Mean platelet volume is influenced by many inflammatory and cardiovascular disorders and cardiovascular risk factors

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Dear Editor:

As MPV values are affected by cardiovascular diseases, cerebrovascular diseases, and hypertension, patients with these disorders were excluded from the study. The MPV values may be affected by smoking, obesity, prediabetes, diabetes mellitus, hyperlipidemia, metabolic syndrome, and cardiovascular risk factors [1]. However, Kutlucan et al. failed to identify an association between body mass index (BMI) and MPV in their study of 2,298 patients [2]. Therefore, we didn't take BMI values into account during our study. In our study,

smoking wasn't mentioned, as there was no significant relationship among the groups regarding smoking. Also, lipid profile was not included in the assessments. Blood glucose levels affect MPV values; however, our study HbA1c levels weren't mentioned as there was no significant difference in the groups' HbA1c levels in our study.

The mean platelet volume (MPV) values from the routine blood count were used in our manuscript. The reason this was not mentioned in our paper is that the MPV value measurement was performed during the standard blood count. In our study, the blood samples were placed into dipotassium ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) tubes. The complete blood count was performed using an automated hematology analyzer (CELL-DYN 3700, Abbott Diagnostics, Abbott Park, IL, USA). As mentioned by Varol et al., platelets swell after the blood samples are placed into EDTA tubes, causing increased MPV values [3]. Therefore, the blood samples are evaluated within 60 min of the blood sampling. All the cases' blood samples were evaluated in the laboratory of our hospital.

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