

# Prognostic effect of preoperative red cell distribution width on the survival of patients who have undergone surgery for non-small cell lung cancer

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**Abstract.** Red cell distribution width (RDW) is a prognostic factor for various malignancies, including colorectal, breast and lung cancer. The effect of preoperative RDW on the prognosis of patients who have undergone surgery for non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) was investigated in the present study. This retrospective, single-institution study included consecutive patients who had undergone complete NSCLC resection between January 2006 and December 2013 at the Department of Thoracic Surgery of Kansai Medical University Hospital (Hirakata, Japan). The overall and recurrence-free survival rates were compared using univariate and multivariate Cox proportional hazard models. A stepwise backward elimination method with a probability level of 0.15 was performed to select the most powerful outcome predictor sets. A total of 338 cases with NSCLC were analyzed. Of these, 25 had high RDWs ( $\geq 50$  fl) and 313 had low RDWs ( $< 50$  fl). The 5-year overall survival rates in patients with high and low RDWs were 0.40 [95% confidence interval (CI): 0.21-0.58] and 0.80 (95% CI: 0.76-0.84), respectively, and the recurrence-free survival rates were 0.48 (95% CI: 0.25-0.68) and 0.70 (95% CI: 0.64-0.75), respectively. High RDW was identified as an independent prognostic factor for overall survival [hazard ratio (HR)=2.29; 95% CI: 1.3-4.01;  $P=0.004$ ] but not for recurrence-free survival (HR=1.70; 95% CI: 0.93-3.12;  $P=0.085$ ) by univariate and multivariate analysis. A high preoperative RDW was an independent predictor of poor prognosis in patients who had undergone radical resection of NSCLC. Therefore, patients with high RDW should be carefully monitored postoperatively, regardless of the disease stage.

## Introduction

Red blood cell distribution width (RDW) is expressed as the ratio of the standard deviation of red blood cell volume and mean corpuscular volume, and is determined from the width of the erythrocyte volume distribution curve at a level of 20% above the baseline (1). RDW is an easily acquired and cost-effective parameter that is often measured as part of the complete blood count, and it reflects red blood cell volume heterogeneity, which may be attributable to the presence of small and large red blood cells. RDW is generally used together with mean corpuscular volume to diagnose and distinguish between different types of anemia (2). High RDW levels may be found in iron deficiency and megaloblastic anemia.

It was recently reported that RDW may be a poor prognostic factor in heart failure, sepsis and sarcoidosis (3-5). High RDW has also been associated with poor prognosis in several malignancies, such as colon, breast and esophageal cancer (6-8). The treatment options and prognosis assessment for malignant tumors are mainly based on the TNM stage, which has certain limitations, as patients with early-stage cancer may have a poor prognosis. Although the mechanisms underlying increased RDW remain unclear, several factors, including inflammation and malnutrition, may be involved. Few studies have reported an association between preoperative RDW levels and the long-term prognosis of patients with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) to date. Historically, the standard surgical strategy for NSCLC has been lobectomy, although previous studies have also included cases of sublobar resection, the curability of which remains debatable (9,10).

The aim of the present study was to investigate the prognostic impact of preoperative levels of RDW on the long-term survival of patients who have undergone radical surgery for NSCLC.

## Patients and methods

**Patient selection.** Between January 2006 and December 2013, a total of 338 patients with lung cancer who had undergone anatomical resection (lobectomy or pneumonectomy) at the Department of Thoracic Surgery of Kansai Medical University Hospital (Hirakata, Japan) were retrospectively analyzed.

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*Abbreviations:* BMI, body mass index; NSCLC, non-small cell lung cancer; RDW, red cell distribution width

*Key words:* prognostic factor, red cell distribution width, non-small cell lung cancer, surgery, cachexia

Patients with sublobar resection (segmentectomy or wedge resection), serious coexistent infections, small cell carcinoma, cN3 or cM1 were excluded. The clinical records of all patients were reviewed.

**Diagnosis and follow-up.** The diagnosis of lung cancer was confirmed by bronchoscopic biopsy, computed tomography (CT)-guided biopsy or surgical specimen examination. Clinical and pathological staging was based on the 8th edition of the TNM classification of the Union for International Cancer Control (11). Tumor histological classification was based on the World Health Organization classification system (12). The interval between follow-ups was 3 months for the first 2 years, and 6 months thereafter for up to 5 years. A full examination and chest X-ray were performed at each visit, and a CT scan was performed annually. Other investigations, such as brain magnetic resonance imaging and/or positron emission tomography, were performed when clinically indicated.

**Data collection and analysis.** Laboratory samples and clinicopathological data, including age at surgery, sex, body mass index (BMI), Brinkman index, history of diabetes mellitus, heart diseases, other malignancies, Charlson Comorbidity Index, percent vital capacity (%VC), percent forced expiratory volume in 1 sec (FEV1.0%), maximum standardized uptake value (SUVmax) and clinical TNM stage, were collected prior to surgery. The complete blood cell count and carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) level were measured using two automatic analyzers (Sysmex XE-2100, Sysmex Corporation; AU5400 Chemistry System, Beckman Coulter, Inc.).

The normal range for RDW in our institution was  $\geq 38$  and  $< 50$  fl, and patients were divided into two groups, the high (RDW  $\geq 50$  fl,  $n=25$ ) and low (RDW  $< 50$  fl,  $n=313$ ) RDW groups. The following categorical variables were compared between the high and low RDW groups: Age ( $< 68/\geq 68$ ), sex (male/female), BMI ( $\leq 23/> 23$ ), Brinkman index ( $< 400/\geq 400$ ), anemia (absent/present), CEA ( $\leq 5/> 5$ ), diabetes mellitus (absent/present), heart disease (absent/present), past history of malignancy (absent/present), Charlson Comorbidity Index (0-1/2+), %VC ( $\geq 80/< 80$ ), FEV1.0% ( $\geq 70/< 70$ ), SUVmax ( $< 4.4/\geq 4.4$ ), clinical TNM stage (I, II or III) and pathological subtype (adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma or other types of carcinoma). The cutoff values of age, BMI, Brinkman index and SUVmax were set as 68 years, 23 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, 400 and 4.4, respectively, which were the median values of each variable. The cutoff values of anemia, CEA, %VC and FEV1.0% were determined by the normal range. The normal ranges of hemoglobin concentrations in our institution are 12.9-17.2 g/dl in male patients and 11.3-15.4 g/dl in female patients. Survival outcomes, including overall and recurrence-free survival rates, were compared.

**Statistical analysis.** The  $\chi^2$  and Fisher's exact tests were used to compare categorical covariates between the groups. The survival curves were constructed using the Kaplan-Meier method, and the differences between the groups were compared using the log-rank test. The prognostic factors of overall and recurrence-free survival were also compared between groups using the univariate and multivariate Cox proportional hazard model. A stepwise backward elimination

method with a probability level of 0.15 was used to select the most powerful sets of outcome predictors.

All statistical analyses were performed using the statistical software packages Stata/SE 14.2 (StataCorp LP) and EZR (Saitama Medical Center, Jichi Medical University), which is a graphical user interface for R (The R Foundation for Statistical Computing) (13). For all analyses,  $P < 0.05$  was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

## Results

**Clinicopathological characteristics.** The present study included 338 patients (25 with a high RDW and 313 with a low RDW), 100 of whom succumbed to the disease (15 in the high RDW and 85 in the low RDW group) and 110 presented with recurrence (12 in the high RDW and 98 in the low RDW group). The baseline characteristics of all eligible cases ( $n=338$ ) are summarized in Table I.

**Survival.** High RDW (RDW  $\geq 50$  fl) was more common in male patients, patients without diabetes mellitus and patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (Table I). The low RDW group exhibited higher overall and recurrence-free survival rates compared with the high RDW group ( $P=0.0001$  and  $0.0266$ , respectively; Fig. 1A and B). Anemia was detected in 39 patients, including 2, 34 and 3 patients with microcytic, normocytic and macrocytic anemia, respectively. The 5-year overall survival rates for the high and low RDW groups were 0.40% (95% CI: 0.21-0.58) and 0.80% (95% CI: 0.76-0.84), respectively, and the recurrence-free survival rates were 0.48% (95% CI: 0.25-0.68) and 0.70% (95% CI: 0.64-0.75), respectively.

**Univariate and multivariate analysis of postoperative survival in lung cancer.** Univariate analysis of overall survival revealed that RDW, age, sex, CEA, heart disease, history of malignancy, Charlson Comorbidity Index, %VC, SUVmax, cTNM and pathological subtype were significant predictors (Table IIA). Multivariate analysis revealed that RDW, CEA, Charlson Comorbidity Index, SUVmax and cTNM were independent prognostic factors for overall survival (Table IIB). Univariate analysis of recurrence-free survival revealed that RDW, CEA, SUVmax and cTNM were significant predictors (Table IIIA). Multivariate analysis revealed that CEA, SUVmax and cTNM were independent prognostic factors for recurrence-free survival (Table IIIB).

## Discussion

The present study identified high RDW as an independent prognostic factor for overall survival in patients with complete resection of NSCLC, irrespective of age. RDW is a measure of variability in the size of circulating erythrocytes, and is usually examined as part of complete blood count using an automatic measurement system.

RDW is used to differentiate the etiology of anemia, and it is easy to measure and cost-effective. In addition to the conventional use of RDW, elevated RDW is considered to be associated with chronic inflammation and poor nutritional status (14). Inflammation prevents erythrocyte maturation by

Table I. Patient characteristics according to the RDW groups.

| Variables<br>(patient no. evaluated per variable) | RDW (fl) |     | P-value            |
|---|----------|-----|--------------------|
|   | <50      | ≥50 |                    |
| Age, years (338)                                  |          |     | 0.859              |
| <68   | 156      | 12  |                    |
| ≥68   | 157      | 13  |                    |
| Sex (338)   |          |     | 0.03 <sup>a</sup>  |
| Male  | 191      | 21  |                    |
| Female  | 122      | 4   |                    |
| Body mass index, kg/m <sup>2</sup> (338)          |          |     | 0.328              |
| ≤23   | 156      | 15  |                    |
| >23   | 157      | 10  |                    |
| Brinkman index                                    |          |     | 0.349              |
| <400  | 143      | 9   |                    |
| ≥400  | 170      | 16  |                    |
| Anemia (338)                                      |          |     | 0.053              |
| Absent  | 280      | 19  |                    |
| Present   | 33       | 6   |                    |
| Carcinoembryonic antigen, ng/ml (326)             |          |     | 0.428              |
| ≤5  | 212      | 15  |                    |
| >5  | 101      | 10  |                    |
| Diabetes mellitus (338)                           |          |     | 0.02 <sup>a</sup>  |
| Absent  | 260      | 25  |                    |
| Present   | 53       | 0   |                    |
| Heart disease (338)                               |          |     | 0.694 <sup>a</sup> |
| Absent  | 291      | 23  |                    |
| Present   | 22       | 2   |                    |
| History of malignancy (338)                       |          |     | 1 <sup>a</sup>     |
| Absent  | 260      | 21  |                    |
| Present   | 53       | 4   |                    |
| Charlson Comorbidity Index (338)                  |          |     | 0.282              |
| 0-1   | 56       | 7   |                    |
| 2+  | 257      | 18  |                    |
| %VC (336)   |          |     | 0.137 <sup>a</sup> |
| ≥80   | 306      | 23  |                    |
| <80   | 7        | 2   |                    |
| FEV1.0% (338)                                     |          |     | 0.019              |
| ≥70   | 241      | 14  |                    |
| <70   | 72       | 11  |                    |
| SUVmax (246)                                      |          |     | 0.098              |
| <4.4  | 114      | 5   |                    |
| ≥4.4  | 199      | 20  |                    |
| cTNM (338)  |          |     | 0.559 <sup>a</sup> |
| I   | 269      | 20  |                    |
| II  | 39       | 5   |                    |
| III   | 5        | 0   |                    |
| Pathological subtype (338)                        |          |     | 0.116              |
| Adenocarcinoma                                    | 244      | 15  |                    |
| Squamous cell carcinoma                           | 38       | 5   |                    |
| Others  | 31       | 5   |                    |

<sup>a</sup>Fisher's exact test. The  $\chi^2$  or Fisher's exact tests were used for categorical covariates. RDW, red blood cell distribution width; VC, vital capacity; FEV1.0, forced expiratory volume in 1 sec; SUVmax, maximum standardized uptake value; cTNM, clinical TNM stage.

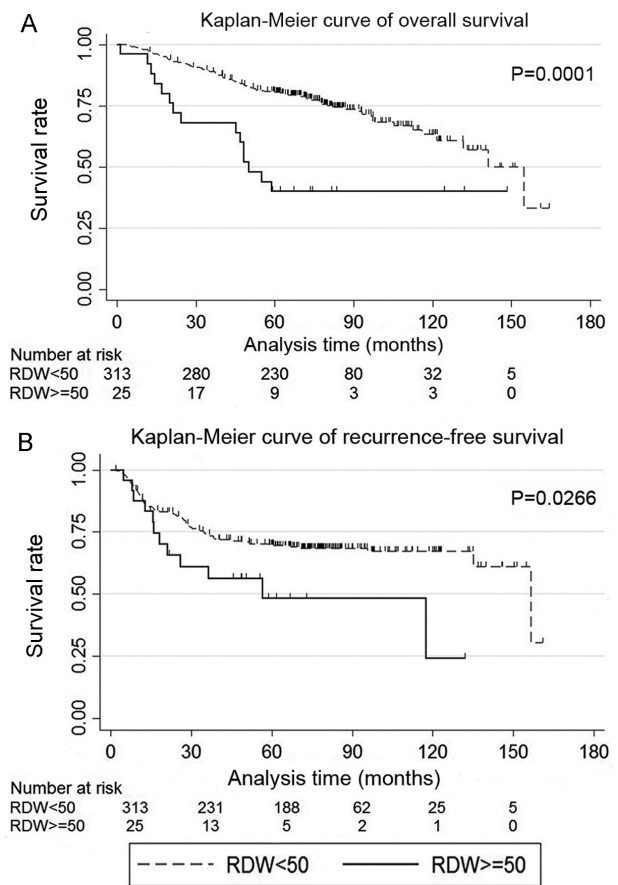


Figure 1. Kaplan-Meier curves of (A) overall and (B) recurrence-free survival for patients with non-small cell lung cancer, according to the RDW. RDW, red blood cell distribution width.

inhibiting iron metabolism and the response to erythropoietin, leading to an increase in RDW (14). Recently, elevated RDW levels were found to be associated with adverse outcomes in patients with heart failure, sepsis, breast cancer, esophageal carcinoma and lung cancer (3,4,6,7,15).

To date, eight studies have investigated the role of RDW in lung cancer (Table IV) (15-22). All studies but one reported that high RDW was associated with poor prognosis in patients with lung cancer. The exact mechanism of how high RDW affects the prognosis of patients with lung cancer has not been elucidated. In previous studies, surgical treatment for NSCLC included sublobar resection (15,18-22); the novelty of the present study was that it investigated patients with NSCLC who had undergone lobectomy.

Surgical resection is considered as the main and best treatment option for early-stage NSCLC. Sublobar resection was previously considered as a palliative surgery for high-risk patients with NSCLC. Several recent studies have demonstrated comparable recurrence and survival rates between sublobar resection and lobectomy for early-stage NSCLC, and the optimal strategy for early-stage NSCLC remains a subject of debate (9,10). Lobectomy remains the standard choice for NSCLC, and has been shown to minimize the risk of recurrence and optimize the chances for long-term survival. However, the overall survival range achieved by lobectomy is 73-90% (23), indicating that not all patients can benefit from surgery. Cancer type, systemic inflammation and abnormal

Table II. Univariate and multivariate Cox proportional hazard models for overall survival.

| A, Univariate analysis     |              |            |         |
|----------------------------|--------------|------------|---------|
| Variables                  | Hazard ratio | 95% CI     | P-value |
| RDW                        | 2.95         | 1.70-5.12  | <0.001  |
| Age                        | 1.74         | 1.16-2.60  | 0.007   |
| Sex                        | 0.61         | 0.40-0.95  | 0.027   |
| Body mass index            | 1.05         | 0.71-1.55  | 0.809   |
| Brinkman index             | 1.37         | 0.91-2.04  | 0.128   |
| Anemia                     | 1.09         | 0.58-2.04  | 0.787   |
| Carcinoembryonic antigen   | 1.91         | 1.28-2.84  | 0.001   |
| Diabetes mellitus          | 0.87         | 0.49-1.53  | 0.628   |
| Heart disease              | 1.89         | 1.01-3.55  | 0.047   |
| History of malignancy      | 1.66         | 1.04-2.65  | 0.034   |
| Charlson Comorbidity Index | 2.17         | 1.40-3.37  | <0.001  |
| %VC                        | 2.78         | 1.13-6.87  | 0.027   |
| FEV1.0%                    | 1.47         | 0.96-2.24  | 0.078   |
| SUVmax                     | 2.50         | 1.52-4.13  | <0.001  |
| cTNM                       |              |            |         |
| I                          | 1            |            |         |
| II                         | 2.22         | 1.35-3.63  | 0.002   |
| III                        | 5.50         | 2.00-15.11 | 0.001   |
| Pathological subtype       |              |            |         |
| Adenocarcinoma             | 1            | 0.56-1.90  | 0.918   |
| Squamous cell carcinoma    | 1.03         | 1.10-3.35  | 0.022   |
| Others                     | 1.92         |            |         |
| B, Multivariate analysis   |              |            |         |
| Variables                  | Hazard ratio | 95% CI     | P-value |
| RDW                        | 2.29         | 1.3-4.01   | 0.004   |
| Carcinoembryonic antigen   | 1.89         | 1.26-2.84  | 0.002   |
| Charlson Comorbidity Index | 2.28         | 1.26-2.84  | <0.001  |
| SUVmax                     | 1.98         | 1.19-3.3   | 0.009   |
| cTNM                       |              |            |         |
| I                          | 1            |            |         |
| II                         | 1.70         | 1.03-2.81  | 0.039   |
| III                        | 7.05         | 2.51-19.8  | <0.001  |

Multivariate analysis was conducted with the stepwise backward elimination method with a probability level of 0.15. Covariates with P<0.05 in the univariate analysis were entered into the Cox model. RDW, red blood cell distribution width; VC, vital capacity; FEV1.0, forced expiratory volume in 1 sec; SUVmax, maximum standardized uptake value; cTNM, clinical TNM stage.

metabolism may be associated with poor prognosis, even at the same cancer stage.

Cachexia is defined as a complex metabolic syndrome with progressive weight loss and depletion of host reserves of adipose tissue and skeletal muscle (24). Cachexia may be clinically associated with malignancy and is reported to be associated with >20% of cancer-related fatalities (25). Inflammation plays a crucial role in the pathogenesis of cachexia, leading to an imbalance between pro- and anti-inflammatory cytokines, concomitant body weight loss and sarcopenia. Sarcopenia is

primarily associated with the elderly, and there are considerable overlaps between cachexia and sarcopenia in individuals aged  $\geq 66$  years (26); the study by Ichinose *et al* (19) suggested that older patients had a worse prognosis.

Cachexia has the following diagnostic criteria: Weight loss of >5%, or any significant weight loss (>2%) in the presence of either a low BMI or a low skeletal muscle mass. Cachexia is considered to consist of a spectrum of abnormalities that may progress through the following phases: Pre-cachexia, cachexia and refractory cachexia. Pre-cachexia is a condition

Table III. Univariate and multivariate Cox proportional hazard models for recurrence-free survival.

| A, Univariate analysis     |              |            |         |  |
|----------------------------|--------------|------------|---------|--|
| Variables                  | Hazard ratio | 95% CI     | P-value |  |
| RDW                        | 1.95         | 1.07-3.56  | 0.03    |  |
| Age                        | 0.96         | 0.66-1.40  | 0.852   |  |
| Sex                        | 0.99         | 0.68-1.46  | 0.97    |  |
| Body mass index            | 0.92         | 0.63-1.34  | 0.658   |  |
| Brinkman index             | 1.00         | 0.69-1.46  | 0.99    |  |
| Anemia                     | 0.78         | 0.41-1.50  | 0.463   |  |
| Carcinoembryonic antigen   | 1.99         | 1.36-2.90  | <0.001  |  |
| Diabetes mellitus          | 1.00         | 0.60-1.68  | 0.997   |  |
| Heart disease              | 1.63         | 0.87-3.04  | 0.125   |  |
| History of malignancy      | 1.11         | 0.67-1.82  | 0.683   |  |
| Charlson Comorbidity Index | 0.87         | 0.52-1.47  | 0.608   |  |
| %VC                        | 1.64         | 0.60-4.45  | 0.334   |  |
| FEV1.0%                    | 1.00         | 0.64-1.55  | 1       |  |
| SUVmax                     | 2.06         | 1.32-3.20  | 0.001   |  |
| cTNM                       |              |            |         |  |
| I                          | 1            |            |         |  |
| II                         | 2.65         | 1.68-4.19  | <0.001  |  |
| III                        | 4.76         | 1.74-13.04 | 0.002   |  |
| Pathological subtype       |              |            |         |  |
| Adenocarcinoma             | 1            | 0.29-1.16  | 0.125   |  |
| Squamous cell carcinoma    | 0.58         | 0.80-2.47  | 0.237   |  |
| Others                     | 1.41         |            |         |  |
| B, Multivariate analysis   |              |            |         |  |
| Variables                  | Hazard ratio | 95% CI     | P-value |  |
| Carcinoembryonic antigen   | 1.90         | 1.30-2.79  | 0.001   |  |
| SUVmax                     | 1.73         | 1.11-2.71  | 0.017   |  |
| cTNM                       |              |            |         |  |
| I                          | 1            |            |         |  |
| II                         | 2.25         | 1.42-3.57  | 0.035   |  |
| III                        | 5.74         | 2.06-16.0  | 0.001   |  |

Multivariate analysis was conducted with the stepwise backward elimination method with a probability level of 0.15. Covariates with P<0.05 in the univariate analysis were entered into the Cox model. RDW, red blood cell distribution width; VC, vital capacity; FEV1.0, forced expiratory volume in 1 sec; SUVmax, maximum standardized uptake value; cTNM, clinical TNM stage.

with early clinical and metabolic signs, such as anorexia and inflammation, but without substantial weight loss. On the other hand, refractory cachexia may result from advanced cancer, or a rapidly progressive cancer unresponsive to anticancer treatment. This is associated with active catabolism and characterized by a low performance status and a life expectancy of <3 months (24).

Cachexia may occur in the early stages of cancer, and even with the same tumor type and burden, variations in cachexia may be associated with host genotype, cancer stage, as well as the presence of inflammation and malnutrition (27).

Argilés *et al* (28) reported that 50-80% of patients with cancer experience cachexia. Pre-cachexia in patients with NSCLC is associated with a decreased exercise capacity, without changes in body composition, despite systemic inflammation (29,30). In addition, anabolic resistance appears early in patients with cancer and pre-cachexia without any signs of malnutrition (29,30). A high RDW may reflect the inflammation and malnutrition associated with cachexia, and may be valuable for detecting early stages of this condition. One possible explanation for the differences in survival between patients with high and low RDW may be variations in the severity of cachexia.



Table IV. Review of the association between RDW and overall survival in lung cancer.

| Study, year                   | Number of patients | Hazard ratio of high RDW | 95% CI      | Other variables in the estimated model   | (Refs.) |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--|---------|
| Toyokawa <i>et al</i> , 2019  | 273                | 2.44                     | 1.28-4.49   | Sex, PS, BMI, smoking history, CEA, Surgical procedure, pathological stage, histology, CONUT score, hemoglobin | (15)    |
| Bozkaya <i>et al</i> , 2019   | 153                | 1.607 <sup>a</sup>       | 1.041-2.480 | Age, PS, weight loss, GPS, NLR, number of metastatic sites   | (16)    |
| Kiriū <i>et al</i> , 2019     | 47                 | 3.04                     | 1.02-7.65   | NLR, smoking history, age, sex, PS   | (17)    |
| Kobayashi <i>et al</i> , 2019 | 166                | 2.8 <sup>b</sup>         | 1.2-6.5     | Sex, CEA, GPS, NLR, ALI  | (18)    |
| Ichinose <i>et al</i> , 2016  | 275 <sup>c</sup>   | 2.1                      | 1.3-3.6     | Sex, T factor, N factor, sublobar resection  | (19)    |
| Kos <i>et al</i> , 2016       | 146                | NS                       | Not listed  | Age, sex, PS, stage, histology, treatment  | (20)    |
| Koma <i>et al</i> , 2013      | 332                | 2.15                     | 1.04-4.46   | Stage, PS, other disease, treatment, albumin, CRP  | (21)    |
| Warwick <i>et al</i> , 2014   | 917                | 1.54                     | 1.25-1.89   | Age, alcohol intake, emphysema, squamous carcinoma, predicted postoperative FEV1, T stage, N stage             | (22)    |

<sup>a</sup>Hemoglobin/RDW ratio. <sup>b</sup>Univariate analysis. <sup>c</sup>Age >75 years. RDW, red blood cell distribution width; PS, performance status; BMI, body mass index; CEA, carcinoembryonic antigen; CONUT score, controlling nutritional status score; GPS, Glasgow prognostic score; NLR, neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio; ALI, advanced lungcancer inflammation index; NS, not significant; CRP, C-reactive protein; FEV1, forced expiratory volume in 1 sec.

Thus far, inflammation-based prognostic systems, such as neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio, platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio and Glasgow prognostic score (GPS), have been reported in the field of clinical oncology (31-33). The former two are based on two cellular components, whereas the latter is based on two protein components. None of these indicators is superior to the others, and each plays a complementary role. GPS has been shown to predict the source of cachexia, as well as its prognosis (34). Similar to GPS, RDW is an indicator that is easy to measure and may be used to evaluate the degree of cachexia.

The present retrospective study had several limitations. First, it was conducted by a single institution and, therefore, it had a high risk of bias in terms of data selection and analysis. Second, the sample size was relatively small, and further data accumulation is required. Third, due to the lack of body weight loss data, we were unable to determine the stage of cachexia. Further studies are required to investigate body weight loss. Fourth, the day of blood sample collection differed among patients. It is possible that variations in RDW were not assessed during the time period from the day of collection to the day of surgery. Finally, no repeat measurements of RDW were performed, which may have led to novel discoveries.

In conclusion, it was herein demonstrated that high preoperative RDW is an independent prognostic factor for overall survival in patients with NSCLC. Measuring RDW is simple and cost-effective. Cachexia may occur at any stage of cancer, mainly due to inflammation, even when there are no changes in body composition, and it is also associated with sarcopenia and malnutrition. Elevated RDW may indicate the degree of cachexia progression; therefore, it may be useful as a surrogate marker for predicting the survival of patients with NSCLC undergoing standard lung lobectomy.

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#### Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the present study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

#### Authors' contributions

HM wrote the manuscript. HM and YT collected the data. NM, TU, TS and HH collected important background information, prepared the preliminary manuscript and helped with preliminary data collection. TM made substantial contributions to the study conception and design, and gave final approval for this manuscript to be published. All the authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

#### Ethics approval and consent to participate

Prior to study initiation, the Research Review Board of Kansai Medical University Hospital examined and approved the research protocol (approval no. 2019313). The study was conducted in accordance with the principles outlined in the Declaration of Helsinki. The need for patient informed consent was waived, provided that the patient data were anonymized.

## Patient consent for publication

Not applicable.

## Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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