



OPEN Association between serum albumin to creatinine ratio and mortality risk in patients with acute-on-chronic liver failure

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Decreased Albumin-to-Creatinine Ratio (ACR) is associated with poor prognosis in a variety of diseases, and little is known about the relationship between ACR and acute-on-chronic liver failure (ACLF). The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between ACR and short-term prognosis in patients with ACLF and to assess the role of ACR as a short-term poor prognosticator in these patients. Our retrospective data were collected from hospitalized ACLF patients. Receiver operating characteristic curve (ROC) and Kaplan–Meier survival analyses were used to assess the efficacy of prognostic assessment of ACR, and univariate and multivariate logistic regression were used to characterize the relationship between ACR and independent risk factors for short-term mortality, and subgroup analyses were used to obtain further reliable evidence. A total of 240 patients with ACLF were included in the study. The 28-day mortality rate was 25% (60/240). Receiver operating characteristic curve (ROC) analysis showed that the area under the curve (AUC) for ACR, albumin (ALB) and creatinine (Cr) were 0.797 (95% CI 0.730–0.861, $p < 0.001$), 0.672 (95% CI 0.601–0.743, $P < 0.001$), 0.759 (95% CI 0.688–0.829, $P < 0.001$), and the results of the Kaplan–Meier survival analysis similarly showed that the ACR level was significantly negatively associated with ACLF mortality ($P < 0.0001$). Univariate and multivariate logistic regression analyses showed that increased ACR was associated with lower mortality in patients (OR 0.10; 95% CI 0.02–0.35, $P < 0.001$), subgroup analyses led to the same conclusion. Low levels of ACR were significantly associated with patients in ACLF, and this study was the first to characterize the relationship between ACR and 28-day mortality in patients with ACLF, which will help clinicians accurately identify early disease progression.

Keywords Acute-on-chronic liver failure, Albumin-to-creatinine ratio, Prognosis, Adverse outcomes

Abbreviations

ACLF	Acute-on-chronic liver failure
ACR	Albumin to serum creatinine ratio
APASL	Asian Pacific association for the study of the liver
AUC	Areas under the curve
ALT	Aspartate aminotransferase
AST	Alanine aminotransferase
BMI	Body mass index
BUN	Blood urea nitrogen
CLD	Chronic liver diseases
CP	Child–Pugh score
HE	Hepatic encephalopathy
HBV	Hepatitis B virus
IQR	Interquartile range
INR	International normalized ratio

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iMELD	Integrated MELD
K	Potassium
MASLD	Metabolic dysfunction-associated steatotic liver disease
MELD	Model for end-stage liver disease
Na	Sodium
OR	Odds ratios
ROC	Receiver operating characteristic curve
TBIL	Total bilirubin
WBC	White blood cell

Chronic liver diseases (CLD) are the 14th most common cause of death globally, and it encompasses advanced stages of various liver diseases including hepatitis B and C infections, metabolic dysfunction-associated steatotic liver disease (MASLD), alcohol consumption, and autoimmune disorders^{1,2}, which have a significant impact on mortality and disability-adjusted life years^{1,3}. According to the latest reports, a total of 1,472,011 deaths from cirrhosis and other chronic liver diseases were reported globally in 2019, this is a 45.32% increase from the 1,012,975 deaths reported in 1990⁴, which undoubtedly places a heavy burden on patients and healthcare systems and place a heavy burden on patients and healthcare systems. Most patients with CLD remain stable and when acute liver injury occurs on this basis, it progresses to acute decompensation or even organ failure, the latter being defined as acute-on-chronic liver failure (ACLF). ACLF is typically characterized by rapid progression, the need for multi-organ supportive therapy, and short- and intermediate-term mortality rates as high as 50–90%. Patients with ACLF have a 15 times higher 28-day mortality rate compared to patients with other CLD^{5–7}.

Hypoalbuminemia has long been recognized as one of the features of CLD caused by a variety of events, such as decreased hepatocyte synthesis, shortened total half-life due to increased catabolism, and increased total plasma volume leading to dilution⁸, and studies have also demonstrated that albumin levels correlate with the prognosis of ACLF^{9–11}. Renal failure in ACLF patients is considered a complex and challenging disease associated with an ominous prognosis. In addition, the kidney is one of the most common extrahepatic organs in patients with ACLF, changes in serum creatinine and urine output are used to define and stage acute kidney injury (AKI) in patients with cirrhosis according to Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes AKI criteria, and creatinine is also an independent predictor of mortality in ACLF^{6,12}. In fact, serum albumin levels are also influenced by renal function, as damaged kidneys can secrete albumin¹³, and the serum albumin to serum creatinine ratio (ACR) is now a new biomarker that may be a better indicator than serum albumin or creatinine alone. However, no study has reported the correlation between ACR and ACLF prognosis. Therefore, we aimed to investigate the association between serum ACR and short-term prognosis of ACLF.

Materials and methods

Study population

A total of 373 patients with ACLF hospitalized in the Department of Infectious Diseases of Union Hospital of Huazhong University of Science and Technology from May 2020 to August 2022 were collected. ACLF was defined according to the updated consensus recommendations of the consensus recommendations of the Asian Pacific association for the study of the liver (APASL)⁷. The inclusion criteria were: age 18–80 years old; meeting the diagnostic criteria for ACLF. The exclusion criteria were missing data; patients with combined hepatocellular carcinoma or other malignant tumors; severe chronic extrahepatic diseases; pregnancy status; undergoing liver transplantation; and loss of follow-up. A total of 294 patients were included in the follow-up after screening by the inclusion criteria, and the 28-day survival of the patients was clarified through follow-up, and finally 240 patients were included in the study. The specific flow chart is as follows (Fig. 1). Each participant provided written informed consent, the research was approved by the Ethics Committee of Union Hospital, Tongji medical college of Huazhong university of science and technology. The study procedures adhered to the requirements of the Declaration of Helsinki.

Data collection

We collected clinical data from the first examination of all enrolled patients, including clinical manifestations and laboratory measurements. Adverse clinical outcome was defined as patient death.

Statistical analysis

Normally distributed variables were compared using the Student's t-test and expressed as mean \pm standard deviation. Variables that were not normally distributed were compared using the Mann–Whitney U test and expressed as median interquartile range (IQR). Categorical variables were compared using the χ^2 or Fisher exact test and expressed as counts and percentages. Logistic regression analysis was used to identify potential associations between serum ACR and 28-day adverse outcomes. Stepwise regression was used to construct logistic regression models I–IV. Model I was unadjusted. Model II was adjusted for age and sex. Model III was adjusted for model II plus international normalized ratio (INR), Sodium (Na). Model IV was adjusted for model III plus bleeding, cirrhosis, ascites, and infection. DeLong's test for area under the ROC curve for different indicators. Draw a clinical decision curve analysis (DCA) to analyze the clinical application value of indicators. Survival rates of patients with different serum ACR levels were estimated using the Kaplan–Meier method. All statistical analyses were performed using R (version 4.3.0).

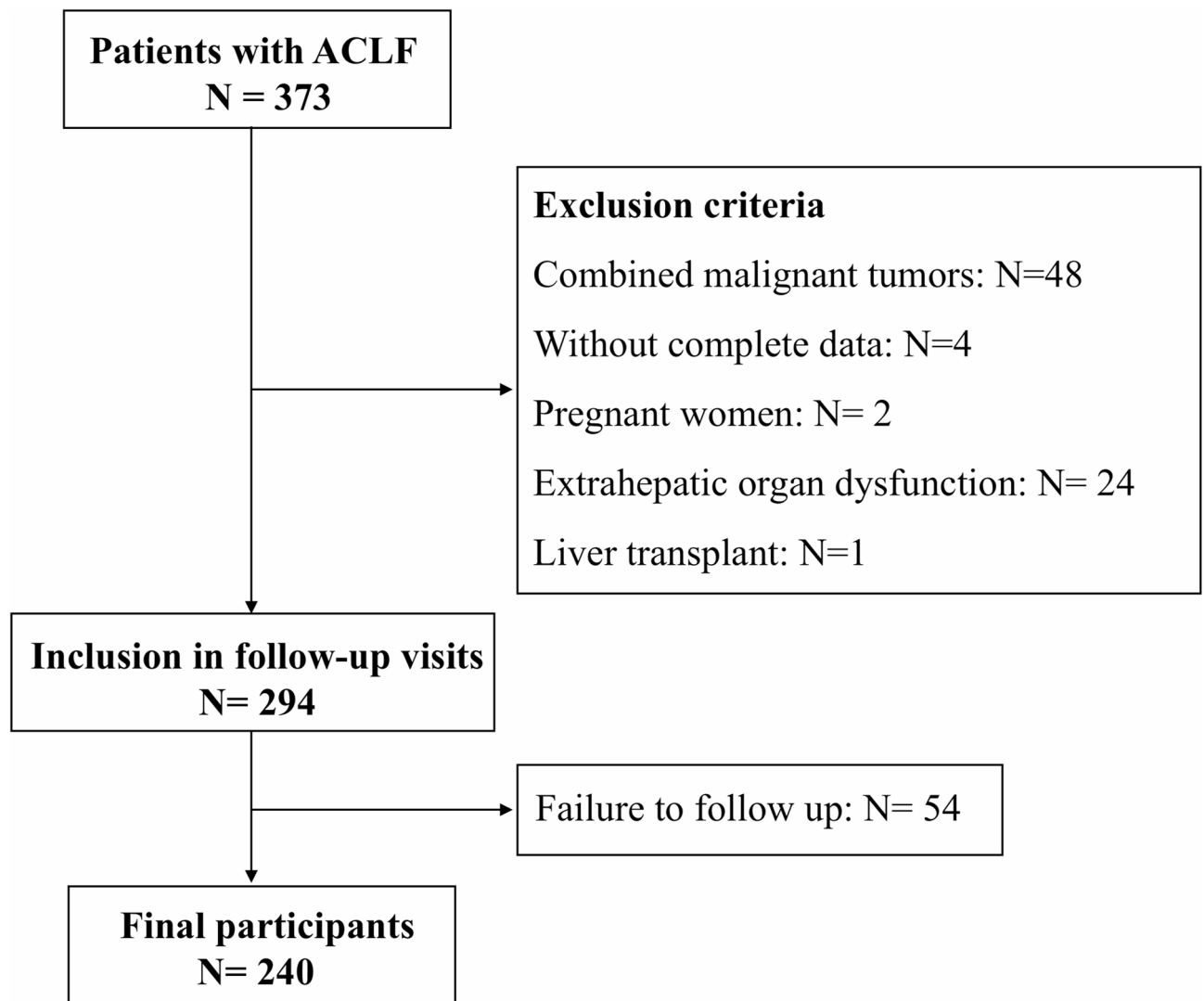


Fig. 1. Flow-chart of the ACLF participants. ACLF, acute-on-chronic liver failure.

Results

Clinical characteristics and adverse outcomes of ACLF patients with different ACR levels

A total of 240 patients were enrolled, of which 202 (84.2%) were males and 38 (15.8%) were females, and 140 (58.3%) patients with cirrhosis. Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection was the main etiology (85%). A total of 60 patients had an unfavorable outcome, with a 28-day mortality rate of 25%. The baseline characteristics of serum ACR quartile subgroups was showed in Table 1, which revealed that quartile 1 (Q1, $ACR < 0.388$), Q2 ($0.388 \leq ACR < 0.460$), Q3 ($0.460 \leq ACR < 0.540$), Q4 ($ACR \geq 0.540$) mortality rates were 53%, 26%, 15%, 5.1% respectively, suggesting that serum ACR level was significantly negatively correlated with adverse outcome of ACLF ($P < 0.001$). In addition, the Child–Pugh (CP) scores and End-Stage Liver Disease (MELD) scores, and the incidence of infection and ascites decreased with increasing serum ACR ($P < 0.05$).

Predictive ability of ACR for adverse outcomes in ACLF patients

In order to evaluate the prognostic value of serum ACR, Kaplan–Meier survival analysis and ROC curve analysis were performed. ROC curve analysis of serum ACR, ALB and Cr showed that their areas under the curve (AUC) were 0.797 (95% CI 0.730–0.861, $P < 0.001$), 0.672 (95% CI 0.601–0.743, $P < 0.001$), 0.759 (95% CI 0.688–0.829, $P < 0.001$) (Fig. 2A), which suggesting that serum ACR had a good predictive ability for poor prognosis of ACLF and was superior to the predictive ability of ALB and Cr ($P < 0.05$). In order to predict the short-term prognosis of patients with ACLF, the AUC corresponding to existing models of CP, MELD, and iMELD were 0.774, 0.784, and 0.792 respectively, which were slightly inferior to serum ACR (Fig. 2B), but there is no statistical difference. Kaplan–Meier survival analysis showed that the level of serum ACR was significantly negatively correlated with the mortality rate of ACLF ($P < 0.0001$) (Fig. 3).

Characteristic	Q1(<0.388) N = 60	Q2[0.388, 0.460) N = 61	Q3[0.460,0.540) N = 60	Q4 (≥ 0.540) N = 59	P value
Age (years)	57 (46, 65)	50 (43, 56)	48 (36, 56)	46 (34, 53)	<0.001
Mortality	32 (53%)	16 (26%)	9 (15%)	3 (5.1%)	<0.001
Sex					
Female	8 (13%)	7 (11%)	9 (15%)	14 (24%)	0.30
Male	52 (87%)	54 (89%)	51 (85%)	45 (76%)	
Etiology					
Alcohol	3 (5.0%)	4 (6.6%)	2 (3.3%)	2 (3.4%)	0.80
HBV	50 (83.3%)	49 (80.3%)	53 (88.3%)	52 (88.1%)	
Others	7 (11.7)	8(13.1)	5(8.3)	5(8.5)	
BMI	23.4 (21.1, 24.7)	23.2 (21.3, 25.7)	23.6 (21.5, 26.3)	23.7 (20.5, 26.1)	>0.90
TBIL	19 (11, 23)	16 (10, 21)	15 (10, 21)	16 (10, 21)	0.60
ALT	219 (89, 541)	308 (102, 634)	311 (151, 857)	407 (142, 921)	0.12
AST	194 (105, 463)	204 (101, 417)	204 (127, 468)	293 (125, 644)	0.40
BUN	6.49 (4.78, 9.29)	4.00 (3.01, 5.77)	3.39 (2.61, 4.70)	3.52 (2.70, 4.71)	<0.001
K	4.01 (3.60,4.49)	3.99 (3.69, 4.22)	3.76 (3.57, 4.18)	4.00 (3.71, 4.25)	0.30
Na	136.0 (133.4, 138.5)	136.9 (135.1, 138.9)	137.6 (136.1, 139.8)	137.6 (135.1, 139.8)	0.010
WBC	6.72 (4.37, 8.53)	5.63 (4.46, 7.77)	5.21 (4.43, 6.59)	5.05 (4.21, 7.08)	0.14
INR	2.09 (1.76, 2.60)	1.74 (1.45, 2.14)	1.75 (1.40, 2.39)	1.67 (1.25, 2.55)	0.002
Hypertension	11 (18%)	11 (18%)	8 (13%)	5 (8.5%)	0.40
Diabetes	10 (17%)	6 (9.8%)	6 (10%)	9 (15%)	0.60
Bleeding	14 (23%)	5 (8.2%)	7 (12%)	4 (6.8%)	0.026
Infection	39 (65%)	30 (49%)	20 (33%)	12 (20%)	<0.001
Jaundice	55 (92%)	57 (93%)	55 (92%)	55 (93%)	>0.90
Ascites	43 (72%)	32 (52%)	18 (30%)	16 (27%)	<0.001
Cirrhosis	44 (73%)	39 (64%)	32 (53%)	25 (42%)	0.004
Scores					
CP	12 (11, 12)	10 (9, 11)	9 (8, 11)	9 (8, 10)	<0.001
MELD	26 (21, 31)	20 (17, 23)	19 (15, 23)	17 (13, 21)	<0.001
HE grade					
0	42 (70%)	45 (74%)	52 (87%)	50 (85%)	0.092
1	10 (17%)	7 (11%)	5 (8.3%)	3 (5.1%)	
2	3 (5.0%)	5 (8.2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	
3	5 (8.3%)	3 (4.9%)	2 (3.3%)	5 (8.5%)	
4	0 (0%)	1 (1.6%)	1 (1.7%)	1 (1.7%)	

Table 1. Comparison of baseline characteristics of patients based on different ACR levels at admission. Continuous variables were presented as mean \pm SD; categorical variables are presented as unweighted counts (weighted percentage), and the denominator is the total number of people in the quartile range. *HBV* hepatitis B virus; *BMI* body mass index; *TBIL* total bilirubin; *ALT* aspartate aminotransferase; *AST* alanine aminotransferase; *BUN* blood urea nitrogen; *K* potassium; *Na* sodium; *WBC* white blood cell; *INR* international normalized ratio; *CP* Child–Pugh score; *MELD* model for end-stage liver disease; *iMELD* integrated MELD; *HE* hepatic encephalopathy.

Role of ACR as an independent risk factor for adverse outcomes in ACLF patients

We further evaluated the role of serum ACR as an independent risk factor for adverse outcomes in ACLF patients. In model I–IV, we progressively controlled for other risk factors such as age, sex, Na, INR, cirrhosis, ascites, infection, and gastrointestinal bleeding. Using logistic regression analysis, survival was significantly higher in groups Q2, Q3, Q4 than in group Q1 in Models I–II, and remained significantly higher in groups Q3, Q4 than in group Q1 in Models III–IV (Table 2). Furthermore, as the OR decreased with increasing serum ACR.

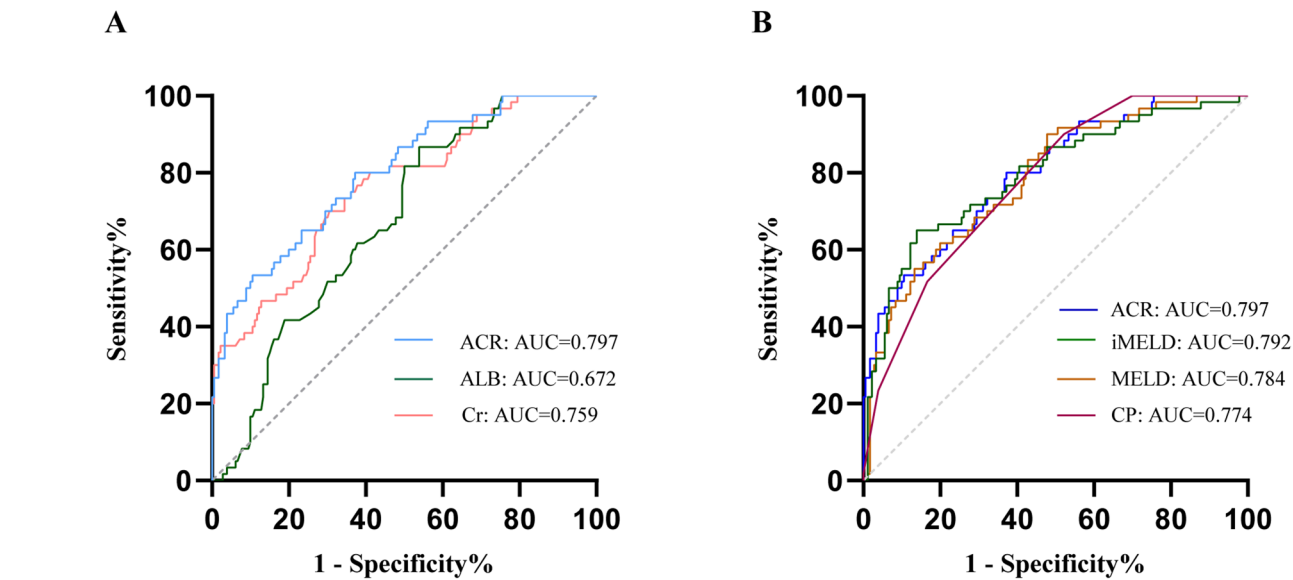


Fig. 2. ROC curve analysis. AUC of ALB and Cr were 0.797, 0.672, 0.759 (A), and CP, MELD, and iMELD were 0.674, 0.784, and 0.792 respectively (B). ACR, albumin-to-creatinine ratio; ALB, albumin; Cr, creatinine; AUC, area under the curve.

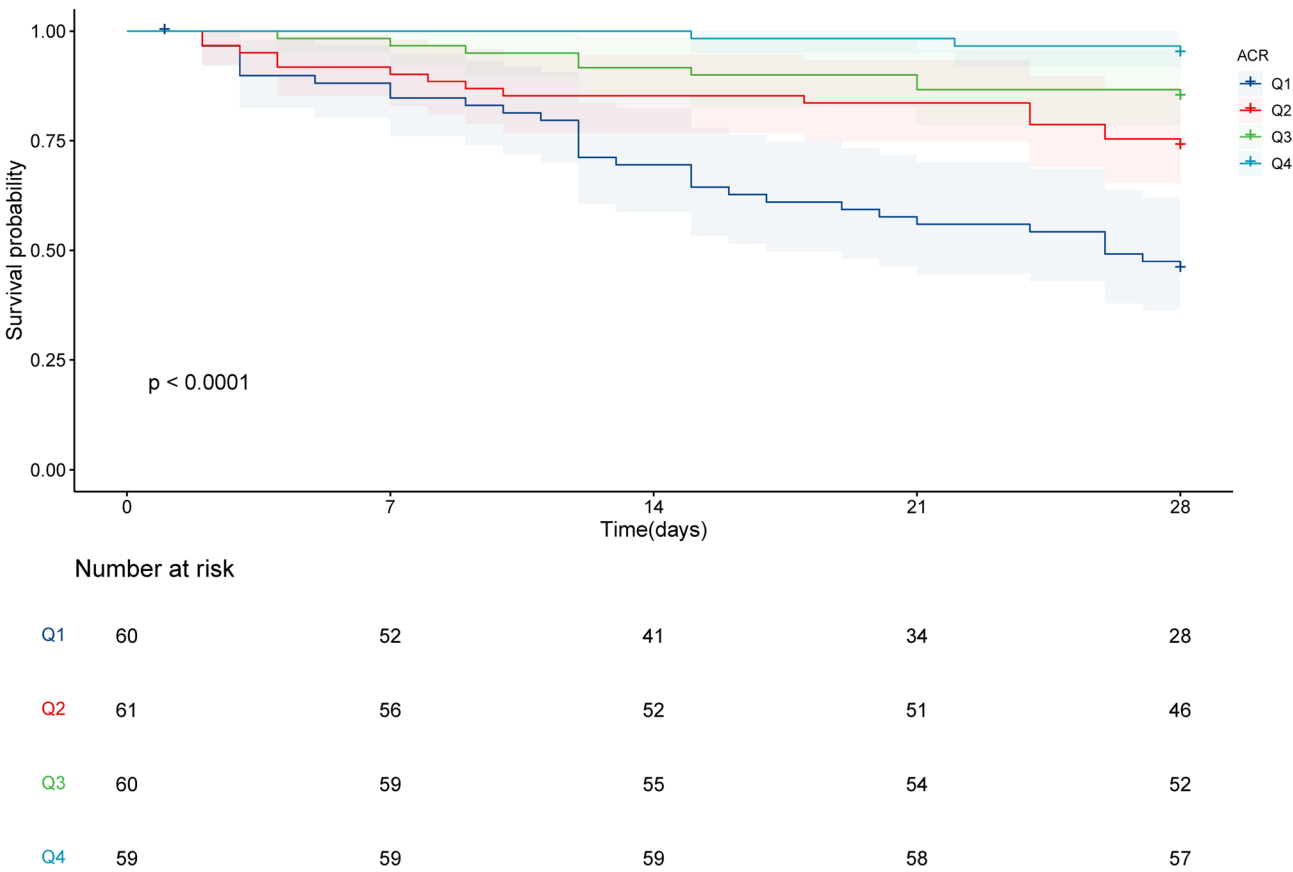


Fig. 3. Kaplan–Meier survival curves of ACR. ACR, albumin-to-creatinine ratio.

ACR	Model I OR, 95% CI, P value	Model II OR, 95% CI, P value	Model III OR, 95% CI, P value	Model IV OR, 95% CI, P value
Q1	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Q2	0.32(0.15–0.68), 0.004	0.4(0.18–0.88), 0.023	0.48(0.21–1.08), 0.078	0.56(0.24–1.31),0.20
Q3	0.16(0.06–0.37), <0.001	0.22(0.08–0.53), 0.001	0.27(0.10–0.67), 0.006	0.32(0.11,0.85),0.025
Q4	0.05(0.01–0.15), <0.001	0.07(0.02–0.22), <0.001	0.08(0.02–0.27), <0.001	0.10(0.02–0.35), <0.001

Table 2. Odds ratios and *p* values of ACR in the total population at day 28. Model I, unadjusted. Model II, adjusted for age, sex. Model III, adjusted for model II plus international normalized ratio, and Na. Model IV, adjusted for model II plus cirrhosis, ascites, infection, and gastrointestinal bleeding. ACR albumin-to-creatinine ratio; OR odds ratios.

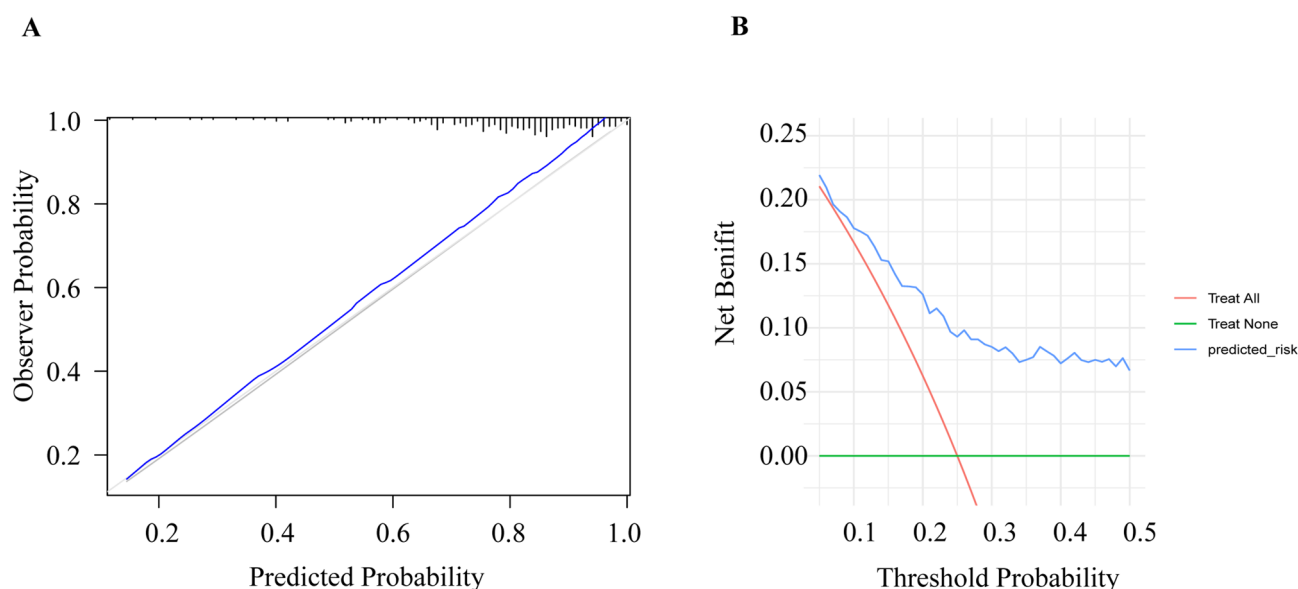


Fig. 4. Calibration curve (A) and decision curve (B) of ACR.

Analysis of calibration curve and decision curve

In order to further explore the predictive stability and clinical application prospects of serum ACR, we conducted calibration curve and decision curve analysis. It is not difficult to see from the calibration curve that the overall predicted probability of serum ACR is in good agreement with the actual probability (Fig. 4A). By calculating the net benefit (NB) under the risk threshold to obtain the DCA of serum ACR, it can be observed that the NB of serum ACR is basically located above all intervention NB and zero intervention NB (Fig. 4B), so serum ACR has high application value.

Stratified analysis of 28-day adverse outcomes by ACR

To further assess the impact of serum ACR on adverse clinical outcomes, we performed stratified analyses of the interactions between individual-related risk factors and serum ACR, including sex, age (> 50 and ≤ 50 years), TB level (> 12 and ≤ 12 mg/dL), and INR (> 1.5 and ≤ 1.5). However, due to sample size limitations, some subgroups were difficult to reliably analyze because of small numbers of individuals analysis, the results were not presented. Stratified analyses showed that Q4 consistently demonstrated a lower risk of death (Fig. 5). It suggested that a lower serum ACR is associated with an increased risk of 28-day death in patients with ACLF, regardless of baseline level. HBV infection was the predominant etiology in our cohort (85%), so we further investigated the effect of serum ACR levels in patients with HBV-associated ACLF. Logistic regression showed that survival remained significantly higher in the Q4 group than in the Q1 group after full adjustment, and that serum ACR levels were still significantly associated with poor outcomes (Table 3).

Discussion

The global burden caused by CLD should increase the focus on preventing morbidity and mortality in these patients¹⁴. Our findings elucidate the impact of serum ACR levels on the characteristics and prognosis of patients with ACLF, suggesting that serum ACR is an independent risk factor for 28-day adverse outcomes.

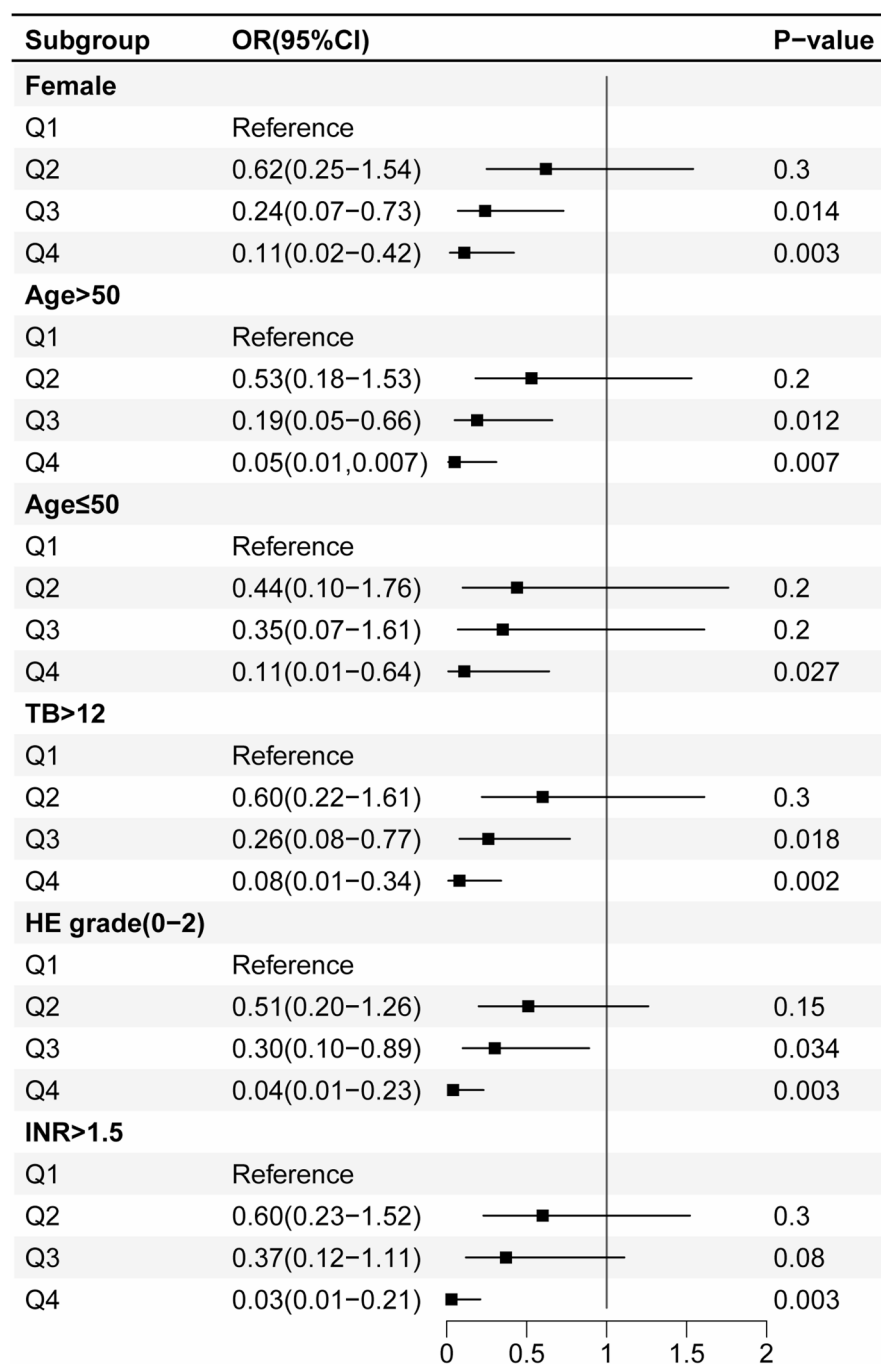


Fig. 5. Stratified Analysis for 28-day all-cause mortality with Model IV. TBIL, total bilirubin; HE, hepatic encephalopathy; INR, international normalized ratio.

ALB, produced by the liver and reflects the nutritional status of the patient. It is the most abundant protein in plasma¹⁵ and is essential for maintaining the osmotic pressure of plasma colloids¹⁶, which is the reason why ALB was initially introduced as a plasma volume expanding agent and has been widely used to increase the circulating blood volume in patients with burns, shock and blood loss. As research progressed, non-permeable functions of albumin were discovered, including antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, molecular transport, endothelial stabilization and immunomodulation¹⁷. ALB also binds multiple inflammatory mediators and regulates the immune response in systemic inflammation and sepsis through Toll-like receptor signaling¹⁸, and has been associated with the degree of inflammation, prognosis, and the mortality in a variety of diseases¹⁹. According to Shannon et al.²⁰, individuals with low ALB levels usually have a poor prognosis. ALB levels are usually low in critically ill patients with a variety of diseases. This decrease may be attributed to the role of ALB in increasing the production of several anti-inflammatory substances (e.g., lipoxins, hemolysins, and protective proteins) during oxidative stress to promote disease recovery²¹. This process requires large amounts of albumin. ACLF is the

ACR	Model I OR, 95% CI, P value	Model II OR, 95% CI, P value	Model III OR, 95% CI, P value	Model IV OR, 95% CI, P value
Q1	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Q2	0.30(0.12–0.69), 0.006	0.36(0.14–0.87), 0.025	0.46(0.18–1.14), 0.10	0.58(0.21–1.48), 0.20
Q3	0.16(0.06–0.40), <0.001	0.23(0.08–0.60), 0.003	0.28(0.01–0.75), 0.014	0.36(0.12,1.06), 0.07
Q4	0.06(0.01–0.18), <0.001	0.08(0.02–0.27), <0.001	0.09(0.02–0.32), 0.014	0.11(0.02–0.42), 0.003

Table 3. Odds ratios and *p* values of ACR in patients with HBV-associated ACLF at day 28. ACR albumin-to-creatinine ratio; OR odds ratios; HBV hepatitis B virus; ACLF, ACR albumin-to-creatinine ratio; OR odds ratios.

cause of death in most patients with cirrhosis, which is characterized by high levels of systemic inflammation and a high short-term mortality rate, and ALB has been shown to be strongly associated with the prognosis of ACLF^{16,22}.

The occurrence of acute kidney injury (AKI) is a common and serious clinical event that affects the survival of patients with cirrhosis²³. According to the diagnostic criteria for ACLF established by the APASL, it has been shown that 22.8% of ACLF patients are diagnosed with AKI on admission²⁴, and the persistence of AKI in patients with ACLF is associated with higher in-hospital mortality²⁵. Systemic inflammation may be a key driver for the development of AKI in ACLF patients²⁶. Increased inflammatory cytokines lead to an increased release of nitric oxide and reactive oxygen species, which results in vasodilation of the visceral and intrahepatic vascular beds, dysregulation of the vasoactive mechanisms on one side, and dysfunctional mitochondrial function and/or impairment on the other side, which can result in the development of all complications, including AKI. Systemic inflammation stimulates the kynurenine pathway-mediated tryptophan catabolism, generating bioactive metabolites that simultaneously induce multiorgan dysfunction and foster an immunosuppressive cellular state²⁷. Serum creatinine is a useful biomarker for assessing renal function, and elevated levels correlate with poor prognosis in patients with ACLF, in whom elevated serum creatinine levels may be indicative of impaired renal function, which correlates with high short-term mortality²⁸. ACR combines information from both nutritional and renal function and may provide a more comprehensive prognostic assessment than either indicator alone. This comprehensive assessment helps physicians to more accurately determine a patient's health status and possible disease progression. Therefore we explored the prognostic relationship between serum ACR and ACLF in this study.

Previous studies had shown that serum ACR was associated with prognosis in a variety of diseases including acute pancreatitis²⁹, heart failure³⁰, and myocardial infarction³¹. In our study, we found that lower ACR levels were accompanied by higher MELD, MELD-Na, iMELD and CP scores, indicating an increased incidence of adverse clinical outcomes. When the ACR was less than 0.388, the mortality rate is as high as 50%. The ROC analysis with K-M survival analysis also provided support for the better predictive ability of serum ACR for adverse outcomes in ACLF. And the ROC analysis showed that the AUC of ACR was larger than the AUC of ALB and Cr, which also supported that the predictive performance of the combined metrics was better than that of the individual metrics. We then further assessed the impact of serum ACR on adverse clinical outcomes. First, we adjusted for gender, age, INR, Na, infection, ascites, cirrhosis, and bleeding in a multivariate logistic regression model and found that serum ACR remained an independent factor for adverse clinical outcomes in ACLF patients. The same results were obtained in subgroup analyses. In summary, serum ACR is a simple and practical clinical indicator that can be used as an independent predictor of 28-day mortality in ACLF. This may help clinicians to implement more aggressive treatment strategies to reduce the mortality. However, since our study population is dominated by HBV-related ACLF, further research on non-HBV-related ACLF, such as alcohol-related ACLF and MASLD, needs to be expanded. This expansion should include epidemiological studies, investigations into pathophysiological mechanisms, and evaluations of treatment outcomes to achieve a comprehensive understanding.

However, there are some limitations of our study. It is a but-center retrospective study with a limited sample size, and there was a lack of research on the dynamics of serum ACR and its correlation with adverse outcomes, and other potential unmeasured confounding factors (nutritional status, inflammatory markers, previous therapies) are also difficult to obtain for analysis, and potential value of investigating changes in ACR over time as a direction for future research. A large, prospective, multicenter study is needed in the future to confirm these findings.

Data availability

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

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Author contributions

Study concept and design (LZ, SPX), acquisition of data (JX, TTB), analysis and interpretation of data (JX, TTB, JXS), drafting of the manuscript (JX, TTB, JSX), critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content (LZ, SPX, JX). All authors have made a significant contribution to this study and have approved the final manuscript.

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Declarations

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Ethical approval and consent to participate

Each participant provided written informed consent, the research was approved by the Ethics Committee of Union Hospital, Tongji medical college of Huazhong university of science and technology.

Additional information

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