

# Kidney: Nephrology & Therapeutics

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## Etiology and outcomes of acute kidney injury: A single center retrospective study

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Acute kidney injury (AKI) is a challenging problem in the developing world especially Nigeria because of the burden of disease, the lack of resources to support patients with established AKI and the late presentation of these patients to health care facilities; all these contribute to poor outcomes. This study sought to determine the etiologies and outcome of acute kidney injury in our center. We retrospectively reviewed data from all 86 patients with AKI admitted to Federal Medical Centre, Owo, during a 5 period. Data comprises of patients' demographics, etiology, need for dialysis, reason for termination of dialysis, outcome, laboratory parameters and length of hospital admission. AKI was classified according to Kidney Disease Improving Global Outcomes criteria. There are 46 (53.5%) males and 40 (46.5%) females. The incidence of acute kidney injury in ICU is 3.5% (n=3). Sepsis, herbal concoctions and obstetric (PPH, eclampsia) were the main causes of AKI occurring in our hospital. 70.9% (n=61) were offered dialysis during the course of the admission. There is a correlation between etiology, anemia, reason for termination of dialysis, length of hospital admission and outcomes ( $p<0.05$ ). The overall mortality rate of 26.7% was noted. AKI is common with sepsis as the most common etiology and it is associated with a significant increase in hospital stay and mortality especially in patients who require renal replacement therapy.

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