**Editor’s Comment:**

The aim of the presented study was to evaluate the neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (NLR) as

a predictor of length of hospital stay in patients with acute cholecystitis. The authors conducted a

one-year study, which included patients with acute cholecystitis diagnosed by clinical history,

examination, and ultrasound; the age of the patients ranged from 30 to 50 years. All patients

were prescribed pain medications, antibiotics, and intravenous fluids. Interval cholecystectomy

was scheduled after six weeks, and hospital discharge was decided upon resolution of tenderness,

temperature, and pulse normalization. Length of hospital stay was compared for patients with

NLR ≤3 (normal) and &gt;3 (abnormal). SPSS version 25 was used to record and analyze

information on length of stay, age, gender, clinical data, and differential white blood cell count.

A total of ninety patients were included, ten of whom were men (11.11%) and eighty women

(88.88%). There were sixty-five patients (72.22%) with abnormal ratios and twenty-five

(27.77%) with normal ratios. The authors concluded that if the neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio is

greater than three, cholecystitis will be severe, leading to a longer hospital stay and increased

complications, and suggest that future studies focus on exploring the potential of the neutrophil-

lymphocyte ratio as a prognostic marker in various diseases. The topic is relevant and important,

ready for publication, as it plays an important role in predicting the severity of acute cholecystitis

and preventing severe complications associated with it.

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