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Potential Immunotherapy of Vitamin D based on Regulatory T Cells as Acute Kidney Injury therapy : Systematic Review

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Objectives: Acute Kidney Injury (AKI) is defined as an abrupt (within hours) decrease in kidney function, which encompasses both injury (structural damage) and impairment (loss of function). Classification of AKI includes pre-renal AKI, acute post-renal obstructive nephropathy and intrinsic acute kidney diseases. The current diagnostic approach of AKI is based on an acute decrease of GFR, as reflected by an acute rise in sCr levels and/or a decline in UO over a given time interval.

Methods: These study is systematic review of scientific article through several online database including PubMed and ClinicalKey using keywords related to the clinical query. Our review was arranged by 58 Journals selected by this method.

Results: Several study about AKI associates with intrarenal and systemic inflammation; thus, improved understanding of the cellular and molecular mechanisms underlying the inflammatory response has high potential for identifying effective therapies to prevent or ameliorate AKI. Vitamin D could reduce inflammation by increasing Regulatory T cells. Regulatory T cells which have a role in regulating or suppressing other **cells** in the immune system that can cause inflammation.

Conclusions: Vitamin D based on Regulatory T Cells have potential immunotherapy for AKI.