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Anemia as a prognostic factor in septic acute kidney injury renal outcome

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Objectives: Acute kidney injury (AKI) was common severe complication in septic condition. So, many studies was focused on AKI predictive factors. However, there was very little research on prognostic factors in septic AKI renal outcome. The purpose of this study was to find predictive factors for renal function in septic AKI.

Methods:

We retrospectively studied on adult patients who diagnosis acute cholangitis with AKI on our hospital from January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2016. And we excluded patients who not visit Out-Patient Department (OPD) after discharge. We checked the laboratory findings when the patients has AKI and visit last OPD. They were divided two group. Based on OPD findings, Patients with an increase in creatinine more than 1.2mg/dl and an increase at the time of discharge were defined as Group 1. And Group 0 was not.

The clinical manifestation associated with each groups were analyzed. The value was expressed by median (range).

Results: January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2016 were initially screened.(n=1644). We excluded not AKI and not visit OPD after discharge. A total of 91 patients were included in the analyses. 21 patients in Group 1 and 70 patients in Group 0. The median age of patients were 78(56-86) year-old in Group 1 and 71 (21-92) year-old in Group 0. The length of the day when patient visit last OPD after discharge was Group 1 shorter than group 2 . [813 days(261-3093)vs. 1169.5 days(168-3107), p=0.026]. Other baseline characteristics and laboratory findings were no different except hemoglobin(Hb) and hematocrit(Hct). Group 1 was more severe anemia (Hb,Hct) than Group 2 [10.4g/dl(4.7-16.4)vs. 12.64g/dl(8.5-16.5), p=0.003] , [30%(14-47)vs. 37%(24-49), p=0.004]. Univariate logistic regression analysis revealed anemia was predictive factor for AKI renal outcome.[HR 7.65, 95% CI 2.318-25.244].

Conclusions: Anemia was a good predictive factor of septic AKI renal outcome.