

Acute Kidney Injury (AKI) in India: What are we looking at?

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Acute kidney injury is one of the most challenging problems faced by clinicians in India. In India, AKI “seasonal”- is almost becoming an epidemic at that time of the year. In our study done in a nephrology set up in a semi urban tribal area, we looked into all the aspects related to AKI and the outcomes related to it. In this prospective study of 448 patients during a period of five years from 2012-2016, we included patients as per AKIN criteria, recorded the etiologies, apart from the relevant lab tests. Those patients who presented with hypotension on admission took longer to recover and needed more sittings of dialysis. The patients in whom dialysis was initiated at an earlier level of renal dysfunction had a shorter course to recovery. 92% (n=412) of the patients required registered respiratory therapist (RRT) in the form of haemodialysis. 11% (n=50) progressed to chronic kidney disease, while 6% (n=27) required RRT at the time of hospital discharge. 83% (n=371) of patients were discharged with normal or near normal serum creatinine. The patients who were referred earlier had a shorter hospitalization and lesser morbidity. An earlier initiation of dialysis helped as it may also help in removing the inflammatory mediators. Those who had hypotension and anuria on presentation took longer to recover and had a prolonged stay in the hospital.

Biography

Sonia Gupta has completed her Doctorate Degree in Nephrology at Institute of Kidney Diseases in Ahmedabad, India and has been a Gold Medalist. Currently, she works at Kidney Care Hospital and Research Center in Udaipur, India. She has seven publications to her credit.

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