

The Significance of Platelet–Albumin–Bilirubin (PALBI) Grade in Hepatocellular Carcinoma Patients Stratified According to Platelet Count

This article was published in the following Dove Press journal:
Cancer Management and Research

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Background: Platelet–albumin–bilirubin (PALBI) has been demonstrated to be superior to conventional Child–Pugh (C-P) grade in evaluating liver function and prognosis of HCC patients. However, both thrombocytosis and thrombocytopenia are unfavorable for HCC survival. The aim of this study was to preliminarily investigate the prognostic value of PALBI in HCC patients with thrombocytopenia and excluding thrombocytopenia.

Methods: In this retrospective cohort study, we reviewed 465 cases of HCC patients who underwent radical surgery. PALBI grade was calculated based on preoperative serological examinations. The primary outcomes were overall survival (OS) and recurrence-free survival (RFS), which were assessed by Kaplan–Meier method and Cox regression. The prognostic performances of PALBI and other models were estimated by using the concordance index (C-index).

Results: During a median follow-up time of 28 months, 31.6% (147/465) of patients died and 33.5% (156/465) experienced recurrence. Multivariate analyses revealed that both thrombocytosis and thrombocytopenia were independently associated with poor OS and RFS compared with normal platelet count (PLT) in HCC patients. Stratified analysis further revealed that PALBI was a significant predictor for HCC survival in patients excluding thrombocytopenia but not in patients with thrombocytopenia. In particular, in HCC patients excluding thrombocytopenia, the combination of tumor size with PALBI (C-index = 0.730, 95% CI: 0.674–0.786) may be superior to the classical Barcelona Clinic Liver Cancer (BCLC) and Cancer of Liver Italian Program (CLIP) staging systems in predicting survival.

Conclusion: In conclusion, PALBI grade, in particular the combination with tumor size, is an effective model for discriminating survival in HCC patients excluding thrombocytopenia but not in thrombocytopenic HCC patients.

Keywords: hepatocellular carcinoma, survival, platelet–albumin–bilirubin, platelet count

Introduction

Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is the fourth leading cause of cancer-related deaths worldwide and is responsible for approximately 782,000 deaths each year.¹ Chronic hepatitis B and C, alcohol abuse, and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease are the main risk factors for HCC. Accurately evaluating postoperative survival is a crucial strategy in the management of HCC. Liver function abnormality is frequently observed in HCC patients as the background of chronic liver diseases and cirrhosis. It has been suggested that, in addition to tumor burden, the severity of liver function dysfunction influences treatment options and HCC peri-operative outcomes.^{2,3}

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Worldwide, Child–Pugh (C-P) classification system is widely considered as an important tool to assess preoperative liver function. The C-P grade incorporates serum total bilirubin (TBIL), albumin (ALB), coagulation function, presence of ascites, and hepatic encephalopathy. However, several disadvantages of C-P grade tend to limit its clinical value. Firstly, ALB and ascites are inter-correlated. Secondly, ascites and encephalopathy are subjective indicators and inter-observer variation is unavoidable. In 2015, Johnson et al introduced a novel and simple model to measure liver function, named the albumin–bilirubin (ALBI) grade,⁴ which is solely based on laboratory parameters. An increasing number of studies have shown that ALBI provides better discrimination of liver function and higher prognostic value than conventional C-P grade.^{5,6}

Recently, many authors have reported the role of various inflammatory indices in predicting short as well as long-term outcomes in patients with HCC. Platelet–albumin–bilirubin (PALBI), is also widely used to assess liver function and prognosis in HCC.^{7–11} However, the role of platelets in HCC is quite complicated and is even conflicting. On the one hand, preoperative thrombocytopenia (platelet count (PLT) $<100 \times 10^9/L$) is a significant predictor of poor survival and high risk of recurrence in HCC.^{12,13} On the other hand, thrombocytosis is independently associated with increased tumor burden, high risk of extrahepatic metastasis and poor prognosis in HCC.^{14,15} Therefore, the prognostic significance of PALBI may depend on the levels of PLT. In this study, we firstly investigated the prognostic values of PALBI in HCC patients with thrombocytopenia and excluding thrombocytopenia.

Methods

Study Population

Between Jan 2008 and June 2018, 465 consecutive patients who underwent hepatectomy for HCC at the First Affiliated Hospital of Bengbu Medical College and the First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University were identified and analyzed retrospectively. The inclusion criteria were 1) age from 18 to 80 years; 2) diagnosed as HCC by histological pathology; 3) received radical hepatectomy (with negative surgical margin) for the first time. Exclusion criteria were 1) surgery-related deaths or death within 1 month after surgery; 2) re-hepatectomy; 3) mixed hepatocellular cholangiocarcinoma; 4) extrahepatic metastasis; 5) information was incomplete to calculate PALBI; 6) coexistent hematologic disorders, malnutrition,

or other diseases that affect PALBI score. This study was reported according to the statement of Transparent Reporting of a multivariable prediction model for Individual Prognosis Or Diagnosis (TRIPOD)¹⁶ and followed the Declaration of Helsinki on medical protocol and ethics.¹⁷ It was approved by the Institutional Review Board of Bengbu Medical College and the Institutional Review Board of First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University. It was designed as a retrospective study and the results would not affect the clinical care of the patients. Therefore, patient approval and informed consent were waived off by the institutional review boards. We confirmed that the patient data was anonymized and confidential.

Data Collection

Age, gender, tumor number, tumor size, vascular invasion, ascites, liver cirrhosis, pathologic diagnosis, and preoperative serological tests, including alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), TBIL, ALB, PLT, prothrombin time-international normalized ratio (PT-INR), and alpha-fetoprotein (AFP), were extracted for all patients. We used preoperative data to calculate the scores and grades of ALBI and PALBI according to the following formulas:

- (a) ALBI score: $0.66 \times \log_{10} \text{TBIL} (\mu\text{mol/L}) - 0.085 \times \text{ALB} (\text{g/L})$. ALBI grade was defined as: grade 1: ≤ -2.60 ; grade 2: -1.39 to -2.60 ; grade 3: > -1.39 .⁴
- (b) PALBI score: $2.02 \times \log_{10} \text{TBIL} (\mu\text{mol/L}) - 0.37 \times (\log_{10} \text{TBIL})^2 - 0.04 \times \text{ALB} (\text{g/L}) - 3.48 \times \log_{10} \text{PLT} (10^9/L) + 1.01 \times (\log_{10} \text{PLT})^2$. PALBI grade was defined as: grade 1: ≤ -2.53 ; grade 2: -2.09 to -2.53 ; grade 3: > -2.09 .⁷

Follow-Up

After discharge, all patients were regularly followed-up until Dec 2019 or until death. The follow-up contents were enhanced CT/MRI, abdominal ultrasound, AFP, and other serologic tests. Statuses of recurrence and survival were recorded. Recurrent patients received re-hepatectomy, ablation, or transcatheter arterial chemoembolization (TACE), as appropriate.

Statistical Analysis

SPSS version 22.0 was used for data collection and analysis. Continuous variables were expressed as mean value \pm standard deviation (SD) or median (interquartile range)

Table 1 Basic Characteristics of HCC Patients Stratified According to Levels of the PALBI

Variables	Overall	PALBI Grade		
		1 (n=264)	2/3 (n=201)	P value
Etiology: HBV/others	418/47	234/30	184/17	0.303
Sex: male/female	366/99	204/60	162/39	0.386
Age (years)	52.9±10.7	53.1±10.4	52.6±11.2	0.614
Age: >60/≤60 years	344/121	198/66	146/55	0.565
ALT (U/L)	34.4(23.0–59.8)	29.0(20.0–44.0)	46.0(26.9–88.0)	<0.001
AST (U/L)	37.0(26.0–55.0)	32.5(24.0–44.0)	43.9(28.0–82.9)	<0.001
TBIL (μmol/L)	13.4(10.2–18.7)	11.4(9.0–14.3)	18.2(13.4–24.9)	<0.001
ALB (g/L)	39.6(35.6–42.8)	41.9(39.0–45.0)	36.2(33.2–39.6)	<0.001
PLT (10 ⁹ /L)	137(100–197)	129(97–175)	152(110–225)	<0.001
AFP (ng/mL)	62.4(5.1–1051.1)	104.4(6.3–1210.0)	38.7(4.7–847.9)	0.245
AFP: ≥400/<400ng/ml	151/314	87/177	64/137	0.799
Ascites: yes/no	65/400	28/236	37/164	0.016
Tumor size (cm)	5.0(3.5–8.0)	5.0(3.5–7.5)	6.0(3.5–9.0)	0.023
Tumor size: >5/≤5cm	223/242	118/146	105/96	0.107
Tumor number: multiple/single	66/399	38/226	28/173	0.887
Vascular invasion: yes/no	61/404	32/232	29/172	0.465
Cirrhosis: yes/no	229/236	142/122	87/114	0.025
BCLC: 0+A/B+C	341/124	198/66	143/58	0.352
CLIP: 0/1–4	237/228	141/123	96/105	0.227
C-P grade: A/B	407/58	257/7	150/51	<0.001
ALBI score	–2.64(–2.93 to –2.24)	–2.84(–3.11 to –2.63)	–2.24(–2.52 to –1.96)	<0.001
ALBI grade (1/2)	254/211	209/55	45/156	<0.001

Notes: Data were expressed as median (interquartile range), mean value ± SD, or no. Bold font highlights significant results.

Abbreviations: PALBI, platelet–albumin–bilirubin; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; TBIL, total bilirubin; ALB, albumin; PLT, platelet count; AFP, alpha-fetoprotein; BCLC, Barcelona Clinic Liver Cancer; CLIP, Cancer of the Liver Italian Program; C-P, Child–Pugh; ALBI, albumin–bilirubin.

according to the normal distribution status. Tests of *t*, Wilcoxon, or χ^2 were performed to compare between groups.

The primary outcomes we analyzed were overall survival (OS) and recurrence-free survival (RFS), which were evaluated by Kaplan–Meier curve and Log rank test. The factors that were statistically significant ($P < 0.10$) in the univariate analyses entered into the multivariate Cox regression model. The prognostic abilities were compared by using concordance index (C-index, low accuracy: 0.50–0.70; medium accuracy: 0.70–0.90; high accuracy: >0.90).¹⁸ It was considered statistically significant provided *P* value less than 0.05.

Results

Patients' Characteristics

A total of 465 HCC patients were involved in this study, which consisted of 366 men and 99 women with the mean age 52.9 ± 10.7 years. A total of 418 (89.9%) patients were infected with HBV and 407 (87.5%) patients were C-P grade A. According to ALBI grade, patients could be divided into two groups: ALBI grade 1 (n = 254, 54.6%)

and grade 2 (n = 211, 45.4%). Based on PALBI grade, there were 264 (56.8%) patients with grade 1, 146 (31.4%) patients with grade 2, and 55 (11.8%) patients with grade 3.

Associations Between PALBI Grade and Clinicopathologic Feature

Table 1 shows demographic data, serologic tests, tumor characteristics, and tumor stages of patients stratified according to preoperative grade of PALBI. Clinicopathologic features were comparable between PALBI grade 1 and grade 2/3 except for ALT, AST, TBIL, ALB, PLT, ascites, tumor size, C-P and ALBI grades. Specifically, patients with PALBI grade 2/3 had significantly higher levels of ALT, AST, TBIL, PLT, higher risk of ascites, larger tumor size, lower ALB, and higher C-P and ALBI grades.

Prognosis of the Entire Cohort

During a median follow-up of 28 months, 156 (33.5%) had postoperative recurrence and 147 (31.6%) patients died. Figure 1A and B showed the Kaplan–Meier cumulative OS and RFS curves of the entire cohort. The 1-, 3-, and

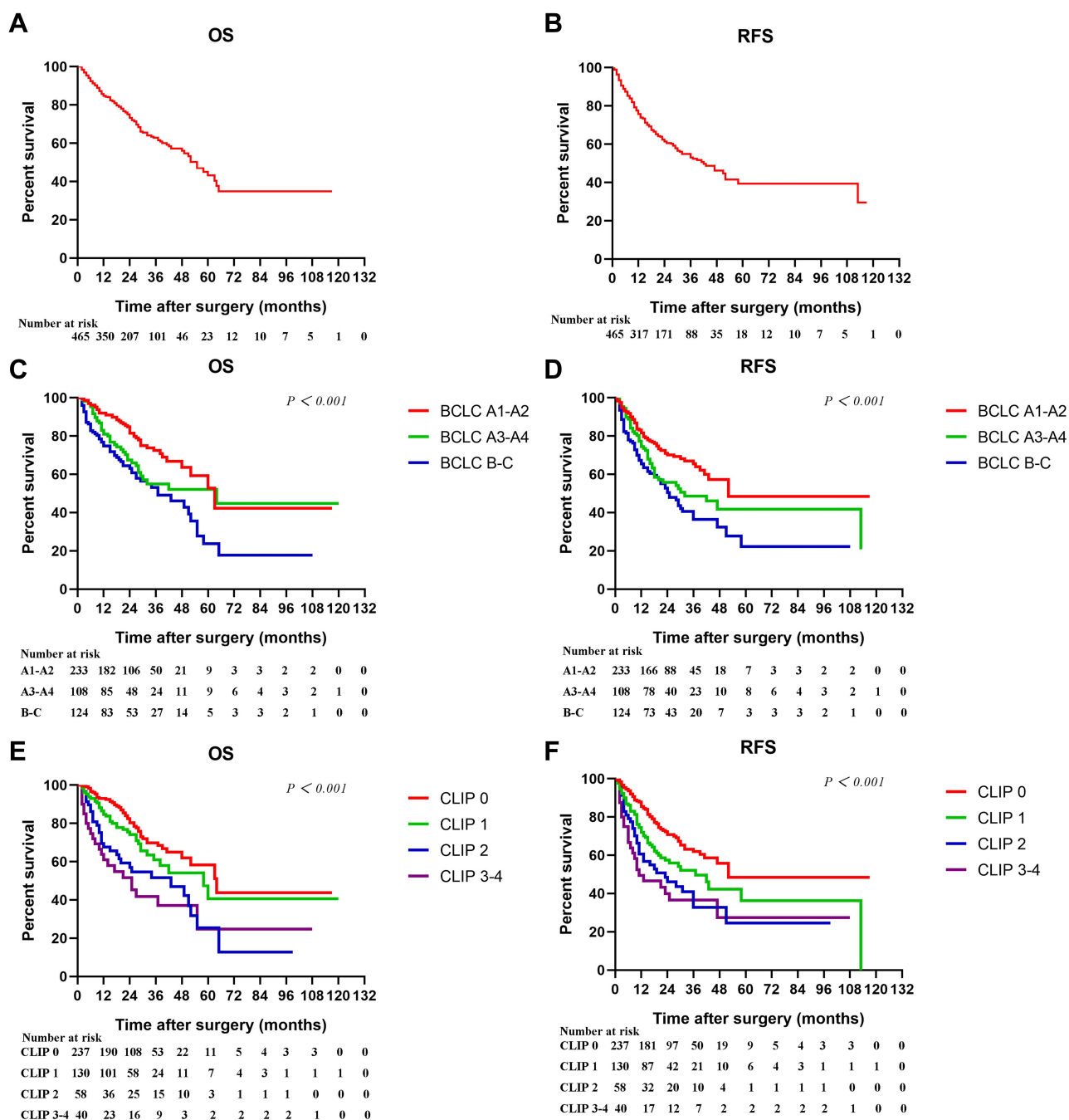


Figure 1 Kaplan–Meier cumulative overall survival (A) and recurrence-free survival (B) curves of the study population, and overall survival and recurrence-free survival curves of patients stratified according to BCLC (C–D) and CLIP (E–F) staging systems.

5-year OS and RFS rates were 84.8%, 62.9%, 43.1%, and 75.7%, 53.1%, 39.4%, respectively. Figure 1C–F further showed the Kaplan–Meier curves of patients stratified according to BCLC and CLIP stages. The Log rank tests demonstrated that both of BCLC (Figure 1C and D, both $P < 0.05$) and CLIP stages (Figure 1E and F, both $P < 0.05$) were significantly associated with OS and RFS in HCC.

Predictors of OS and RFS

Kaplan–Meier analyses showed that both ALBI (Figure 2A and B) and PALBI (Figure 2C and D) were found to be related to survival. Univariate analyses revealed that AST, TBIL, AFP, tumor size, vascular invasion, BCLC, CLIP, C-P, ALBI, and PALBI were significantly associated with OS and RFS. In addition to the above factors, ALB was a significant

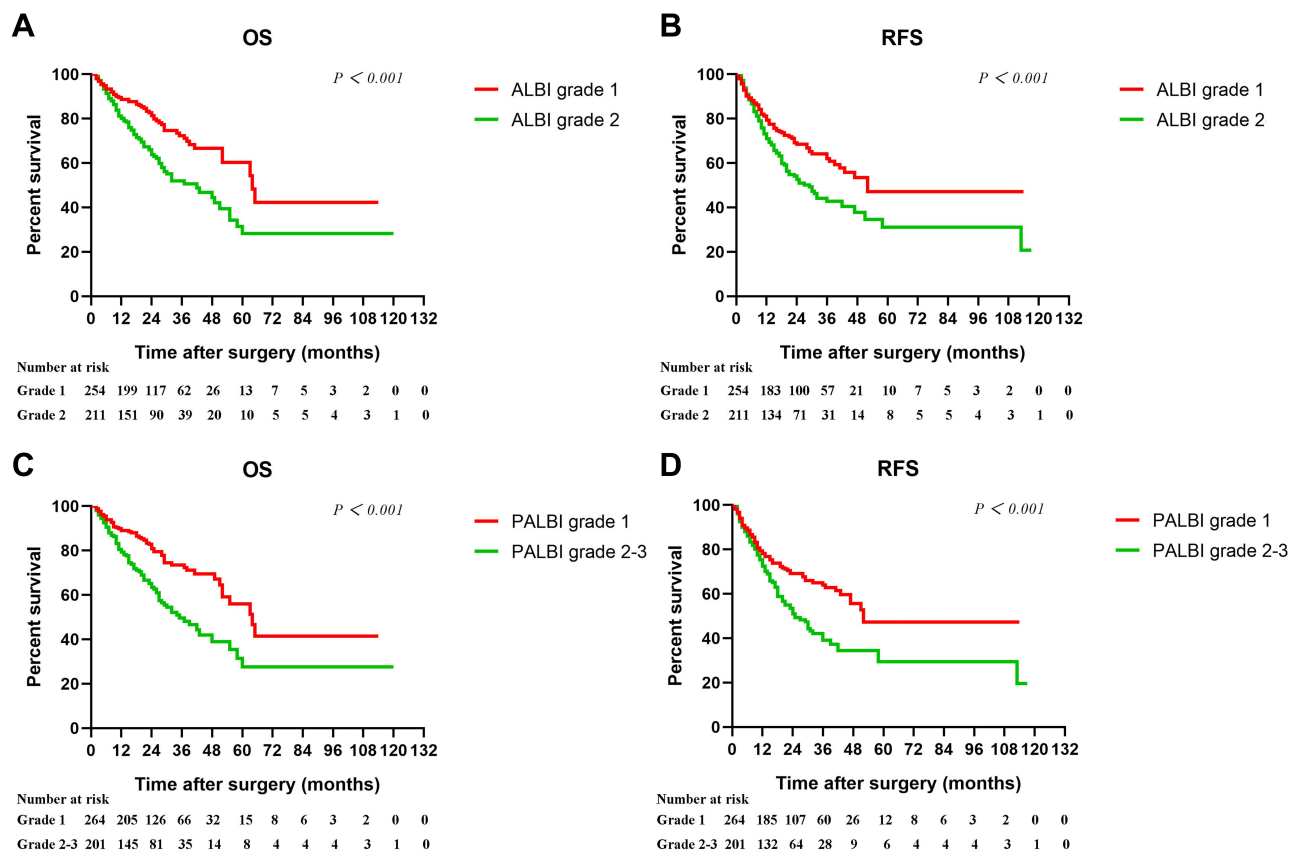


Figure 2 Kaplan–Meier cumulative overall survival and recurrence-free survival curves of patients stratified according to ALBI (A–B) and PALBI (C–D).

predictor of OS while ALT was found to be significantly associated with RFS (Table 2).

Multivariate analyses were further performed and AFP, tumor size, BCLC, ALBI, and PALBI grades were independent prognostic indicators for both OS and RFS (Figure 3A and B). C-P grade and vascular invasion were independent predictors for OS, but not for RFS. However, CLIP stage was neither independently associated with OS nor with RFS.

Prognostic Significance of PALBI in Thrombocytopenic HCC Patients or in Patients Excluding Thrombocytopenia

Consistent with previous studies, we found that, compared with normal PLT ($100\text{--}300 \times 10^9/\text{L}$, $n=321$), thrombocytopenia ($n=114$) and thrombocytosis ($n=30$) were both unfavorable factors for survival in HCC (Figure 4A–D). We hypothesize that the inclusion of thrombocytopenic patients may influence the prognostic value of PALBI in HCC. As expected, PALBI was not a significant predictor of OS and RFS in HCC patients with thrombocytopenia

($n=114$, 24.5%) (Figure 4E and F). However, PALBI was closely related to OS and RFS inpatients excluding thrombocytopenia ($n=351$, 75.5%) (Figure 4G–H).

Comparison of Predictive Accuracy for Survival Between the PALBI, ALBI, C-P Grades and BCLC, CLIP Staging Systems

Based on C-index, when all the 465 patients were included, the order of the models in discriminating survival was as follows: BCLC, CLIP, PALBI, ALBI, and C-P (Table 3). In HCC patients with thrombocytopenia, PALBI showed a low predictive value (C-index = 0.570, 95% CI: 0.463–0.678). However, after the exclusion of thrombocytopenic patients, the order was as follows: PALBI, BCLC, ALBI, CLIP, and C-P (Table 4). In our study, among all the prognostic indicators, tumor size was a crucial factor, which was consistent with previous reports.^{19,20} When combined with tumor size, prognostic value of PALBI (C-index = 0.730, 95% CI: 0.674–0.786) was more superior than PALBI alone (Table 4).

Table 2 Univariate Analysis of Factors Associated with Overall Survival and Recurrence-Free Survival of HCC Patients

Variables	OS		RFS	
	HR(95% CI)	P value	HR(95% CI)	P value
Etiology (HBV/others)	0.726(0.436–1.206)	0.218	0.816(0.518–1.288)	0.383
Sex (male/female)	0.940(0.637–1.387)	0.755	0.942(0.659–1.345)	0.742
Age (>60/≤60 years)	1.304(0.919–1.850)	0.137	1.350(0.988–1.845)	0.059
ALT (>40/≤40 U/L)	1.256(0.908–1.737)	0.168	1.359(1.018–1.814)	0.038
AST (>40/≤40U/L)	1.841(1.327–2.555)	<0.001	1.832(1.370–2.449)	<0.001
TBIL (>17/≤17μmol/L)	1.412(1.011–1.972)	0.043	1.368(1.015–1.845)	0.040
ALB (<35/≥35g/L)	1.472(1.031–2.102)	0.034	1.332(0.959–1.849)	0.087
PLT (<100/100–300×10 ⁹ /L)	1.472(1.034–2.096)	0.032	1.454(1.059–1.996)	0.021
PLT (>100/100–300×10 ⁹ /L)	2.212(1.225–3.994)	0.008	2.181(1.303–3.652)	0.003
AFP (≥400/<400ng/mL)	1.689(1.218–2.342)	0.002	1.846(1.379–2.470)	<0.001
Ascites (yes/no)	1.142(0.743–1.757)	0.545	1.197(0.817–1.752)	0.356
Tumor size (>5/≤5cm)	3.013(2.112–4.300)	<0.001	2.820(2.075–3.833)	<0.001
Tumor number (multiple/single)	1.312(0.877–1.962)	0.186	1.315(0.910–1.901)	0.145
Vascular invasion (yes/no)	2.167(1.457–3.224)	<0.001	1.959(1.350–2.845)	<0.001
Cirrhosis (yes/no)	0.976(0.698–1.365)	0.888	1.020(0.762–1.365)	0.894
BCLC (B+C/A)	1.920(1.379–2.674)	<0.001	1.773(1.314–2.394)	<0.001
CLIP (1–4/0)	1.333(1.179–1.507)	<0.001	1.989(1.479–2.675)	<0.001
C-P grade (B/A)	1.876(1.249–2.818)	0.002	1.618(1.105–2.370)	0.013
ALBI grade (2/1)	1.948(1.400–2.710)	<0.001	1.584(1.187–2.116)	0.002
PALBI grade (2–3/1)	2.074(1.493–2.879)	<0.001	1.684(1.261–2.250)	<0.001

Note: Bold font highlights significant results.

Abbreviations: OS, overall survival; RFS, recurrence-free survival; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; TBIL, total bilirubin; ALB, albumin; PLT, platelet count; AFP, alpha-fetoprotein; BCLC, Barcelona Clinic Liver Cancer; CLIP, Cancer of the Liver Italian Program; C-P, Child–Pugh; ALBI, albumin–bilirubin; PALBI, platelet–albumin–bilirubin.

Stratification of Patients According to the Combination of Tumor Size with PALBI

The simple combination of tumor size and PALBI showed medium accuracy (*C*-index >0.70) in the prediction of survival. Furthermore, based on PALBI and tumor size, we stratified HCC patients excluding thrombocytopenia as Stage I (PALBI grade 1 and tumor size ≤5cm), Stage II (PALBI grade 1 and tumor size >5 cm, or PALBI grade 2–3 and tumor size ≤5cm), and Stage III (PALBI grade 2–3 and tumor size >5cm). Obviously, patients in Stage I had significantly better OS and RFS in comparison with patients in the higher stages (Figure 5A and B, *P* < 0.001).

Discussion

As most cases originate from chronic liver diseases and cirrhosis, HCC prognosis depends on not only tumor burden but also liver function impairment.² For decades, C-P grade has been used as a classic tool for estimating liver function, determining treatment schemes, as well as evaluating prognosis in HCC.¹⁹ However, deficiencies of C-P grade have gradually been proposed.²¹

Recently, Johnson et al established the ALBI grade system,⁴ which has been demonstrated to be superior to the C-P grade.^{5,22–25} In addition, another novel liver function grading system PALBI integrates PLT, TBIL, and ALB. According to the PALBI grade, HCC patients could be divided into different groups with clearly different liver function as well as outcomes. Ni et al included 349 consecutive HCC patients and showed that PALBI grade provided a better predictive ability for death than ALBI grade or C-P class.²⁶ In the study by Sonohara et al, PALBI was used as an effective tool for assessing perioperative risks for hepatectomy in HCC.⁹ Another study enrolling 2038 HCC patients with C-P grade A showed that PALBI grade was a simple, objective and discriminatory model for risk stratification of postoperative liver failure and prognosis.¹⁰ In line with the above reports, our findings indicated that PALBI grade could be used as a predictor of survival in HCC. However, PALBI was not a significant predictor of survival in the 36 HCC patients with C-P grade B cirrhosis (not shown, *P* = 0.948 for OS and *P* = 0.957 for RFS). In our study, the 1-year OS rate of HCC patients was 84.8%, indicating that approximately

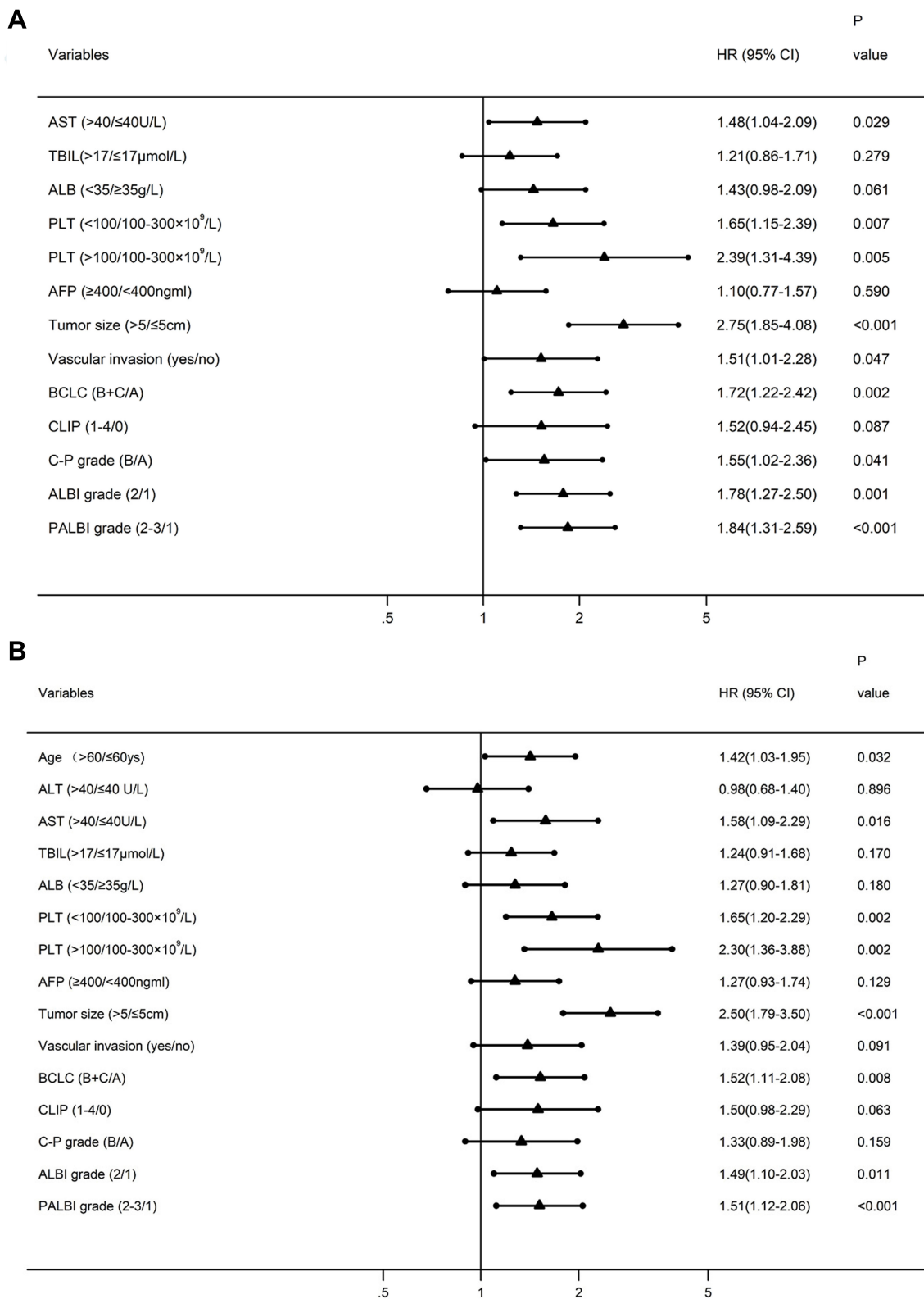


Figure 3 Forest plots based the results of multivariate analysis for overall survival (**A**) and recurrence-free survival (**B**).

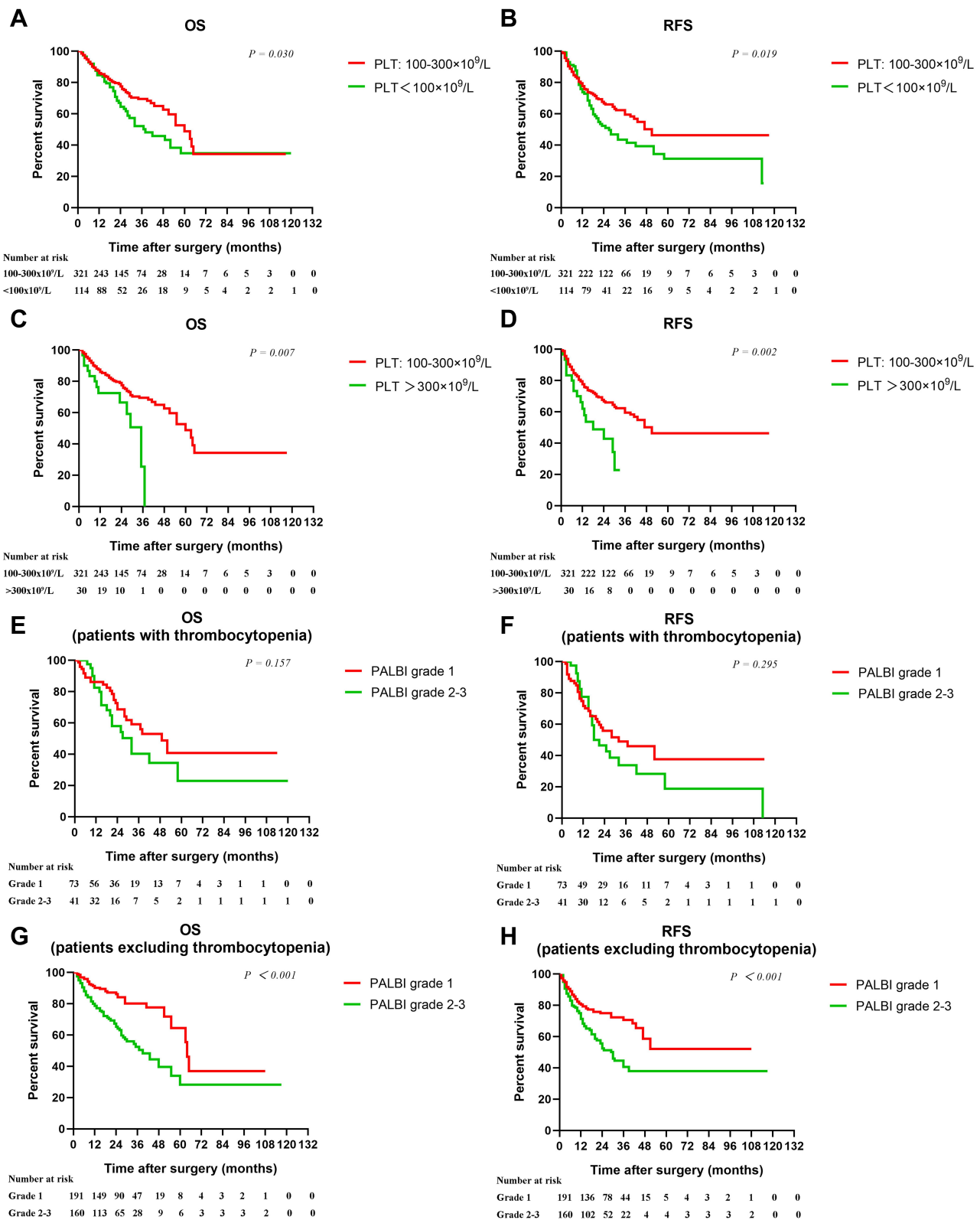


Figure 4 Kaplan–Meier cumulative overall survival and recurrence-free survival curves of patients stratified according to PLT (A–D), PALBI in patients with thrombocytopenia (E–F), and PALBI in patients excluding thrombocytopenia (G–H).

Table 3 Ranking of Discriminatory Ability of the Prognostic Systems on the Basis of the C-Index in All Patients

Rank	System	C-Index	95% CI
1	BCLC stage	0.651	0.599–0.704
2	CLIP stage	0.643	0.588–0.698
3	ALBI score	0.640	0.585–0.694
4	PALBI score	0.631	0.576–0.686
5	C-P score	0.585	0.529–0.642

Abbreviations: BCLC, Barcelona Clinic Liver Cancer; CLIP, Cancer of the Liver Italian Program; ALBI, albumin–bilirubin; PALBI, platelet–albumin–bilirubin; C-P, Child–Pugh.

Table 4 Ranking of Discriminatory Ability of the Prognostic Systems on the Basis of the C-Index in HCC Patients Excluding Thrombocytopenia

Rank	System	C-Index	95% CI
1	PALBI + tumor size	0.730	0.674–0.786
2	ALBI + tumor size	0.718	0.660–0.776
3	C-P + tumor size	0.701	0.642–0.761
4	PALBI score	0.655	0.590–0.720
5	BCLC stage	0.648	0.585–0.711
6	ALBI score	0.647	0.581–0.712
7	CLIP stage	0.645	0.578–0.712
8	C-P score	0.578	0.510–0.647

Abbreviations: PALBI, platelet–albumin–bilirubin; ALBI, albumin–bilirubin; C-P, Child–Pugh; BCLC, Barcelona Clinic Liver Cancer; CLIP, Cancer of the Liver Italian Program.

15% of the patients died within 1 year after hepatectomy. This group of patients may get potentially more benefit from the PALBI prediction model. To reduce mortality and improve outcomes, these patients can be recommended for

non-hepatectomy approaches, such as ablation, TACE, Y90, or the combination.²⁷

As both thrombocytosis and thrombocytopenia are unfavorable prognostic factors for HCC, the prognostic value of PALBI may be different across different levels of PLT. However, all the previous studies did not take into account the effect of PLT in the significance of PALBI. In our study, we firstly showed that PALBI could be used for evaluating survival in HCC patients excluding thrombocytopenia but not in thrombocytopenic HCC patients. Furthermore, in HCC patients excluding thrombocytopenia, we compared the prognostic performance between ALBI, PALBI, C-P grades and classic HCC stages. Tumor size is an important determinant of outcomes. However, tumor size alone is not considered a contraindication for hepatectomy. Larger tumor is associated with proximity of major vessels, difficulty in surgery, greater blood loss, longer operative time, worse survival, and so forth.^{19,20,28} In our study, the combination of tumor size with PALBI showed higher performance for survival prediction than C-P, ALBI, BCLC and CLIP staging systems. Patients with lower grade of PALBI and smaller tumor size had significantly better outcomes.

The potential mechanisms enable lower PALBI grade to indicate better survival in HCC are multifaceted. All the components in PALBI, including ALB, TBIL and platelets, are useful indicators of HCC risk and outcomes. Exogenous ALB has been shown to inhibit HCC tumor growth via the modulation of growth-controlling kinases.²⁹

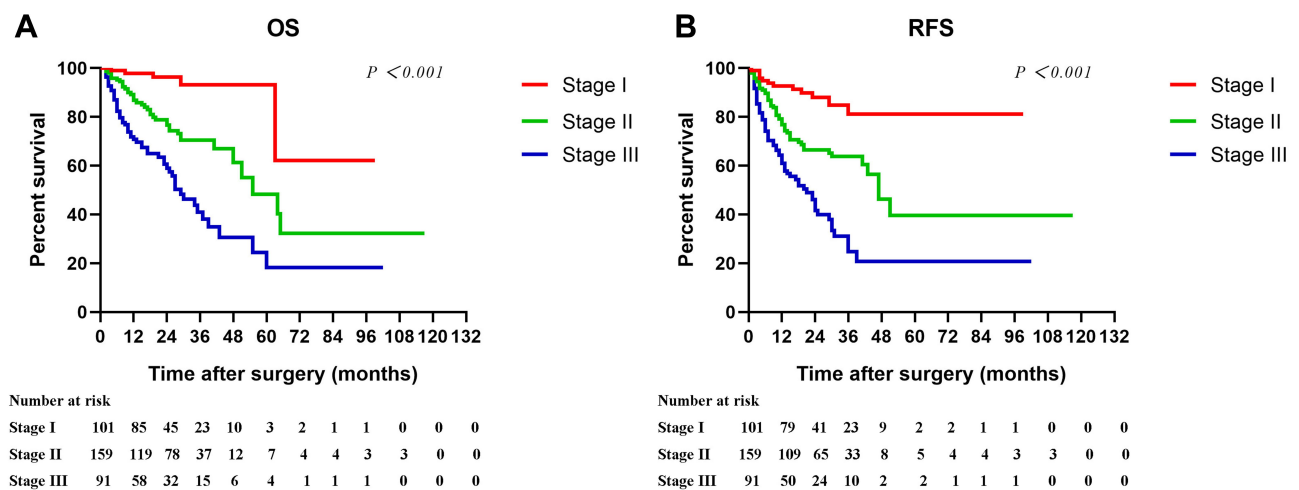


Figure 5 Cumulative overall survival and recurrence-free survival curves of patients stratified according to PALBI and tumor size (A–B, Stage I: PALBI grade I and tumor size ≤5 cm; Stage II: PALBI grade I and tumor size >5 cm, or PALBI grade 2–3 and tumor size ≤5 cm; Stage III: PALBI grade 2–3 and tumor size >5 cm) in HCC patients excluding thrombocytopenia.

Hypoalbuminemia reflects nutritional risk and is associated with the rapid progress, poor survival, and high risk of recurrence in several types of malignancies, including HCC.^{30–32} In addition, abnormal level of TBIL is an important reflection of liver injury. Among the prognostic indicators of liver function, serum ALB and TBIL have been demonstrated to be the two most prominent prognostic factors.³³

However, platelets act as a double-edged sword role in HCC. On the one hand, platelets are known to stimulate tumor growth of HCC via platelet-derived mediators, such as 5-hydroxytryptamine, vascular endothelial growth factor, and platelet-derived growth factor.^{34,35} Platelets could also accelerate angiogenesis and metastasis of HCC.^{34,36} Furthermore, PLT is positively correlated with tumor size, and the risk of vascular invasion and extrahepatic metastases in HCC patients.^{14,29} On the other hand, due to portal hypertension and several other factors, PLT is generally decreased in cirrhotic and HCC patients. Thrombopoietin promotes liver regeneration and improves liver cirrhosis by increasing the PLT level, indirectly implying that a decrease in PLT would result in a poor prognosis.³⁷ Our recent meta-analyses showed that low preoperative PLT was significantly associated with poor outcomes of HCC.^{12,13} These may explain that the prognostic value of PALBI varies over different PLT.

The present study has some disadvantages, and further improvement in the future work is required. Firstly, it was designed as a retrospective study with a relatively small sample size; thus, external validation from larger prospective designs is still needed. Secondly, the results were based on HCC patients who underwent radical resection. Therefore, further study is needed to validate the prognostic accuracy of PALBI grade in HCC patients with different treatments. Thirdly, postoperative liver function assessment may be more valuable than that in the pre-operation in predicting HCC outcomes_ENREF_42. However, the majority of patients in our cohort missed the data of dynamic measures due to the retrospective design. Fourthly, the establishment of a nomogram by integrating PALBI, tumor size, and other crucial factors may show better performance in predicting the prognosis of HCC.

Based on PALBI, partial patients with HCC may show poor prognosis after liver resection. Therefore, the choices of therapies are crucial for them to prolong the survival time. For patients with preoperative PALBI grade 2/3, it is urgent to ameliorate the abnormal ALB, TBIL, and/or platelets through pharmacological and nonpharmacological

interventions to improve postoperative outcomes. The therapeutic window should take into account that tumour also continues to grow.³⁸ Prehabilitation or rehabilitation can also be recommended to improve post-hepatectomy outcomes.³⁹ In addition, the combination of TACE and ablation offers comparable clinical outcomes but reduces peri-operative-related mortality.²⁷ As patients with liver dysfunction had worse outcomes in cases who received liver transplantation or ALPPS,^{40,41} the two therapies should be used with caution.

Conclusions

PALBI grade, in particular the combination with tumor size, is an effective model for discriminating survival in HCC patients excluding thrombocytopenia but not in thrombocytopenic HCC patients.

Acknowledgment

This work was supported by the Science and Technological Fund of Anhui Province for Outstanding Youth (2008085J37), the First Affiliated Hospital of Bengbu Medical College Science Fund for Distinguished Young Scholars (2019byfyjq05), the 512 Talent Training Program of Bengbu Medical College (by51201318), the Key Projects of Translational Medicine of Bengbu Medical College (BYTM2019022), and the National College Students' Innovation and Entrepreneurship Training Program (201910367053).

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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