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## **Acute renal failure: epidemiological, etiological, therapeutic and progressive profile**

**Imane Failal**, SANAE Ezzaki, Naoufal Mtioui, Salma Khayat, Mohamed Zamed, Ghizline Medkouri, Mohamed Benghanem, Benyounes Ramdani  
Department of Nephrology, CHU IBN ROCHD, Morocco

**Objectives:** determine the frequency of AKI in each department, the clinical, biological and progressive characteristics of patients with AKI, the modalities of management of AKI and the evolution

**Methods:** This is a retrospective case study carried out in the nephrology department of the Ibn Rochd University Hospital in Casablanca, during the period from January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2019.

**Results:** Our study included 456 cases, The annual incidence was 229 cases / year, with an average age of  $45.8 \pm 18$  in adults and  $7.5 \pm 4.35$  years in children. A male predominance with a sex M / F ratio of 1.2. The most common history in our patients was diabetes and hypertension. Our patients have been hospitalized in the various medical and surgical resuscitation departments and the emergency department, which is the main hospitalization site for our patients. Followed by the medical vacation service and then the surgical services.

Treatment for AKI was based on extrarenal purification in 340 patients (67.19%) indicated mainly in the face of threatening hyperkalemia, disturbances of consciousness

The evolution was marked by an improvement in renal function in 61.35% of the patients, death in 36.2% and by an evolution towards the terminal stage in 3%. In the analytical study, the evolution of renal function was significantly associated with the etiology of AKI, the unstable state of the patient, the creatinine values and the number of hemodialysis sessions. The significant risk factors for mortality were, AKI and sepsis, hemodynamic instability, at the time between admission and dialysis

**Conclusions:** Despite the multiple current consensus to define IRA, it remains a research subject both on the pathophysiological and therapeutic level, a better knowledge of risk and prognostic factors could be a major asset for more effective management.