INCREASED RED BLOOD CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH IN PATIENTS WITH PLAQUE PSORIASIS

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POVEĆANA ŠIRINA DISTRIBUCIJE ERITROCITA KOD PACIJENATA SA PSORIJAZOM TIPA PLAKA

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Summary

Background: Red blood cell distribution width (RDW) is frequently increased in inflammatory disorders, and the magnitude of its elevation correlates with disease severity. This study was hence aimed to explore RDW values in patients with psoriasis.

Methods: The study population consisted of 366 adult patients with mild to severe plaque psoriasis and 366 age- and sex-matched blood donor controls. For each psoriatic patient, demographic, clinical, and laboratory data were regularly collected.

Results: RDW and MCV were significantly higher in psoriatic patients compared to controls (13.95 vs. 13.40% and 90.4 vs. 89 fL; both p < 0.01). In order to assess whether RDW elevations were related to psoriasis severity, we divided our psoriatic patient population into two groups based on a PASI cut-off of 10. No significant differences were observed between the two groups (i.e., PASI > 10 and ≤10) in terms of RDW (p = 0.36). Adopting different PASI cut-offs (i.e., 3, 5, 7, 12) did not result in statistically significant differences (p = 0.93, 0.48, 0.22, 0.42, respectively). In linear regression analysis, no significant correlation was found between RDW and PASI or CRP, nor with age, gender, or the psoriasis comorbidities listed in Table I. Furthermore, no significant difference in RDW values was noted between psoriatic patients with and without PsA (p = 0.27).

Conclusions: The results of this study confirm that RDW is elevated in psoriatic patients, though the magnitude of its increase did not appear to be associated with disease severity.

Keywords: psoriasis, psoriatic arthritis, RDW

Kratak sadržaj

Uvod: Širina distribucije eritrocita (RDW) se često povećava kod zapaljenskih poremećaja i razmere povećanja su u korlaciji sa težinom bolesti. Cilj ove studije je bio da istraži vrednosti RDW kod pacijenata sa psorijazom.

Metode: Populacija ispitanika je bila sačinjena od 366 odraslih pacijenata sa blagom do teškom psorijazom plaka i 366 kontrolnih davalaca krvi usklađenih po pitanju godina i pola. Za svakog psoriatičkog pacijenta redovno su se prikupljali demografski, klinički i laboratorijski podaci. U prvenstvenom grupiranju populaacije psorijatičnih pacijenata u dve grupe na osnovu PASI vrednosti od 10. Nisu prihvaćene značajne razlike između dve grupe (tj. PASI > 10 i ≤10) u smislu RDW (p = 0.36). U kasnijem analiziranju ne postoji statistički značajna razlika vrednosti RDW između psoriatičnih pacijenata sa i bez PsA (p = 0.27).

Zaključak: Rezultati ove studije potvrđuju da je RDW povećan kod psoriatičnih pacijenata, iako se čini da veličina njegovog povećanja nije povezana sa težinom bolesti.

Ključne reči: psoriarka, psoriatični artritis, RDW

List of abbreviations: RDW, red cell distribution width; MCV, mean corpuscular volume; CRP, C-reactive protein; Hb, hemoglobin; PASI, Psoriasis Area Severity Index; PsA, psoriatic arthritis.
Introduction

Red cell distribution width (RDW) is a reliable marker of red cell size variability (i.e., anisocytosis), calculated as the standard deviation of red blood cell volume/mean corpuscular volume (MCV) × 100. Besides anemia, RDW was found to be increased in several conditions, including inflammatory disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis and inflammatory bowel diseases, cardiovascular diseases (e.g., acute coronary syndromes, heart failure, atrial fibrillation, stroke, and venous thromboembolism), diabetes, cancer, infections, liver and kidney diseases (1). In particular, increased RDW has also been described in patients with psoriasis and has been associated with psoriasis severity and with biomarkers of inflammation such as C reactive protein (CRP) (3–5).

We carried out a retrospective observational study aimed at assessing RDW values in psoriatic patients and its association with psoriasis severity and C reactive protein (CRP). The study included 366 adult patients with mild to severe plaque psoriasis followed at the Dermatology Unit of the University Hospital of Verona between January and May 2020. The exclusion criterion for psoriatic patients was any topical or systemic treatment/phototherapy for the previous 1 or 3 months, respectively. Moreover, subjects with hematologic disorders, hemoglobin (Hb) levels < 120 g/L in women and < 130 g/L in men, malnutrition, atrial fibrillation, heart failure, acute venous thromboembolism, malignancy, immunodeficiencies, active infections, inflammatory diseases other than psoriasis, hepatic or renal disease, and pregnant women were excluded. For each psoriatic patient, demographic data, body mass index, Psoriasis Area Severity Index (PASI), psoriasis duration, and the following comorbidities: psoriatic arthritis (PsA), overweight or obesity, hypertension, type 2 diabetes mellitus, dyslipidemia (i.e., hypercholesterolemia and/or hypertriglyceridemia) and previous cardiovascular events (defined as ischemic heart disease, peripheral arterial disease, stroke/transient ischemic attack, or revascularization procedure) were registered. The following laboratory parameters were collected: hemoglobin (Hb), mean corpuscular volume (MCV), RDW and CRP. Statistical analysis was performed with STATA statistical software. Data were tested for normality using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. Student t-test and chi-square test were used to compare normal continuous and categorical variables in cases and controls, respectively. Multiple linear regression and Pearson’s correlation were performed to test possible associations between RDW and clinical variables in psoriatic patients.

Patients characteristics are shown in Table I. RDW and MCV were significantly higher in psoriatic patients compared to controls (13.95 ± 1.52 vs. 13.40 ± 0.57% and > 12 defining severe psoriasis (7). Lastly, PASI scores of 3 and 5 have also been used as target outcomes (8). In linear regression analysis, no significant correlation was found between RDW and PASI or CRP, nor with age, gender, or the psoriasis comorbidities listed in Table I. Furthermore, no significant differ-

| Table I Characteristics of the study population. |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                                  | Psoriatic patients (n = 366) | Controls (n = 366) | P-value        |
| Males (%)                       | 61.2              | 61.2            | 1              |
| Age (y)                         | 55.7 ± 13.9       | 55.5 ± 13.8     | 0.8            |
| Hb (g/L)                        | 143.3 ± 13.2      | 144.4 ± 12.4    | 0.7            |
| RDW (%)                         | 13.95 ± 1.52      | 13.40 ± 0.57    | 0.001          |
| MCV (fl)                        | 90.40 ± 5.70      | 89.04 ± 7.13    | 0.003          |
| CRP (mg/L)                      | 3.91 ± 1.87       | 3.41 ± 2.01     | 0.6            |
| Psoriasis duration (y)          | 16.7 ± 10.7       | –               |                |
| PASI                            | 12.4 ± 10.4       | –               |                |
| Comorbidities (%)               |                  |                 |                |
| Overweight or obesity           | 49.2              | 24.5            | 0.001          |
| Psoriatic arthritis             | 31.3              | –               |                |
| Hypertension                    | 44.3              | 19.5            | 0.001          |
| Type 2 diabetes mellitus        | 15.9              | 3.8             | 0.001          |
| Dyslipidemia                    | 21.3              | 12.6            | 0.001          |
| Previous CV events              | 12.3              | 8.1             | 0.01           |

Hb, hemoglobin; RDW, red cell distribution width; MCV, mean corpuscular volume; CRP, C-reactive protein; PASI, Psoriasis Area and Severity Index; CV, cardiovascular.
ence in RDW values was noted between psoriatic patients with and without PsA (p = 0.27).

The elevation in RDW and MCV in psoriatic patients found in our study is coherent with previous studies, though we failed to find a correlation with psoriasis severity, CRP, or with the presence of PsA. RDW elevation in plaque psoriasis was first described by Kim et al. (5) in 2015, who proposed this as a marker of psoriasis-associated systemic inflammation. Indeed, systemic inflammation leads to more significant oxidative stress, damage of circulating red blood cells, and inhibition of erythropoiesis with impaired erythrocyte maturation (9–11). Furthermore, proinflammatory cytokines were also shown to alter iron metabolism, which is a crucial factor for erythropoiesis.

In conclusion, albeit we can confirm that RDW values are increased in patients with psoriasis, our findings do not support its routine assessment for predicting or monitoring disease severity. Additional and more extensive studies would be needed at this point to establish whether RDW or not might be a biomarker of inflammation in patients with psoriasis that is not reflected by the PASI score or CRP.

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Conflict of interest statement
The authors stated that they have no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this article.

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