other direct identifiers, have been anonymized and removed from the dataset to ensure the privacy and confidentiality of the patients.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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