

Pretreatment Neutrophil-to-Lymphocyte Ratio Predicts Prognosis in Patients with Diabetic Macular Edema Treated with Ranibizumab

Yuxiang Hu

First Affiliated Hospital of Nanchang University

Yi Cheng

first affiliated hospital of nanchang university

Xiaoxuan Xu

First Affiliated Hospital of Nanchang University

Bo Yang

xinjiang people's hospital

Feng Mei

first affiliated hospital of nanchang university

Qiong Zhou

first affiliated hospital of nanchang university

Li Yan

first affiliated hospital of nanchang university

Jun Wang

Jiangxi Provincial People's Hospital

Xiaorong Wu (✉ wxr98021@126.com)

First Affiliated Hospital of Nanchang University <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8618-6798>

Research article

Keywords: diabetic retinopathy; macular edema; neutrophil–lymphocyte ratio; predictors; prognosis

Posted Date: October 11th, 2019

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.2.9451/v3>

License:   This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

[Read Full License](#)

Version of Record: A version of this preprint was published on August 27th, 2019. See the published version at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12886-019-1200-4>.

Abstract

Background: To investigate the prognostic value of the neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (NLR) in patients with diabetic macular edema (DME) treated monthly with ranibizumab. **Methods:** We retrospectively analyzed the medical records of all patients who received intravitreal ranibizumab (IVR) treatment for DME at the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanchang University between December 2015 and December 2017. Clinicopathological parameters, including NLR, were evaluated to identify predictors of better outcomes of IVR monotherapy. **Results:** Ninety-one treatment-naïve eyes treated with IVR for DME were retrospectively analyzed in this study. Baseline best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA), neutrophils, NLR, monocyte-to-lymphocyte ratio, and platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio were negatively correlated with the changes in BCVA at 24 weeks compared with the baseline, while baseline central retinal thickness and lymphocytes were positively correlated with the changes in BCVA at 24 weeks compared with the baseline. Multiple linear regression analysis revealed that NLR was independently associated with the mean change of BCVA between baseline and week 24. In addition, patients with $NLR < 2.27$ showed a better improvement in letter score than those with $NLR > 2.27$. **Conclusion:** Pretreatment NLR is independently associated with the BCVA in DME patients treated with IVR, and higher pretreatment NLR may contribute to inferior BCVA outcomes.

Background

Diabetic macular edema (DME) is one of the major causes of visual impairment and even blindness in diabetic patients, occurs at any stage of diabetic retinopathy (DR) [1]. Intravitreal injections of anti-vascular endothelial growth factor (anti-VEGF) agents remain the most popular first-line therapy for DME [2]. Ranibizumab was the first FDA-approved anti-VEGF agent that has been shown to be beneficial and relatively safe for the treatment of DME [3]. Although most DME patients improved their best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA) after monthly intravitreal ranibizumab (IVR) treatment, some DME patients' post-IVR BCVA did not improve significantly or even got worse [4, 5]. The societal impact of DME-associated vision loss, coupled with the substantial burden of patients and the required regular delivery of intravitreal anti-VEGF treatments, makes it necessary to identify and better understand clinical markers that may predict and assess long-term treatment burdens of patients.

The pathogenesis of DR is very complex, and the disease is progressive. Many factors are involved in the pathogenesis of DR, including blood glucose and lipid metabolism disorder, inflammatory response mechanism, hemodynamic changes, oxidative stress response, cytokines, and the patients' genes. Some studies suggest that chronic inflammation caused by disorders of glucose and lipid metabolism often damages the retinal capillaries and leads to retinopathy. Therefore, DR is also classified as a chronic inflammatory disease [6]. Neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (NLR), monocyte-to-lymphocyte ratio (MLR), and platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio (PLR) have been proven to be potential inflammatory markers in various conditions, including tumors [7-10], cardiovascular diseases [11, 12], and other diseases [13]. Some studies have also reported that PLR and NLR are associated with diabetes and its complications [14]. Yu et al. showed that NLR was elevated both in type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) and in DR and was

independently associated with the brachial-ankle pulse wave velocity [15]. MLR was also found to be an independent risk factor for DR in patients with T2DM [16]. Therefore, we performed the present study to analyze the prognostic impact of baseline NLR, MLR, and PLR in DME patients treated with ranibizumab. We hypothesized that an early decline of NLR during ranibizumab treatment would indicate a more favorable prognosis independent of established prognostic factors at baseline and that an increase of NLR would be associated with the opposite effect.

Methods

Study population

We conducted a retrospective study of patients diagnosed with DME who received initial IVR monotherapy at the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanchang University, Nanchang, China between December 2015 and December 2017. This study was approved by the Medical Ethics Committee of the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanchang University and adhered to the Declaration of Helsinki. The clinical records of all consecutive patients with DME were reviewed. DME was diagnosed by clinical examination and confirmed by optical coherence tomography (OCT) and fundus fluorescein angiography (FFA). Patients who were initially diagnosed with DME and regularly followed up for at least 24 weeks were included in the study. Patients were excluded if their eyes had any of the following conditions: (1) occurrence of vitreous hemorrhage before IVR treatment; (2) other treatments for DME during the follow-up period, such as laser photocoagulation, vitrectomy, and intravitreal corticosteroid injection; (3) other concomitant ocular diseases such as posterior uveitis, age-related macular degeneration, or retinal vascular occlusion; (4) the systemic or topical application of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and steroid drugs; and (5) history of an acute coronary event or stroke in the previous three months. In patients who received IVR treatment in both eyes, only the eye first treated was analyzed. All patients provided informed consent for IVR treatment and for the use of their data for research purposes.

IVR monotherapy and follow-up

All patients received three consecutive monthly intravitreal injections of 0.5 mg ranibizumab under aseptic conditions. Patients were examined one week after injection and then monthly for at least six months. BCVA, intraocular pressure, slit-lamp biomicroscopy, dilated fundus ophthalmoscopy, and OCT were performed at each visit. Injections may be resumed if OCT and fundus examination revealed significant macular edema or subretinal fluid, or the BCVA deteriorated within the follow-up period. All patients and their families were informed and signed informed consents before the IVR treatment.

Clinical examination and biochemical analysis

All participants received routine examination and ophthalmology examination and asked in detail about their medical history and records before IVR treatment. BCVA was examined by using the Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study (ETDRS) standard charts. The initial visual acuity test was performed at a distance of four meters, allowing the patient to slowly read from the top of the eye chart (one letter per

second). The supervisor indicated the correct letter with a circle mark on the record sheet, wrong letters with X, and added no mark if the patient did not respond to a letter. If the patient made two or more errors in a row, the test was stopped. If the patient read fewer than four letters at a distance of four meters, the test was performed at a smaller distance of one meter by only reading the first six lines while increasing the +0.75 spherical diopter to compensate for the shorter distance. OCT was performed to evaluate the central retinal thickness (CRT) using an OCT system (Cirrus HD-OCT; Carl Zeiss Meditec, Inc. Dublin, CA, USA). The scanned area was 6 × 6 mm, the mode was 512 × 128, the axial resolution was 5 μm, and the detection depth was 2 mm. The CRT value was automatically measured by the instrument, but also measured by manually adjusting the accurate positioning. All OCT exams were performed by the same qualified physician who was blinded for the patients' vision when analyzing the OCT images.

The patients' fasting peripheral blood was collected prior to the first IVR treatment. Complete blood cell counts with differential counts were performed at the baseline. NLR, MLR, and PLR were calculated for all blood samples. All biochemical analyses of the same samples were performed in our hospital, including the analyses of glycosylated hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c), total cholesterol (TC), triglyceride (TG), high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL), low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL), serum creatinine (Scr), and blood urea nitrogen (BUN).

Statistical analysis

Continuous variables are expressed as mean ± standard deviation (SD) for normally distributed data and median (interquartile range [IQR]) for non-normally distributed data. Categorical variables are presented as number (percentage). Chi-square tests were used to determine associations between dichotomous variables. Pearson's or Spearman's correlation analysis was performed between basic parameters of the patients and their BCVA as well as CRT changes. To identify which factors are significantly associated with the BCVA change, univariate and multivariate linear analyses were performed using the stepwise method. Several parameters known as risk factors for BCVA change, including baseline BCVA, baseline CRT, lymphocytes, neutrophils, NLR, MLR, and PLR, were examined. Non-parametric analyses were used to compare the data. Statistical analyses were performed using the software SPSS 22.0 (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA), and values of $p < 0.05$ were considered statistically significant.

Results

The outcomes of 91 treatment-naïve eyes of 91 DME patients treated with IVR were retrospectively analyzed in this study. The clinical and biochemical characteristics of all patients are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Baseline characteristics of 91 DME patients.

Characteristic	
Age (years)	54 [47 - 61]
Male sex (%)	57 (62.6)
duration of DM (years)	6.00 [5.00 - 8.00]
SBP (mmHg)	135 [121 - 147]
DBP (mmHg)	83 [72 - 90]
HbA1c (%)	7.24 ± 1.56
TC (mmol/L)	5.06 ± 1.21
TG (mmol/L)	1.52 [0.94 - 2.03]
HDL (mmol/L)	1.15 [0.90 - 1.42]
LDL (mmol/L)	2.73 [2.24 - 3.39]
Scr	86.90 [62.70 - 117.00]
BUN	6.00 [5.10 - 8.30]
Mean BCVA (letter score)	45.99 ± 12.74
Mean CRT (µm)	484.65 ± 113.08
WBC (×10 ⁹ /L)	5.93 [4.88 - 7.48]
Neutrophils (×10 ⁹ /L)	3.51 [2.73 - 4.84]
Monocytes (×10 ⁹ /L)	0.40 [0.30 - 0.48]
Platelets (×10 ⁹ /L)	186.00 [140.00 - 237.00]
Lymphocytes (×10 ⁹ /L)	1.62 [1.29 - 1.90]
NLR	2.27 [1.72 - 2.93]
MLR	0.24 [0.18 - 0.30]
PLR	114.37 [86.02 - 146.74]

Data are expressed as mean (SD), median (inter-quartile range), or percentage.

DM diabetes mellitus, *SBP* systolic blood pressure, *DBP* diastolic blood pressure, *WBC* white blood cell, *HbA1c* Hemoglobin A1c, *TC* total cholesterol, *TG* triglycerides, *HDL* high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, *LDL* low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, *Scr* serum creatinine, *BUN* blood urea nitrogen, *BCVA* best-corrected visual acuity, *CRT* central retinal thickness, *WBC* white blood cell, *NLR* neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio, *MLR* monocyte-to-lymphocyte ratio, *PLR* platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio.

To identify factors that determine the therapeutic response to IVR at 24 weeks, correlations of changes in either BCVA or CRT between baseline and week 24 as well as baseline characteristics in individual patients were evaluated, as summarized in Table 2. Baseline BCVA, neutrophils, NLR, MLR, and PLR were negatively correlated with the changes in BCVA at 24 weeks compared with the baseline, while baseline CRT and lymphocytes were positively correlated with the changes in BCVA at 24 weeks compared with the baseline. No correlation was found between baseline clinical factors and changes in CRT at 24 weeks compared with the baseline.

Table 2. Association between baseline clinical factors and changes in either BCVA or CRT at week 24.

	Change in BVCA		Change in CRT	
	Correlation coefficient	P value	Correlation coefficient	P value
Age	-0.063	0.555	-0.013	0.903
duration of DM	0.090	0.394	0.139	0.189
SBP	0.018	0.864	-0.146	0.166
DBP	-0.012	0.913	-0.018	0.867
HbA1c	0.021	0.845	0.138	0.191
TC	0.027	0.800	0.148	0.161
TG	0.027	0.797	0.044	0.681
HDL	-0.072	0.499	0.016	0.880
LDL	-0.085	0.426	0.078	0.462
Scr	0.157	0.137	-0.006	0.953
BUN	0.054	0.610	-0.089	0.401
Baseline BCVA	-0.305	0.003	0.046	0.662
Baseline CRT	0.275	0.008	0.170	0.107
WBC	-0.166	0.115	-0.037	0.729
Neutrophils	-0.383	<0.001	0.061	0.564
Monocytes	-0.074	0.486	0.031	0.770
Platelets	-0.024	0.819	0.017	0.871
Lymphocytes	0.399	<0.001	-0.062	0.559
NLR	-0.660	<0.001	0.130	0.218
MLR	-0.392	<0.001	0.058	0.585
PLR	-0.335	0.001	0.045	0.670

DM diabetes mellitus, *SBP* systolic blood pressure, *DBP* diastolic blood pressure, *WBC* white blood cell, *HbA1c* Hemoglobin A1c, *TC* total cholesterol, *TG* triglycerides, *HDL* high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, *LDL* low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, *Scr* serum creatinine, *BUN* blood urea nitrogen, *BCVA* best-corrected visual acuity, *CRT* central retinal thickness, *WBC* white blood cell, *NLR* neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio, *MLR* monocyte-to-lymphocyte ratio, *PLR* platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio.

The correlation between age, SBP, DBP, TG, HDL, LDL, Scr, BUN, WBC, neutrophils, monocytes, platelets, lymphocytes, NLR, MLR, PLR and BCVA change were analyzed by Spearman's correlation analysis, while HbA1c, TC, baseline BCVA, baseline CRT were analyzed by Pearson's correlation analysis.

Univariate linear regression was used to analyze factors that were significantly associated with changes in BCVA based on correlation analysis in all patients (Table 3). Baseline BCVA, baseline CRT, lymphocytes, neutrophils, NLR, MLR, and PLR were independently associated with changes in BCVA at week 24. Multivariate analysis revealed that baseline BCVA ($B = -0.081$, $p = 0.003$) and NLR ($B = -1.884$, $p < 0.001$) were the only significant predictors of changes in BCVA in DME patients treated with IVR. Interestingly, only NLR was a significant factor associated with the changes in BCVA, while the other two inflammatory predictors (MLR and PLR) were no significant factors. Thus, correlations between changes in BCVA at 24 weeks and baseline in different NLR groups were further evaluated. The group with $NLR < 2.27$ showed a greater improvement in the BCVA letter score than the group with $NLR > 2.27$ at 8, 12, 16,

20, and 24 weeks ($p = 0.004, <0.001, <0.001, <0.001, \text{ and } <0.001$, respectively; Figure 1). However, no significant difference between the two groups was found at four weeks.

Table 3. Univariate and multivariate linear regression analyses for predicting BCVA changes in DME patients treated with IVR.

	B	SE	β	T	P value
Univariate linear regression					
Baseline BCVA	-0.105	0.033	-0.319	-3.177	0.002
Baseline CRT	0.010	0.004	0.280	2.753	0.007
Lymphocytes	3.049	0.812	0.370	3.756	$\square 0.001$
Neutrophils	-0.983	0.237	-0.403	-4.151	$\square 0.001$
NLR	-1.986	0.276	-0.607	-7.202	$\square 0.001$
MLR	-15.471	3.929	-0.385	-3.938	$\square 0.001$
PLR	-0.035	0.009	-0.387	-3.955	$\square 0.001$
Multivariate linear regression					
Baseline BCVA	-0.081	0.027	-0.246	-3.027	0.003
NLR	-1.884	0.266	-0.576	-7.079	$\square 0.001$

SE standard error; *BCVA* best-corrected visual acuity; *CRT* central retinal thickness; *NLR* neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio; *MLR* monocyte-to-lymphocyte ratio; *PLR* platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio.

In multivariate linear regression using stepwise procedure, baseline BCVA and NLR were significant factors, whereas baseline CRT, lymphocytes, neutrophils, MLR, and PLR were excluded to decide final linear model.

Discussion

Anti-VEGF drugs, such as ranibizumab, have been widely used in the clinical treatment of DME in recent years. Despite its superiority to laser photocoagulation, which was considered to be the first-line treatment before, less than 20% of the patients had no improvement in visual acuity or macular thickness after anti-VEGF therapies [17]. In this study, we found that the pretreatment NLR was independently associated with the mean change of BCVA between baseline and week 24 in DME patients who have been treated with IVR. In addition, patients with pretreatment NLR < 2.27 could have a better improvement in the letter score than those with pretreatment NLR > 2.27 .

Increasing evidence shows that the inflammatory process plays a very important role in the pathogenesis of DR. A number of studies have shown that various systemic and localized (vitreous and aqueous) inflammatory cytokines are associated with the progression of DR [3]. As a manifestation of DR, DME arises from the intraretinal accumulation of fluid caused by blood-retina barrier (BRB) failure and augmented vascular permeability. In addition, DME patients exhibit a range of factors in the vitreous fluid, which are associated with inflammation; thus, inflammation may contribute to BRB failure and the subsequent development of DME [18]. Moreover, treatments targeting inflammatory factors could potentially prevent an increase in the vascular permeability in DME patients, suggesting that

inflammation is really the key factor in the pathogenesis of DME [19]. Thus, DME has a close relationship to inflammation.

NLR is a marker of inflammation-associated alterations in peripheral blood leukocytes; thus, it has been comprehensively investigated as a potential indicator of systemic inflammation [20]. It has been shown to have a prognostic value for the prediction of the survival of cancers [21, 22], cardiovascular diseases [23], and intracerebral hemorrhage [24]. In the present study, we found that the pretreatment NLR was independently associated with the BCVA outcomes in DME patients after IVR treatment during a 24-week follow-up, and high NLR (>2.27) causes more likely worse BCVA outcomes. Ulu et al. [25] showed that higher NLR can be used as an indicator of systemic inflammation in diabetic patients. Shiny et al. [26] also found that patients with T2DM showed a significantly higher NLR (2.2 ± 1.12) compared with impaired glucose tolerance subjects (1.82 ± 0.63). Another study also indicated that an elevated NLR (>2.0) was significantly associated with insulin resistance in patients with T2DM [27]. The mechanism underlying the association between elevated NLR and worse outcomes is unclear. High NLR is associated with systemic inflammation, while a high level of neutrophils is considered to be a reservoir of vascular endothelial growth factor, which is critical in DME prognosis [28]. Therefore, NLR may be a significant prognostic factor for DME when patients are treated with ranibizumab or other anti-VEGF drugs.

As potential new inflammatory markers, MLR and PLR were also found to be closely associated with the progression and prognosis of many diseases, such as tumors [29, 30], plasmodium falciparum malaria [31], cardiovascular diseases [32, 33], and retinal disease [13]. In this study, we also investigated the relationship between the BCVA at week 24 and the MLR and PLR at the baseline. Our results indicated that MLR and PLR were negatively correlated with the BCVA at week 24, but not associated with the BCVA at week 24 according to multiple linear regression analyses. A previous report suggested the PLR is an independent risk factor for early and late mortality in patients with DM [34]. Moreover, higher PLR is also related to the higher risk for 90-day incidence of readmission and mortality in patients with diabetic ketoacidosis [35]. In addition, Chen et al. [16] reported that the MLR is an independent risk factor for DR in Chinese patients with T2DM. The baseline MLR and PLR may also be related to the prognosis of DME patients treated with IVR, but this relation has not been confirmed in this study. However, this may also be due to the limitations of our research, and we will further explore and confirm this relation in future studies.

Importantly, baseline BCVA was also independently associated with an improved BCVA at 24 weeks in this study. Campochiaro et al. [36] found that DME patients with better BCVA at the baseline improved better after IVR treatment compared with those with worse BCVA at the baseline. Ozawa et al. [37] also reported similar results, suggesting that an early IVR treatment may be more efficient in DME patients. However, in the present study, an association between CRT values at the baseline and BCVA or CRT at 24 weeks has not been confirmed. In contrast, we found that better BCVA and CRT values at the end of the follow-up were associated with better CRT at baseline, which is not in agreement with the results of Ozawa et al. [37]. This may also be related to different follow-up times as well as individual diversities. Further studies are required to obtain a definitive conclusion.

There were some limitations in the present study. First, the study constituted a retrospective analysis that involved potential selection bias, although we included all consecutive patients who received IVR treatment during the study period. Second, most patients received treatment as part of an early access program; physicians involved in the study were therefore required to follow stringent inclusion and exclusion criteria with respect to IVR therapy. Importantly, the study thus excluded patients who had concomitant infections or were undergoing steroid treatment, which might have led to falsely elevated blood parameters. Third, the small number of patients and events in our cohort prevented comprehensive multivariable analyses and interfered with our ability to make definitive conclusions. Although it remains unclear whether NLR is prognostic or predictive in patients with DME who are undergoing IVR treatment, its low cost and ease of use warrant further evaluation of this marker.

Conclusions

High pretreatment NLR is a simple prognostic marker strongly correlated with poor BCVA improvement in DME patients treated with IVR. NLR is a cheap and readily available biomarker adding additional prognostic information for the identification of patients benefiting from IVR treatment. Despite their limitations, our results may be useful for discussions with patients prior to immunotherapy. Larger prospective studies are necessary to confirm our findings.

Abbreviations

NLR: neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio; DME: diabetic macular edema; IVR: intravitreal ranibizumab; BCVA: Baseline best-corrected visual acuity; DR: diabetic retinopathy; VEGF: vascular endothelial growth factor; MLR: monocyte-to-lymphocyte ratio; PLR: platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio; T2DM: type 2 diabetes mellitus; OCT: optical coherence tomography; FFA: fundus fluorescein angiography; ETDRS: Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study; CRT: central retinal thickness; HbA1c: glycosylated hemoglobin A1c; TC: total cholesterol; TG: triglyceride; HDL: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; Scr: serum creatinine; BUN: blood urea nitrogen; SD: standard deviation; IQR: interquartile range; SBP: systolic blood pressure; DBP: diastolic blood pressure; WBC: white blood cell; CRT: central retinal thickness

Declarations

Acknowledgements

Not applicable.

Funding

This study was supported by National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 81760179, No. 81360151); Natural Science Foundation of Jiangxi Province (No. 20171BAB205046); Key Foundation of Education Department of Jiangxi Province (No. GJJ160033); Health Development Planning Commission

Science Foundation of Jiangxi Province (No. 20185118). Technology and Science Foundation of Jiangxi Province (20141BBG70027). The funders had no role in the design of the study, in collection, analysis, interpretation of data or in writing the manuscript.

Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Authors' contributions

YXH and YC have contributed equally to this work, conceived and coordinated the study, designed, performed and analyzed the experiments, wrote the paper. XRW conceived and coordinated the study, designed, performed, revised the paper and provided critical technical and material support. XXX, BY, FM, QZ, LY, and JW carried out the data collection, data analysis, and revised the paper. All authors reviewed the results and approved the final version of the manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

This study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanchang University, and was performed in accordance with the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki. All of the subjects signed informed consent forms.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Publisher's Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Author details

¹ Department of Ophthalmology, the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanchang University, Nanchang, Jiangxi, China. ² Department of Ophthalmology, Xinjiang People's Hospital, Urumqi, Xinjiang, China. ³ Second Department of Respiratory Disease, Jiangxi Provincial People's Hospital, Nanchang, Jiangxi, China.

References

1. Jampol LM, Bressler NM, Glassman AR: Revolution to a new standard treatment of diabetic macular edema. *JAMA* 2014, 311(22):2269-2270.
2. Wells JA, Glassman AR, Ayala AR, Jampol LM, Aiello LP, Antoszyk AN, Arnold-Bush B, Baker CW, Bressler NM, Browning DJ et al: Aflibercept, bevacizumab, or ranibizumab for diabetic macular edema. *N Engl J Med* 2015, 372(13):1193-1203.
3. Dervenis N, Mikropoulou AM, Tranos P, Dervenis P: Ranibizumab in the Treatment of Diabetic Macular Edema: A Review of the Current Status, Unmet Needs, and Emerging Challenges. *ADV THER* 2017, 34(6):1270-1282.
4. Comyn O, Sivaprasad S, Peto T, Neveu MM, Holder GE, Xing W, Bunce CV, Patel PJ, Egan CA, Bainbridge JW et al: A randomized trial to assess functional and structural effects of ranibizumab versus laser in diabetic macular edema (the LUCIDATE study). *AM J OPHTHALMOL* 2014, 157(5):960-970.
5. Nguyen QD, Brown DM, Marcus DM, Boyer DS, Patel S, Feiner L, Gibson A, Sy J, Rundle AC, Hopkins JJ et al: Ranibizumab for diabetic macular edema: results from 2 phase III randomized trials: RISE and RIDE. *OPHTHALMOLOGY* 2012, 119(4):789-801.
6. Semeraro F, Cancarini A, Dell'Omo R, Rezzola S, Romano MR, Costagliola C: Diabetic Retinopathy: Vascular and Inflammatory Disease. *J DIABETES RES* 2015, 2015:582060.
7. Templeton AJ, Knox JJ, Lin X, Simantov R, Xie W, Lawrence N, Broom R, Fay AP, Rini B, Donskov F et al: Change in Neutrophil-to-lymphocyte Ratio in Response to Targeted Therapy for Metastatic Renal Cell Carcinoma as a Prognosticator and Biomarker of Efficacy. *EUR UROL* 2016, 70(2):358-364.
8. Song Y, Wang L, Hong Y, Lu Z, Tong Q, Fang X, Tan J: Lymphocyte to monocyte ratio is associated with response to first-line platinum-based chemotherapy and prognosis of early-stage non-small cell lung cancer patients. *Tumor Biology* 2016, 37(4):5285-5293.
9. Eo WK, Kwon S, Koh SB, Kim MJ, Ji YI, Lee JY, Suh DS, Kim KH, Kim HY: The Lymphocyte-Monocyte Ratio Predicts Patient Survival and Aggressiveness of Endometrial Cancer. *J CANCER* 2016, 7(5):538-545.
10. Viers BR, Boorjian SA, Frank I, Tarrell RF, Thapa P, Karnes RJ, Thompson RH, Tollefson MK: Pretreatment neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio is associated with advanced pathologic tumor stage and increased cancer-specific mortality among patients with urothelial carcinoma of the bladder undergoing radical cystectomy. *EUR UROL* 2014, 66(6):1157-1164.
11. Condado JF, Junpaparp P, Binongo JN, Lasanajak Y, Witzke-Sanz CF, Devireddy C, Leshnow B, Mavromatis K, Stewart J, Guyton R et al: Neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio (NLR) and platelet-lymphocyte ratio (PLR) can risk stratify patients in transcatheter aortic-valve replacement (TAVR). *INT J CARDIOL* 2016, 223:444-449.
12. Romano A, Parrinello NL, Consoli ML, Marchionni L, Forte S, Conticello C, Pompa A, Corso A, Milone G, Di Raimondo F et al: Neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio (NLR) improves the risk assessment of ISS staging in newly diagnosed MM patients treated upfront with novel agents. *ANN HEMATOL* 2015, 94(11):1875-1883.

13. Hu YX, Xu XX, Shao Y, Yuan GL, Mei F, Zhou Q, Cheng Y, Wang J, Wu XR: The prognostic value of lymphocyte-to-monocyte ratio in retinopathy of prematurity. *Int J Ophthalmol* 2017, 10(11):1716-1721.
14. Ciray H, Aksoy AH, Ulu N, Cizmecioglu A, Gaipov A, Solak Y: Nephropathy, but not Angiographically Proven Retinopathy, is Associated with Neutrophil to Lymphocyte Ratio in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes. *Exp Clin Endocrinol Diabetes* 2015, 123(5):267-271.
15. Wang RT, Zhang JR, Li Y, Liu T, Yu KJ: Neutrophil-Lymphocyte ratio is associated with arterial stiffness in diabetic retinopathy in type 2 diabetes. *J Diabetes Complications* 2015, 29(2):245-249.
16. Yue S, Zhang J, Wu J, Teng W, Liu L, Chen L: Use of the Monocyte-to-Lymphocyte Ratio to Predict Diabetic Retinopathy. *INT J ENV RES PUB HE* 2015, 12(8):10009-10019.
17. Lally DR, Shah CP, Heier JS: Vascular endothelial growth factor and diabetic macular edema. *SURV OPHTHALMOL* 2016, 61(6):759-768.
18. Semeraro F, Cancarini A, Dell'Omo R, Rezzola S, Romano MR, Costagliola C: Diabetic Retinopathy: Vascular and Inflammatory Disease. *J DIABETES RES* 2015, 2015:582060.
19. Bhagat N, Grigorian RA, Tutela A, Zarbin MA: Diabetic macular edema: pathogenesis and treatment. *SURV OPHTHALMOL* 2009, 54(1):1-32.
20. Motomura T, Shirabe K, Mano Y, Muto J, Toshima T, Umemoto Y, Fukuhara T, Uchiyama H, Ikegami T, Yoshizumi T et al: Neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio reflects hepatocellular carcinoma recurrence after liver transplantation via inflammatory microenvironment. *J HEPATOL* 2013, 58(1):58-64.
21. Bagley SJ, Kothari S, Aggarwal C, Bauml JM, Alley EW, Evans TL, Kosteva JA, Ciunci CA, Gabriel PE, Thompson JC et al: Pretreatment neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio as a marker of outcomes in nivolumab-treated patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer. *LUNG CANCER* 2017, 106:1-7.
22. Santoni M, De Giorgi U, Iacovelli R, Conti A, Burattini L, Rossi L, Luca BS, Berardi R, Muzzonigro G, Cortesi E et al: Pre-treatment neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio may be associated with the outcome in patients treated with everolimus for metastatic renal cell carcinoma. *Br J Cancer* 2013, 109(7):1755-1759.
23. Li H, Lu X, Xiong R, Wang S: High Neutrophil-to-Lymphocyte Ratio Predicts Cardiovascular Mortality in Chronic Hemodialysis Patients. *Mediators Inflamm* 2017, 2017:9327136.
24. Lattanzi S, Cagnetti C, Provinciali L, Silvestrini M: Neutrophil-to-Lymphocyte Ratio Predicts the Outcome of Acute Intracerebral Hemorrhage. *STROKE* 2016, 47(6):1654-1657.
25. Ulu SM, Dogan M, Ahsen A, Altug A, Demir K, Acarturk G, Inan S: Neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio as a quick and reliable predictive marker to diagnose the severity of diabetic retinopathy. *Diabetes Technol Ther* 2013, 15(11):942-947.
26. Shiny A, Bibin YS, Shanthirani CS, Regin BS, Anjana RM, Balasubramanyam M, Jebarani S, Mohan V: Association of neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio with glucose intolerance: an indicator of systemic inflammation in patients with type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes Technol Ther* 2014, 16(8):524-530.
27. Lou M, Luo P, Tang R, Peng Y, Yu S, Huang W, He L: Relationship between neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio and insulin resistance in newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes mellitus patients. *BMC ENDOCR DISORD*

2015, 15:9.

28. Ocana A, Nieto-Jimenez C, Pandiella A, Templeton AJ: Neutrophils in cancer: prognostic role and therapeutic strategies. *MOL CANCER* 2017, 16(1):137.
29. Chen S, Guo J, Feng C, Ke Z, Chen L, Pan Y: The preoperative platelet-lymphocyte ratio versus neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio: which is better as a prognostic factor in oral squamous cell carcinoma? *THER ADV MED ONCOL* 2016, 8(3):160-167.
30. Krenn-Pilko S, Langsenlehner U, Thurner EM, Stojakovic T, Pichler M, Gerger A, Kapp KS, Langsenlehner T: The elevated preoperative platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio predicts poor prognosis in breast cancer patients. *Br J Cancer* 2014, 110(10):2524-2530.
31. Warimwe GM, Fletcher HA, Olotu A, Agnandji ST, Hill AV, Marsh K, Bejon P: Peripheral blood monocyte-to-lymphocyte ratio at study enrollment predicts efficacy of the RTS,S malaria vaccine: analysis of pooled phase II clinical trial data. *BMC MED* 2013, 11:184.
32. Gijssberts CM, Ellenbroek G, Ten BM, Huisman A, van Solinge WW, Lam CS, Asselbergs FW, den Ruijter HM, Pasterkamp G, Hofer IE et al: Effect of Monocyte-to-Lymphocyte Ratio on Heart Failure Characteristics and Hospitalizations in a Coronary Angiography Cohort. *AM J CARDIOL* 2017, 120(6):911-916.
33. Serfozo G, Horvath T, Foldesi I, Rafael B, von Kanel R, Keresztes M: The Monocyte-to-Lymphocyte Ratio Correlates with Psycho-Neuro-Inflammatory Factors in Patients with Stable Coronary Artery Disease. *NEUROIMMUNOMODULAT* 2016, 23(2):67-74.
34. Hudzik B, Szkodzinski J, Gorol J, Niedziela J, Lekston A, Gasior M, Polonski L: Platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio is a marker of poor prognosis in patients with diabetes mellitus and ST-elevation myocardial infarction. *BIOMARK MED* 2015, 9(3):199-207.
35. Ahbap E, Sakaci T, Kara E, Sahutoglu T, Koc Y, Basturk T, Sevinc M, Akgol C, Kayalar AO, Ucar ZA et al: Neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio and platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio in evaluation of inflammation in end-stage renal disease. *CLIN NEPHROL* 2016, 85(4):199-208.
36. Sophie R, Lu N, Campochiaro PA: Predictors of Functional and Anatomic Outcomes in Patients with Diabetic Macular Edema Treated with Ranibizumab. *OPHTHALMOLOGY* 2015, 122(7):1395-1401.
37. Sato S, Shinoda H, Nagai N, Suzuki M, Uchida A, Kurihara T, Kamoshita M, Tomita Y, Iyama C, Minami S et al: Predictive factors of better outcomes by monotherapy of an antivascular endothelial growth factor drug, ranibizumab, for diabetic macular edema in clinical practice. *Medicine (Baltimore)* 2017, 96(16):e6459.

Figures

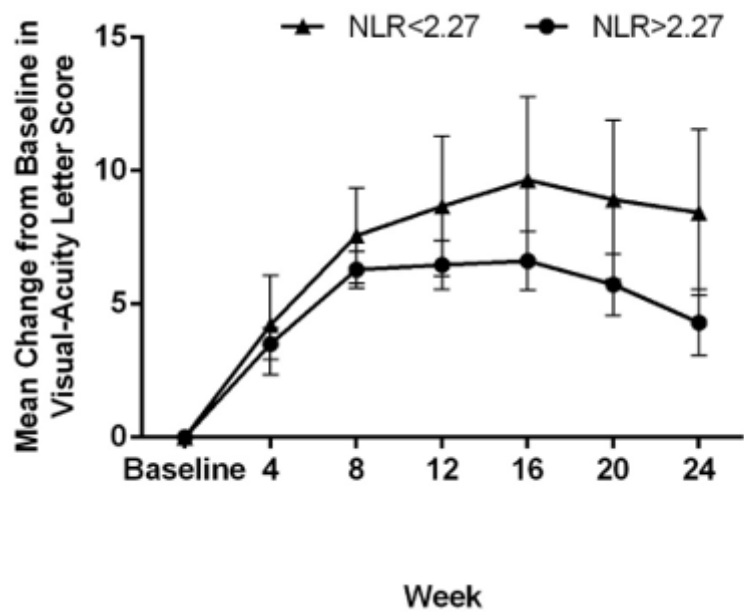


Figure 1

Mean changes in BCVA after intravitreal ranibizumab injection with respect to the baseline and at each follow-up in the two groups. Bars indicate 95% confidence intervals. NLR neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio; BCVA best-corrected visual acuity.