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Prevalence and Risk Factors of Acute Kidney Injury among Filipino Adults

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Objectives : The mortality rate of renal failure has increased among the Filipino population from 2000-2020. To reduce the burden of disease, it is vital to be able to describe the predictors of AKI to help in disease prevention and early detection.

Methods : This study described the prevalence and risk factors associated with acute kidney injury in a tertiary hospital in Manila, Philippines. The study employed a cross-sectional, retrospective design, which reviewed records of patients diagnosed with AKI from February 2022-January 2023.

Results : Based on the review of records among hospitalized individuals, the prevalence of AKI was 22% (n=2508) and 85 deaths were attributed to AKI among 11,400 admissions in the medical-surgical ward. Predictors of AKI using multivariate analysis were cigarette smoking pack years, elevated BUN, and dyslipidemia diagnosis, with p value of <0.001. The odds of having AKI among cigarette smokers, who smoke for more than 5 years is 3.5 times more than those who do not smoke (OR=3.53; 95% CI: 2.3-11.2; p<0.001). Furthermore, the risk of patients with elevated BUN is 4 times higher than those with normal BUN (OR=4.3; 95% CI= 1.2-7.8; p<0.001). Also, the odds of having AKI among those with dyslipidemia diagnosis was 1.5 times higher than those with normal lipid profile (OR=1.56; 95% CI: 1.03-6.94; p<0.001).

Conclusions : Based on the results of this study, cigarette smoking for >5 years, BUN >20mg/dl, and dyslipidemia were predictors of AKI among the sample population.