



ABSTRACT

Background : The systemic inflammation response index (SIRI) is a novel systemic inflammatory response biomarker based on peripheral blood cells counts that has been advocated to be an effective prognosis cancer predictor. Sepsis is a massive global issue, most frequently a serious complication of infection, particularly in low- and middle-income countries where it represents a major cause of maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality (WHO). There is an urgent need for better indicator in sepsis incidence. When sepsis is not recognized early and managed promptly, it can lead to septic shock, multiple organ failure and death. SIRI generally used to predict in-hospital mortality in COVID-19 patients, by multiplying the neutrophil and monocyte to lymphocyte ratio. Researcher see the probability to use SIRI as sepsis mortality indicator as the factors to count in SIRI are the factors that involved in infections in sepsis, therefore take the opportunities to use them as sepsis mortality indicator.

Goal : Knowing the relation between SIRI and mortality in sepsis.

Method : Retrospective cohort study

Results : SIRI and age are both significantly meaningful to the mortality rate in 14 days.

Conclusion : $SIRI \geq 11487.61$ can be used as mortality predictor in sepsis.

Keywords : Systemic Inflammation Response Index, SIRI, Sepsis, Mortality, Indicator.