

**STUDY ON THE PREDICTION OF PROGNOSIS OF PATIENTS WITH ACUTE LIVER FAILURE TREATED WITH ARTIFICIAL LIVER BY SERUM NLR AND IL-6 LEVELS**

## STUDIJA O PREDVIĐANJU PROGNOZE PACIJENATA SA AKUTNOM INSUFICIJENCIJOM JETRE SA VEŠTAČKOM JETROM NA OSNOVU NIVOA NLR I IL-6 U SERUMU

Juan Xu<sup>#</sup>, Fenjing Du<sup>#</sup>, Xin Yang, Jingtao Hou, Yan Fan, Xiaojing Liu<sup>\*</sup>Department Infectious Disease, The First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiao Tong University,  
Xian, Shaanxi, 710061, China**Summary**

**Background:** To observe the relationship between the expression of serum interleukin-6 (IL-6) and neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio (NLR) and the prognosis of patients with acute liver failure (ALF) treated with artificial liver.

**Methods:** 80 patients with ALF from January 2021 to October 2023 were included. All of them received artificial liver system treatment. All of the included subjects completed the effective follow-up for three months. The patients were followed up until April 30, 2023. According to the disease outcomes of patients after the end of follow-up, they were divided into a survival group and a death group. The serum IL-6 and NLR expressions of the two groups were compared, and the relationship between serum IL-6 and NLR expressions and the prognosis of patients with ALF treated with artificial liver was analysed.

**Results:** The expression levels of serum IL-6 and NLR in the death group were higher ( $P < 0.05$ ). The high expressions of serum IL-6 and NLR might be a risk factor for the increased risk of death in patients with ALF after treatment ( $P < 0.05$ ). The receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve indicated that the area under the curve (AUC) of fasting serum IL-6 and NLR expressions in patients with ALF predicting the prognosis of artificial liver treatment were 0.727 and 0.789. When the AUC of serum IL-6 combined with NLR predicted the prognosis of artificial liver treatment in patients with ALF, it was 0.889.

**Conclusions:** The expression of serum IL-6 and NLR is correlated with the prognosis of patients with ALF treated with artificial liver.

**Keywords:** acute liver failure, artificial liver support system, neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio, interleukin-6, predictive performance

**Kratik sadržaj**

**Uvod:** Posmatranje odnosa između ekspresije interleukina-6 (IL-6) u serumu i neutrofilno-limfocitnog odnosa (NLR) sa prognozom pacijenata sa akutnom insuficijencijom jetre (ALF) sa veštačkom jetrom.

**Metode:** U istraživanje je uključeno 80 pacijenata sa ALF u periodu od januara 2021. do oktobra 2023. Svi su primili terapiju putem sistema veštačke jetre. Svi ispitanici su uspešno praćeni tokom tri meseca, a praćenje je trajalo do 30. aprila 2023. Na osnovu ishoda bolesti nakon završetka praćenja, pacijenti su podeljeni u grupu preživelih i grupu preminulih. Upoređene su vrednosti IL-6 i NLR u serumu između ove dve grupe, te je analiziran njihov odnos sa prognozom pacijenata sa ALF lečenih veštačkom jetrom.

**Rezultati:** Vrednosti IL-6 i NLR u serumu su bile značajno više u grupi preminulih pacijenata ( $P < 0,05$ ). Povišeni nivoi IL-6 i NLR mogu da predstavljaju faktore rizika za povećanu smrtnost kod pacijenata sa ALF nakon lečenja ( $P < 0,05$ ). ROC kriva je pokazala da je površina ispod krive (AUC) za predviđanje prognoze lečenja veštačkom jetrom na osnovu nivoa IL-6 i NLR iznosila 0,727 i 0,789. Kada su kombinovani nivoi IL-6 i NLR, AUC je iznosila 0,889.

**Zaključak:** Ekspresija IL-6 i NLR u serumu povezana je sa prognozom pacijenata sa ALF lečenih veštačkom jetrom.

**Ključne reči:** akutna insuficijencija jetre, sistem podrške veštačke jetre, neutrofilno-limfocitni odnos, interleukin-6, prediktivna vrednost

Address for correspondence:

Dr Xiaojing Liu  
Department of Infectious Disease, The First Affiliated Hospital  
of Xi'an Jiao Tong University  
No.277 Yanta West road, Yanta District, Xian, Shaanxi,  
710061, China  
e-mail: Xiaojingliu3635@126.com

## Introduction

Acute liver failure (ALF) is a critical disease with high morbidity and mortality (1). An artificial liver support system (ALSS) is an external detoxification device that can temporarily assist and replace part of the function of the failing liver (2). It has the function of removing harmful substances such as urea and bilirubin in the body, helping to stabilise the environment and promoting liver cell regeneration (3). As a bridge waiting for liver transplantation and liver function recovery, it is currently an effective and profitable treatment for ALF (4). However, approximately 30–40% of ALF patients still progress to multiorgan failure post-ALSS treatment, underscoring limitations in addressing systemic inflammation and predicting long-term outcomes (5). Consequently, refining prognostic tools to guide therapeutic decisions remains an urgent unmet need.

Recently, prognostic evaluation in ALF increasingly recognises the pivotal role of systemic inflammation in disease progression. Inflammatory cascades drive circulatory collapse, tissue hypoperfusion, and secondary organ damage, with interleukin-6 (IL-6) – a key proinflammatory cytokine – directly correlating with hepatic necrosis severity and mortality (6). Concurrently, the neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (NLR), a readily measurable hematologic marker, reflects systemic inflammatory burden and immune dysregulation, showing prognostic value in sepsis and liver diseases (7, 8). Notably, IL-6 induces neutrophilia and suppresses lymphocyte proliferation, mechanistically linking it to NLR elevation (9). While both markers independently predict outcomes in ALF, their combined utility in assessing ALSS efficacy remains unexplored. Existing studies focus predominantly on single-marker analysis or post-transplant outcomes (10, 11), leaving a critical gap in understanding how dynamic inflammatory interplay influences ALSS-specific recovery.

This study innovatively investigates the synergistic relationship between serum IL-6 and NLR in ALF patients undergoing ALSS therapy. By elucidating their combined prognostic capacity, we aim to establish a novel dual-biomarker model that enhances early risk stratification. This approach holds significant clinical promise as it may enable personalised adjustments to ALSS protocols, timely escalation to transplantation, and, ultimately, improved survival rates in this high-risk population.

## Materials and Methods

### *Included subjects*

First, we estimated the sample size using the PASS software. Eighty patients with ALF from January 2021 to October 2023 were included. The study was conducted with the consent of the Medical Ethics

Committee (No. E2021024). All enrolled subjects met the following inclusion conditions: (1) Inclusion criteria: ①The diagnosis of ALF met the requirements of the Guideline for diagnosis and treatment of liver failure (12): no-precipitating jaundice deepened on the basis of chronic liver disease, and the serum total bilirubin exceeded ten times of normal level/the daily increase value 17.1  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ; Coagulation disorders: prothrombin activity <40%/international standard ratio 1.5, bleeding tendency, and combination with extrahepatic failure symptoms such as hepatic encephalopathy (13); ②The participants were psychologically and spiritually normal and could cooperate with the research; ③The guardian of the enrolled subject knows the research purpose and signs the consent form. (2) Exclusion criteria: ①Accompanied with liver cancer, alcohol disease, autoimmune disease, drug-induced hepatitis and other diseases; ②Accompanied with HIV, virus and other liver diseases; ③Accompanied with metabolic diseases; ④Accompanied with decreased functions of heart, kidney and other organs; ⑤Patients were treated with hormones and liver protection before entering the group.

### *Methods*

#### *Data collection*

A general data questionnaire is used to collect general demographic information about patients and relevant clinical examinations, including basic data such as gender, age and hepatic encephalopathy.

#### *Laboratory examination*

5 mL of fasting peripheral blood was collected from included subjects after admission to the hospital. The blood sample was placed into an EDTA-K2 anticoagulation tube. The following indicators were detected using an XE-2100 blood cell analyser and supporting facilities provided by SYSMEX Corporation in Japan: absolute neutrophil count (ANC), and the normal value was  $(1.8\text{--}6.3)\times 10^9/\text{L}$ ; absolute lymphocyte count (ALC), the normal value was 20.0%–40.0%;  $\text{NLR} = \text{ANC}/\text{ALC}$ . The blood samples were centrifuged at 3000 r/min for 15 minutes. Serum IL-6 level was detected using ELISA, and the operation was carried out strictly according to the instructions of the kit (purchased from Wuhan Baiyixin Biotechnology Co., Ltd., Lot No.: TD711391).

#### *Follow-up and grouping*

All the enrolled subjects completed the effective follow-up for three months. Follow-up visits were conducted by hospital review at least once a month. The follow-up date ended on April 30, 2024.

### Statistical method

SPSS24.0 was used to process the data. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to test whether the measurement data conformed to the normal distribution, and  $\bar{x} \pm s$  was used to indicate the measurement data conformed to the normal distribution. The t-test was used to compare the independent samples between groups. The count data were expressed as percentages using the  $\chi^2$  test. Logistic regression analysis was used to test the correlation between serum IL-6 and NLR expressions and the prognosis of patients with ALF after treatment (Hosmer-Lemeshow). The Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) of subjects was drawn to test the value of serum IL-6 and NLR expressions in predicting the prognosis of patients with ALF after artificial liver treatment, evaluated by the area under curve (AUC), predictive value details were shown in Table I, with the test level  $\alpha=0.05$ .

**Table I** AUC predictive value details.

AUC	Predictive value
$\leq 0.50$	No
$0.50 < \text{AUC} \leq 0.70$	Low
$0.70 < \text{AUC} \leq 0.90$	Medium
$> 0.90$	High

### Results

#### Prognosis

At the end of the follow-up of 80 patients with ALF, 50 patients survived, with a survival rate of 62.50% in the survival group; 30 patients died of illness, with a mortality rate of 37.50% in the death group.

#### Comparison of general data

Comparing the general data between the two groups ( $P > 0.05$ ). The expression levels of serum IL-6 and NLR in the death group were higher ( $P < 0.05$ ) (Table II).

#### Logistic regression analysis

The serum IL-6 and NLR expressions of patients with ALF were regarded as covariates, and the prognosis of the artificial liver in patients with ALF was regarded as a dependent variable (0=survival group, 1=death group). The Logistic regression model was established, and the equation was obtained:  $y = -9.007 + 0.106 (\text{IL-6}) + 0.995 (\text{NLR})$ , the high expressions of serum IL-6 and NLR might be a risk factor for the increased risk of death in patients with ALF after treatment ( $P < 0.05$ ) (Table III).

**Table II** Table II Comparison of general data.

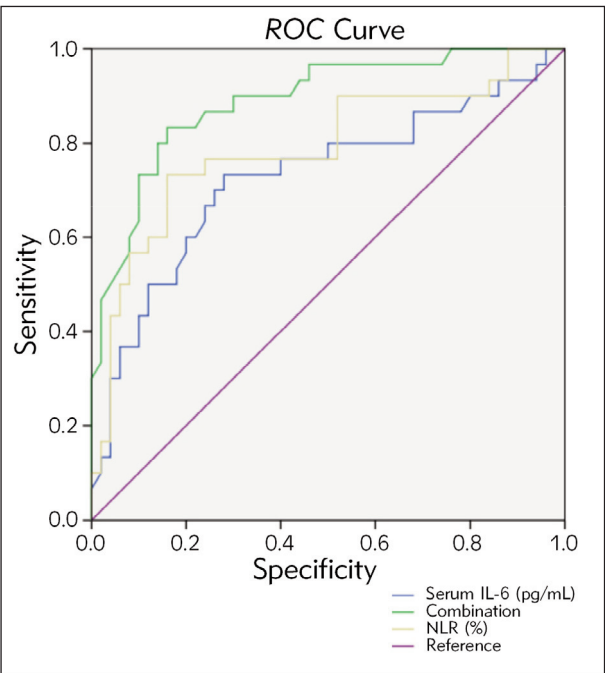
Factor		Death group (n=30)	Survival group (n=50)	Statistical values	P
Gender n (%)	Male	18(60.00)	32(64.00)	$\chi^2=0.128$	0.721
	Female	12(40.00)	18(36.00)		
Age ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , years)		45.10 $\pm$ 5.25	45.84 $\pm$ 5.52	$t=0.591$	0.556
Child-Pugh classification n (%) (14)	Grade A	10(33.33)	8(16.00)	$\chi^2=3.231$	0.072
	Grade B	20(66.67)	42(84.00)		
Hepatic encephalopathy n (%) (15)	Yes	12(40.00)	28(56.00)	$\chi^2=1.920$	0.166
	No	18(60.00)	22(44.00)		
Serum IL-6 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , pg/mL)		31.95 $\pm$ 9.35	23.85 $\pm$ 6.80	$t=4.471$	<0.001
NLR ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )		7.25 $\pm$ 2.25	3.68 $\pm$ 1.02	$t=9.708$	<0.001

**Table III** Logistic regression analysis.

Variable	<i>B</i>	<i>S.E</i>	<i>Wals</i>	<i>P</i>	OR value	95% confidence interval	
						Upper limit	Lower limit
Constant	-9.007	2.054	19.239	<0.001	0.000	-	-
IL-6	0.106	0.043	5.907	0.015	1.112	1.021	1.210
NLR	0.995	0.223	19.893	<0.001	2.459	1.747	4.190

**Table IV** Efficacy analysis of serum IL-6 and NLR expressions in predicting the prognosis of patients with ALF treated with artificial liver.

Indicator	AUC	95% CI of AUC	Standard error	<i>P</i>	Cut-off value	Specificity	Sensitivity	Youden index
IL-6	0.727	0.605–0.850	0.063	0.001	11.905	0.960	0.967	0.927
NLR	0.789	0.678–0.900	0.057	0.000	3.310	0.740	0.967	0.707
Combination	0.889	0.815–0.964	0.038	0.000	-	0.720	0.967	0.687



**Figure 1** ROC curve of serum IL-6 and NLR expressions predicting the prognosis of patients with ALF treated with artificial liver.

*Efficacy analysis of serum IL-6 and NLR expressions in predicting the prognosis of patients with ALF treated with artificial liver*

The serum IL-6 and NLR expressions in patients with ALF were taken as test variables, and the prog-

nosis of patients with ALF treated with artificial liver was taken as a state variable (0=survival group, 1=death group). ROC curve was drawn (Figure 1). The ROC curves showed that the AUC of fasting serum IL-6 and NLR expression in ALF patients for predicting prognostic death from artificial liver therapy was 0.727 and 0.789, respectively. The AUC of serum IL-6 in combination with NLR for predicting prognostic death from artificial liver therapy in ALF patients was 0.889, which was a highly favourable predictive value (Table IV).

The AUC of serum IL-6 in combination with NLR for predicting prognostic death from artificial liver therapy in ALF patients was 0.889.

### Discussion

In this study, we found that serum IL-6 and NLR were strongly associated with the prognostic condition of ALF patients after ALSS, and these findings provide new references for future clinical optimisation of clinical treatment of ALF.

The systemic inflammatory response has been confirmed to be associated with the prognosis of patients with ALF (14–17). The release of cytokines, infection, immune dysfunction, and oxidative stress can drive the systemic inflammatory response. IL-6, a pro-cytokine with the presence of T lymphocytes, macrophages, and monocytes, can activate the host defence function in a short time to maintain liver tissue homeostasis and regeneration capacity (18, 19). The serum IL-6 expression in the death group was

higher in this study, which might be due to the following reasons: after liver failure, the liver function was damaged, and the body developed a cascade of inflammatory reactions, in which IL-6 was rapidly synthesised and released into the blood, and the lymphocytes were necrotic due to the gradually aggravating inflammatory reaction, which caused the significant increase of inflammatory factors, and the consequent increase in IL-6 expression (20–22). In a study by Ye Q et al. on pan-cellular inflammatory death in ALF, they similarly confirmed that IL-6 is elevated in ALF (23), consistent with our results. NLR is the ratio of neutrophils to lymphocytes, and these two main cellular components belong to natural and adaptive immunity. The former mainly mediates the inflammatory response pathway, while the latter participates in the immune regulatory pathway. Immunoregulation and inflammatory response are important factors that cannot be ignored in the occurrence of ALF and disease progression (24, 25). Wang N et al. (26) also mentioned in their study that NLR has the potential to be a short-term prognostic assessment index for chronic liver failure, which confirms our view. The results of this study indicated that the level of NLR in patients of the death group was higher, and the reason may be: ① After ALF, a large number of hepatocytes necrosis and neutrophil activation participated in the inflammatory reaction. On the one hand, activated neutrophils released a large amount of protease, which led to the aggravation of hepatocyte injury while clearing the infected cells. On the other hand, active oxygen produced by neutrophils led to cell lipid peroxidation and indirectly injured hepatocytes. These necrotic hepatocytes secrete a large number of cellular products, such as interleukin-17, which act as chemokines to promote the release of neutrophils in the hepatic sinusoids into the blood, causing increased expression of neutrophils in serum (27, 28). ② The decreased expression of lymphocytes is also one of the factors that cause high expression of NLR. When ALF occurs, the inflammatory response of the body is excessively activated, and the expression of inflammatory factors in serum is increased, resulting in massive consumption and necrosis of lymphocytes. Secondly, lymphocytes, especially activated and differentiated T cells, are recruited into the liver and participate in the inflammatory response of the liver, leading to the decreased expression of lymphocytes in peripheral blood so that the NLR in peripheral blood is significantly increased.

To verify the above assumption, the Logistic regression model further obtained the equation in this study:  $y = -9.007 + 0.106 (\text{IL-6}) + 0.995 (\text{NLR})$ . The high expressions of serum IL-6 and NLR might be a risk factor for the increased risk of death in patients with ALF after treatment. The results of ROC indicated that the AUC of fasting serum IL-6 and NLR expressions in patients with ALF for predicting the

prognosis of artificial liver treatment were 0.727 and 0.789. When the AUC of serum IL-6 combined with NLR for predicting the prognosis of artificial liver treatment in patients with ALF was 0.889, the predictive value was ideal. These results suggested that the levels of serum IL-6 and NLR could be used as biological indicators for predicting the prognosis of artificial liver treatment in patients with ALF. The possible reasons for analysis were as follows: ① After ALF, damage-associated molecular patterns (DAMP) caused the activation of a large number of liver macrophages and released inflammatory factors. In the early stage of inflammation, various factors led to a large number of hepatocyte necrosis, triggered the local inflammatory organs, and induced a waterfall inflammatory reaction. At the same time, liver macrophages released a large number of inflammatory factors, such as tumour necrosis factor and IL-6 (29, 30). ② A large amount of inflammatory cells and their release of proinflammatory factors, including IL-6, will lead to abnormal changes such as hepatocyte necrosis and liver fibrosis. Liver stellate cells will be activated to damage hepatocytes, resulting in abnormal changes in liver microcirculation, increased portal pressure, impaired liver self-repair and regeneration function. After persistent hepatocyte injury, a large number of inflammatory factors will be further released, leading to systemic inflammatory response syndrome, immune paralysis, and others, and eventually organ failure and increased risk of death for patients (31). ③ The expression of neutrophils increases, which accelerates the activation of inflammation and simultaneously releases a large number of granular enzymes. For example, myeloperoxidase can directly damage oxidised tissues; Elastase participates in the maturation induction of IL-1 and induces the inflammatory cascade reaction, which directly damages the histiocytes and mediates the occurrence of insulin resistance. In addition, the decline of phagocytosis of immune cells and portosystemic shunt results in the increase of endotoxin cycle, aggravating the circulatory disturbance of liver failure, as well as the decline of organ and tissue perfusion, thus increasing the risk of death (32).

However, because of the small included sample size and short follow-up period, the conclusion of the study is biased, and in the future, we need to expand the sample size, extend the follow-up period and other means to further study the mechanism of serum IL-6 and NLR in the treatment and prognosis of patients with ALF.

## Conclusion

The expression of serum IL-6 and NLR is correlated with the prognosis of patients with ALF treated with artificial liver. The high expression of serum IL-6 and NLR may be a risk factor for the increased risk of death in patients with ALF after treatment. In the



future, clinical attention should be focused on patients with high expression of serum IL-6 and NLR, thus reducing the risk of patient death after artificial liver therapy.

#### *Availability of data and materials*

The data used to support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon request.

#### *Funding*

No funds, grants, or other support were received.

*Acknowledgements.* Not applicable.

#### *Authors' contributions*

XJ. L. conceived and designed the study. J. X. and FJ. D. wrote and revised the manuscript, X. Y. and JT. H. collected and analysed data, Y. F. supervised the study, and J. X. and FJ. D. made equal contributions to this work as co-first authors. All authors read and approved the final submitted manuscript.

#### **Conflict of interest statement**

All the authors declare that they have no conflict of interest in this work.

## **References**

- Shingina A, Mukhtar N, Wakim-Fleming J, Alqahtani S, Wong RJ, Limketkai BN, et al. Acute Liver Failure Guidelines. *Am J Gastroenterol* 2023; 118(7): 1128–53.
- Saliba F, Banares R, Larsen FS, Wilmer A, Pares A, Mitzner S, et al. Artificial liver support in patients with liver failure: a modified DELPHI consensus of international experts. *Intensive Care Med* 2022; 48(10): 1352–67.
- Acharya M, Berger R, Popov AF. The role of the ADVanced Organ Support (ADVOS) system in critically ill patients with multiple organ failure. *Artificial Organs* 2022; 46(5): 735–46.
- Schulz M, Trebicka J. Acute-on-chronic liver failure: a global disease. *Gut* 2022; 71(1): 5–6.
- Takikawa Y, Kakisaka K, Suzuki Y, Ido A, Shimamura T, Nishida O, et al. Multicenter study on the consciousness-regaining effect of a newly developed artificial liver support system in acute liver failure: An on-line continuous hemodiafiltration system. *Hepatol Res* 2021; 51(2): 216–26.
- Trebicka J, Hernaez R, Shawcross DL, Gerbes AL. Recent advances in the prevention and treatment of decompensated cirrhosis and acute-on-chronic liver failure (ACLF) and the role of biomarkers. *Gut* 2024; 73(6): 1015–24.
- Wu H, Cao T, Ji T, Luo Y, Huang J, Ma K. Predictive value of the neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio in the prognosis and risk of death for adult sepsis patients: a meta-analysis. *Front Immunol* 2024; 15: 1336456.
- Shavakhi M, Nourigheimesi S, Dioso E, Goutnik M, Lucke-Wold B, Khanzadeh S, et al. Prognostic Role of Neutrophil to Lymphocyte Ratio in Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *Can J Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2022; 2022: 1554079.
- Liu S, Wang X, She F, Zhang W, Liu H, Zhao X. Effects of Neutrophil-to-Lymphocyte Ratio Combined With Interleukin-6 in Predicting 28-Day Mortality in Patients With Sepsis. *Front Immunol* 2021; 12: 639735.
- Lee B, Choi Y, Cho JY, Yoon YS, Han HS. Neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio predicts early acute cellular rejection in living donor liver transplantation. *Ann Surg Treat Res* 2020; 99(6): 337–43.
- Zhang P, Fleming P, Andoniou CE, Waltner OG, Bhise SS, Martins JP, et al. IL-6-mediated endothelial injury impairs antiviral humoral immunity after bone marrow transplantation. *J Clin Invest* 2024; 134(7).
- Wu J, Lu AD, Zhang LP, Zuo YX, Jia YP. Study of clinical outcome and prognosis in pediatric core binding factor-acute myeloid leukemia. *Zhonghua xue ye xue za zhi = Zhonghua xueyexue zazhi* 2019; 40(1): 52–7.
- Rose CF, Amodio P, Bajaj JS, Dhiman RK, Montagnese S, Taylor-Robinson SD, et al. Hepatic encephalopathy: Novel insights into classification, pathophysiology and therapy. *J Hepatol* 2020; 73(6): 1526–47.
- Tsoris A, Marlar CA. Use Of The Child Pugh Score In Liver Disease. *StatPearls*. Treasure Island (FL) ineligible companies. Disclosure: Clinton Marlar declares no relevant financial relationships with ineligible companies 2025.
- Jovanović M, Kovačević M, Vezmar-Kovačević S, Palibrk I, Bjelanović J, Miljković B, Vučićević K. Lidocaine clearance as pharmacokinetic parameter of metabolic hepatic activity in patients with impaired liver. *J Med Biochem* 2023; 42 (2): 304–10.
- Amin A, Mookerjee RP. Acute-on-chronic liver failure: definition, prognosis and management. *Frontline Gastroenterol* 2020; 11(6): 458–67.
- Wang S, Zhu H, Pan L, Zhang M, Wan X, Xu H, et al. Systemic inflammatory regulators and risk of acute-on-chronic liver failure: A bidirectional mendelian-randomisation study. *Front Cell Dev Biol* 2023; 11: 1125233.

18. Sirbu D, Luli S, Leslie J, Oakley F, Benniston AC. Enhanced in vivo Optical Imaging of the Inflammatory Response to Acute Liver Injury in C57BL/6 Mice Using a Highly Bright Near-Infrared BODIPY Dye. *ChemMedChem* 2019; 14(10): 995–9.
19. Merlo M, Gentile P, Ballaben A, Artico J, Castrichini M, Porcari A, et al. Acute inflammatory cardiomyopathy: apparent neutral prognostic impact of immunosuppressive therapy. *Eur J Heart Fail* 2020; 22(7): 1280–2.
20. Khan MU, Mushtaq K, Alkaabi SR. Acute-on-Chronic Liver Failure: Possibly the Main Culprit of Increased Mortality in COVID-19 Patients with Liver Disease. *Gastroenterology* 2021; 160(5): 1894–5.
21. Nanchal R, Subramanian R, Karvellas CJ, Hollenberg SM, Peppard WJ, Singbartl K, et al. Guidelines for the Management of Adult Acute and Acute-on-Chronic Liver Failure in the ICU: Cardiovascular, Endocrine, Hematologic, Pulmonary and Renal Considerations: Executive Summary. *Crit Care Med* 2020; 48(3): 415–9.
22. Emad AM, Ali SF, Abdel-Rahman EA, Meselhy MR, Farag MA, Ali SS, et al. Anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects of *Apium graveolens* L. extracts mitigate against fatal acetaminophen-induced acute liver toxicity. *Journal of food biochemistry* 2020; 44(10): e13399.
23. Ye Q, Wang H, Chen Y, Zheng Y, Du Y, Ma C, et al. PANoptosis-like death in acute-on-chronic liver failure injury. *Sci Rep* 2024; 14(1): 392.
24. Ghazizadeh H, Mirinezhad MR, Seyedi SMR, Sadabadi F, Ahmadnezhad M, Jaber N, et al. Prognostic Factors Associating with Pro-oxidant-antioxidant Balance; Neutrophils to Lymphocytes Ratio, Vitamin D, Heat Shock Protein 27, and Red Cell Distribution Width. *Archives of Medical Research* 2020; 51(3): 261–7.
25. Hirao H, Nakamura K, Kupiec-Weglinski JW. Liver ischaemia-reperfusion injury: a new understanding of the role of innate immunity. *Nat Rev Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2022; 19(4): 239–56.
26. Wang N, He S, Zheng Y, Wang L. The value of NLR versus MLR in the short-term prognostic assessment of HBV-related acute-on-chronic liver failure. *Int Immunopharmacol* 2023; 121: 110489.
27. Starkey Lewis P, Campana L, Aleksieva N, Cartwright JA, Mackinnon A, O'Duibhir E, et al. Alternatively activated macrophages promote resolution of necrosis following acute liver injury. *J Hepatol* 2020; 73(2): 349–60.
28. Vij M, Sankaranarayanan S. Accidental ingestion of zinc phosphide leading to paediatric acute liver failure. *Liver Int* 2021; 41(4): 863–4.
29. Nazmi F, Ozdogan E, Mungan NO, Arkan C. Liver involvement in neuroblastoma amplified sequence gene deficiency is not limited to acute injury: Fibrosis silently continues. *Liver Int* 2021; 41(10): 2433–9.
30. Praktijnjo M, Monteiro S, Grandt J, Kimer N, Madsen JL, Werge MP, et al. Cardiodynamic state is associated with systemic inflammation and fatal acute-on-chronic liver failure. *Liver Int* 2020; 40(6): 1457–66.
31. Tamamoto-Mochizuki C, Olivry T. IL-31 and IL-31 receptor expression in acute experimental canine atopic dermatitis skin lesions. *Veterinary dermatology* 2021; 32(6): 631–e169.
32. Boralkar KA, Kobayashi Y, Amsallem M, Ataam JA, Moneghetti KJ, Cauwenberghs N, et al. Value of Neutrophil to Lymphocyte Ratio and Its Trajectory in Patients Hospitalised With Acute Heart Failure and Preserved Ejection Fraction. *Am J Cardiol* 2020; 125(2): 229–35.

*Received: February 27, 2025*

*Accepted: April 03, 2025*