

RED BLOOD CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW) AND ITS PREDICTIVE ROLE IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF NEONATAL SEPSIS

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ABSTRACT

Background. Diagnosis of neonatal sepsis remains a challenge because of its nonspecific symptoms and the limitations in sensitivities and specificities of laboratory markers. Recent studies have shown a correlation between RDW and sepsis in the adult population, but data on neonates are still limited.

Objectives. This study aims to determine the relationship between RDW and neonatal sepsis; and its potential role in the diagnosis.

Study design. This is a retrospective cross-sectional study.

Methods. The study population consisted of healthy term neonates and neonates with sepsis. Red cell distribution width of healthy neonates and those with sepsis were compared.

Statistical Analysis. Descriptive statistics was used for the demographics. Independent t-test and logical regression were used to analyze the relationship between RDW and neonatal sepsis. Linear regression was used to determine the correlation with RDW and blood culture findings; and RDW with sepsis biomarkers.

Results. The study included 54 healthy term, singleton neonates and 58 term, singleton neonates with sepsis. Mean RDW for the control group is 15.87 ± 1.83 and for the septic group, 16.81 ± 2.13 . RDW was found to be associated with neonatal sepsis, with a p value of 0.014. It was noted that a 1-unit increase in the RDW can increase the odds of neonatal sepsis to 32%. Correlation between CRP levels and RDW ($p= 0.917$, $r= 0.015$), between I/T ratio and RDW ($p= 0.180$, $r= 0.208$), between WBC levels and RDW ($p=0.418$, $r=0.077$), and between blood culture and RDW ($p=0.4275$, $r=0.1062$) were also studied.

Conclusion. High RDW is associated with neonatal sepsis in term neonates. No significant correlation were found between RDW and blood culture, between RDW and CRP, and between RDW and I/T ratio.

Keywords: *red cell distribution width, neonatal sepsis*