

Research Article

Epidemiology of Acute Kidney Injury (AKI) among Hospitalized and Outpatients Frequent to Al-Lieth Kidney Unit (AKU)

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Abstract

Background: Acute kidney injury (AKI) is a syndrome characterized by decreased glomerular filtration. The spectrum of AKI ranges from minimal elevations in serum creatinine (sCr) to complete anuric kidney failure. Despite ample knowledge of the biologic basis of AKI, descriptions of the incidence, risk factors, sequelae, and outcomes of AKI remain relatively limited or have been based upon older descriptions without reflecting the most current definitions or practice patterns.

Aim of the Study: Our study aims to assess the epidemiology of AKI among Saudi Patients attending to Al- Lieth Artificial Kidney Unit (AKU) that will contribute to define incidence and prevalence of the disease in Al-Lieth specific area via a structured Questionnaire that includes demographical data, medical information and measured diagnostic tests.

Material and Methods: The study was carried out on fifty patients in Al-Lieth Kidney Unit (AKU) compared with twenty five healthy control volunteers of matched age and sex. They were classified in accordance with KDIGO criteria.

Results: The mean age of patients in the AKI group was 53.44±6.98 years while in control group was 51.08±6.89 years, there was a significant increase in age in AKI group more than in the control group. eGFR was significantly decreased in AKI group than the control group. The most significant risk factors if present together in same person may lead to AKI disease, the risk factors were age, female sex, decreased eGFR, and decreased water consumption per day, diabetes mellitus and increase serum creatinine.

Keywords: Acute kidney injury; Al-Lieth kidney unit; Acute kidney injury network

Introduction

Acute Kidney Injury (AKI) is a common complication after cardiovascular surgery that is associated with adverse patient outcomes and severe drop in renal functions manifested by sharp rise of serum creatinine levels and abrupt decline in urine output [1,2]. An increasing number of Cardiovascular surgeries are being performed every year all over the world and usually associated with cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB) and reduced cardiac output, which results in activation of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system (RAAS) and renal vasoconstriction that increase the risk of developing AKI among operated patients [3,4]. The occurrence of AKI postoperatively comprises around 5-40% with increased morbidity and mortality rates among patients and extends the hospitalization period [5,6].

The possible etiologies of AKI may be classified into three categories: prerenal, renal (intrinsic) and postrenal. The prerenal AKI, termed sometimes as “prerenal azotemia” occur secondary to renal hypoperfusion due to systemic changes associated with cardiorenal syndrome, cirrhosis, hepatorenal syndrome, hypovolemia, hypotension, sepsis, renal artery stenosis, renal vein thrombosis and

use of antihypertensive drugs resulted in glomerular filtration rate (GFR) drop without any influences on the renal parenchyma. Renal AKI or Intrinsic AKI is the result of renal parenchymal damage due to glomerulonephritis, acute tubular necrosis, interstitial nephritis, and nephrotoxicity. The last one, postrenal AKI is caused by urinary tract obstruction without prominent parenchymal pathology [7].

In spite of incompletely understood pathogenesis of AKI, typical pathophysiological mechanisms could be explained as a result of hemodynamic changes including reduction of afferent arteriolar blood flow to the kidney and mesangial contraction that minimize glomerular plasma flow (GPF), glomerular pressure (GP), glomerular filtration surface area (GFSA) and finally leading to diminished GFR. There is growing evidence that renal vascular resistance is a result of coming from preceding disturbances in the balance of intrarenal vasoactive mediators via stimulating vasoconstrictors (Angiotensin II, adenosine, thromboxane, leukotrienes, endothelin and platelet activating factor) versus vasodilators (endothelial-derived nitric oxide and prostacyclin) contributing to a persistent medullary hypoxia [8,9].

Furthermore, renal tubular impairment and apoptosis contribute

Table 1: KDIGO criteria for classification of acute kidney injury (AKI) patients [21].

Stages	Serum creatinine criteria	Urine output criteria
1	Serum creatinine increase ≥ 26.5 $\mu\text{mol/l}$ within 48 hours. Increase ≥ 1.5 – 1.9 -fold from baseline.	<0.5 ml/kg/h for > 6 h
2	Serum creatinine increase >2.0 – 2.9 -fold from baseline.	<0.5 ml/kg/h for > 12 h
3	Serum creatinine increase >3.0 -fold from baseline. or serum creatinine ≥ 354 $\mu\text{mol/l}$ or need for RRT.	<0.3 ml/kg/h for > 24 h or anuria for 12 h

to diminished GFR by 3 different routes: (1) Disruption of sodium chloride reabsorption by proximal tubules then, transferred to distal tubules would stimulate tubuloglomerular feedback (TGF) mechanism via purinergic signaling leading to increased afferent vascular resistance and a concomitant decrease in GFR [10,11]. (2) Glomerular back leak of filtrates causes hypoproteinemia, interstitial edema due to albuminuria and increases the levels of blood urea nitrogen (BUN) and creatinine [12,13]. (3) Renal tubular obstruction elevates renal tubular pressure, reduces the single nephron GFR (SN-GFR), upset renal tubular recovery to potentiate cell apoptosis [14].

Risk Injury Failure Loss of function and End stage (RIFLE) is a package of standards for interpretation of kidney function developed by The Acute Dialysis Quality Initiative consensus (ADQI) [15,16]. The RIFLE classification is based on serum creatinine (SCr) and urinary output (UO) to classify the prognostic seriousness of deteriorating kidney function into three stages (Risk, Injury and Failure). Many reviews concluded that the beneficial role of RIFLE was hindered by the accompanying considerable drawbacks: (1) Estimated SCr baseline is more specific for chronic kidney disease (CKD) rather than AKI; (2) SCr can be impacted by nonspecific variables and consequently was problematic; (3) Using UO is influenced by diuretics and must be measured by bladder catheter in an ICU; and (4) SCr was considered to be a marker for renal function, not kidney injury [17].

The Acute Kidney Injury Network (AKIN) is considered to be another modified version of RIFLE criteria that dependably utilizes two measurements of serum creatinine and urinary output disregarding GFR measurement [18,19]. AKIN allowed the identification and stratification of AKI in a large proportion of hospitalized patients and was independently associated with the outcome however, it failed to exhibit a better prognostic acuity in terms of in-hospital mortality because of moderate and insignificant changes in serum creatinine values over time [20]. The latest tool for AKI classification, Kidney Disease Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO) was approved for AKI staging and severity as it includes almost all focal points of both RIFLE and Associated criteria in a fit way [21].

Although, most epidemiological studies of AKI are still primitive and requiring more efforts, they have the ability to contribute to early detection, improve therapeutic interventions and reduce patient adverse outcomes. This limitation reflects that worldwide incidence rates of AKI are calculated by imprecise methods on account of tinny numbers of case report studies, missing gaps in data collection from patients and discrepancies in standardized definitions of AKI between developed and developing countries [22-24]. Late reviews conducted in the USA and Spain demonstrated that incidence rates of AKI were roughly 23.8 cases per 1000 hospital discharge and 209 cases for each million population, respectively [25,26]. A current population-based study led in the UK revealed high frequency of AKI, of 1811 cases for

every million in 2003 [27]. A report from Kuwait showed a rate of 4.1 cases for each 100,000 population for each year [28]. Moreover, the annual incidences for AKI in Brazil and northern India were 7.9 and 6.4 cases for each 1000 admissions [29,30]. However, Saudi Arabia incidence for AKI is not well known and mysterious. Surprisingly, developed countries incidences were high among elderly people but in developing countries, children and young adults are the most severely affected which is a result of critical shortages in healthcare professionals and systematic evaluation of other related health problems like malaria, obstetric procedures and hemolytic uremic anemia [31,32]. The median age of patients suffering from Acute Kidney Injury (AKI), is increasing due to rising life expectancy of aging population [33].

When addressing the difference between CKD in men and women, we must take note of the fact that eGFR (commonly used in studies) is based on a patient's sex, among other variables. The two most common equations for assessing eGFR, the MDRD (Modification of Diet in Renal Disease) and CKD-EPI (Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology Collaboration) equations, both use sex as a variable. They are based on the assumption that for a given creatinine level, men will have higher levels of kidney function than women due to higher muscle mass and increased creatinine generation among men [34].

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is the single largest contributor to the growing prevalence of chronic kidney disease (CKD); 35% of adults who have diabetes also have CKD [35]. When associated with kidney disease, diabetes poses a triple threat. It not only leads to ESRD, but also increases the risk for hospitalization, and is one of the major risk factors for development of acute kidney injury (AKI) in hospitalized patients (1,3-6). There is limited information regarding the effect of AKI on the risk of advanced kidney disease in the setting of DM [36]. Our study aims to assess the epidemiology of AKI among Saudi Patients attending to Al- Lieth Artificial Kidney Unit (AKU) that will contribute to define incidence and prevalence of the disease in Al-Lieth specific area via a structured Questionnaire that includes demographic data, medical information and measured diagnostic tests.

Materials and Methods

Study design

The study was conducted after approval of the study protocol by "The Ethics Committee of Al-Lieth General Hospital", informed consents were obtained from all study participants prior to data collection. Our study was carried out on fifty patients in Al-Lieth Kidney Unit (AKU) compared with twenty five healthy control volunteers of matched age and sex. They were classified in accordance with KDIGO criteria in (Table 1) [21]. The inclusion criteria encompassed ages from 20-80 years old and patients who

Table 2: A summary of patients' demographics.

Items	AKI group	Control group	P
Number of cases	50	25	
Gender (Male/Female)	10/40	11/14	0.012 [*]
Age (years)	53.44±6.98	51.08±6.89	0.033 [*]
Smoker	20 (40.0%)	5 (20.0%)	0.016 [*]
BMI (kg/m)	28.59±3.20	25.34±3.04	0.002 ^{**}
eGFR (mL/min/1.73 m ²)	92.64±17.54	99.68±14.39	0.007 ^{**}
eGFR <60 ml/min/1.73 m ² (number of patients)	7	1	0.002 [*]
Serum creatinine	96.3±39.2	60.0±14.9	0.001 [*]
Drinking Water (Ground, Tape, Bottled)	0.98±0.23	2.01 ±0.31	0.019 [*]
Medical comorbidity			
DM	20 (40.0%)	5 (20.0%)	0.017 [*]
Hypertension	22 (44%)	7 (28.05)	0.011 [*]
Presence nearby factories	11 (22 %)	2 (8 %)	0.022 ^{**}
Residence			
Rural	17 (34.0%)	14 (56.0%)	0.06
Urban	33 (66.0%)	11 (44.0%)	

Data are represented as mean±SD; BMI: Body Mass Index; eGFR: Estimated Glomerular Filtration.

Table 3: Multivariate analysis of different risk factors of AKI.

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
(Constant)	1.198	0.413		2.9	0.005
Age	-.007-	0.004	-.110-	-2.048-	.045 [*]
Sex	-.071-	0.07	-.068-	-2.009-	.031 [*]
Smoking	-.023-	0.067	-.023-	-.350-	0.728
BMI	-.020-	0.011	-.143-	-1.727-	0.089
eGFR	0.007	0.003	0.235	2.654	.035 [*]
eGFR < 60	-.019-	0.141	-.013-	-.136-	0.893
Amount of drinking water	0.59	0.064	0.686	9.186	.0001 [*]
Presence nearby factories	-.026-	0.066	-.021-	-.391-	0.697
Residence	-.024-	0.05	-.025-	-.483-	0.631
D.M.	0.025	0.054	0.025	2.06	.047 [*]
Hypertension	0.001	0.053	0.001	0.012	0.99
Serum creatinine	0.002	0.001	0.154	2.617	.027 [*]

a. Dependent Variable: AKI

suffered from cardiovascular disease, liver disease, benign prostatic hypertrophy, acute interstitial nephrosis, rhabdomyolysis, and urinary tract obstruction. Otherwise, patients with a history of kidney diseases, chronic autoimmune diseases, malignancies, diabetic nephropathy, overlapping syndromes, renal transplants, and pregnant were excluded.

Materials and laboratory investigations

Using a structured questionnaire that would be filled in according recorded patient files that encompass the disease history, demographical data and measured diagnostic tests. Moreover, Estimated GFR (eGFR) was calculated by using Modification of Diet in Renal Disease (MDRD) formula $GFR (mL/min/1.73 m^2) = 175 \times (Scr)^{-1.154} \times (Age)^{-0.203} \times (0.742 \text{ if female}) \times (1.212 \text{ if African})$ [37].

Statistical analysis

Our results were statistically analyzed by IBM SPSS (version 22)

software and expressed as mean±SD or median with interquartile range. Data will be analyzed using Student's *t*-test for mean comparisons between AKI and normal control groups. Correlations between measurable variables were assessed using Pearson correlation analysis, where significance was set at $p < 0.05$.

Results

Our study encompassed two groups; Patient group (50) and Control group (25). By using KDIGO criteria for classification of AKI cases dependent on serum creatinine values. General demographical data of all patients were summarized in (Table 2).

Regarding gender, females represent 80.0% of cases in the AKI group, while representing 56.0% of the control group, there was a significant increase in female in AKI group more than in the control group. The mean age of patients in the AKI group was 53.44±6.98 years while in control group was 51.08±6.89 years, there was a

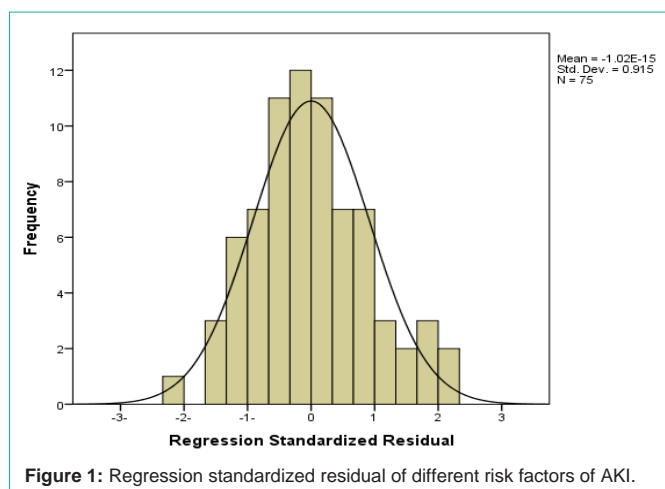


Figure 1: Regression standardized residual of different risk factors of AKI.

significant increase in age in AKI group more than in the control group ($p < 0.05$). 40.0% of the AKI patients were smokers, while 20.0% of the control group patients were smokers, there was a significant increase in smokers in AKI group more than control group. BMI was significantly higher in AKI group than control group; in AKI, it was 28.59 ± 3.20 , while in the control group, it was 25.34 ± 3.04 . eGFR was significantly decreased in AKI group than the control group (92.64 ± 17.54 in AKI group and 99.68 ± 14.39 in the control group). Serum creatinine shows a significant increase in AKI group more than the control group ($p < 0.05$). Water drinking per day shows a highly significant decrease in AKI group than the control group; in the AKI group, it was 0.98 ± 0.23 L/day while in the control group, it was 2.01 ± 0.31 L/day. The comorbidity (DM and hypertension) was significantly increased in AKI group more than control group. Regarding the residence, 22.0% of AKI group patients are living near factories, while there was no significant difference between the two groups regarding the residence (rural or urban).

Table 3, show the multivariate analysis of different risk factors which may affect AKI disease, it was found that the most significant risk factors if present together in same person may lead to AKI disease, the risk factors were age, female sex, decreased eGFR, decreased water consumption per day, diabetes mellitus and increase serum creatinine. As well, a regression model was plotted in Figure 1. The Figure 2, shows that there was a negative significant correlation between SCr ($\mu\text{mol/L}$) and eGFR (mL/min/1.73 m^2) in AKI group only, while Figure 3 showed a positive significant correlation between SCr ($\mu\text{mol/L}$) and BMI (kg/m^2) in AKI group only.

Discussion

The application of KDIGO criteria is successful to discriminate between AKI and non-AKI groups dependent on serum creatinine values. As shown in figures that serum creatinine values were increased nominally in AKI group than non-AKI which is an indicator of renal degeneration over time by one of the aforementioned reasons.

Many previous studies pointed that serum creatinine despite a good tool but influenced badly by non-renal factors [38]. This observation was clear in our study as serum creatinine concentrations were positively proportional with Body mass index (BMI) and negatively proportional with eGFR. Additionally, relationships

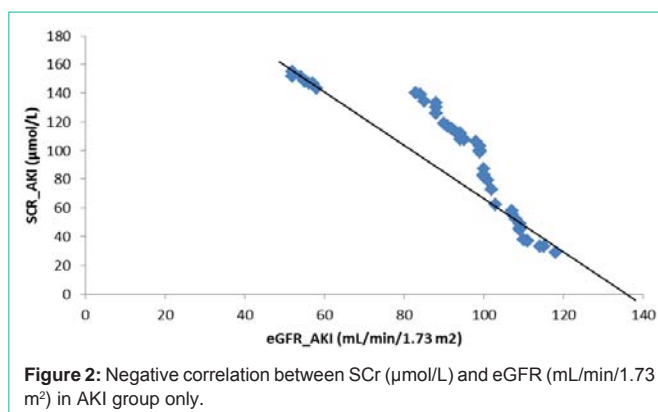


Figure 2: Negative correlation between SCr ($\mu\text{mol/L}$) and eGFR (mL/min/1.73 m^2) in AKI group only.

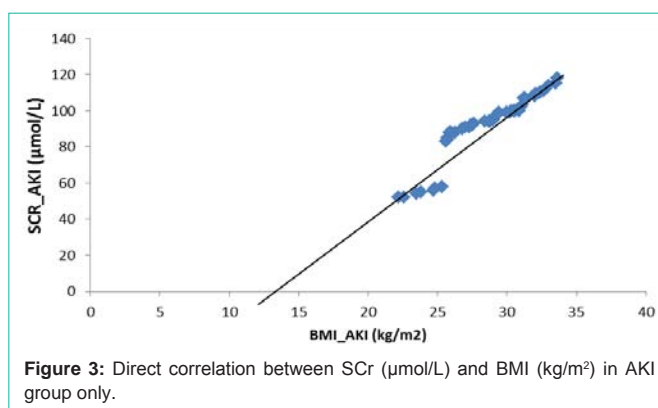


Figure 3: Direct correlation between SCr ($\mu\text{mol/L}$) and BMI (kg/m^2) in AKI group only.

with both gender and age were direct but without any significant difference. Surprisingly, serum creatinine levels showed an inverse proportional with types of drinking water and direct one with the presence of nearby factories.

We suppose that from the expectable ongoing reasons for AKI among AL-Lieth area were types of drinking water and/ or nearby factories. We tested other factors including; drug abuse, medications, smoking, and congenial anomalies according to the structured questionnaire but gave a null statistical meaning which might be explained due to the increase awareness due to noticeable activities of Kafa organization in this area against drug abuse and smoking, strict procedures of Saudi Ministry of Health restrict narcotic medications release. Congenial anomalies in our study comprised 1% of proper causes of AKI.

In this study, it was found that there was a significant effect of age on AKI, the AKI patients were older than the control cases. This result was in agreement with Antoni, et al. study (2012), Elderly patients with Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) who develop AKI are at high risk for mortality, non-recovery from AKI and progression to more advanced stages of CKD and even to end stage renal disease. As a consequence, the challenge for nephrologists is to find strategies to either prevent AKI or prevent the transition from AKI to CKD [39].

The gender in our study shows a significant effect as a risk factor of AKI, female's percent was higher than male, Nitsch, et al. [40] demonstrate that as kidney disease progresses in women, the elevation in mortality risk increases. This effect has not been shown in men, and further research is needed to understand the role of gender in

the association between renal disease severity and mortality. Diabetes mellitus was significant risk factor in our study, also Charuhas V, et al. (2011)[41] provide that AKI episodes are associated with a cumulative risk for developing advanced CKD in diabetes mellitus, independent of other major risk factors of progression.

Conclusion

Our study concluded that etiology of AKI is still vague and could be potentiated by comorbidities like types of drinking water and being near factories that should be further studied in more cases. Relying on serum creatinine and/or GFR is satisfactory for classification of AKI but a future challenge developed towards novel biomarkers with prominent sensitivity /specificity against AKI situation in the earlier timings before the unwanted irreversible reactions.

AKI is a problem, but the true incidence is unknown. From a worldwide perspective, there is an obvious need to realize the epidemiology of AKI more carefully. Use of standardized definitions and descriptions of existing at-risk and high-risk populations, both in community and institutional settings in developing and underdeveloped countries, are the first steps to improve outcomes.

The knowledge about the risk factors associated with AKI and early prediction of these complications in patients may be useful in clinical practice, particularly to implement early preventive measures.

Recommendation

Despite of lack of comparable studies in that area, we recommend starting a cohort study on AKI epidemiology on large scale among western Saudi regions focusing on coastal areas to list possible causes of AKI that augment CKD and ESRD as a rapid development of uncontrolled disease.

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