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Clinical Profile & Outcomes Of AKI Cases At A Tertiary Care Centre In, Hyderabad, Telangana, India

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Objectives : To study demographics, comorbid, causes of AKI, renal replacement therapy offered ,duration of ICU stay and hospital stay for the first two hundred AKI cases admitted at Yashoda hospitals ,HITECH city, Hyderabad, Telangana.

Methods : In this prospective observational study,first two hundred patients with AKI admitted to Yashoda hospital,Hitech city,Hyderabad were studied.

Results : Of the 200 patients with AKI,126 of them were males,74 were females, mean age of the patients in the study was 60.52 years,mean ICU stay was 3.69 days and mean duration of hospital stay was 5.87days. Hypertension was the common comorbid condition seen in 150 members, followed by diabetes mellitus seen in 106 members.Multiple factors as a cause of AKI was seen in 34 members and 166 members has a single responsible factor as a cause of AKI.In patients with multifactorial AKI,CRS+CIAKI was common cause in seen in 18 members. Out of 166 members where single factor was the cause of AKI ,urosepsis was the common cause seen in 20 members followed LRTI which was seen in 20 members.Out of hundred patients with AKI ,DIRI was seen in 24 members ,among which diuretic was the common cause seen in 10 members,followed by CIAKI seen in 6 members.Among 200 patients with AKI ,RRT of any modality was offered in 50 members,among HD was done in 32 patients,HDF was done in 10 members,SLED was done in 4 members and CRRT-CVVHDF was done in 4 members.Among the four patients who was subjected to CRRT ,two patients had complete recovery of renal function and two patients expired. Figure:1

Conclusions : Sepsis of any etiology was the most common cause of AKI in the study group. Need for RRT,higher grade of AKI,poor hemodynamics and delayed initiation of RRT in needy patients was associated with very poor outcomes.

Figure 1.png

