

# Predictive Value of Prognostic

*by Nur Aisyah Widjaja*

---

**Submission date:** 14-Oct-2023 05:23PM (UTC+0800)

**Submission ID:** 2195334837

**File name:** Predictive\_Value\_of\_Prognostic.pdf (990.08K)

**Word count:** 6331

**Character count:** 34521



## Original Article

57

## Predictive Value of Prognostic Nutritional Index in Children with COVID-19

Radhitio Adi Nugroho , Nur Aisyah Widjaja\* , Retno Asih Setyoningrum

19

Departement of Child Health, Faculty of Medicine Universitas Airlangga, Dr. Soetomo General Academic Hospital, Mayjend. Prof. Dr. Moestopo St. 6-8, 60286, Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia

## ARTICLE INFO

## Article history

Receive: 2023-03-06

Received in revised: 2023-04-09

Accepted: 2023-05-11

Manuscript ID: JMCS-2305-2056

Checked for Plagiarism: Yes

Language Editor:

Dr. Fatima Ramezani

Editor who approved publication:

Dr. Ali Delpisheh

DOI:10.26655/JMCHMSCI.2023.10.12

## KEYWORDS

COVID-19

Children

Albumin

Nutritional status

Prognostic nutritional index

## ABSTRACT

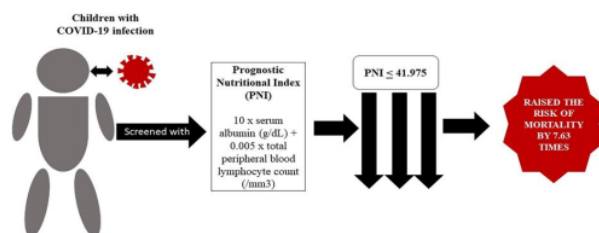
**Background and aim:** Severe malnutrition might contribute the poor outcomes in COVID-19. This study aims to investigate the relationship between prognostic nutritional index (PNI) and mortality in children with COVID-19 infection and its predictive value for predicting poor prognosis.

**Methods:** A case control study using medical records of paediatric patients with COVID-19 was conducted from June 2020-July 2022. Subjects were divided into two groups: non-survived and survived. PNI value were calculated as  $10 \times \text{serum albumin (g/dL)} + 0.005 \times \text{total lymphocyte count (/mm}^3\text{)}$ . PNI was compared with nutritional status and several markers that have been used in COVID-19, including (1) neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio (NLR), (2) systemic immune inflammation index (SII), and (3) platelet to lymphocyte ratio (PLR).

**Results:** Among 124 eligible subjects, 34 (27.41%) were in the non-survived group and 90 (72.58%) children in the survived group. Children with severe malnutrition had lower albumin and a greater risk of death than those with good nutrition. PNI, NLR, and SII were significantly correlated with the mortality children with COVID-19 except for PLR;  $P = 0.001$ ,  $P = 0.001$ ,  $P = 0.021$ , and  $P = 0.118$ , respectively. Receiver operating characteristic curves stated that PNI (AUC = 0.741,  $P < 0.0001$ ). The cut-off values of PNI were 41.975 with sensitivities of 73.5% and specificities of 73.3%. PNI value  $< 41.975$  had a 7.64 times greater risk of mortality ( $P < 0.0001$ ).

**Conclusion:** PNI might be used as predictive value for predicting poor outcome in children with COVID-19 infection.

## GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT



\* Corresponding author: Nur Aisyah Widjaja

✉ E-mail: [nur.aisyah.widjaja-2017@fk.unair.ac.id](mailto:nur.aisyah.widjaja-2017@fk.unair.ac.id)

© 2023 by SPC (Sami Publishing Company)

## Introduction

Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) is the agent causing the 2019 coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic [1]. The prognostic nutritional index (PNI), is one of the tools originally used for the nutritional assessment of elective surgery patients. PNI was obtained based on the calculation of number of peripheral blood lymphocytes and serum albumin levels. Some evidence has shown that PNI can predict clinical outcomes in various diseases [2-6].

Several investigations on COVID-19 infection in children have found that infection, symptom, and fatality rates differ from those in adults [7, 8]. In paediatric patients with SARS-CoV-2 infection, 83% of children had a relatively mild to moderate infection, 13% of confirmed cases were asymptomatic, and only 3% of confirmed cases had severe to critical disease manifestations [9]. Risk factors for poor outcomes in COVID-19 pneumonia include poor nutrition and low uptake of immunizations [10]. One in every ten deaths in children under the age of five in low-income countries is due to severe malnutrition, because these children are at higher risk of contracting infectious infections. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, an estimated millions of children under five years old were either wasted or severely wasted. Over the first 12 months of the COVID-19 pandemic, 6.7 million children are projected to become wasted, with 80% occurring in Africa and South Asia [11].

Various studies have been conducted to identify factors that predict the severity of COVID-19 infection [12, 13]. In COVID-19 patients, the neutrophil-to-lymphocyte (NLR), platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio (PLR), and systemic immune-inflammatory index (SII) have a relationship with the outcome [14]. Several studies have integrated clinical and laboratory variables to create prognostic scores for the clinical management of COVID-19 patients to determine disease prognosis at admission [15]. Although numerous prognostic factors or models for predicting outcomes in COVID-19 patients have been described, no examination of predictive factors

for disease severity or death in the paediatric patient subgroup has been reported [16].

The Prognostic Nutritional Index (PNI) value is able to represent the patient's nutritional status and immunity. The first component of PNI is serum albumin level which is a popular indicator of protein status used in non-inflammatory patients. The spread of a cytokine storm, which causes systemic inflammation, has been identified as a major driver of disease development in COVID-19 patients. In this case, hypoalbuminemia is an indicator of adverse inflammatory status and poor outcome in COVID-19 patients. The lymphocyte count, another important component of PNI, is relatively low in patients who died compared to those who are still surviving. Direct viral invasion of lymphocytes, which, together with excessive release of cytokines, can induce lymphocyte apoptosis. Some evidence has indicated that PNI can predict clinical outcome in various diseases [2]. There has been no research to date on predictors of COVID-19 death in children. Early detection and prediction of COVID-19 mortality will allow for earlier intervention. Therefore, this study aims to investigate whether PNI has a relationship with the mortality incidence in children with confirmed COVID-19 infection and its predictive value for predicting the poor prognosis.

## Martials and Methods

We conducted an analytic observational study with a case control in the paediatric ward of Dr. Soetomo General Academic Hospital, Surabaya. This study used the medical records of paediatric patients from June 2020 to July 2022. For the inclusion criteria, we collected paediatric patients aged 1 month-18 years old with COVID-19 infection, as evidenced by positive confirmation results via polymerase chain reaction (PCR) swab test and undergoing treatment in the hospital isolation room. Paediatric patients who are confirmed to have COVID-19 will undergo several interventions, including basic data collection and complete blood tests, albumin levels, and clinical outcomes of COVID-19. Participants in this study could be excluded if they met several criteria,

including (1) a history of haematological diseases that affect lymphocyte and platelet levels, (2) a history of nephrology and hepatology diseases that affect albumin levels, (3) insufficient medical record data, and (4) early discharge before or during treatment. We requested parents of paediatric patients to sign an informed consent form allowing medical record data to be utilized as research material. We calculated the PNI value with the formula:  $10 \times \text{serum albumin (g/dL)} + 0.005 \times \text{total peripheral blood lymphocyte count (/mm}^3\text{)}$ . This research has been granted ethical clearance issued by the Health Research Ethics Committee at Dr. Soetomo General Academic Hospital, Surabaya, No. 0953/LOE/301.4.2/VI/2022.

#### Data analysis

Data calculation were performed using Microsoft Excel 2019 and IBM SPSS Statistics Version 24.0. tables and figures will be used to display the data. A descriptive analysis was performed on the frequency distribution table using a statistical measure of frequency (n), percentage (%), mean, and standard deviation (SD). The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is used to determine the normality of the study variables. The Chi-square test was used to compare the characteristics of children with COVID-19 infection who did not survive versus those who did survive. If it does not meet the Chi-square test, the Fisher Exact test will be carried out. A p-value below 0.05 was declared as statistically significant. Bivariate analysis to determine the differences between the proportions of the qualitative variables. The ANOVA test is used to compare PNI to nutritional status in children with COVID-19. Independent T-test and/or Mann-Whitney U test is used to determine the comparison of the prognostic nutritional index, NLR, SII, and PLR, to the outcome of COVID-19. ROC analysis is used to determine the sensitivity and specificity of several parameters including PNI, NLR, SII, and PLR in predicting mortality due to COVID-19 in children. The Youden Index is used to determine the best threshold value of PNI, NLR, SII, and PLR

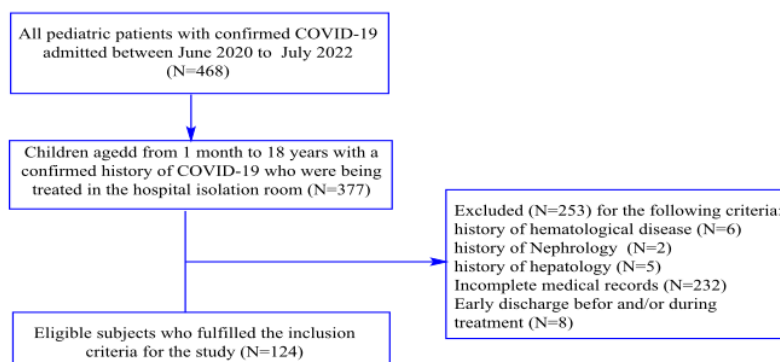
in predicting mortality in children with COVID-19 infection.

#### Results and Discussion

We collected a total of 468 children with confirmed COVID-19 through medical record data from June 2020 – July 2022. Of the 468 children with COVID-19, 377 were treated in the hospital isolation room. In this study, we excluded six children with a history of haematology, two children with a history of nephrology, and five children with a history of haematology, and then eight paediatric patients who had an early discharge before or even during therapy and 232 children who had incomplete medical records were eliminated. As a result, 124 children with COVID-19 met the inclusion criteria for this study (Figure 1).

Table 1 lists the data on the characteristics of children with COVID-19 who were included in this study. Approximately, 54.8% are dominated by male children. Most children in the 0-2-year age group were treated in the isolation room; as many as 41 (33.1%). Twenty-four children (19.4%) had a primary diagnosis in respiratory. No significant differences were found between the variables of sex, age, and primary diagnosis in the mortality incidence in children with confirmed COVID-19, with P-values of 0.140, 0.153, and 0.460 respectively. We found that 45 children (36.3%) had a normal nutritional status, 35 children (28.2%) were severely underweight, 26 children (21%) were underweight, and 18 children (14.5%) were overweight. In terms of nutritional status, a significant relationship was found with the mortality incidence in children with confirmed COVID-19.

The PNI parameter in non-survived pediatric COVID-19 patients had lower values than those who survived ( $P < 0.0001$ ). Meanwhile, there was a significant difference in the NLR and SII parameter values between two groups of children with COVID-19, with p-values of 0.001 and 0.021, respectively. However, no significant differences in PLR parameters were found between both groups (Table 2).



**Figure 1:** Flowchart of research subject's collection

**Table 1:** The characteristic of research subjects

Variables	Non-survived n = 34	Survived n = 90	P-value
Sex			
Male	14 (44.1)	53 (58.9)	0.140 <sup>†</sup>
Female	19 (55.9)	37 (41.1)	
Age (year)			
0-2	7 (20.6)	34 (37.8)	0.153 <sup>†</sup>
>2-5	3 (8.8)	11 (12.2)	
>5-12	9 (26.5)	22 (24.4)	
>12-18	15 (44.1)	23 (25.6)	
Primary diagnosis			
Allergy	0 (0)	1 (1.1)	0.460 <sup>†</sup>
Surgery	4 (11.8)	17 (18.9)	
Cardiology	3 (8.8)	7 (7.8)	
Endocrinology	0 (0)	3 (3.3)	
Gastroenterology	4 (11.8)	6 (6.7)	
Hepatology	2 (5.9)	1 (1.1)	
Nephrology	5 (14.7)	10 (11.1)	
Neurology	1 (2.9)	12 (13.3)	
Oncology	5 (14.7)	13 (14.4)	
Respirology	9 (26.5)	15 (16.7)	
Tropic-Infection	1 (2.9)	5 (5.6)	
Nutritional status			
Severely underweight	12 (35.3)	23 (25.4)	0.003 <sup>†</sup>
Underweight	9 (26.4)	17 (18.9)	
Normal	4 (11.8)	41 (45.7)	
Overweight	9 (26.5)	9 (10)	
Parameters			
PNI	39.25 ± 2.34	48.45 ± 1.21	<0.001 <sup>‡</sup>
NLR	7.04 ± 1.14	3.16 ± 0.33	0.001 <sup>§</sup>
SII	1242.4 ± 164	902 ± 114	0.021 <sup>§</sup>
PLR	228.0 ± 52	146.2 ± 16.21	0.118 <sup>§</sup>

Data was presented as number (percentage) and mean ± standard deviation (SD); <sup>†</sup> Chi-square test and/or Fisher Exact Test; <sup>‡</sup> Independent T-test; <sup>§</sup> Mann-Whitney U test; PNI = Prognostic Nutritional Index; NLR = Neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio; SII = Systemic immune inflammatory index; and PLR = Platelet to lymphocytes ratio.

**Table 2:** The comparison of albumin levels and nutritional status in children with COVID-19 infection

Nutritional status	Albumin levels (g/dL)		P-value
	n	Mean ± SD	
Severely underweight	35	3.099 ± 0.548	0.040
Underweight	26	3.233 ± 0.491	
Normal	45	3.389 ± 0.426	
Overweight	18	3.091 ± 0.128	

ANOVA test was used; SD = Standard deviation.

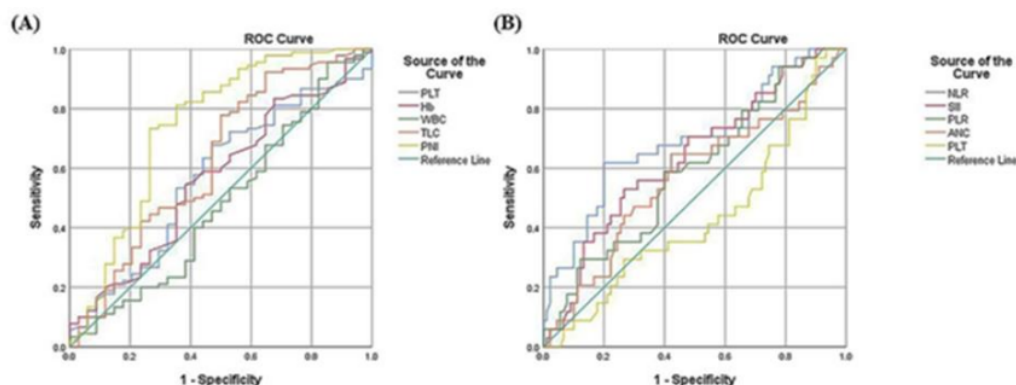
Table 3 presents the mean of albumin levels in the nutritional status of children with COVID-19. Children with COVID-19 who are severely underweight and overweight have lower albumin levels compared to others. The post-hoc analysis showed that albumin levels in children with good nutritional status were significantly different between severely underweight ( $P = 0.010$ ) and overweight ( $P = 0.032$ ). PNI in children infected with COVID-19 was analyzed based on their nutritional status. Table

4 demonstrates that there is no significant difference between PNI and the nutritional status of children with COVID-19. Figure 2 illustrates the ROC curves of PNI, NLR, SII, and PLR parameters of children infected with COVID-19 analyzed based on mortality. The Youden Index determines the cut-off values for PNI, NLR, SII, and PLR in predicting mortality in children with COVID-19 infection (Table 4). PNI shows the highest Youden Index value compared to other parameters (AUC 0.741,  $P < 0.0001$ ).

**Table 3:** The comparison of the PNI to the nutritional status in children with COVID-19 infection

Nutritional status	Prognostic Nutritional Index		P-value
	n	Rerata ± SD	
Severely underweight	35	44.07 ± 12.92	0.064
Underweight	26	47.11 ± 13.03	
Normal	45	48.98 ± 11.88	
Overweight	18	40.16 ± 12.67	

ANOVA test was used.



**Figure 2:** ROC analysis of various parameters for predicting mortality in COVID-19 children (A) ROC analysis on PNI to determine the cut-off value for predicting mortality in COVID-19 children (B) ROC analysis on NLR, SII, PLR, and PLT to determine the cut-off value for predicting mortality in COVID-19 infection

**Table 4:** The comparison of AUC values on the PNI, NLR, PLR, and SII parameters on the incidence of mortality in children with COVID-19 infection

Parameters	AUC	P-value	95% CI (Lower – Upper)	Cut-off	Youden Index
PNI	0.741	<0.0001	0.629 – 0.852	41.975	0.469
NLR	0.691	0.001	0.581 – 0.801	3.997	0.418
SII	0.635	0.021	0.526 – 0.744	1041.0	0.263
PLR	0.591	0.118	0.480 – 0.702	136.5	0.188

ROC analysis was used. AUC = Area under curve; CI = Confidence interval; PNI = Prognostic Nutritional Index; NLR = Neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio; SII = Systemic immune inflammatory index; and PLR = Platelet to lymphocytes ratio.

Table 4 indicates that the PNI cut-off value is 41,975 with a sensitivity of 73.5% and a specificity of 73.3%, which may be a predictor of death risk in children with COVID-19 infection. Cross-tabulation analysis also showed a negative predictive value (NPV) of 51% and a positive predictive value (PPV) of 88% in predicting death in children with COVID-19 infection. In addition, the PNI parameter shows a positive likelihood ratio of 2.76 and a negative likelihood ratio of 0.36. It may be concluded that children with COVID-19 infection with a PNI value of <41.975 have a 7.63 times higher risk of death than children with a high PNI value (Table 5).

The proportion of COVID-19 infections in children was higher in boys than in girls in this study and several other studies, although no association with increased mortality was found [17, 18]. The results of this study are similar to those of another study mentioned that there was no significant difference between male and female sexes [9]. Boys have a greater risk of death than girls. Two studies stated that 63-69% of

those who died from COVID-19 were men [19, 20].

In this study, the age group of 0-2 years old had higher COVID-19 infections, though this was not significantly different from other age groups. This finding is in line with a study that found that based on inpatient data, 27% of patients admitted to the hospital were infants under 1 year of age, and most of the patients (31.6%) who required treatment in the paediatric intensive care unit (PICU) were under 1 year old [21]. Another study indicated that the case fatality rate (CFR) based on age and intensive care unit (ICU) admission rate of infants <1 year has the highest CFR and ICU admission rate [21]. The relationship between COVID-19 severity and mortality by age is controversial. According to one study, children aged >15 years were the most likely to die, accounting for 58% of those who died, whereas children aged 1 year old represented only 7% of those who died [19].

**Table 5:** Cross-tabulation analysis of PNI, NLR, and SII parameters for predicting mortality in children with COVID-19 infection

Prognostic Nutritional Index	Non-survived n = 34	Survived n = 90	OR	P-value
PNI				
Low (<41.975)	25 (73.5)	24 (26.7)	7.63	<0.0001
High (>41.975)	9 (26.5)	66 (73.3)		
NLR				
High (>3.99)	21 (61.8)	18 (20)	6.46	<0.0001
Low (<3.99)	13 (38.2)	71 (80)		
SII				
High (>1041)	18 (52.9)	24 (26.7)	3.00	0.006
Low (<1041)	16 (47.1)	66 (73.3)		

Chi-square test was used. Data was viewed as number (percentage). OR = Odd ratio; PNI = Prognostic Nutritional Index; NLR = Neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio; and SII = Systemic immune inflammatory index.

A comparison of primary diagnoses in paediatric patients with COVID-19 infection against mortality reveals that some patients (19.4%) have respiratory comorbidities. Several studies have found that the primary diagnoses most frequently associated with mortality are respiratory, cardiovascular, and oncological diseases, obesity, asthma, and developmental disorders [19, 22]. Different results were shown by Patel's study: out of 444 children with COVID-19, 349 had no comorbidities (78.6%), and 95 of the 444 children had comorbidities (21.4%) [17]. COVID-19 increases the risk of significant disease due to structural abnormalities that reduce lung function, which is more common in children with a primary diagnosis in the field of respiratory.

Our study found a relationship between nutritional status and the risk of death in children with a COVID-19 infection. Malnutrition with a weight for length or weight for height with a z-score of 3 was associated with up to 50% mortality among hospitalized children [23]. Death due to malnutrition was found in the majority (85.7%) of patients in the ICU, compared to the recovered patients (14%) [20]. Numerous factors influencing immune system function are related to the patient's nutritional status. Protein-energy malnutrition or subclinical micronutrient deficiencies can affect the immune system's ability to respond properly to pathogens. This exacerbates immune suppression and development retardation as energy and micronutrients are diverted to the acute phase of immunological response to fight infection and the risk of bacterial translocation. Obesity has been further associated with poor COVID-19 outcomes, which are mediated by an intensified inflammatory response, increased cardiac injury, and increased coagulation activity [23].

Serum albumin levels in children infected with COVID-19 show lower values in children who are severely underweight and overweight. The relationship between inflammation and low serum albumin levels is still controversial [25, 26]. Hypoalbuminemia is more severe in children with kwashiorkor-type malnutrition than in those with marasmus. The inflammation severity from comorbidities and obesity causes a proportional decrease in serum albumin levels

[27, 28]. Malnutrition and inflammation are the main mechanisms by which hypoalbuminemia occurs. Undernutrition is associated with normal plasma albumin levels or conversely, low serum albumin levels seen in chronic disease despite adequate nutritional intake [29].

The PNI parameter in this study showed that there was no significant difference between nutritional status groups. A study in China was conducted on 122 patients infected with COVID-19 and hospitalized, comparing PNI values in populations with normal body mass index (BMI) values, overweight, and obesity, the results of this study stated that lower PNI was found in normal nutritional population compared to overweight and obese [30]. However, another study suggests that malnutrition and PNI have a weak correlation. This corresponds to PNI related to albumin level, more reflective of the severity of the underlying cirrhosis than the poor nutritional status of the patient [31].

PNI, NLR, SII, and PLR were found to be associated with the mortality occurrence in the group of children with COVID-19, particularly in children with low PNI values, high NLR, and high SII, but not with PLR parameters. According to our study, the best NLR cut-off for predicting death in children with COVID-19 infection is 3.99. A retrospective analysis of 289 COVID-19 patients compared NLR in patients treated in intensive care and non-intensive care, with ICU patients having considerably higher NLR than non-ICU patients [32].

Our study states that NLR may identify a high risk of death in patients with COVID-19. The exact mechanisms by which NLR differs in its prognostic role as a differentiator for the outcome of COVID-19 patients remain unknown. NLR is influenced by genetic and environmental factors, including BMI and smoking status, to varying degrees. The increase in NLR value, in particular, better reflects the neutrophilia status of COVID-19 patients. Neutrophilia produced by high circulating levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines has been associated with poor outcomes in COVID-19 patients. In addition, lung autopsies of deceased COVID-19 patients have revealed neutrophil infiltration in the pulmonary capillaries, extravasation of neutrophils into the



alveolar spaces, and neutrophilic mucositis. An increase in neutrophil frequency can be a source of excessive reactive oxygen species (ROS) and neutrophil extracellular traps (NETs) and result in severe lung damage. According to this study, the optimal cut-off value of SII in predicting death in children with COVID-19 infection is 1041. According to one study, SII was higher in paediatric cancer patients with COVID-19 who died, with 863 in the group that died compared to 302 who survived [33]. Different results were shown by the study of Bilge *et al.*, where SII did not differ between two groups as seen by age, sex, and malignancy both in the non-survivor and survivor groups. These results may indicate that COVID-19 does not trigger an adequate inflammatory response in patients with malignancy [34-36].

The PNI in our study showed lower parameter values in the non-survived group of children with COVID-19 infection. This statement is supported by several studies which state that PNI score was found to be lower in the group that experienced death in patients with COVID-19 [2]. Likewise, another study stated that the group with a low PNI score was 11.2 times more at risk of dying in hospital compared to the group with a normal PNI score [37]. PNI is an index calculated from albumin and lymphocyte levels, which is an objective reflection of inflammatory and nutritional status [38]. In addition, it has been confirmed as having prognostic value in various cardiovascular diseases and malignancies [33, 37].

The correlation between poor outcomes and low albumin levels may be mediated by several mechanisms. First, because albumin is synthesized by hepatocytes, its level is an indicator of liver function. Inflammatory cytokines, including interleukin-6 (IL-6) and tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$  (TNF- $\alpha$ ) can inhibit hepatocyte synthesis ability so that serum albumin levels decrease. Cytokine storm occurs due to the release of large amounts of cytokines, including IL-6, interleukin-1 (IL-1), TNF- $\alpha$ , monocyte chemoattractant protein 1 (MCP-1), inducible Interferon- $\gamma$  (IFN- $\gamma$ ), protein-10 (IP-10), and granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (G-CSF), which cause severe organ damage in

COVID-19 patients [35-37]. Therefore, decreased albumin levels may indicate the severity of cytokine storm and organ damage, including liver dysfunction in COVID-19 patients. The second mechanism, low albumin levels can lead to exudation of intravascular fluid that exacerbates the severity of pulmonary edema. Serum albumin levels have been verified to be inversely related to the development of acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) in COVID-19 patients. ARDS is a risk factor for poor prognosis in COVID-19 patients [39-41]. Albumin is a general marker of nutritional status; low albumin levels may suggest a status of mass consumption due to the tissue damage and hypermetabolism in critically ill patients. Poor nutritional status, as indicated by albumin levels, causes failure of tissue repair and recovery in COVID-19 patients [42].

Our study states that PNI can be a predictor of mortality in paediatric patients with COVID-19 with an AUC value of 0.741 ( $P < 0.0001$ ) which is better than the other two parameters we tested in this study, namely NLR (AUC = 0.691,  $P = 0.001$ ) and SII (AUC = 0.635,  $P = 0.021$ ). The cut-off value of PNI parameter in our findings is 41.975. The cut-off value we obtained is different from various studies related to PNI and mortality in adult patients with COVID-19. The investigation of relationship between PNI levels and disease severity in COVID-19 has a cut-off value that varies from 34 to 49 [37, 39, 40]. The PNI parameter that we evaluated for COVID-19 was initially identified as a clinical predictor of postoperative complications following gastrointestinal surgery. A low serum albumin level, also an important mortality indicator for patients following up in the ICU, has been found to be correlated with a poor prognosis in pneumonia caused by COVID-19. We understand that our study has limitations because the data we used originates from patient medical records. After all, research bias cannot be controlled. However, we believe that this study might be used as an alternative for health workers to determine the prognosis in paediatric patients with COVID-19.

## Conclusion

The PNI has been correlated with a poor prognosis, and in children with COVID-19 infection, it may even cause mortality. Our findings show that a PNI value of <41.975 raises the risk of death in pediatric patients with COVID-19 infection by seven times. In this case, the PNI value may be used quickly and effectively, making it particularly helpful to medical personnel working in units with limited health facilities.

## Acknowledgements

To acknowledge the completion of this research, the authors would like to thank Dr. Muhammad Faizi, the Head of the Pediatrics Department. They also present their gratitude to the staff, medical personnel, and other paediatric residents in this unit for their assistance, prayers, guidance, and support during the research period.

## Disclosure Statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the authors.

## Funding

The current research received specific support from RUP3-8-Jazn University.

## Authors' contributions

All authors contributed to data analysis, drafting, and revising of the paper and agreed to be responsible for all the aspects of this work.

## ORCID

Radhitio Adi Nugroho

<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6888-1850>

Nur Aisiyah Widjaja

<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7088-1278>

Retno Asih Setyoningrum

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4194-6869>

## References

- [1]. Yüce M., Filiztekin E., Özkaya K.G., COVID-19 diagnosis -A review of current methods, *Biosens Bioelectron*, 2021, **172**:112752 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]
- [2]. Wang Z.H., Lin Y.W., Wei X.B., Li F., Liao X.L., Yuan H.Q., Huang D.Z., Qin T.H., Geng H., Wang S.H., Predictive Value of Prognostic Nutritional Index on COVID-19 Severity, *Frontiers in Nutrition*, 2020, **7**:582736 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]
- [3]. Hosouna B., Malek H., Abdelsalam S.M., Ahwidy Z., Computational study of the effectiveness of natural herbal derivatives on COVID-19 virus, *Advanced Journal of Chemistry-Section B: Natural Products and Medical Chemistry*, 2021, **3**:323 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]
- [4]. Lotfi A.R., Owaysee Osquee H., Investigating Factors Affecting Hospitalization of Patients with Mucormycosis After Contracting Covid-19: A Systematic Review, *International Journal of Advanced Biological and Biomedical Research*, 2023, **11**:35 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)]
- [5]. Shokrian N., Osquee H.O., A Systematic Review Regarding the Diagnosis, Symptoms, and Methods of Home Quarantine in Children during Covid-19 Pandemic, *Progress in Chemical and Biochemical Research*, 2023, **6**:106 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]
- [6]. Velmurugan B.A., Sivaraman B., Natarajan R., Nagarajan N., Molecular docking studies on phytoconstituents of kabasura kudineer-a siddha formulation on corona protease enzyme, *Asian Journal of Green Chemistry*, 2022, **6**:48 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]
- [7]. CDC COVID-19 Response Team, Coronavirus Disease 2019 in Children - United States, February 12-April 2, 2020, *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*, 2020, **69**:422 [[Crossref](#)], [[Publisher](#)]
- [8]. Huang C., Wang Y., Li X., Ren L., Zhao J., Hu Y., Zhang L., Fan G., Xu J., Gu X., Cheng Z., Clinical features of patients infected with 2019 novel coronavirus in Wuhan, China, *The lancet*, 2020, **395**:497 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]
- [9]. Dong Y., Mo X., Hu Y., Qi X., Jiang F., Jiang Z., Tong S., Epidemiology of COVID-19 among children in China, *Pediatrics*, 2020, **145**:e20200702 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]
- [10]. Ahmed S., Mvalo T., Akech S., Agweyu A., Baker K., Bar-Zeev N., Campbell H., Checkley W., Chisti M.J., Colbourn T., Cunningham S., Protecting children in low-income and middle-income

- countries from COVID-19, *BMJ Glob Health*, 2020, **5** [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]
- [11]. Headey D., Heidkamp R., Osendarp S., Ruel M., Scott N., Black R., Shekar M., Bouis H., Flory A., Haddad L., Walker N., Impacts of COVID-19 on childhood malnutrition and nutrition-related mortality, *The Lancet*, 2020, **396**:519 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]
- [12]. Kosovali B.D., Kucuk B., Balkiz Soyal O., Mehmet Mutlu N., Can prognostic nutritional index predict mortality in intensive care patients with COVID-19?, *International Journal of Clinical Practice*, 2021, **75**:e14800 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]
- [13]. Wei W., Wu X., Jin C., Mu T., Gu G., Min M., Mu S., Han Y., Predictive Significance of the Prognostic Nutritional Index (PNI) in Patients with Severe COVID-19, *Journal of Immunology Research*, 2021, **2021**:9917302 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]
- [14]. Visuddho V., Subagio A., Setyoningrum R.A., and Rosyid A.N., Survival analysis and outcome prediction of COVID-19 patients: a retrospective observational study from tertiary referral hospital in Indonesia, *Tropical Biomedicine*, 2022, **39**:239 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)]
- [15]. Mølhave M., Agergaard J., Wejse C., Clinical Management of COVID-19 Patients - An Update, *Seminars in Nuclear Medicine*, 2022, **52**:4 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]
- [16]. Cocoş R., Mahler B., Turcu-Stiolică A., Stoichiță A., Ghinet A., Shelby E.S., Bohîlțea L.C., Risk of Death in Comorbidity Subgroups of Hospitalized COVID-19 Patients Inferred by Routine Laboratory Markers of Systemic Inflammation on Admission: A Retrospective Study, *Viruses*, 2022, **14**:1201 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]
- [17]. Patel N.A., Pediatric COVID-19: Systematic review of the literature, *American journal of otolaryngology*, 2020, **41**:102573 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]
- [18]. Woodruff R.C., Campbell A.P., Taylor C.A., Chai S.J., Kawasaki B., Meek J., Anderson E.J., Weigel A., Monroe M.L., Reeg L., Bye E., Risk Factors for Severe COVID-19 in Children, *Pediatrics*, 2022, **149**:e2021053418 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]
- [19]. McCormick D.W., Richardson L.C., Young P.R., Viens L.J., Gould C.V., Kimball A., Pindyck T., Rosenblum H.G., Siegel D.A., Vu Q.M., Komatsu K., Deaths in Children and Adolescents Associated With COVID-19 and MIS-C in the United States, *Pediatrics*, 2021, **148**:e2021052273 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]
- [20]. Mwananyanda L., Gill C.J., MacLeod W., Kwenda G., Pieciak R., Mupila Z., Lapidot R., Mupeta F., Forman L., Ziko L., Etter L., Covid-19 deaths in Africa: prospective systematic postmortem surveillance study, *Bmj*, 2021, **372**:n334 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]
- [21]. Kitano T., Kitano M., Krueger C., Jamal H., Al Rawahi H., Lee-Krueger R., Sun R.D., Isabel S., García-Ascaso M.T., Hibino H., Camara B., The differential impact of pediatric COVID-19 between high-income countries and low- and middle-income countries: A systematic review of fatality and ICU admission in children worldwide, *PLoS One*, 2021, **16**:e0246326 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]
- [22]. Bellino S., Punzo O., Rota M.C., Del Manso M., Urdiales A.M., Andrianou X., Fabiani M., Boros S., Vescio F., Riccardo F., Bella A., COVID-19 Disease Severity Risk Factors for Pediatric Patients in Italy, *Pediatrics*, 2020, **146**:e2020009399 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]
- [23]. James P.T., Ali Z., Armitage A.E., Bonell A., Cerami C., Drakesmith H., Jobe M., Jones K.S., Liew Z., Moore S.E., Morales-Berstein F., The Role of Nutrition in COVID-19 Susceptibility and Severity of Disease: A Systematic Review, *The Journal of nutrition*, 2021, **151**:1854 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]
- [24]. Youssef N., Elbadry M., Al Shafie A., Abdalazeem A., Hasan S., Tahoon M., Omran D., El Kassas M., Nutritional status associated with clinical outcomes among patients hospitalized with COVID-19: A multicenter prospective study in Egypt, *Nursing & Health Sciences*, 2022, **24**:204 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]
- [25]. Ayaz N., Ullah Z., Karim A., Biochemical Profile of Malnutrition Children at a Tertiary Care Hospital, *Pakistan Journal of Medical & Health Sciences*, 2022, **16**:169 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]

- [26]. Ventura J.C., Oliveira L.D.A., Silveira T.T., Hauschild D.B., Mehta N.M., Moreno Y.M.F., Admission factors associated with nutritional status deterioration and prolonged pediatric intensive care unit stay in critically ill children: PICU-SCREEN multicenter study, *Journal of Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition*, 2022, **46**:330 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]
- [27]. Prihaningtyas R.A., Widjaja N.A., Irawan R., Hanindita M.H., Hidajat B., Dietary Intakes and High Sensitivity CRP (hsCRP) in Adolescents with Obesity, *Carpathian Journal of Food Science and Technology*, 2019, **5**:83 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]
- [28]. Widjaja N.A., Prihaningtyas R.A., Hanindita M.H., Irawan R., Ugrasena I.D.G., Handajani R., Adiponectin, anthropometric measurements and insulin resistance in adolescence with obesity, *Malaysian Journal of Nutrition*, 2020, **26** [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]
- [29]. Soeters P.B., Wolfe R.R., Shenkin A., Hypoalbuminemia: Pathogenesis and Clinical Significance, *Journal of Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition*, 2019, **43**:181 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]
- [30]. Hu X., Deng H., Wang Y., Chen L., Gu X., Wang X., Predictive value of the prognostic nutritional index for the severity of coronavirus disease 2019, *Nutrition*, 2021, **84**:111123 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]
- [31]. Dumont C., Wuestenberghs F., Lanthier N., Piessevaux H., Dahlqvist G., Malnutrition is highly prevalent in hospitalized cirrhotic patients and associates with a poor outcome, *Acta gastroenterologica Belgica*, 2022, **85**:311 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]
- [32]. Al-Shami I., Hourani H.M.A., Alkhatib B., The use of prognostic nutritional index (PNI) and selected inflammatory indicators for predicting malnutrition in COVID-19 patients: A retrospective study, *Journal of Infection and Public Health*, 2023, **16**:280 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]
- [33]. Nooh H.A., Abdellateif M.S., Refaat L., Kandeel E.Z., Bayoumi A., Samra M., Khafagy M., The role of inflammatory indices in the outcome of COVID-19 cancer patients, *Medical Oncology*, 2021, **39**:6 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]
- [34]. Bilge M., Akilli I.K., Karaayvaz E.B., Yesilova A., Kart Yasar K., Comparison of systemic immune-inflammation index (SII), early warning score (ANDC) and prognostic nutritional index (PNI) in hospitalized patients with malignancy, and their influence on mortality from COVID-19, *Infectious Agents and Cancer*, 2021, **16**:60 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]
- [35]. Hung K.C., Ko C.C., Wang L.K., Liu P.H., Chen I.W., Huang Y.T., Sun C.K., Association of Prognostic Nutritional Index with Severity and Mortality of Hospitalized Patients with COVID-19: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis, *Diagnostics (Basel)*, 2022, **12**:1515 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]
- [36]. Mureşan A.V., Hălmaciu I., Arbănaşi E.M., Kaller R., Arbănaşi E.M., Budişcă O.A., Melinte R.M., Vunvulea V., Filep R.C., Mărginean L., Suciuc B.A., Prognostic Nutritional Index, Controlling Nutritional Status (CONUT) Score, and Inflammatory Biomarkers as Predictors of Deep Vein Thrombosis, Acute Pulmonary Embolism, and Mortality in COVID-19 Patients, *Diagnostics*, 2022, **12**:2757 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]
- [37]. Çınar T., Hayıroğlu M., Çiçek V., Kılıç Ş., Asal S., Yavuz S., Selçuk M., Yalçınkaya E., Keser N., Orhan A.L., Is prognostic nutritional index a predictive marker for estimating all-cause in-hospital mortality in COVID-19 patients with cardiovascular risk factors?, *Heart & Lung*, 2021, **50**:307 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]
- [38]. Wang R., He M., Yin W., Liao X., Wang B., Jin X., Ma Y., Yue J., Bai L., Liu D., Zhu T., The Prognostic Nutritional Index is associated with mortality of COVID-19 patients in Wuhan, China, *J Clin Lab Anal*, 2020, **34**:e23566 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]
- [39]. Bayram M., Yildirim O., Soylu S.O.R.B., Dundar A.S., Koksak A.R., et al., Prognostic Nutritional Index and CRP, age, platelet count, albumin level score in predicting mortality and intensive care unit admission for COVID-19, *Biomark Med*, 2021, **15**:1733 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]
- [40]. Arslan K., Süleyman B., The relationship between the prognostic nutritional index and the clinical course of COVID-19: a single-center experience, *Journal of Medicine and Palliative*

- Care, 2022, 3:92 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]
- [41]. Ekinci I, Uzun H, Utku I.K, Ozkan H, Buyukkaba M, Cinar A., et al., Prognostic nutritional index as indicator of immune nutritional status of patients with COVID-19, *International Journal for Vitamin and Nutrition Research*, 2022, 92:4 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]
- [42]. Song F, Ma H, Wang S, Qin T, Xu Q, Yuan H, Li F, Wang Z, Liao Y, Tan X, Song X, Nutritional screening based on objective indices at admission predicts in-hospital mortality in patients with COVID-19, *Nutrition Journal*, 2021, 20:46 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]
- [43]. Nalbant A, Demirci T, Kaya T, Aydın A, Altındış M, Güçlü E., Can prognostic nutritional index and systemic immune-inflammatory index predict disease severity in COVID-19?, *Int J Clin Pract*, 2021, 75:e14544 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]
- [44]. Xue G, Gan X, Wu Z, Xie D, Xiong Y, Hua L, Zhou B, Zhou N, Xiang J, Li J., Novel serological biomarkers for inflammation in predicting disease severity in patients with COVID-19, *International immunopharmacology*, 2020, 89:107065 [[Crossref](#)], [[Google Scholar](#)], [[Publisher](#)]

#### HOW TO CITE THIS ARTICLE

Radhitio Adi Nugroho, Nur Aisiyah Widjaja, Retno Asih Setyoningrum. Predictive Value of Prognostic Nutritional Index in Children with COVID-19. *J. Med. Chem. Sci.*, 2023, 6(10) 2367-2378

DOI: <http://doi.org/10.26655/JMCHMSCI.2023.10.12>

URL: [http://www.jmchemsci.com/article\\_171439.html](http://www.jmchemsci.com/article_171439.html)

# Predictive Value of Prognostic

## ORIGINALITY REPORT

15%

SIMILARITY INDEX

9%

INTERNET SOURCES

13%

PUBLICATIONS

%

STUDENT PAPERS

## PRIMARY SOURCES

1	<a href="http://www.wjgnet.com">www.wjgnet.com</a> Internet Source	1%
2	<a href="http://synapse.koreamed.org">synapse.koreamed.org</a> Internet Source	<1%
3	Xiang Hu, Huihui Deng, Yuxia Wang, Lingqiao Chen, Xuemei Gu, Xiaobo Wang. "The predictive value of prognostic nutritional index for the severity of coronavirus disease 2019", Nutrition, 2020 Publication	<1%
4	<a href="http://files.covid19treatmentguidelines.nih.gov">files.covid19treatmentguidelines.nih.gov</a> Internet Source	<1%
5	<a href="http://www.scielo.br">www.scielo.br</a> Internet Source	<1%
6	Geissler, Catherine, Powers, Hilary. "Human Nutrition", Human Nutrition, 2023 Publication	<1%
7	Michael Fricker, Peter G. Gibson, Heather Powell, Jodie L. Simpson et al. "A sputum 6 gene signature predicts future exacerbations	<1%

of poorly controlled asthma", Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, 2019

Publication

8

Gianpaolo Balzano, Erica Dugnani, Alessandra Gandolfi, Marina Scavini et al. "Effect of Diabetes on Survival after Resection of Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma. A Prospective, Observational Study", PLOS ONE, 2016

Publication

<1 %

9

Melissa Borrelli, Adele Corcione, Fabio Castellano, Francesca Fiori Nastro, Francesca Santamaria. "Coronavirus Disease 2019 in Children", Frontiers in Pediatrics, 2021

Publication

<1 %

10

Tufan Çınar, Mert İlker Hayıroğlu, Vedat Çiçek, Şahhan Kılıç et al. "Is prognostic nutritional index a predictive marker for estimating all-cause in-hospital mortality in COVID-19 patients with cardiovascular risk factors?", Heart & Lung, 2021

Publication

<1 %

11

[www.e-jmis.org](http://www.e-jmis.org)

Internet Source

<1 %

12

Michał Czapla, Raúl Juárez-Vela, Vicente Gea-Caballero, Stanisław Zieliński, Marzena Zielińska. "The Association between Nutritional Status and In-Hospital Mortality of

<1 %

# COVID-19 in Critically-ill Patients in the ICU", Nutrients, 2021

Publication

13

[dev.statpearls.com](https://dev.statpearls.com)

Internet Source

<1 %

14

[www.europeanproceedings.com](https://www.europeanproceedings.com)

Internet Source

<1 %

15

[www.termedia.pl](https://www.termedia.pl)

Internet Source

<1 %

16

Ashwaghosha Parthasarathi, Sunag Padukudru, Sumalata Arunachal, Chetak Kadabasal Basavaraj et al. "The Role of Neutrophil-to-Lymphocyte Ratio in Risk Stratification and Prognostication of COVID-19: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis", Vaccines, 2022

Publication

<1 %

17

Lucca, Ilaria, Sebastian L. Hofbauer, Carmen V. Leitner, Michelade Martino, Mehmet Özsoy, Martin Susani, Shahrokh F. Shariat, and Tobias Klatter. "Development of a Preoperative Nomogram Incorporating Biomarkers of Systemic Inflammatory Response to Predict Nonorgan-confined Urothelial Carcinoma of the Bladder at Radical Cystectomy", Urology, 2016.

Publication

<1 %



18

Taito Kitano, Mao Kitano, Carsten Krueger, Hassan Jamal et al. "The differential impact of pediatric COVID-19 between high-income countries and low- and middle-income countries: A systematic review of fatality and ICU admission in children worldwide", PLOS ONE, 2021

Publication

<1 %

19

doaj.org  
Internet Source

<1 %

20

nddmed.com  
Internet Source

<1 %

21

M. Kanda, T. Fujii, Y. Kodera, S. Nagai, S. Takeda, A. Nakao. "Nutritional predictors of postoperative outcome in pancreatic cancer", British Journal of Surgery, 2011

Publication

<1 %

22

www.aginganddisease.org  
Internet Source

<1 %

23

www.scilit.net  
Internet Source

<1 %

24

Reem Hoteit, Hadi M. Yassine. "Biological Properties of SARS-CoV-2 Variants: Epidemiological Impact and Clinical Consequences", Vaccines, 2022

Publication

<1 %

25	<a href="https://bussecon.com">bussecon.com</a> Internet Source	<1 %
26	<a href="https://journal-archiveuromedica.eu">journal-archiveuromedica.eu</a> Internet Source	<1 %
27	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov">www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov</a> Internet Source	<1 %
28	<a href="https://www.thno.org">www.thno.org</a> Internet Source	<1 %
29	Dongyan Ding, Rumei Luan, Qianfei Xue, Junling Yang. "Prognostic significance of peripheral blood S100A12, S100A8, and S100A9 concentrations in idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis", Research Square Platform LLC, 2023 Publication	<1 %
30	Nur Aisiyah Widjaja, Roedi Irawan, Meta Herdiana Hanindita, IDG Ugrasena, Retno Handajani. "METS-IR vs. HOMA-AD and Metabolic Syndrome in Obese Adolescents", The Journal of Medical Investigation, 2023 Publication	<1 %
31	Wee Chian Koh, Lin Naing, Liling Chaw, Muhammad Ali Rosledzana et al. "What do we know about SARS-CoV-2 transmission? A systematic review and meta-analysis of the	<1 %

## secondary attack rate and associated risk factors", PLOS ONE, 2020

Publication

---

32

Yu Jiang, SIYI Zou, Weishen Wang, Haoda Chen, Qian Zhan, Xiaxing Deng, Baiyong Shen. "Preoperative Score to Stratify Recurrence Risk After Curative Resection of Resectable Pancreatic Ductal Adenocarcinoma: A Retrospective Cohort Study", Research Square Platform LLC, 2021

Publication

---

<1 %

33

[pubannotation.org](https://pubannotation.org)

Internet Source

---

<1 %

34

[repositorio.ufsc.br](https://repositorio.ufsc.br)

Internet Source

---

<1 %

35

Louise Gaborieau, Celine Delestrain, Philippe Bensaïd, Audrey Vizeneuve et al.

"Epidemiology and Clinical Presentation of Children Hospitalized with SARS-CoV-2 Infection in Suburbs of Paris", Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2020

Publication

---

<1 %

36

Mahsa Khodadoostan, Majid Aghadavood Marnani, Amir Reza Moravejolahkami, Gholamreza Askari, Bijan Iraj. "Effect of synbiotics on inflammatory markers and white blood cell count in COVID-19 patients: a

<1 %

randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial", Nutrition & Food Science, 2022

Publication

---

37

Muntaha Fazal. "C-Reactive Protein a Promising Biomarker of COVID-19 Severity", The Korean Journal of Clinical Laboratory Science, 2021

Publication

---

<1 %

38

Riten Kumar, Michael J. Rivkin, Leslie Raffini. "Thrombotic complications in children with Coronavirus disease 2019 and Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome of Childhood", Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2023

Publication

---

<1 %

39

[molmed.biomedcentral.com](https://molmed.biomedcentral.com)

Internet Source

---

<1 %

40

[researchonline.jcu.edu.au](https://researchonline.jcu.edu.au)

Internet Source

---

<1 %

41

[www.jemds.com](https://www.jemds.com)

Internet Source

---

<1 %

42

Feier Song, Huan Ma, Shouhong Wang, Tiehe Qin et al. "Nutritional screening based on objective indices at admission predicts in-hospital mortality in patients with COVID-19", Nutrition Journal, 2021

Publication

---

<1 %

43

Geoffrey D. Rubin, Linda B. Haramati, Jeffrey P. Kanne, Neil W. Schluger et al. "The Role of Chest Imaging in Patient Management during the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Multinational Consensus Statement from the Fleischner Society", *Radiology*, 2020

Publication

&lt;1 %

44

Gili Joseph, Elisheva Klein, Yaniv Lustig, Yael Weiss-Ottolenghi et al. "Real-World Immunogenicity and Reactogenicity of Two Doses of Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccination in Children Aged 5–11 Years", *Vaccines*, 2022

Publication

&lt;1 %

45

Joao Luiz Silva Filho, Vanessa Herder, Matthew P. Gibbins, Monique Freire Freire dos Reis et al. "Disease trajectories in hospitalized COVID-19 patients are predicted by clinical and peripheral blood signatures representing distinct lung pathologies.", *Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory*, 2023

Publication

&lt;1 %

46

Maria Damps, Elżbieta Byrska-Maciejasz, Małgorzata Kowalska, Jowita Rosada-Kurasińska et al. "COVID-19 in Pediatric Intensive Care Units in Poland, PAPITCO-19 Study (Polish Analysis of PICU Trends during COVID-19)", *Journal of Clinical Medicine*, 2023

&lt;1 %

47

Maryam shabanpur, Azizollah Pourmahmoudi, Joana Nicolau, Nicola Veronese et al. "The Importance of Nutritional Status on Clinical Outcomes among Both ICU and Non-ICU Patients with COVID-19", Clinical Nutrition ESPEN, 2022

Publication

<1 %

---

48

Mumtarin Jannat Oishee, Tamanna Ali, Nowshin Jahan, Shahad Saif Khandker et al. "COVID-19 Pandemic: Review of Contemporary and Forthcoming Detection Tools", Infection and Drug Resistance, 2021

Publication

<1 %

---

49

Rupak Desai, Sandeep Singh, Tarang Parekh, Sonali Sachdeva, Lekshmi Kumar, Rajesh Sachdeva, Gautam Kumar. "COVID-19 and Shock: A Cautionary Tale for Elderly Patients from a Pooled Analysis", Annals of Emergency Medicine, 2020

Publication

<1 %

---

50

Sevda Onuk, Hilal Sipahioğlu, Samet Karahan, Ali Yeşiltepe et al. "Cytokine Levels and Severity of Illness Scoring Systems to Predict Mortality in COVID-19 Infection", Healthcare, 2023

Publication

<1 %

---

51 Zhao Zhang, Liyan Guo, Xiaoxia Lu, Che Zhang et al. "Clinical analysis and pluripotent stem cells-based model reveal possible impacts of ACE2 and lung progenitor cells on infants vulnerable to COVID-19", Theranostics, 2021  
Publication

---

52 Zhuo-xuan Yang, Ying-yin Chen, Shu-zhi Zhou. "Risk factors of postoperative hypoalbuminemia in patients undergoing radical surgery for ovarian cancer", Research Square Platform LLC, 2023  
Publication

---

53 [bestpractice.bmj.com](https://bestpractice.bmj.com)  
Internet Source

---

54 [doi.org](https://doi.org)  
Internet Source

---

55 [repository.tcu.edu](https://repository.tcu.edu)  
Internet Source

---

56 [ruj.uj.edu.pl](https://ruj.uj.edu.pl)  
Internet Source

---

57 [www.idcmjournal.org](https://www.idcmjournal.org)  
Internet Source

---

58 [www.intechopen.com](https://www.intechopen.com)  
Internet Source

---

[yamagata.repo.nii.ac.jp](https://yamagata.repo.nii.ac.jp)

59

&lt;1 %

60

Andreja Prijić, Tatjana Gazibara, Sergej Prijić, Stefan Mandić-Rajčević, Nataša Maksimović. "Factors Associated with the Antibiotic Treatment of Children Hospitalized for COVID-19 during the Lockdown in Serbia", International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2022

Publication

&lt;1 %

61

Angelo Zinellu, Panagiotis Paliogiannis, Ciriaco Carru, Arduino A. Mangoni. "INR and COVID-19 severity and mortality: a systematic review with meta-analysis and meta-regression", Advances in Medical Sciences, 2021

Publication

&lt;1 %

62

H. Iwagaki, A. Hizuta, N. Tanaka, K. Orita. "Decreased Serum Tryptophan in Patients with Cancer Cachexia Correlates with Increased Serum Neopterin", Immunological Investigations, 2009

Publication

&lt;1 %

63

Amira Mohammed Ali, Hiroshi Kunugi. "Approaches to Nutritional Screening in Patients with Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)", International Journal of

&lt;1 %



# Environmental Research and Public Health, 2021

Publication

---

64

Hanieh Radkhah, Ensieh Sadat Mansouri, Shiva Rahimipour Anaraki, Milad Gholizadeh Mesgarha et al. "Predictive value of hematological indices on incidence and severity of pulmonary embolism in COVID-19 patients", *Immunity, Inflammation and Disease*, 2023

Publication

---

<1 %

65

MD Asaduzzaman, Mohammad Romel Bhuia, ZHM Nazmul Alam, Mohammad Zabed Jillul Bari, Tasnim Ferdousi. "Significance of hemogram-derived ratios for predicting in-hospital mortality in COVID-19: A multicenter study", *Health Science Reports*, 2022

Publication

---

<1 %

66

Ovidiu Musat, Virgiliu Bogdan Sorop, Madalina Ioana Sorop, Viorica Lazar et al. "COVID-19 and Laboratory Markers from Romanian Patients—A Narrative Review", *Life*, 2023

Publication

---

<1 %

67

[www.mdpi.com](http://www.mdpi.com)

Internet Source

---

<1 %

---

Exclude quotes      On

Exclude matches      Off

Exclude bibliography      On

# Predictive Value of Prognostic

GRADEMARK REPORT

FINAL GRADE

GENERAL COMMENTS

**/100**

PAGE 1

PAGE 2

PAGE 3

PAGE 4

PAGE 5

PAGE 6

PAGE 7

PAGE 8

PAGE 9

PAGE 10

PAGE 11

PAGE 12