

Category : **Renal: failure**

A216 - Epidemiology of acute kidney injury (aki) within patients hospitalized in the emergency department of mahdia

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Introduction:

Acute renal failure (AKI) is a real global public health which is a diagnostic and therapeutic issue in emergency departments. Better knowledge of the epidemiological characteristics will help improve the prevention and management of this disease.

Methods:

Prospective descriptive study carried out in the emergency department of the Taher Sfar CHU in Mahdia between March 1 and August 31, 2021.

Patients older than 18 years with acute renal impairment were included.

Chronic renal insufficiency with hemodialysis stage was excluded as well as renal insufficiency having kept stable creatinine figures.

The main objective of this work was to study the epidemiological profile of AKI within patients hospitalized in the emergency department

Results:

Our study englobed 103 patients: 53 men and 50 women, with a sex ratio of 1.06. The average age was 66. 94% of the patients included had a medical history of: Diabetes 58.7% and HTA 54.4%, chronic renal failure was reported in 33%

Thus, most of the cases were under disease-modifying treatment: 64% under Diuretics .

The COVID attack affected 42% of hospitalized patients.

Sepsis was the most common cause of AKI in the emergency room 38.8% of patients, followed by functional AKI(33,9%), 4 patients presented with obstructive AKI requiring placement of a JJ catheter.

Patients were classified according to the KDIGO classification: stage I (n = 58) stage II (n = 8) stage (n = 37).

Urgent hemodialysis was indicated in the presence of uremic syndrome (14.6%) in 23% of cases, otherwise vascular filling was indicated in 60 patients (58.3%).

64 patients were hospitalized in our emergency room (65%), 15 patients died (14.6%).

Full recovery was observed in 18.4% of patients, 29.1% of patients partially recovered while 13.6% were dependent on long-term dialysis.

Conclusion:

Acute Kidney injury is one of the most common serious complications for all hospital admissions.

The early diagnosis as well as the management of AKI creates a challenge for the emergency physician.