

Platelet count/spleen diameter ratio predicted the presence of esophageal varices in liver cirrhosis

Thanks to Dr. Daniel J. Brotman of the Cleveland Clinic Foundation for pointing out an error in the confidence interval for sensitivity in “Platelet count/spleen diameter ratio predicted the presence of esophageal varices in liver cirrhosis” (1). The correct values appear in the Table.

Operating characteristics of platelet count/spleen diameter ratio (cutpoint ≤ 909 for a positive diagnosis) for predicting the presence of esophageal varices in liver cirrhosis*

Patient groups	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (CI)	+LR	-LR
Derivation set	100% (96 to 100)	93% (82 to 98)	14.3	0.0
Validation set	100% (95 to 100)	42% (28 to 57)	1.7	0.0
Compensated cirrhosis	100% (98 to 100)	71% (60 to 81)	3.5	0.0

*Diagnostic terms defined in Glossary.

Reference

1. Platelet count/spleen diameter ratio predicted the presence of esophageal varices in liver cirrhosis [Abstract]. ACP J Club. 2004 Mar-Apr;140:53. Abstract of: Giannini E, Botta F, Borro P, et al. Platelet count/spleen diameter ratio: proposal and validation of a non-invasive parameter to predict the presence of oesophageal varices in patients with liver cirrhosis. Gut. 2003; 52:1200-5.