

Procalcitonin and NLR Measurements in COVID-19 Patients

Marwa Ahmed MERI^{1,*}, Mahmood Dhannoon IBRAHIM², Aaya Hamid AL-HAKEEM¹
& Mohammed Ahmed MUSTAFA³

¹ *Department of Medical Laboratory Techniques, Faculty of Medical and Health Techniques
University of Alkafeel, Najaf, Iraq*

² *Department of Biology, College of Science, University of Tikrit, Iraq*

³ *Department of Chemistry, College of Education, University of Samarra, Samarra, Iraq*

SUMMARY. The disease COVID-19 is brought on by SARS-CoV-2, a brand-new coronavirus. Following its detection by the WHO, this novel virus was found on December 31, 2019, in a number of individuals in Wuhan, People's Republic of China, who had viral pneumonia. This study was carried out in Al-Amal Hospital in Najaf Governorate on a group of 50 patients who had been infected with Coronavirus. The results revealed substantial disparities among the infected, as the average rates of PCT in the serum were practically identical. Those in critical condition had a three-fold higher fatality risk than patients in moderate condition, according to our data. That there is a substantial difference in NLR between the groups of moderate and severe COVID-19 patients, as they have considerably greater NLR in all patients. Statistical analysis revealed that in the severe group, NLR and PCT were strongly linked infected with COVID-19 pneumonia (P 0.05). In the severe group, NLR and PCT were positively associated. Furthermore, in the severe group, multifactorial logistic regression analysis for NLR, PCT, and NLR was found to be an independent risk factor for severe COVID-19 pneumonia and severe COVID-19 pneumonia.

RESUMEN. La enfermedad COVID-19 es provocada por el SARS-CoV-2, un nuevo coronavirus. Tras su detección por parte de la OMS, este nuevo virus se encontró el 31 de diciembre de 2019 en varias personas en Wuhan, República Popular de China, que tenían neumonía viral. Este estudio se llevó a cabo en el Hospital Al-Amal en la Gobernación de Najaf en un grupo de 50 pacientes que habían sido infectados con Coronavirus. Los resultados revelaron disparidades sustanciales entre los infectados, ya que las tasas promedio de PCT en el suero fueron prácticamente idénticas. Los que estaban en estado crítico tenían un riesgo de muerte tres veces mayor que los pacientes en estado moderado, según nuestros datos. Que existe una diferencia sustancial en NLR entre los grupos de pacientes con COVID-19 moderado y grave, ya que tienen NLR considerablemente mayor en todos los pacientes. El análisis estadístico reveló que en el grupo grave, NLR y PCT estaban fuertemente relacionados con la neumonía por COVID-19 (P 0.05). En el grupo grave, NLR y PCT estaban asociados positivamente. Además, en el grupo grave, se encontró que el análisis de regresión logística multifactorial para NLR, PCT y NLR era un factor de riesgo independiente para la neumonía grave por COVID-19 y la neumonía grave por COVID-19.

KEY WORDS: COVID-19, NLR, PCT.

* Author to whom correspondence should be addressed. *E-mail:* marwa.meri@alkafeel.edu.iq