

Abstract Submission No. : 1053

Clinical characteristics of acute kidney injury in patients with *Phytolaccaceae* ingestion

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Objectives: *Phytolaccaceae* is a poisonous plant that is associated with cardiac and gastrointestinal toxicity. However, there are limited data about acute kidney injury (AKI) in patients with *Phytolaccaceae* ingestion. We conducted this study to investigate the clinical characteristics of AKI by *Phytolaccaceae* overdose.

Methods: From 2010 to 2021, 13 patients with *Phytolaccaceae* ingestion were enrolled in this study. The incidence, clinical characteristics, and severity of AKI were compared between AKI and non-AKI groups according to the RIFLE classification.

Results: Of the 13 patients, 7 patients experienced AKI during hospitalization period. Compared to patients without AKI, the eGFR was lower in the AKI group (56 ± 12 ml/min/1.73m² vs. 76 ± 24 ml/min/1.73m², $p < 0.05$) on admission. The AKI group had a significantly longer hospital stay (9.6 ± 6.2 vs 6.2 ± 3.1 days, $p < 0.001$). The overall AKI incidence was 53.8%, of which 38.4% and 15.4% cases were classified as risk and injury, respectively. All patients recovered baseline renal function without renal replacement therapy following antibiotics therapy and supportive care.

Conclusions: The incidence of AKI in patient with *Phytolaccaceae* ingestion is 53.8%. Most patients with AKI had a mild type of AKI during admission period. In cases of AKI patients with *Phytolaccaceae* ingestion, supportive care including hydration is very important.