



XXX Corso Nazionale di Aggiornamento

17 - 18 - 19 aprile Sala Congressi Hotel Mediterraneo Riccione
Piazzale Roma, 3, 47838 Riccione RN

Corso Nazionale Ante 2023



Evento N. 370906 edizione N. 1
Crediti assegnati 9,8

Direttore Scientifico Paolo Fabbrini

Presidente Ante Paolo Besati

Dialisi e Tecnologia

“Presente e futuro della Nefrologia Italiana”

AKI E AKD , QUANTO E’ IMPORTANTE L’AMBULATORIO POST-AKI?

Alessandro Domenico Quercia

MD, PhD

Nefrologia ed Emodialisi

ASLCN1

**Segretario Gruppo di Progetto AKI e Terapie
Extracorporee in Area Critica
della Società Italiana di Nefrologia (SIN)**



**AKI e Terapie
Extracorporee
in Area Critica**



A.S.L. CN1

Global epidemiology and outcomes of acute kidney injury

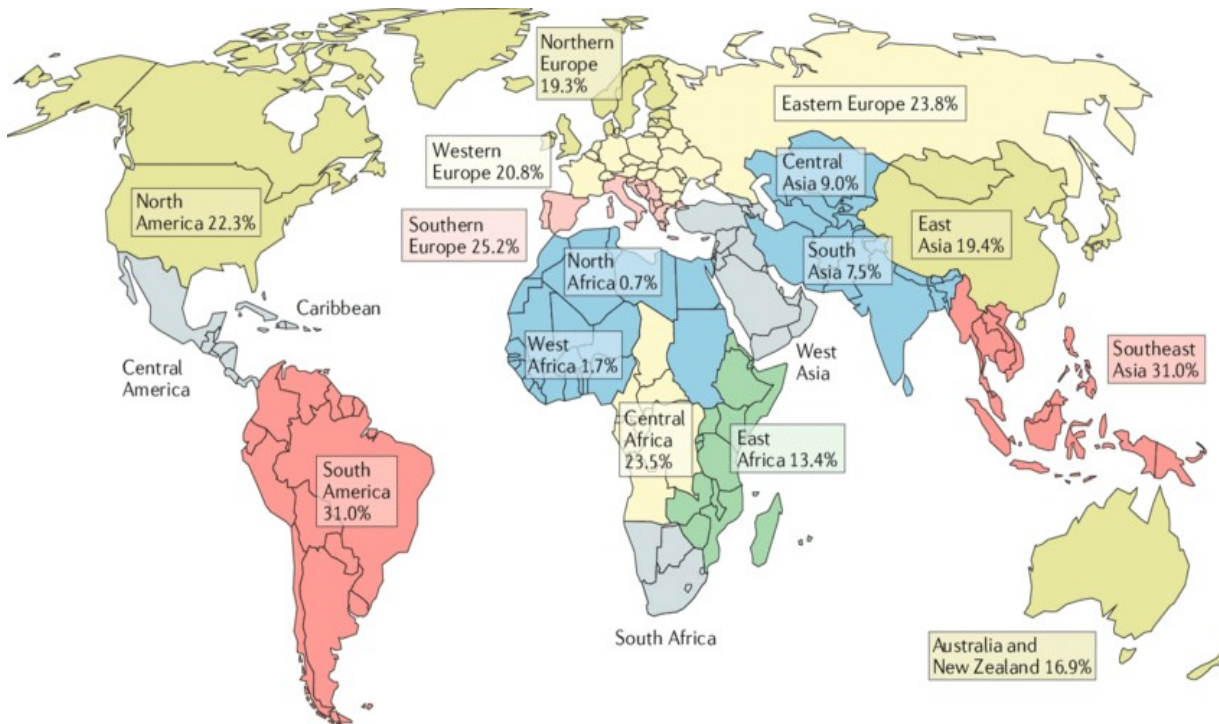
Eric A. J. Hoste¹*, John A. Kellum², Nicholas M. Selby³, Alexander Zarbock⁴,



Epidemiology of acute kidney injury in critically ill patients: the multinational AKI-EPI study

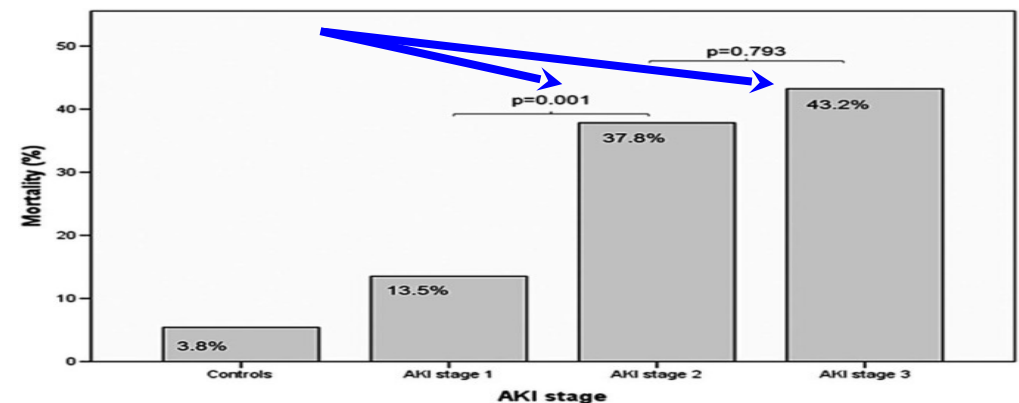
Eric A. J. Hoste
 Sean M. Bagshaw
 Ronald Bellomo
 Cynthia M. C'De
 Ross, Canada
 Jochen A. Kellum
 Charles H. Connors
 Patrick M. Heugten
 Patrick M. Heugten
 Michael J. Cummings
 Anne-Mette Kjerfve
 Michael L. Goodfriend
 Karim M. El-Mechaie
 Fred F. Finkelstein
 J. K. Bellomo
 Claudio Ronco
 Shigehisa Ohno
 Jorge A. Vargas
 F. K. Vaidya
 Steve Webb
 John A. Kellum

AKI: condizione in progressiva espansione



Stage ^a	Serum creatinine level	Urine output
Diagnosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of ≥ 0.3 mg/dl ($26.5 \mu\text{mol/l}$) within 48h, or • Increase of ≥ 1.5-fold above baseline, known or assumed to have occurred within 7 days 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • < 0.5 ml/kg/h for 6h
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ≥ 1.5–1.9 times baseline, or • > 0.3 mg/dl ($26.5 \mu\text{mol/l}$) increase from baseline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • < 0.5 ml/kg/h for 6–12h
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ≥ 2.0–2.9 times baseline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • < 0.5 ml/kg/h for ≥ 12h
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ≥ 3.0 times baseline, or • Increase of serum creatinine to ≥ 4.0 mg/dl ($353.6 \mu\text{mol/l}$), or • RRT or • In patients aged < 18 years, a decrease in eGFR to < 35 ml/min/1.73 m² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • < 0.3 ml/kg/h for ≥ 24h or • Anuria for ≥ 12h

Sepsis	271 (40.7 %)
Hypovolemia	227 (34.1 %)
Drug related	96 (14.4 %)
Cardiogenic shock	88 (13.2 %)
Hepatorenal syndrome	21 (3.2 %)
Obstruction of the urine outflow tract	9 (1.4 %)



Raising Awareness of Acute Kidney Injury: A Global Perspective of a Silent Killer

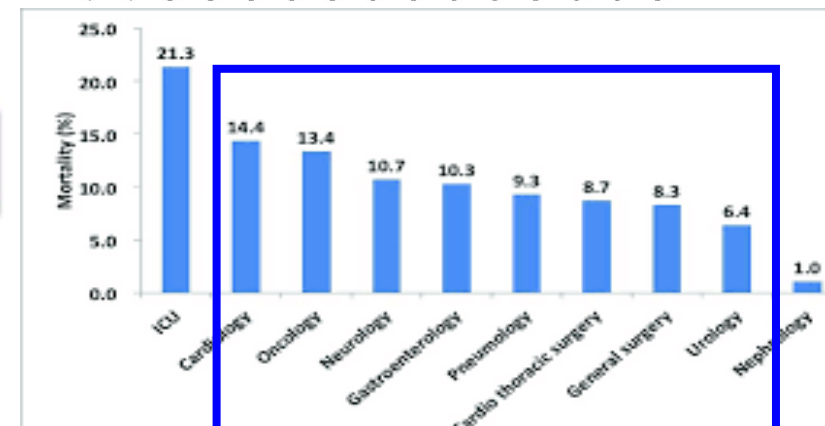
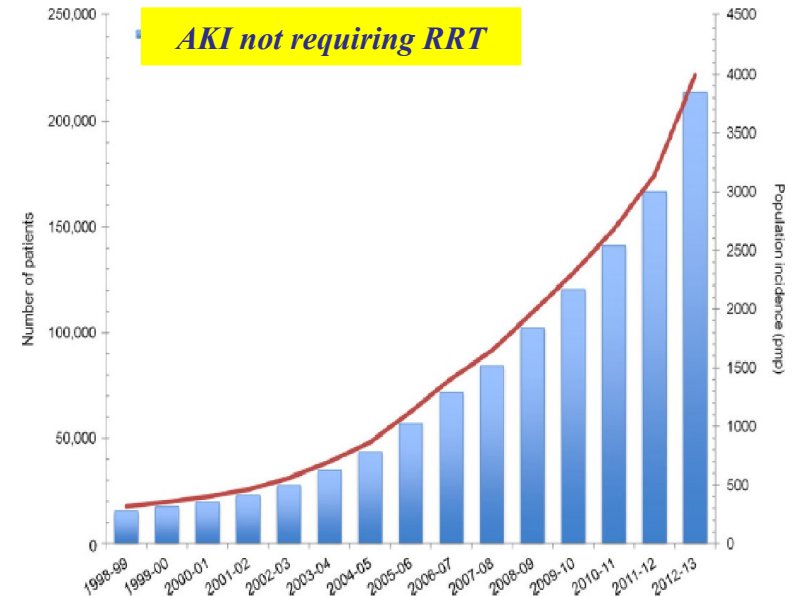
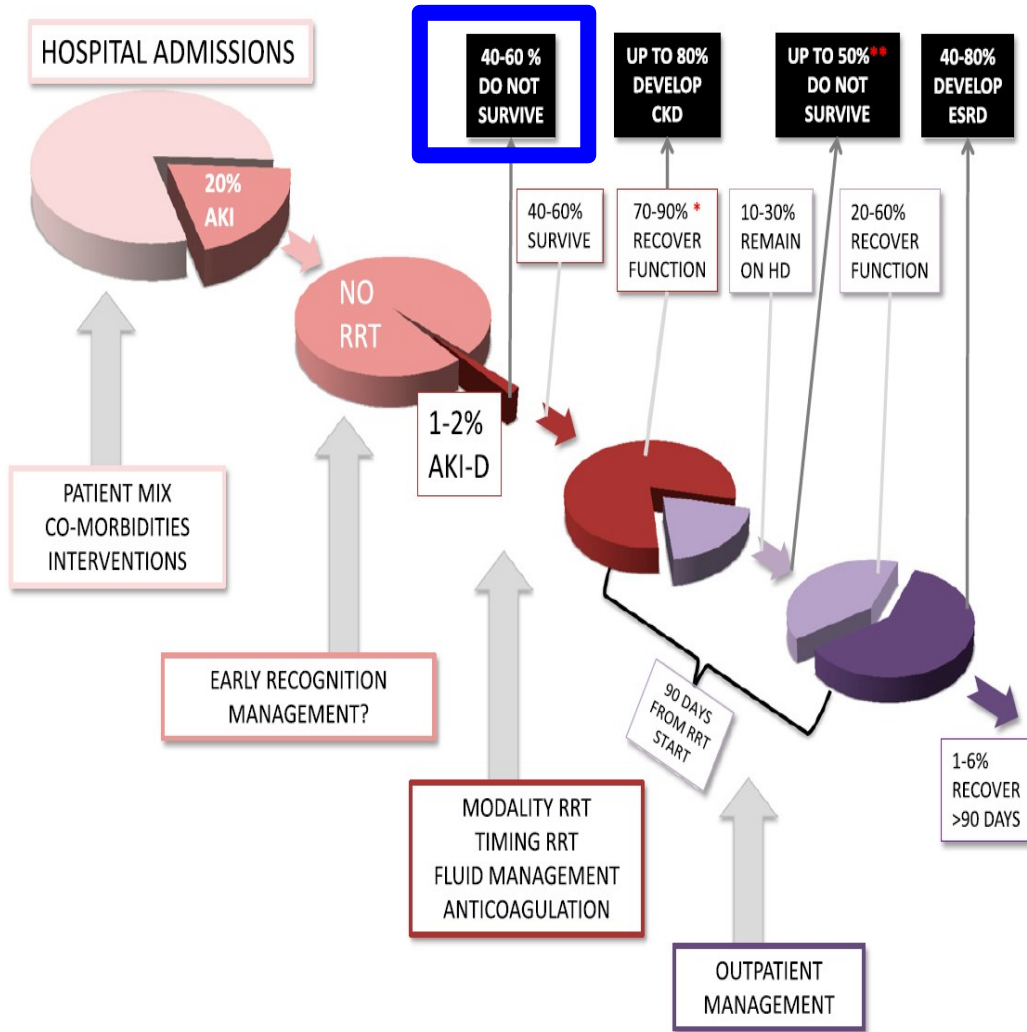
Andrew JP Lewington^{1,*}, Jorge Cerdá^{2,*}, and Ravindra L Mehta³



National trends in acute kidney injury requiring dialysis in England between 1998 and 2013

Nitin V. Kolhe¹, Andrew W. Muirhead², Sally R. Wilkes³, Richard J. Fluck¹ and Maarten W. Taal^{1,4}

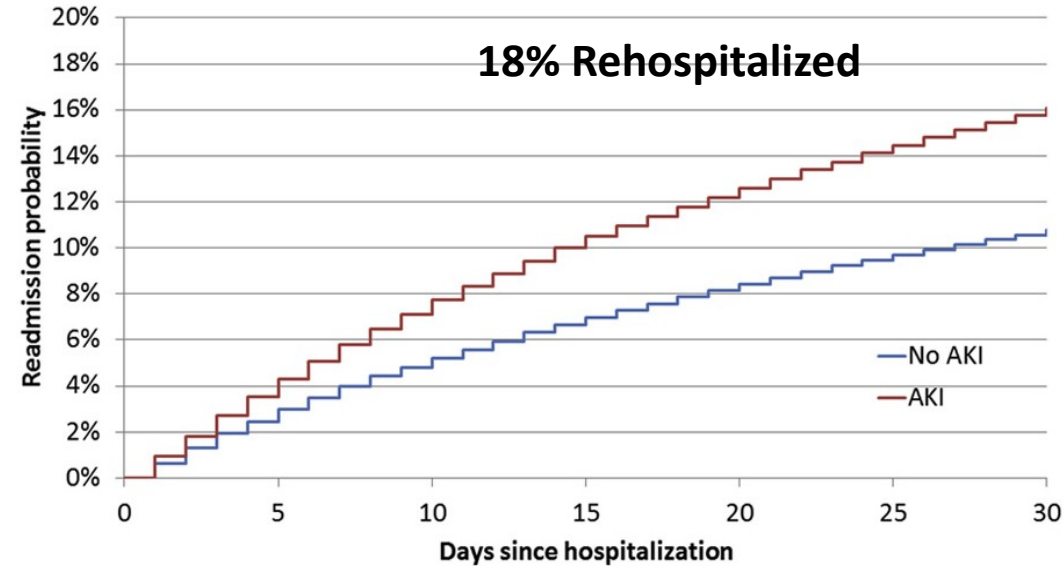
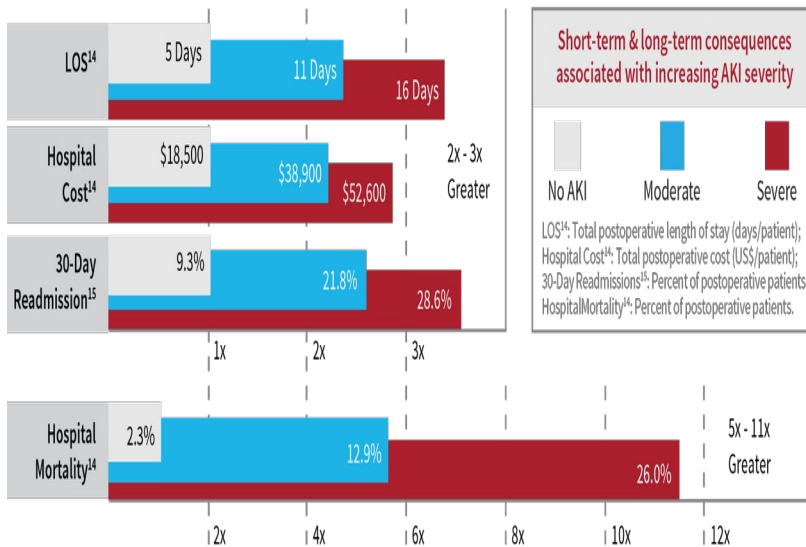
Incremento dei casi di AKI senza necessità di RRT



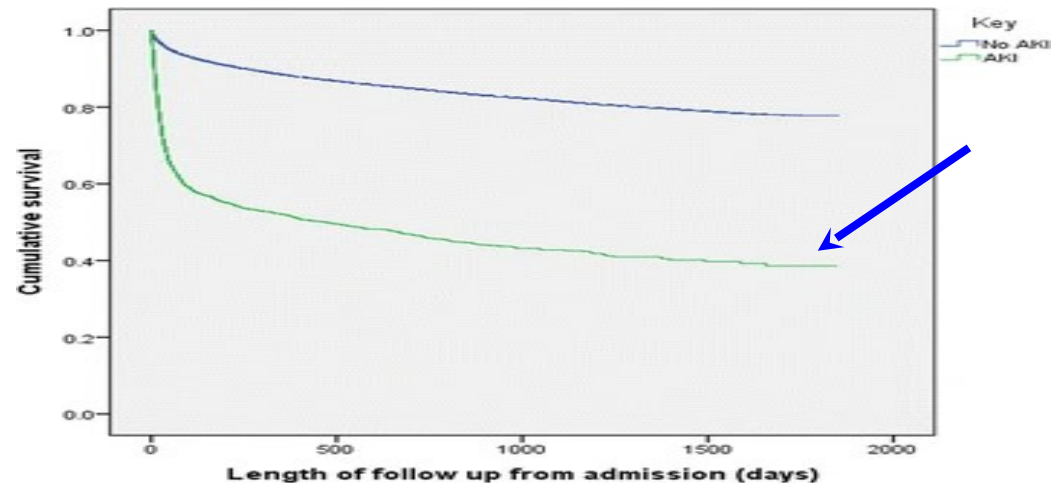
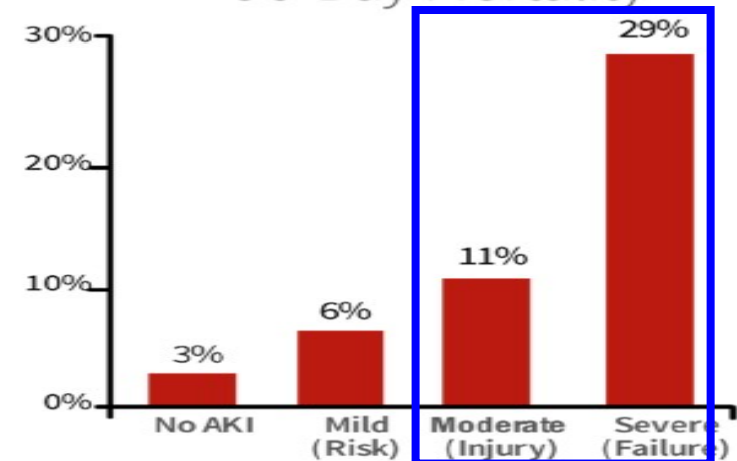
Long-term remote organ consequences following acute kidney injury

Chih-Chung Shiao^{1,2}, Pei-Chen Wu³, Tao-Min Huang⁴, Tai-Shuan Lai⁵, Wei-Shun Yang⁶, Che-Hsiung Wu^{7,8}, Chun-Fu Lai⁹, Yin-Cent Wu⁹, Tzong-Shinn Chu⁹, Kwan-Dun Wu⁹, on behalf of the National Taiwan University Hospital Study Group on Acute Renal Failure (NSARF) and the Taiwan Consortium for Acute Kidney Injury and Renal Diseases (CAKs)

AKI e tasso di reospedalizzazione e mortalità nel breve e lungo termine



90-Day Mortality



AKI and Long-Term Risk for Cardiovascular Events and Mortality

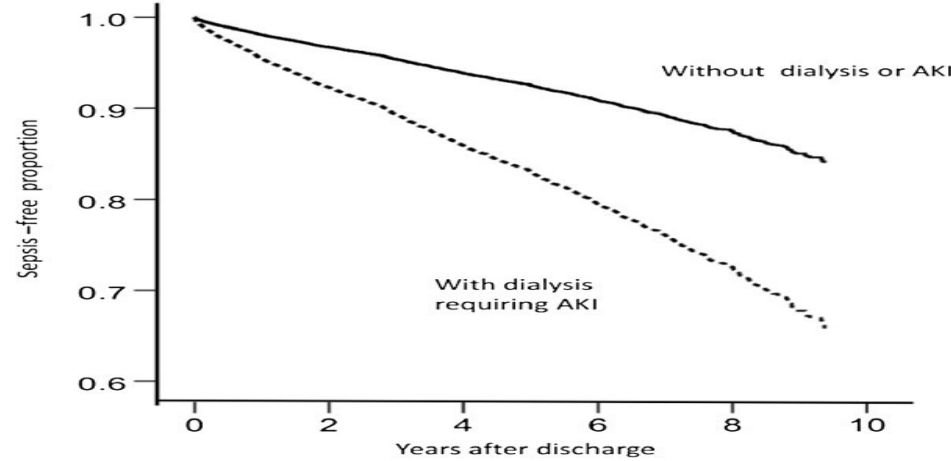
Ayodele Odutayo,^{†*} Christopher X. Wong,[‡] Michael Farkouh,[§] Douglas G. Altman,[†] Sally Hopewell,[†] Connor A. Emdin,^{||} and Benjamin H. Hunn^{†**}



Risk of developing severe sepsis after acute kidney injury: a population-based cohort study

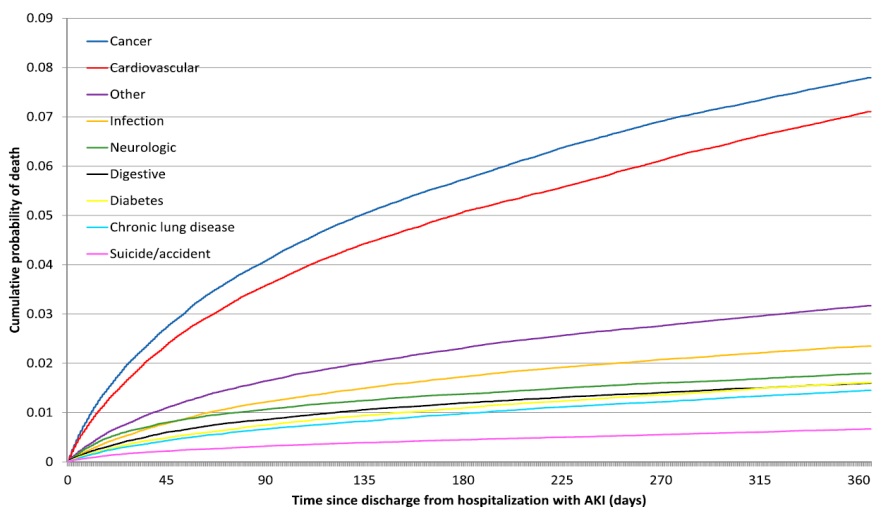
Tai-Shuan Lai^{1,2}, Cheng-Yi Wang³, Sung-Ching Pan⁴, Tao-Min Huang⁵, Meng-Chun Lin⁴, Chun-Fu Lai⁴

Study	Studies	Participants	Events	Risk Ratio	RR (95% CI)	I ² (%)
CVD Mortality	6	54641	4195	1.86	(1.72-2.01)	0
MACE	6	40489		1.38	(1.23-1.55)	47
CHF	10	90251	3866	1.58	(1.46-1.72)	10
AMI	10	90498	5057	1.40	(1.23-1.59)	43
Stroke	5	72347	1955	1.15	(1.03-1.28)	0

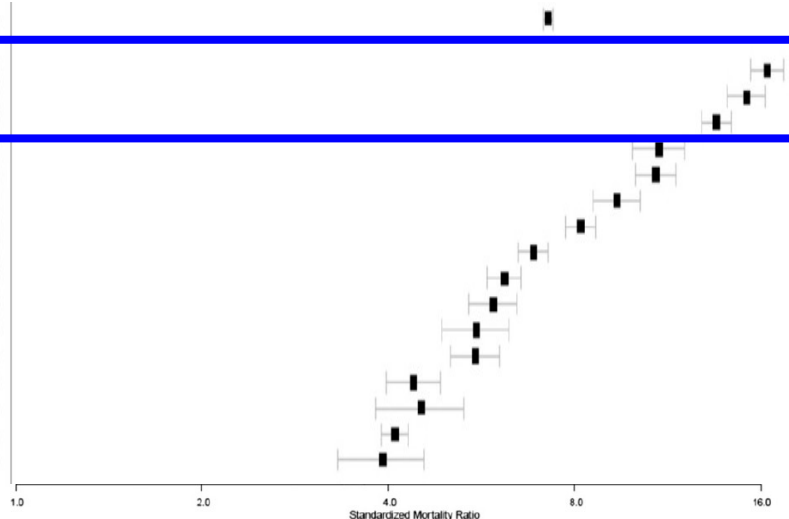


Causes of Death after a Hospitalization with AKI

Samuel A. Silver,¹ Ziv Harel,^{2,3,4} Eric McArthur,⁴ Danielle M. Nash,⁴ Rey Acedillo,⁵ Abhijat Kitchlu,² Amit X. Garg,^{4,5} Glenn M. Chertow,⁶ Chaim M. Bell,^{4,7,8} and Ron Wald^{2,3,4}



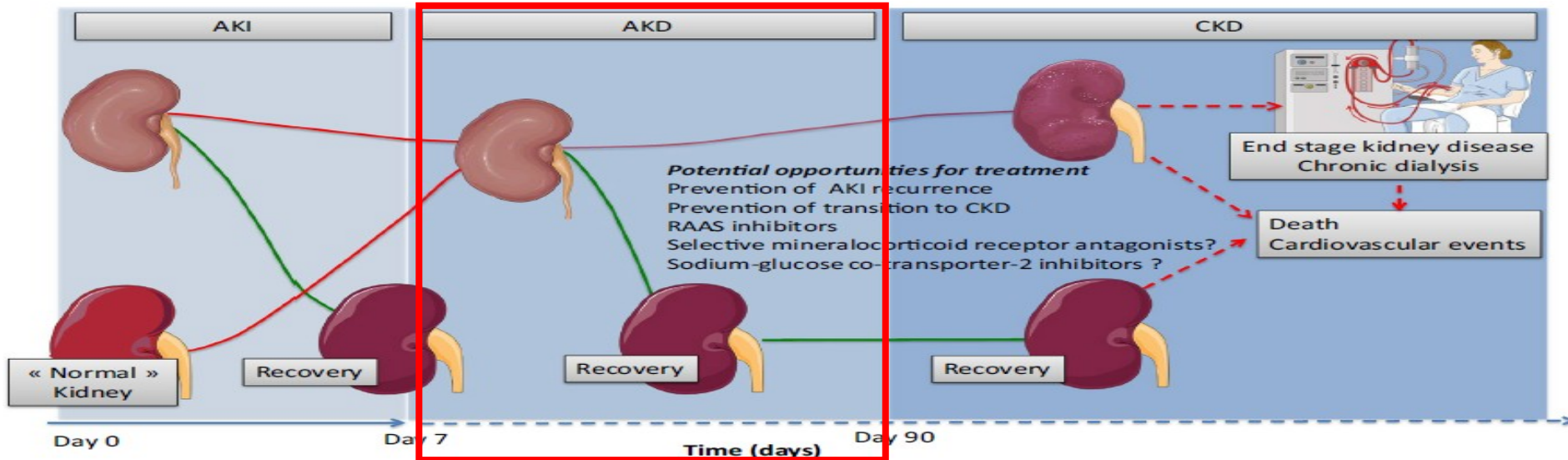
Cancer	Count (n (%))
Bladder	964 (8.8)
Gynecologic	731 (6.7)
Leukemia	1212 (11.1)
Kidney	394 (3.6)
Lymphoma	655 (6)
Liver/biliary	487 (4.4)
Prostate	1184 (10.8)
Colorectal	1225 (11.2)
Unknown primary	951 (8.7)
Breast	456 (4.2)
Stomach	233 (2.1)
Pancreas	430 (3.9)
Other cancer	358 (3.3)
Oral cavity/pharyngeal	135 (1.2)
Lung	1370 (12.5)
Esophagus	141 (1.3)



Defining AKD: The Spectrum of AKI, AKD, and CKD

Andrew S. Levey

AKI, AKD e CKD



	Functional criteria	Structural criteria	Markers	AKD	CKD
AKI	Increase in SCr by 50% within 7 days, OR Increase in SCr by 0.3 mg/dl (26.5 μmol/l) within 2 days, OR Oliguria	No criteria	Pathology Urinary markers RBC/casts WBC/casts RTE/casts Fine and coarse granular casts Proteinuria	X X X X X X	X X X X X
CKD	GFR <60 ml/min per 1.73 m ² for >3 months	Kidney damage for >3 months	Blood markers (tubular syndromes) Imaging Large kidneys Small kidneys Size discrepancy Hydronephrosis Cysts Stones	X X - X - X X X	X X X X X X X
AKD	AKI, OR GFR <60 ml/min per 1.73 m ² for <3 months, OR Decrease in GFR by ≥35% or increase in SCr by >50% for <3 months	Kidney damage for <3 months	History of kidney transplantation	-	X
NKD	GFR ≥60 ml/min per 1.73 m ² Stable SCr	No damage			

AKD come fase di transizione tra AKI e CKD.

AKD: definita come danno renale subacuto associato o meno a perdita funzionale tra 7 e 90 giorni dal momento dell'insulto che ha generato l'AKI e che induce riduzione del GFR del 35% vs basale.

90 giorni dopo l'insulto in caso di mancata ripresa funzionale si instaura una definitiva transizione da AKI a CKD che si associa a un'evoluzione verso una riduzione dimensionale dei reni.

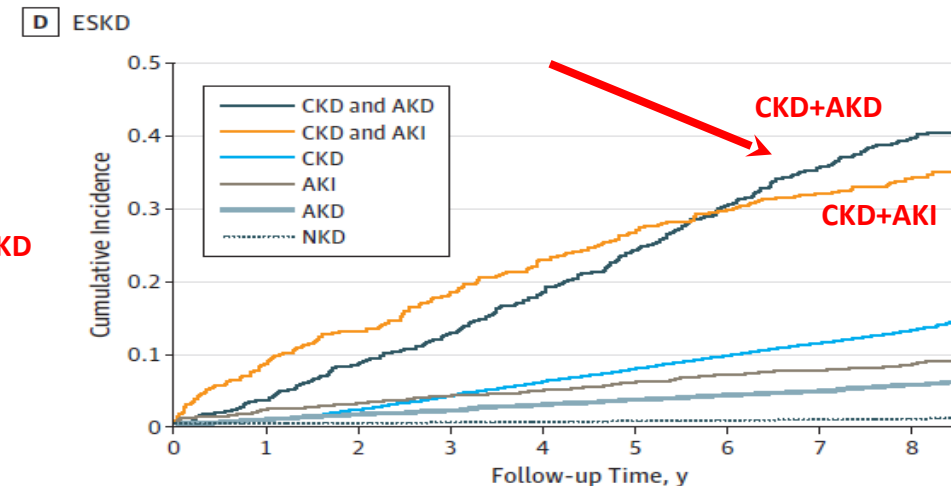
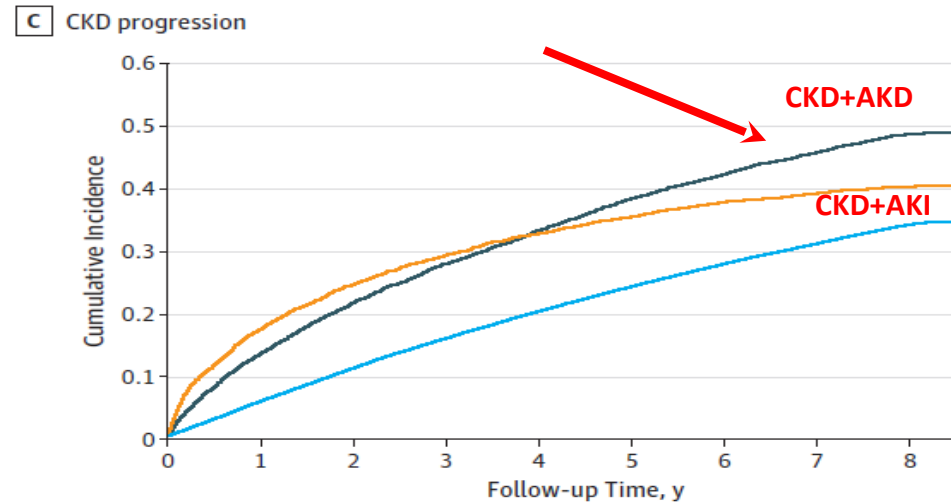
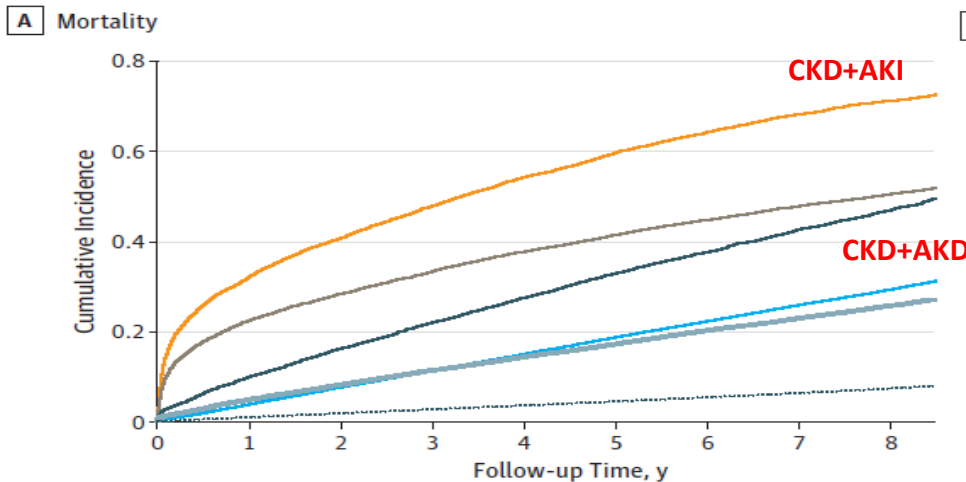
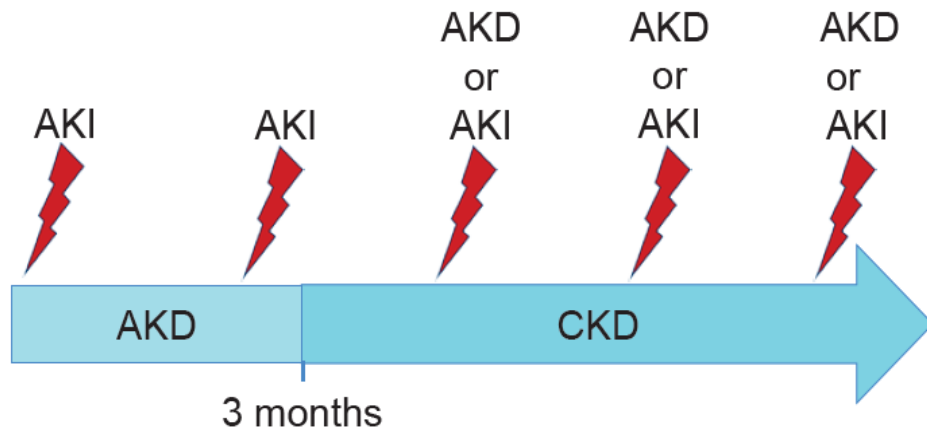
Fase di AKD: importante periodo in cui intervenire per mitigare il decorso e la progressione di CKD.

Incidence and Prognosis of Acute Kidney Diseases and Disorders Using an Integrated Approach to Laboratory Measurements in a Universal Health Care System

Matthew T. James, MD, PhD; Andrew S. Levey, MD; Marcello Tonelli, MD, SM, MSc; Zhi Tan, MSc; Rebecca Barry, MSc

JAMA Network | **Open**

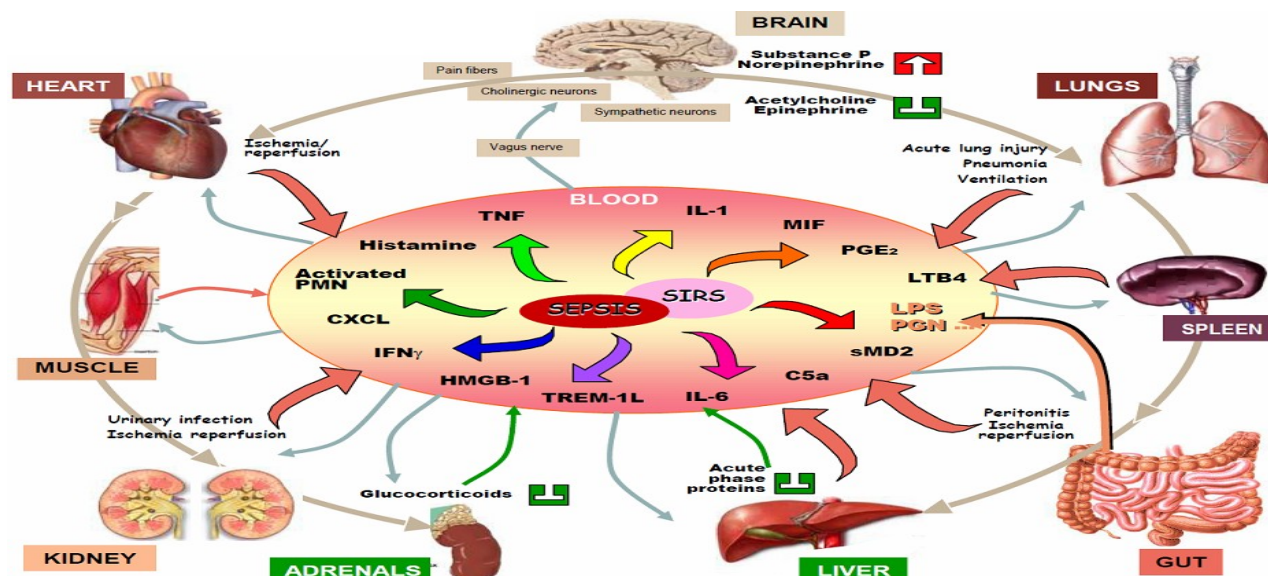
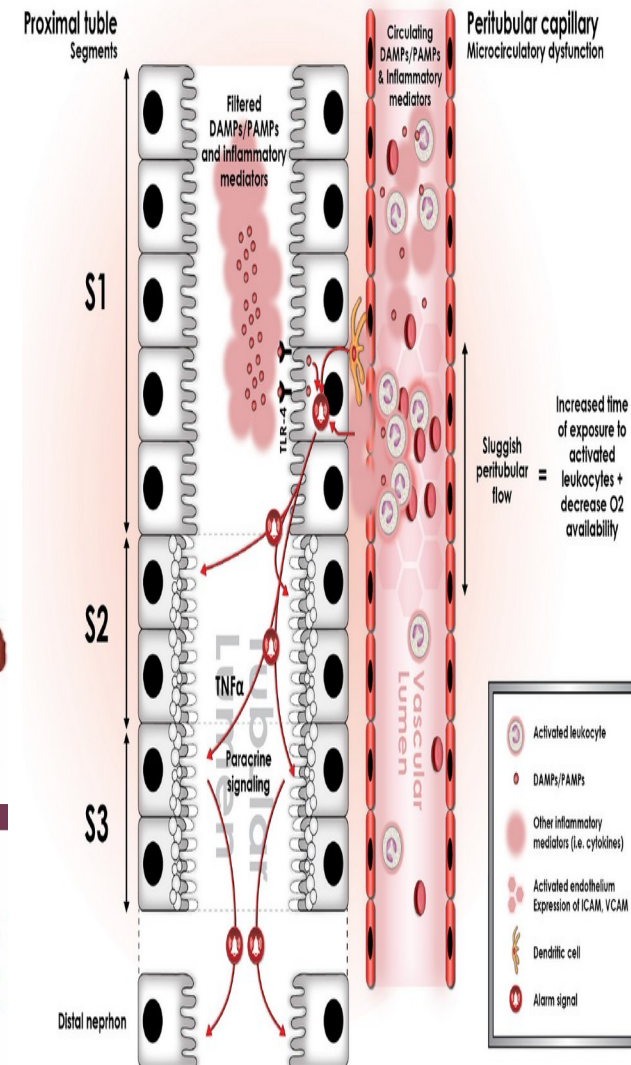
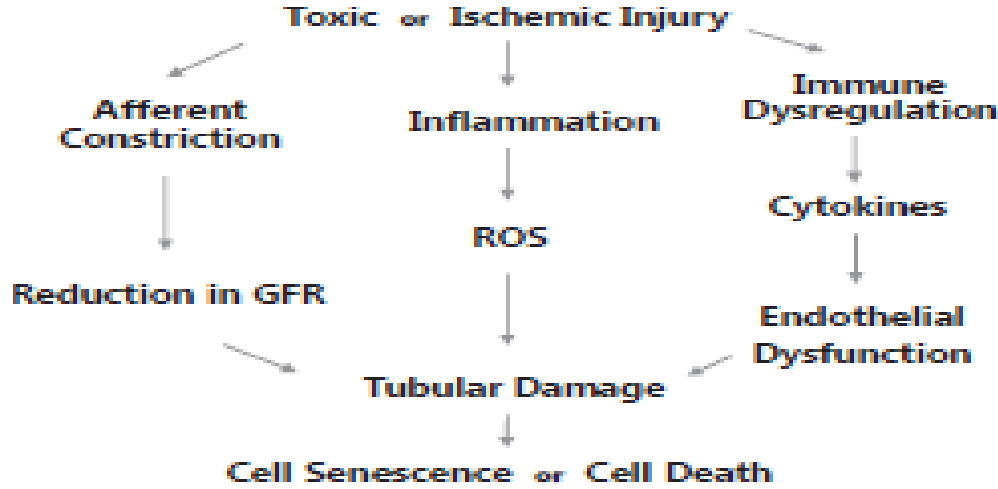
AKI e rischio di mortalità e progressione verso CKD ed ESRD



A Unified Theory of Sepsis-Induced Acute Kidney Injury: Inflammation, microcirculatory dysfunction, bioenergetics and the tubular cell adaptation to injury

Hernando Gomez, MD^{*,†}, Can Ince, PhD[†], Daniel De Backer, MD[‡], Peter Pickkers, MD[§],

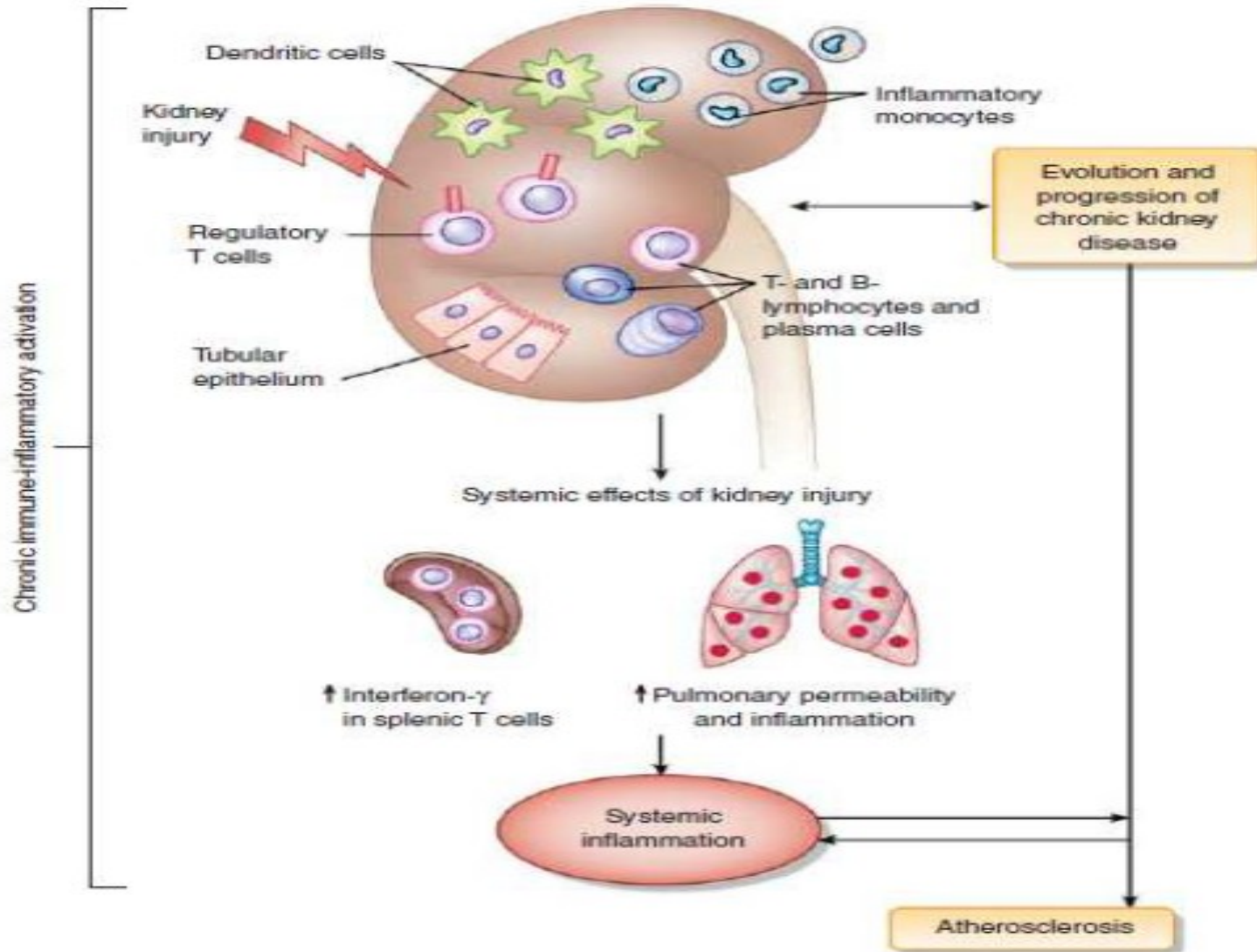
Modello clinico di AKD: la sepsi



Novel inflammatory mechanisms of accelerated atherosclerosis in kidney disease

Sundararaman Swaminathan¹ and Sudhir V. Shah¹

Inflammatione sistemica induce aumento del rischio CV



La fibrosi renale dopo un episodio di AKI come espressione di una risposta maladattativa all'infezione innescata dal danno tossico-ischemico

L'infezione secondaria all'ischemia renale come primum movens di infezione sistemica e aterosclerosi accelerata

AUMENTO RISCHIO DI MORTALITA' PER CAUSE CARDIOVASCOLARI

Chronic kidney disease after acute kidney injury: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Steven G. Coca^{1,2,3}, Swathi Singanamala^{1,3} and Chirag R. Parikh^{1,2}

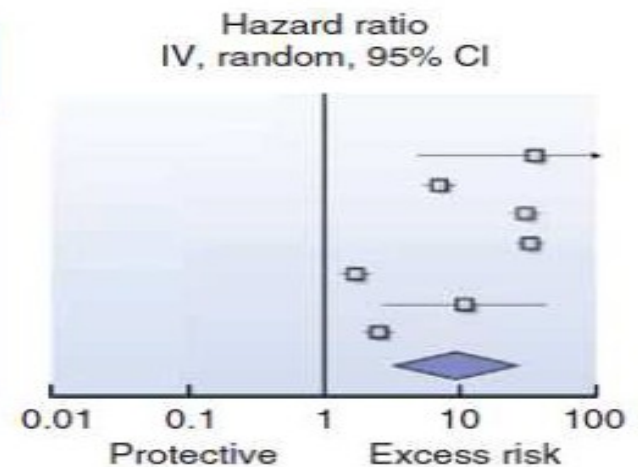


AKI e rischio di progressione verso CKD ed ESRD

a

Study or subgroup	Weight (%)	Hazard ratio IV, random, 95% CI
Weiss <i>et al.</i> (13)	10.0	32.79 (4.30–249.77)
Amdur <i>et al.</i> (22)	15.5	6.64 (5.05–8.74)
Lo <i>et al.</i> (11)	15.5	28.08 (21.01–37.53)
James <i>et al.</i> (16)	15.6	29.99 (24.32–36.99)
James <i>et al.</i> (15,23)	15.5	1.60 (1.20–2.14)
Ando <i>et al.</i> (19)	12.4	9.91 (2.48–39.63)
Ishani <i>et al.</i> (21)	15.6	2.33 (1.83–2.96)
Total (95% CI)	100.0	8.82 (3.05–25.48)

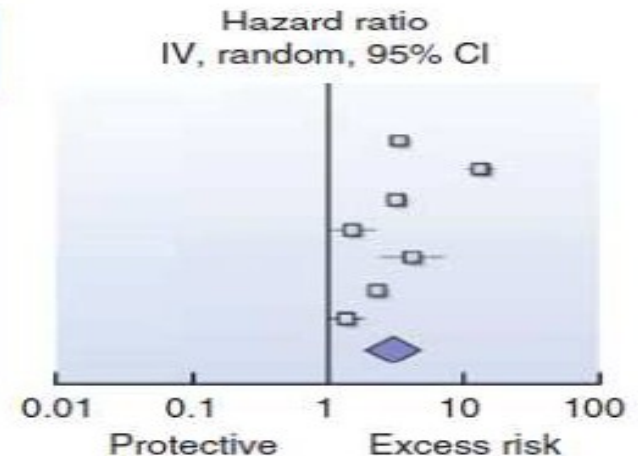
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 1.87$; $\chi^2 = 446.89$, d.f. = 6 ($P < 0.00001$); $I^2 = 99\%$. Test for overall effect: $Z = 4.02$ ($P < 0.00001$)



b

Study or subgroup	Weight (%)	Hazard ratio IV, random, 95% CI
Newsome <i>et al.</i> (14)	15.0	3.26 (2.87–3.70)
Ishani <i>et al.</i> (20)	14.8	12.99 (10.57–15.96)
Wald <i>et al.</i> (17)	14.9	3.22 (2.70–3.85)
Hsu <i>et al.</i> (10)	13.5	1.47 (0.95–2.28)
James <i>et al.</i> (15,23)	12.5	4.15 (2.32–7.41)
Lafrance <i>et al.</i> (18)	15.0	2.33 (2.08–2.61)
Choi <i>et al.</i> (12)	14.4	1.37 (1.02–1.84)
Total (95% CI)	100.0	3.10 (1.91–5.03)

Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.40$; $\chi^2 = 252.85$, d.f. = 6 ($P < 0.00001$); $I^2 = 98\%$. Test for overall effect: $Z = 4.58$ ($P < 0.00001$)



COVID-19-associated acute kidney injury: consensus report of the 25th Acute Disease Quality Initiative (ADQI) Workgroup

Mitra K. Nadim¹, Lui G. Fornl^{2,5}, Ravindra L. Mehta⁶, Michael J. Connor Jr⁵, Kathleen D. Liu⁶, Marlies Ostermann⁷, Thomas Rimmelé⁸, Alexander Zarbock⁹, Samira Bell¹⁰, Azra Bihorac¹¹, Vincenzo Cantaluppi¹², Eric Hoste¹³

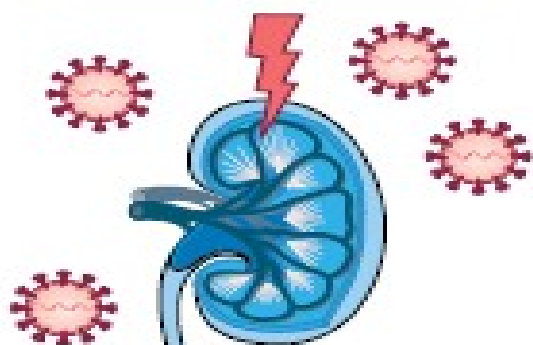


Sars-Cov2 come causa di AKI



b Mechanism for AKI

Direct viral effects



- Collapsing glomerulopathy
- Endothelial damage
- Coagulopathy
- Complement activation
- Inflammation

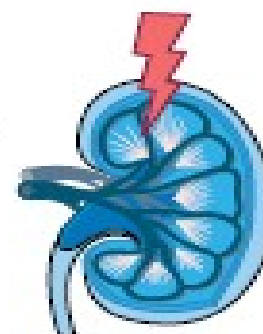
Indirect effects

- Fluid management
- Mechanical ventilation
- Nephrotoxins


Organ crosstalk

- Fever or sepsis
- Diarrhoea

- Hypovolaemia
- Acute tubular injury

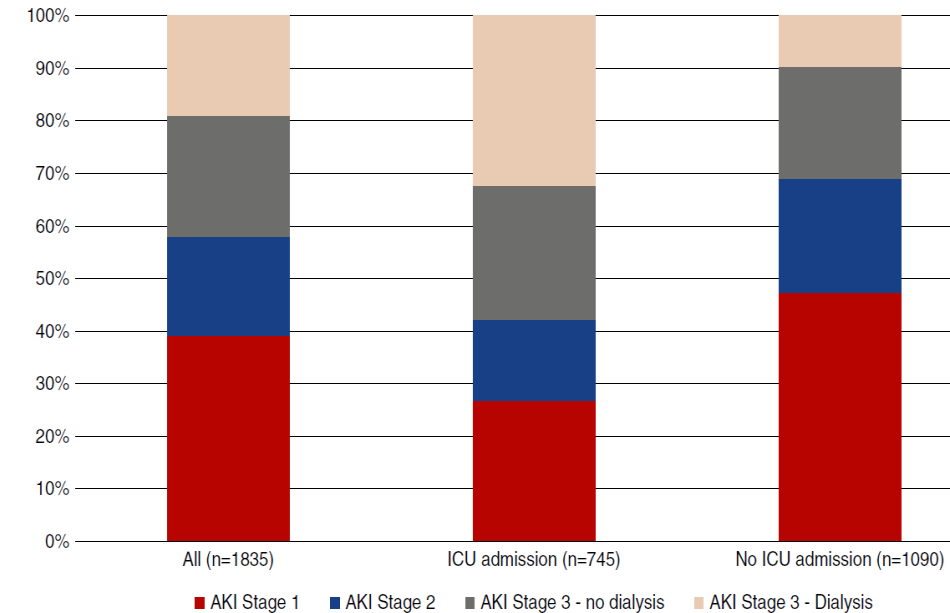
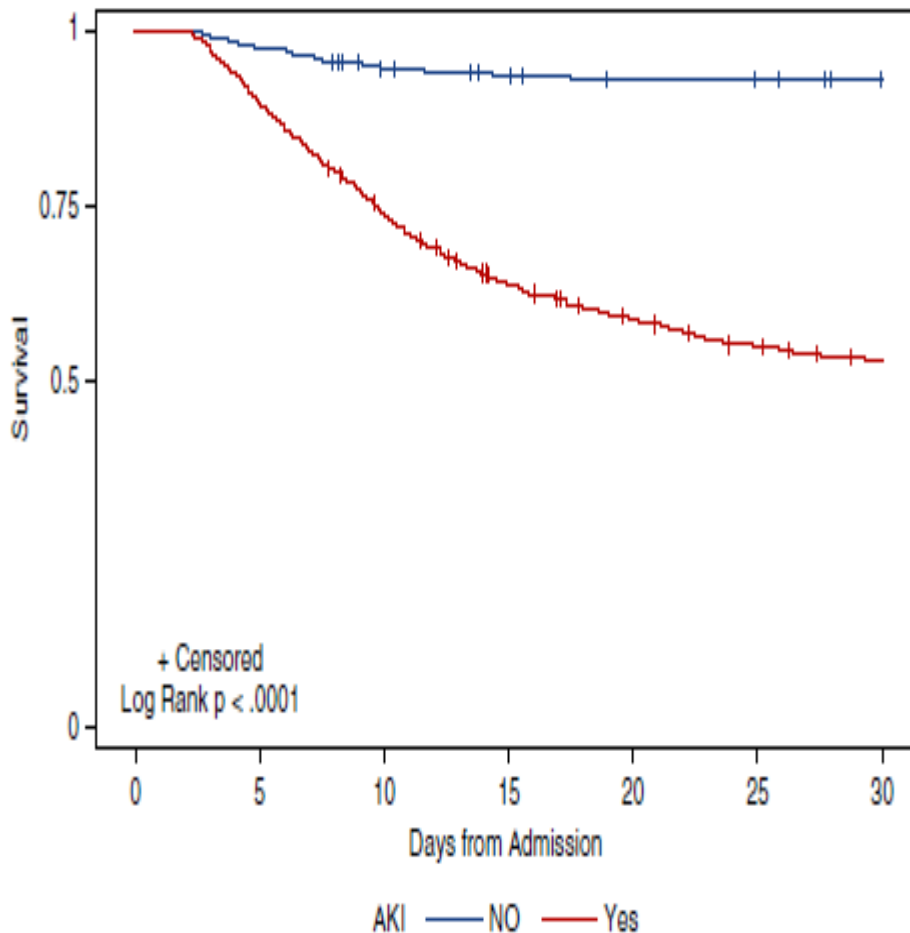


AKI in Hospitalized Patients with COVID-19

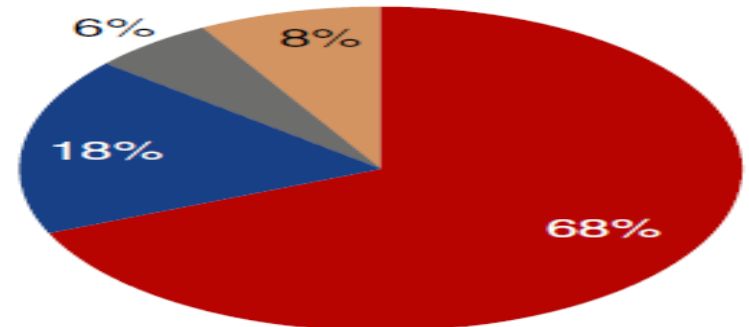
Lili Chan,^{1,2,3,4} Kumardeep Chaudhary,^{3,4,5} Aparna Saha,^{3,4} Kinsuk Chauhan ,¹ Akhil Vaid,⁶



Sopravvivenza ridotta in pazienti con AKI e COVID



AKI survivors at post-hospitalization follow-up (N = 212)

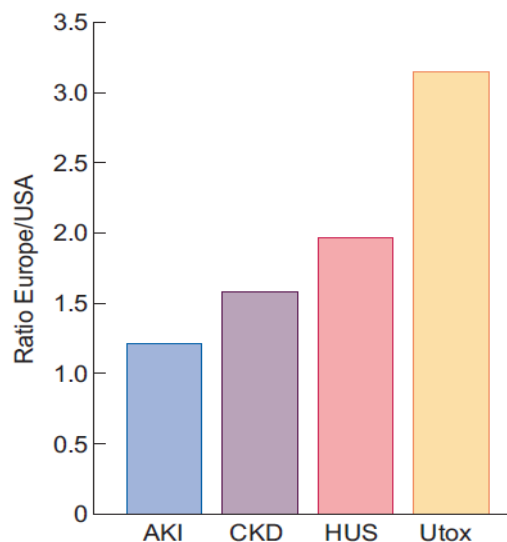
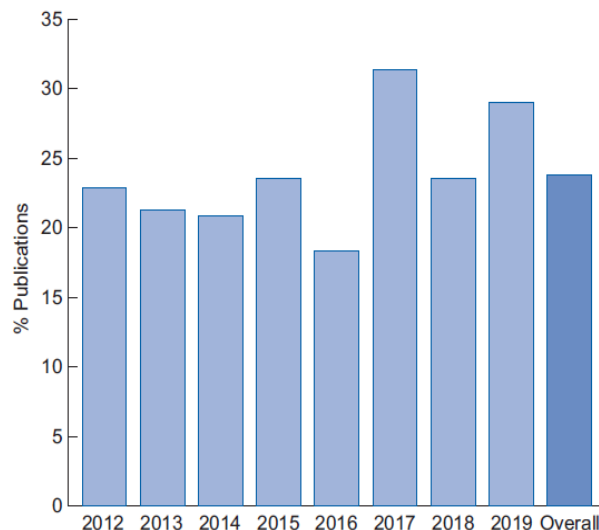
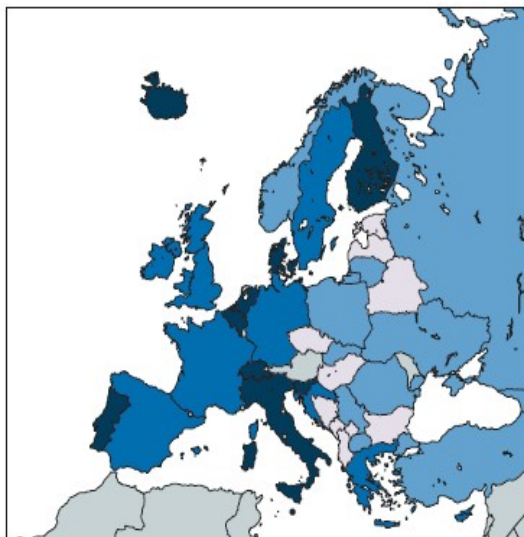


EDTAKI: a Nephrology and Public Policy Committee platform call for more European involvement in acute kidney injury



Raymond Vanholder^{1,2}, Eric Rondeau³, Hans-Joachim Anders⁴, Nicholas Carlson^{5,6}, Danilo Fliser⁷, Mehmet Kanbay⁸, José António Lopes⁹, Patrick T. Murray¹⁰, Alberto Ortiz¹¹, Ana B. Sanz¹¹, Nicholas M. Selby¹², Andrzej Wiecek¹³ and Ziad A. Massy^{14,15}

Acute Kidney Injury rappresenta un problema rilevante, ma la sensibilizzazione verso questo problema quanto è sentita?



Sviluppo di programmi appositi per sensibilizzare lo sviluppo del topic e l'interesse verso la tematica

Esistono in letteratura lavori che si attengono ai suggerimenti forniti da ERA?

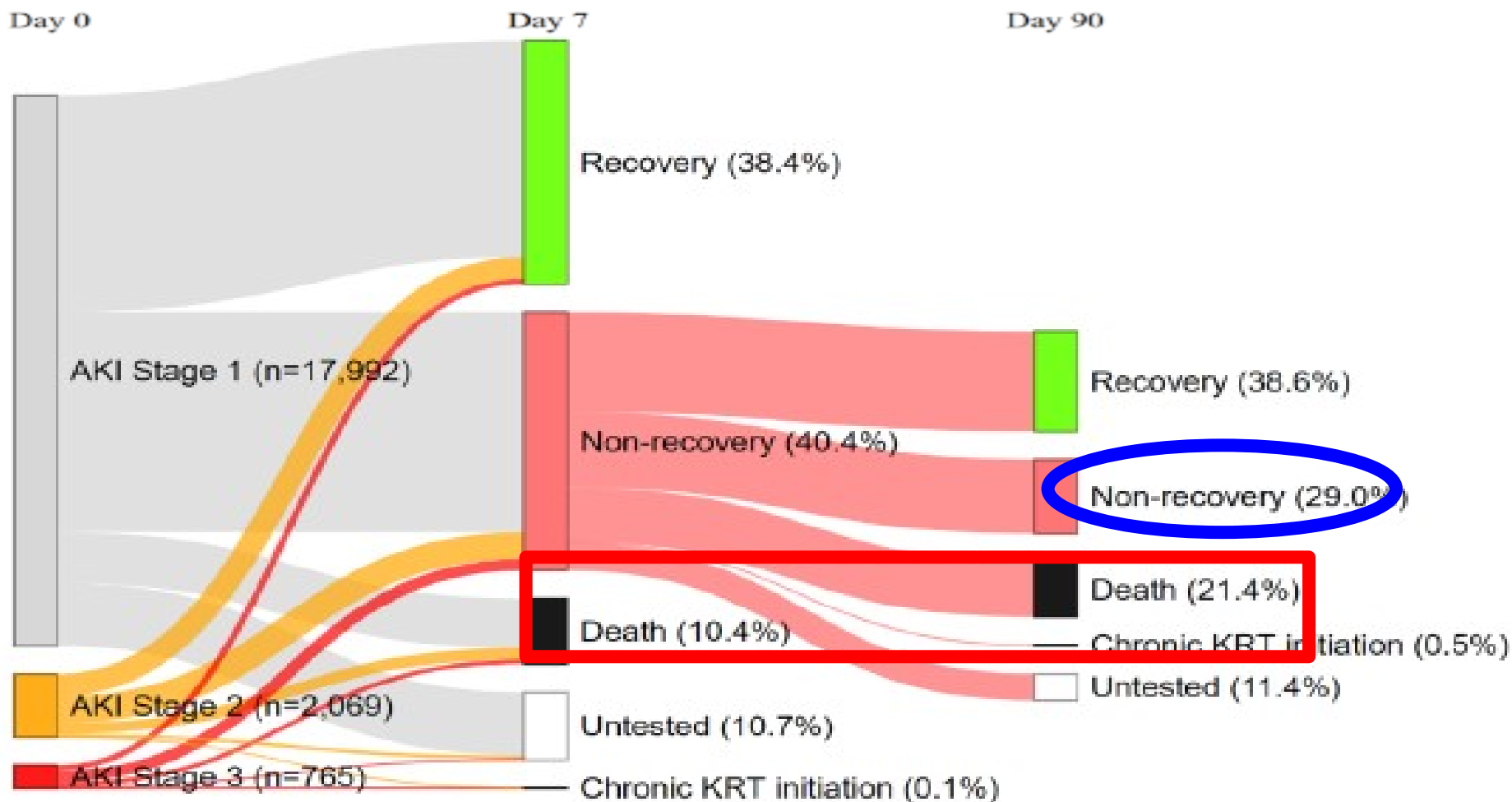
- Immediate**
- Develop a uniform transnational European alarm system and assess clinical impact
 - Develop a prospective registry with follow-up at 1, 3 and 6 months with epidemiology and outcomes (albuminuria, eGFR, complications, death and dialysis) in different countries, possibly coupled to proteomic/genomic biobank
 - Determine the impact of cessation or not of RAAS inhibitors on evolution of AKI
 - Determine mechanisms of AKI in cancer patients
 - Perform an observational study of the different models of AKI care across European healthcare systems, i.e. 'practice patterns' type of approach
 - Develop tools that reliably assess the I in AKI, as opposed to current tools that evaluate function
 - Use a systems biology approach in AKI diagnosis and categorization, enabling evaluation of different therapeutic approaches in uniform groups of cases
 - Create a European network of clinical trialists
 - Explore novel imaging techniques for the diagnosis of AKI
 - Assess epidemiology and risk factors in vulnerable populations (e.g. the elderly)
 - Describe primary and secondary preventive measures and their impact on AKI development and severity
- Long-term**
- Develop a prospective registry with follow-up at ≥ 1 year with epidemiology and outcomes (albuminuria, eGFR, complications, death and dialysis) in different countries, possibly coupled to proteomic/genomic biobank; extension of the immediate priority above
 - Determine the health-economic impact of the transition of AKI to CKD
 - Perform pathophysiologic studies of target molecules and mechanisms, their receptors and pathways
 - Perform interventional trials of prevention or treatment of AKI
 - Determine the prognostic impact of uraemic toxins in AKI
 - Determine the prognostic impact of outpatient AKI
 - Monitor the impact of widespread SGLT2 inhibitor uptake on the incidence and outcome implications of AKI
 - Describe the impact of primary and secondary preventive measures on long-term AKI outcomes
 - Develop and evaluate tools using artificial intelligence to identify patients at risk for AKI and to predict the severity of AKI outcomes

Patient outcomes following AKI and AKD: a population-based cohort study

BMC Medicine

Huan Wang^{1†}, Emilie Lambourg^{1†}, Bruce Guthrie², Daniel R. Morales^{1,3}, Peter T. Donnan¹ and Samira Bell

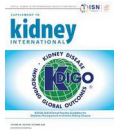
Progressione verso AKD e CKD comune.



c) Hospital-acquired AKI

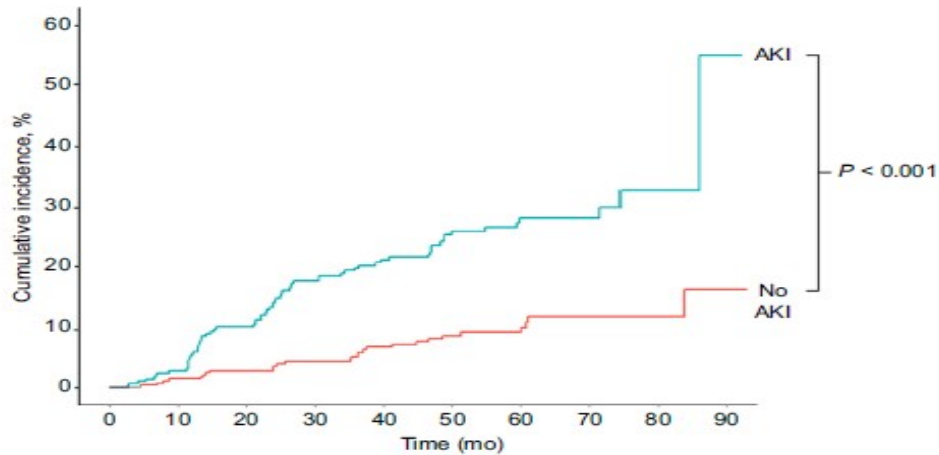
A prospective cohort study of acute kidney injury and kidney outcomes, cardiovascular events, and death

T. Alp Ikizler^{1,16}, Chirag R. Parikh^{2,16}, Jonathan Himmelfarb^{3,16}

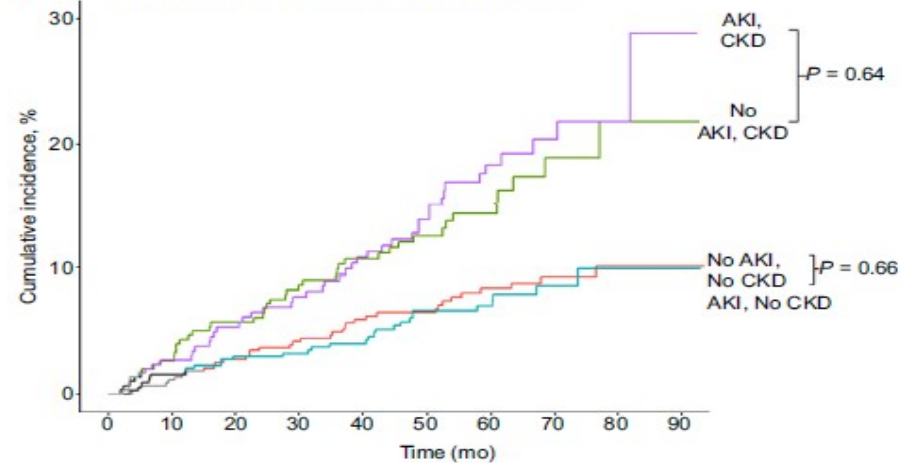


AKI correla con progressione del danno e mortalità soprattutto in pazienti con GFR già ridotto

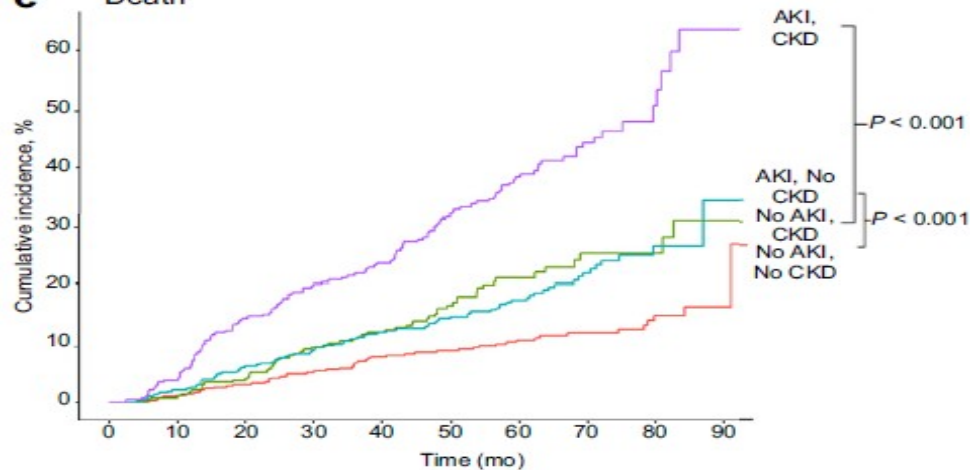
b Chronic kidney disease progression



d Major adverse cardiovascular events



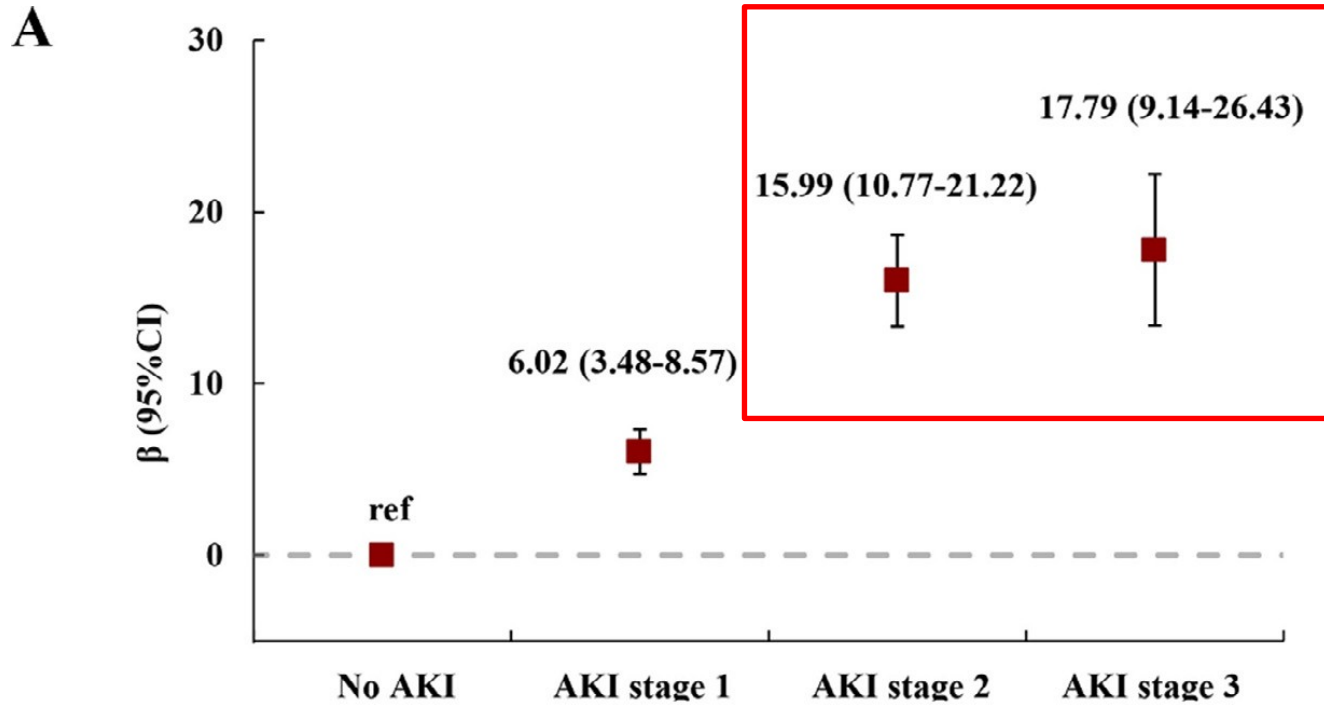
e Death



Association of acute kidney injury with 1-year outcome of kidney function in hospital survivors with COVID-19: A cohort study

Xiaoying Gu,^{a,b,c,d} Lixue Huang,^{a,b,c,e} Dan Cui,^{a,b,c,f} Yeming Wang,^{a,b,c,e} Yimin Wang,^{a,b,c} Jiuyang Xu,^{a,b,c} Lianhan Shang,^{a,b,c} Guohui Fan,^{a,b,c,d} and Bin Cao,^{a,b,c,e,g,*}

Percentuale di calo del EGFR rispetto alla fase acuta dopo 12 mesi in pazienti con AKI e COVID



E noi come GdP che cosa abbiamo pensato di fare per sviluppare la sensibilità verso l'AKI e le sue complicanze nel long-term?





Start Meeting del Gruppo di
Progetto AKI e Terapie
Extracorporee in Area
Critica
Società Italiana di Nefrologia
(SIN)



Gruppo di Progetto AKI e Terapie Extracorporee in Area Critica



Project 1 (SIN-AKI)

Multicenter and epidemiologic study on AKI incidence in hospitalized patients and evaluation of the effect of AKI on mortality, quality of life, readmission rate and progression to ESRD.

36 months project period

Presentazione dei progetti del Gruppo SIN AKI e Terapie Extracorporee in Area Critica

(Presentation of research projects of AKI and CRRT group of the Italian Society of Nephrology)



SIAARTI
PRO VITA CONTRA DOLOREM SEMPER



Le attività del Gruppo di Progetto (GdP) AKI e Terapie Extracorporee in Area Critica si sono occupate di elaborare un progetto di ricerca epidemiologico-clinico-traslazionale presentato ai Congressi Nazionali SIN del 2019 -2020 e a Fontanafredda (I meeting GdP) basato sull'esecuzione di uno studio volto ad identificare la rilevanza di AKI in diverse situazioni cliniche a livello del territorio nazionale.

AIMS OF THE PROJECT

1 Estimate the incidence of hospital-acquired AKI (according to KDIGO criteria)

Retrospective phase of the project

2

Establish an ambulatory care after AKI
(an opportunity to improve patient outcome)

Prospective phase of the project

3

Identify "AKI progressors" toward CKD

Prospective phase of the project

Reale incidenza di AKI
intraospedaliera nei
diversi reparti di
degenza (non solo ICU)

Mortalità
intraospedaliera

suddivisione in AKI
stadio I-II-III KDIGO

Tipo di dimissione
(protetta o no)

Re-ospedalizzazione

METODI DELLO STUDIO

In alcuni Centri è stato avviato ed ultimato lo studio (UPO, GENOVA, ASLCN1)

Sono stati analizzati dati retrospettivi dell'incidenza intraospedaliera di AKI mediante Microsoft Access (nuova metodologia)

E' stato messo in relazione il codice identificativo della SDO con i dati di creatininemie del data base del laboratorio analisi ospedaliero, evitando così la sottostima di casi di AKI presi solamente dagli indicatori delle SDO e dai dati amministrativi.

La pandemia COVID-19 ha rallentato il processo.

La metodologia di lavoro ha comunque consentito di raccogliere i dati dell'incidenza di AKI anche nei pazienti ospedalizzati proprio per COVID-19 che hanno costituito un gruppo aggiuntivo a quanto previsto a inizio progetto, con degli interessanti spunti di confronto tra AKI COVID-19 vs. AKI NON COVID-19 come già emerso da alcune recenti pubblicazioni.

Presso il centro principale (Novara-UPO) è stato avviato in Agosto 2020 l'Ambulatorio post-AKI, proprio partendo dai pazienti ricoverati in precedenza per infezione da SARS-CoV-2 e proseguendo poi con i pazienti AKI NON COVID-19.

ESPERIENZA DI NOVARA (Prof. Vincenzo Cantaluppi)

Gruppo di Progetto AKI e Terapie Extracorporee in Area Critica



Project 1 (SIN-AKI)

Multicenter and epidemiologic study on AKI incidence in hospitalized patients and evaluation of the effect of AKI on mortality, quality of life, readmission rate and progression to ESRD.

36 months project period

NOV_AKI

STUDY



UNIVERSITÀ DEL PIEMONTE ORIENTALE

ACUTE KIDNEY INJURY IS ASSOCIATED WITH INCREASED IN-HOSPITAL MORTALITY AND WITH IMPAIRMENT OF KIDNEY, LUNG, MOTOR AND IMMUNE FUNCTION ONE YEAR AFTER DISCHARGE FOR COVID-19

Vincenzo Cantaluppi*, Umberto M Morasini*, Marita Marenco**, Stefania Prenna*, Andrea Colombatto*, Gabriele Guglielmetti*, Marco Quaglia*, Alessandro Domenico Quercia**, Giuseppe Castellano***, Pier Paolo Sangalli*, Mattia Bellan*

* Nephrology and Kidney Transplantation Unit, University of Piemonte Orientale (UPO), Novara, Italy; **Nephrology and Dialysis Unit, ASL, CN1, Cuneo, Italy; ***Nephrology, Dialysis and Kidney Transplantation Unit, University of Milano, Italy

BACKGROUND
AKI is the most frequent complication after respiratory failure in COVID-19 patients. AKI increases mortality risk, length of hospital stay and healthcare costs with possible progression toward CKD.

AIMS OF THE STUDY
1) Evaluation of AKI incidence in 1020 COVID-19 hospitalized patients; 2) Comparison of AKI incidence in COVID-19 vs. pre-pandemic period; 3) Establishment of an out-patient follow-up program for monitoring kidney, lung, motor and immune function; 4) Creation of a biobank for biomarker discovery studies. This study was supported by the Italian Society of Nephrology (SIN).

PATIENTS AND METHODS
AKI incidence was calculated matching laboratory and administrative data of 26214 hospitalized patients in 2018-2019 and in 1020 COVID-19 patients in 2020-2021. KDIGO algorithms were applied for AKI grading. After 12 months from discharge, 202 COVID patients were evaluated for kidney (eGFR, biomarkers of tubular damage NGAL, CCL14, DDK-3), lung (DLCO, CT scan) and neuro-motor (BPPB, 2-min walking test, post-traumatic stress test-IE 8) function.

RESULTS
Before pandemic, in-hospital AKI incidence was 18% (10% KDIGO1, 6% KDIGO2, 3% KDIGO3); median age of AKI patients was 68 (Fig. 1). In-hospital mortality was 2.66% in the NON-AKI group vs. 18.3% in the AKI group and in accordance with KDIGO stages (Fig. 2). In COVID patients, AKI incidence increased to 27% (20% KDIGO1, 11% KDIGO2, 9% KDIGO3); median age of patients was 64 (Fig. 3). AKI development according to KDIGO was associated with an increased mortality risk and length of stay (Fig. 4). Values of eGFR < 30 ml/min were associated with an increased mortality risk (Fig. 6). After 4 and 12 months from hospital discharge, in respect to the COVID NON-AKI group, AKI patients showed a persistent reduction of respiratory function (severe DLD impairment <80%) related to the extent of CT scan abnormalities and muscle function impairment (BPPB test). eGFR reduction was 3.8 ml/min in NON-AKI vs. 7.8 ml/min in AKI COVID patients. Urinary NGAL, CCL14 and DDK-3 were also higher in the AKI group. IgG response after SARS-CoV-2 vaccination was significantly lower in the AKI group (data of 202 patients in Tables of Fig. 6).

CONCLUSIONS
AKI incidence was significantly increased during COVID-19 vs. pre-pandemic period with an association with higher mortality and length of hospitalization. In the post-COVID follow-up, AKI was associated with lung and muscle function impairment, a defective antibody response and a higher eGFR decline concomitant to the persistence of tubular injury biomarkers. These results suggest the importance of a nephrological follow-up of this frail population who developed AKI during hospitalization for COVID-19.

Fig. 1- AKI incidence before COVID-19 pandemic

AKI incidence	AKI1	AKI2	AKI3	P-value
AKI incidence	10%	6%	3%	<0.0001

Fig. 2- AKI incidence during COVID-19 pandemic

AKI incidence	AKI1	AKI2	AKI3	P-value
AKI incidence	20%	11%	9%	<0.0001

Fig. 3- AKI incidence during COVID-19 pandemic

AKI incidence	AKI1	AKI2	AKI3	P-value
AKI incidence	20%	11%	9%	<0.0001

Fig. 4- AKI incidence during COVID-19 pandemic

AKI incidence	AKI1	AKI2	AKI3	P-value
AKI incidence	20%	11%	9%	<0.0001

Fig. 5- AKI incidence during COVID-19 pandemic

AKI incidence	AKI1	AKI2	AKI3	P-value
AKI incidence	20%	11%	9%	<0.0001

Fig. 6- Biomarkers COVID-19 follow-up

Parameter	AKI	NON-AKI	P-value
Urinary NGAL	114 (10.0)	47 (3.6)	<0.0001
Urinary CCL14	113 (10.0)	47 (3.6)	<0.0001
Urinary DDK-3	113 (10.0)	47 (3.6)	<0.0001
Antibody response to SARS-CoV-2 (12 months after discharge)	113 (10.0)	47 (3.6)	<0.0001

-) 26214 pazienti ospedalizzati nel 2018 e 2019

-) 1020 pazienti COVID-19 ospedalizzati nel 2020 - 2021

-) 202 pazienti in follow-up ambulatoriale



NOV_AKI STUDY

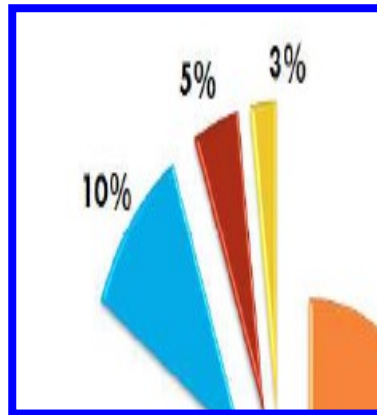
Gruppo di Progetto AKI e Terapie Extracorporee in Area Critica



AKI: incidenza pre-pandemia 18% e distribuzione nei diversi reparti

AKI incidence (18%)

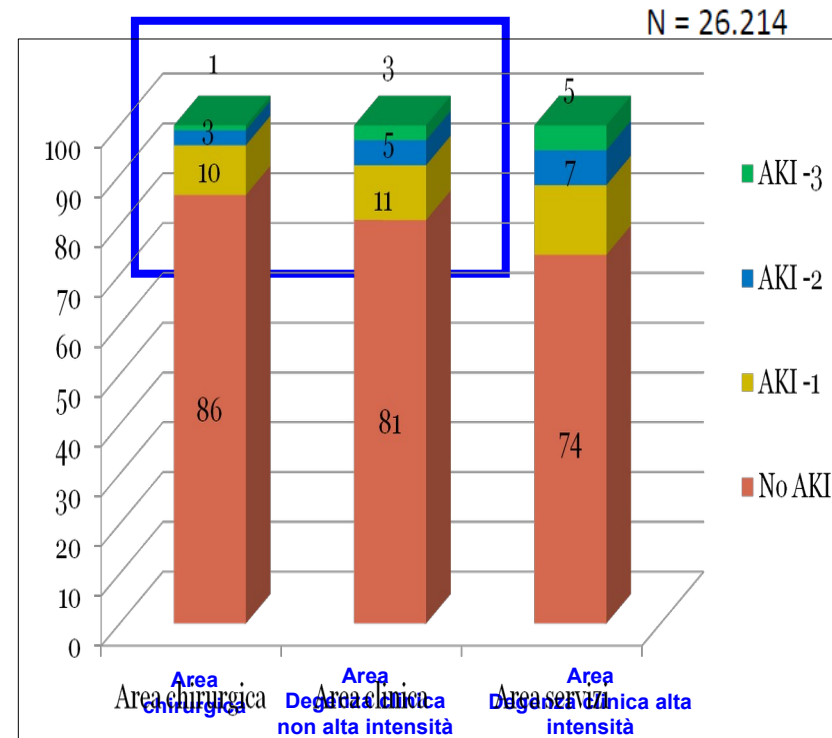
N = 26.214



**Prima della pandemia l'incidenza di AKI intraospedaliera era del 18 % (10% KDIGO1, 5% KDIGO2, 3% KDIGO3).
Età media dei pazienti: 69 anni**

KDIGO classification

- NO AKI
- AKI 1
- AKI 2
- AKI 3





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Mortalità intra-ospedaliera

N = 26.214

	NON AKI	AKI	AKI 1	AKI 2	AKI 3	P-value
Death, n (%)	392 (3.56)	351 (18.3)	144 (10.6)	122 (20.1)	85 (24.3)	< 0.0001
Normal hospital discharge, n (%)	8902 (80.8)	1228 (51.1)	774 (57.1)	283 (46.7)	171 (49)	0.05
Protected hospital discharge, n (%)	1712 (15.5)	824 (29.3)	437 (32.2)	201 (33.1)	93 (26.6)	

Mortalità intra-ospedaliera

Gruppo non – AKI : 3,56%

Gruppo AKI: 18,3%

(sec. K-DIGO per stadiazione AKI)

Multivariate logistic analysis (AKI-mortality association)	O.R.	C.I. 95%	P-value
AKI vs. NO AKI	3.77	(3.22-4.43)	< 0.0001
Stage 2 and 3 vs. stage 1 AKI KDIGO	2.57	(2.02-3.28)	< 0.0001



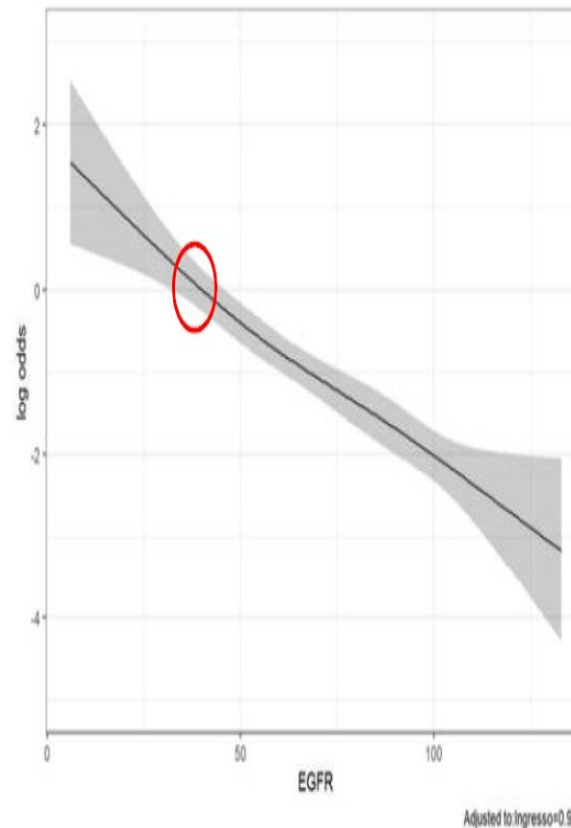
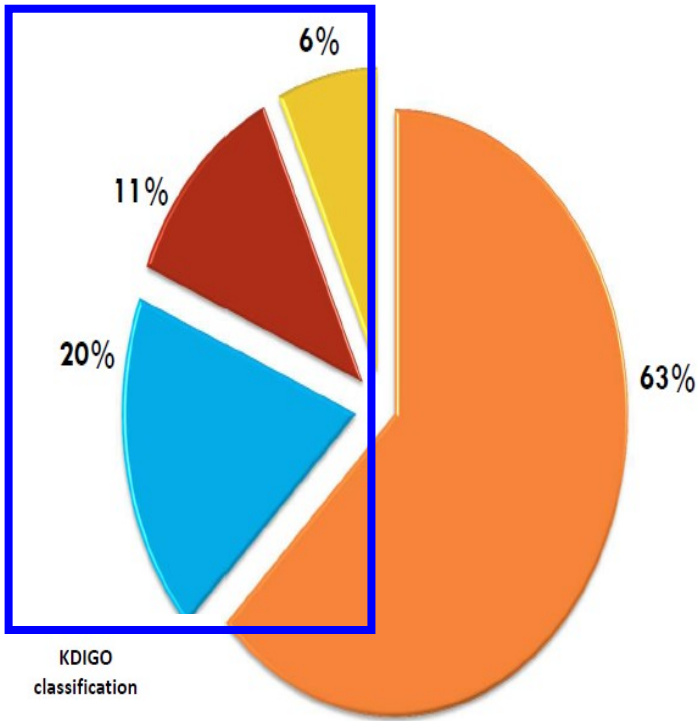
NOV_AKI STUDY

Gruppo di Progetto AKI e Terapie Extracorporee in Area Critica



Incidenza AKI durante la pandemia COVID-19: 37%; Mortalità durante la pandemia da COVID-19 in relazione ad eGFR (cut-off 30 ml/min)

N = 1.020



Nei pazienti COVID l'incidenza di AKI aumentava sino al 37%

**20% K-DIGO1
11% KDIGO2
6% KDIGO3**

Età media: 54 aa

Valori di eGFR \leq 30 ml/min erano associati a un incremento del rischio di mortalità.

Mortality Stage 2-3: 42-44%

- NO AKI ■ AKI 1
- AKI 2 ■ AKI 3



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Dopo 12 mesi dalla dimissione, 202 pazienti tra quelli ricoverati positivi per COVID sono stati valutati in ambito ambulatoriale nefrologico con esami specialistici in grado di evidenziare il danno funzionale renale

**Crs, eGFR, azoto, elettroliti,
emocromo, esame urine**

**Proteinuria
24h**

**Biomarcatori
(NGAL, CCL14,
DKK3)**



NOV_AKI STUDY

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Funzionalità renale

N = 202

eGFR
decrease

All COVID patients	Baseline	After 12 months	P-Value
Average eGFR (± 1 ds)	88.5 (22.2)	81.6 (24.7)	< 0.0001

- 6.9 ml/min

AKI-COVID	Baseline	After 12 months	P-Value
Average eGFR (± 1 ds)	84 (20.7)	76.1(25.6)	< 0.0001

- 7.9 ml/min

NON AKI-COVID	Baseline	After 12 months	P-Value
Average eGFR (± 1 ds)	90.1 (18.3)	86.5(23)	< 0.0001

- 3.6 ml/min

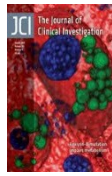
Dopo 12 mesi dalla dimissione in confronto al gruppo NON-AKI COVID, i pazienti con AKI hanno manifestato una riduzione dei valori di GFR pari a:

3,6 ml/min nel gruppo COVID NON-AKI

7.9 ml/min nel gruppo COVID AKI

Lipocalin 2 is essential for chronic kidney disease progression in mice and humans

Amandine Viau,¹ Khalil El Karoui,¹ Denise Laouari,¹ Martine Burtin,¹ Clément Nguyen,¹ Kiyoshi Mori,² Evangéline Pillebout,¹ Thorsten Berger,³ Tak Wah Mak,³ Bertrand Knebelmann,¹ Gérard Friedlander,¹ Jonathan Barasch,² and Fabiola Terzi¹



Identification and validation of biomarkers of persistent acute kidney injury: the RUBY study

Eric Hoste,¹ Alex Bihouac,² Ali Al-Khalaf,² Luu M. Omgel,² Marika Otsomura,¹ Michael Haase,¹ Kai Zacharowski,¹ Richard Wunderlich,¹ Michael Heung,¹ Matthew Lissauer,¹ Wesley H. Self,² Jay L. Koyne,¹ Patrick M. Honoré,¹ John R. Prowle,¹ Michael Ioannidis,¹ Lu G. Formi,¹ Patrick Kamp,¹ Paul McPherson,¹ John A. Kellum,¹ and Lakshmi S. Chawla¹ on behalf of the RUBY Investigators

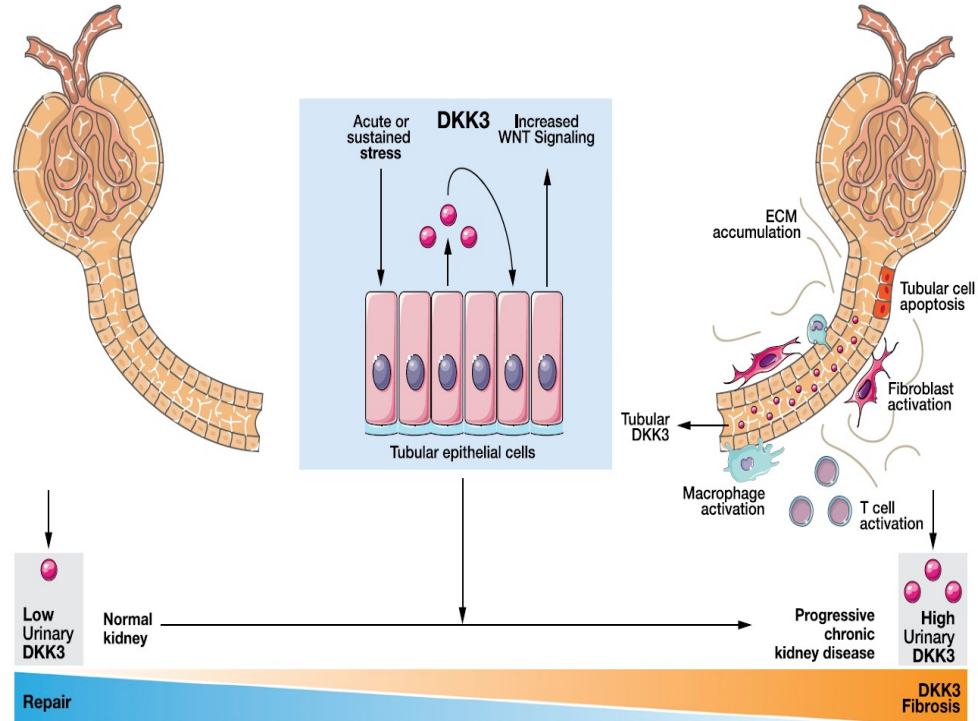
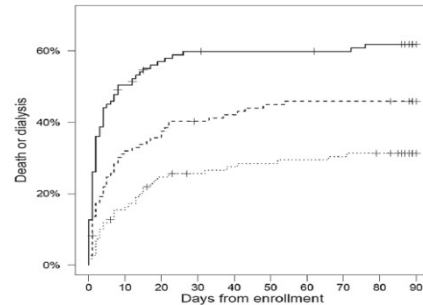
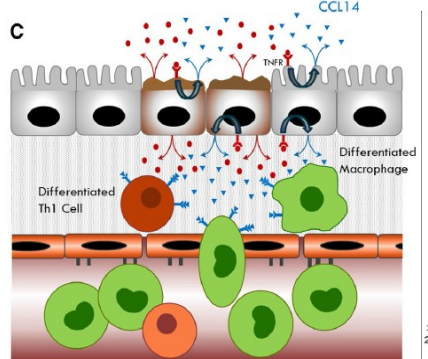
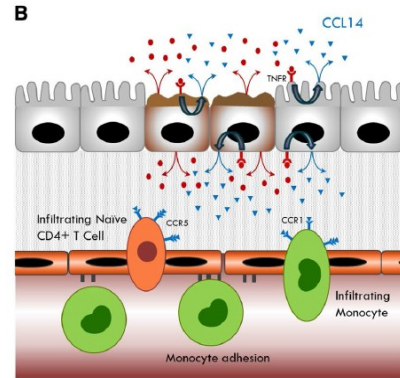
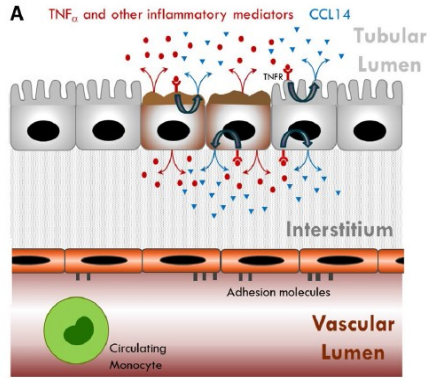
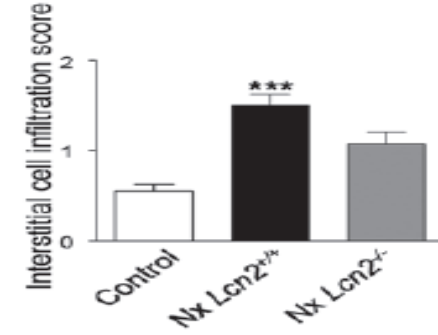
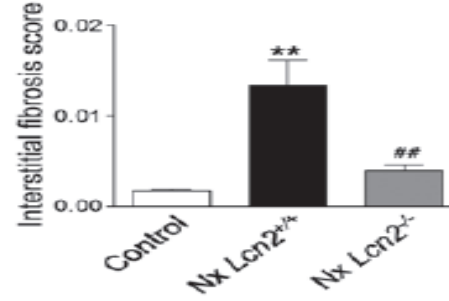
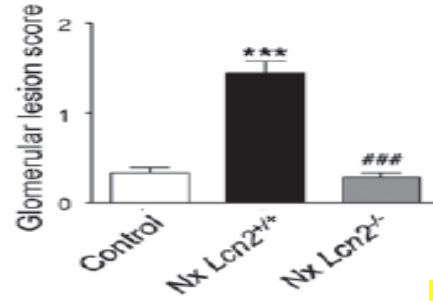
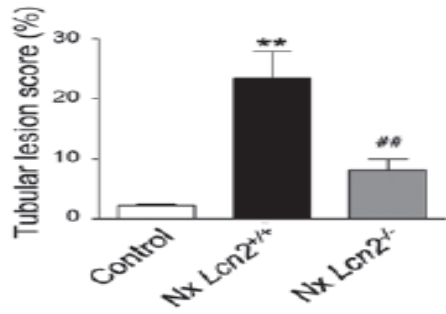


Dickkopf-3 (DKK3) in Urine Identifies Patients with Short-Term Risk of eGFR Loss

Stephan Zewinger,¹ Thomas Rauen,² Michael Rudnicki,³ Giuseppina Federico,⁴ Martina Wagner,¹ Sarah Triem,¹ Stefan J. Schunk,¹ Ioannis Petrakis,¹ David Schmit,¹ Stefan Wagenpfeil,⁵ Gunnar H. Heine,¹ Gert Mayer,³ Jürgen Floege,² Danilo Fliser,¹ Hermann-Josef Gröne,⁴ and Thimoteus Speer¹



Utilità dei biomarcatori di progressione del danno renale





NOV_AKI STUDY

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COVID-19 follow-up: Biomarcatori urinari di AKI e progressione verso CKD a 12 mesi dalla dimissione

N = 202

	AKI-COVID	NON AKI COVID	P-Value
NGAL ng/ml, Average (\pm 1ds)	84.6 (38.6)	47 (22.4)	<0.05

CCL-14 ng/ml, Average (\pm 1ds)	112.5 (32,6)	57.8 (19.4)	<0.05
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DDK-3 ng/ml, Average (\pm 1ds)	188.3 (41.2)	71.4 (33,7)	<0.05
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U-NGAL, CCI-14 and DKK-3 erano significativamente piu' elevati nei pazienti del gruppo AKI-COVID

Tempo di una biobanca per AKI


Allestita la Biobanca (sangue, urina) presso UPO-Novara mirata allo studio di fattori causali coinvolti nella transizione da AKI a CKD

L'utilizzo della Biobanca UPO permetterà l'integrazione con campioni biologici raccolti in altri centri e la possibilità di confrontarsi con biobanche AKI già presenti sul territorio nazionale o a livello internazionale.



Diagnostic markers

Prognostic markers



Potential therapeutic targets

Search for new pathological mechanisms

AKI PHENOTYPES

different long-term risk for CKD/ESRD and new potential therapeutic target for AKI and CKD

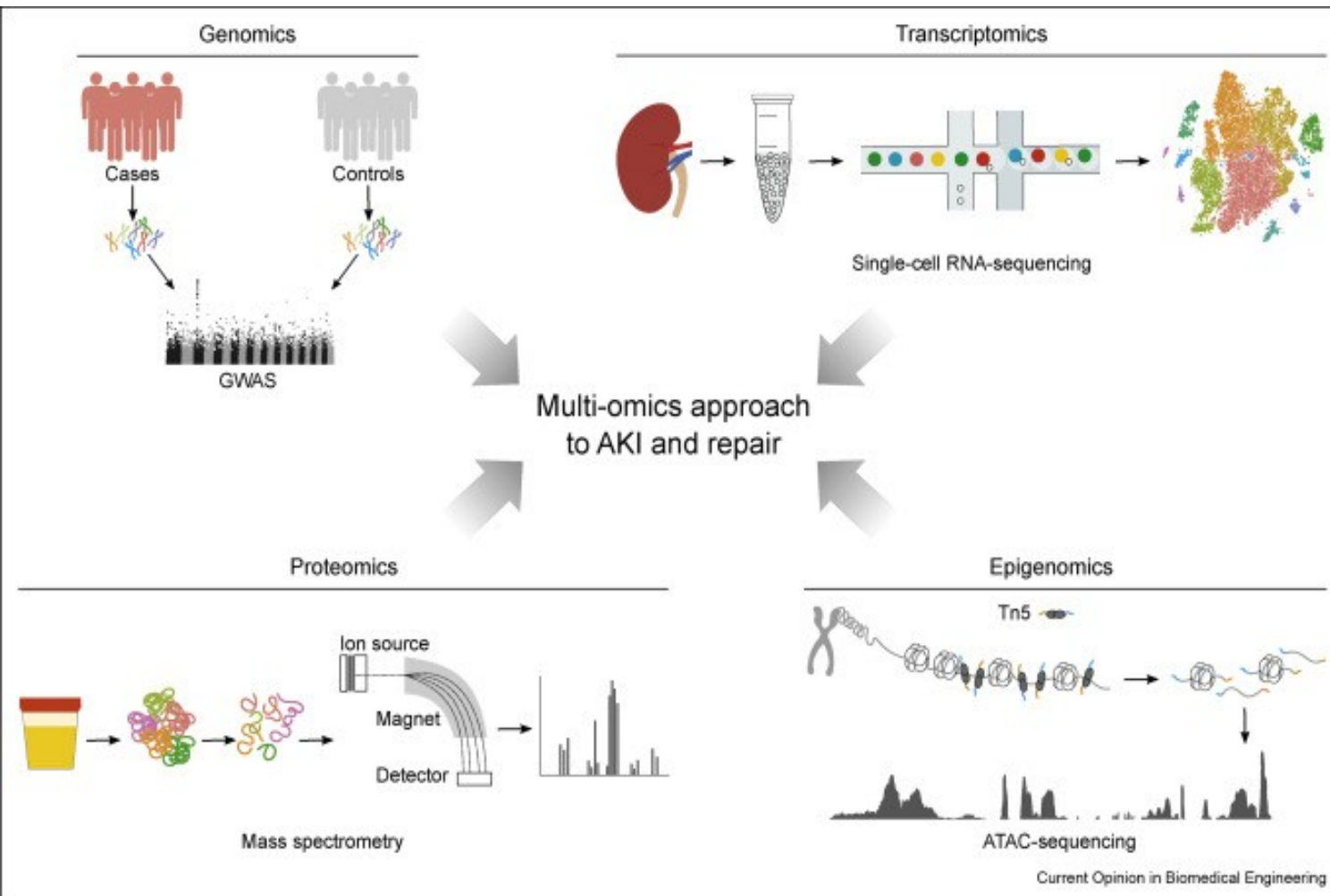
Multi-omic approaches to acute kidney injury and repair

Louisa M. S. Gerhardt and Andrew P. McMahon

Current Opinion In
Biomedical Engineering

La biobanca potrà favorire lo studio dell'AKI con le piu' innovative tecniche omiche

OMICS IN AKI



L'integrazione di dati ottenuta con omics migliorerà le nostre conoscenze sull'AKI


La grande sfida di questa era di "big data" è dedurre meccanismi rilevanti da set di dati altamente complessi

Polymorphism of immunomodulatory cytokine genes: implications in acute renal failure.

Jaber et al. 

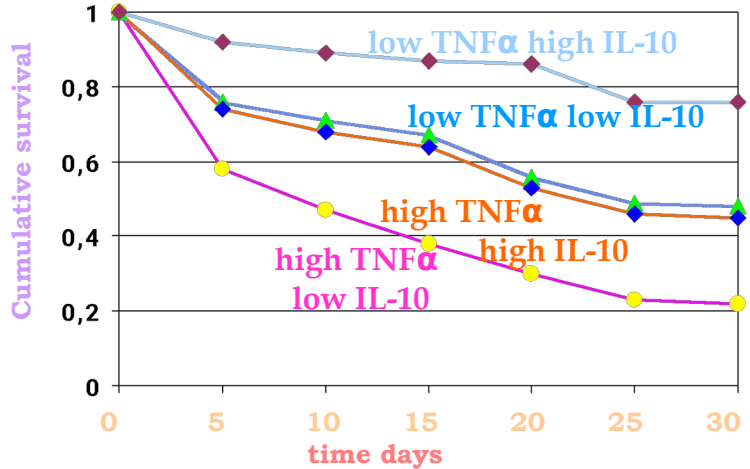
Human Stem Cell and Organoid Models to Advance Acute Kidney Injury Diagnostics and Therapeutics

Naomi Pode-Shakked^{1,2} and Prasad Devarajan^{2,*}

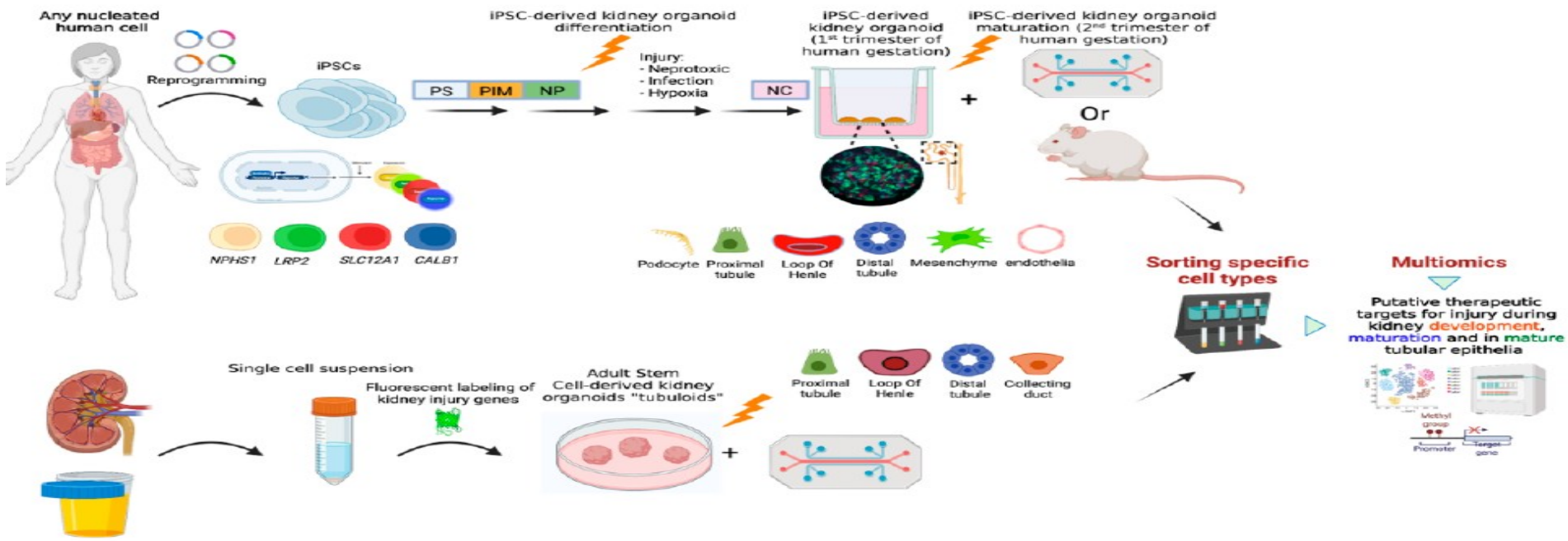
 International Journal of Molecular Sciences

Tufts Medical Center Boston
61 pts adjusted for MOF and SIRS score
* p < 0.05

Adjusted survival by genotypes



Omics applicate per analisi genotipi correlati ad AKI settica o su organoidi renali originanti da staminali di derivazione umana da cellule riprogrammate o da tessuto renale o urina marcate per geni/proteine chiave correlate ad AKI



Ambulatory care after acute kidney injury: an opportunity to improve patient outcomes

Samuel A. Silver^{1,10*}, Stuart L. Goldstein², Ziv Harel^{1,3}, Andrea Harvey¹, Elizabeth J. Rompies², Neill K. Adhikari⁴, Rey Acedillo⁵, Arsh K. Jain⁵, Robert Richardson⁶, Christopher T. Chan⁶, Glenn M. Chertow⁷, Chaim M. Bell^{8,9†} and Ron Wald^{1,3†}

CONCLUSIONI

AMBULATORIO POST-AKI

TARGET

18-80 ANNI

PRIME VALUTAZIONI NEFROLOGICHE

A 3 MESI DALLA DIMISSIONE

Sospensione nefrotossici e ottimizzazione terapeutica

Minore rischio di modifiche terapeutiche di farmaci di nostra pertinenza da parte di altri specialisti

Pianificazione della gestione del rischio cardiovascolare o di altri rischi (chirurgico, neoplastico con necessità di CT) che possano favorire ricorrenza di AKI

EDUCAZIONE

Paziente informato del rischio di progressione verso ESRD

Paziente informato se rischio di dialisi, con eventuale pianificazione della dialisi stessa insieme al nefrologo

FOLLOW-UP

A 12 MESI

indirizzati ad ambulatorio generale di nefrologia, ad ambulatorio di malattia renale avanzata o al proprio curante se recupero funzionale persistente e se non anomalie urinarie o proteinuria

Il follow-up dei pazienti sopravvissuti a ricovero per AKI è al momento poco sviluppato in molti Centri ospedalieri

I primi dati in nostro possesso suggeriscono l'utilità dello sviluppo di un ambulatorio dedicato per questi pazienti da vedere a 3 e 12 mesi dalla dimissione con esecuzione oltre che dei prelievi di routine per valutare la funzione renale, anche di biomarcatori per valutare la progressione del danno renale

Le visite periodiche aiutano a far sì che il paziente sia agganciato al nefrologo e possa ottenere raccomandazioni dettagliate e personalizzate sulla sospensione di eventuali nefrotossici, ottimizzare la terapia per le comorbidità (ipertensione, DM, dislipidemia) e ridurre il rischio cardiovascolare spesso aumentato nei pazienti con Malattia Renale e ridurre il rischio di progressione verso gli stadi avanzati della Malattia Renale.

Importante l'allestimento di una biobanca per identificare i differenti fenotipi di AKI, implementare le conoscenze cliniche e di ricerca su tale topic e curare al meglio i nostri pazienti.



XXX Corso Nazionale di Aggiornamento

17 - 18 - 19 aprile Sala Congressi Hotel Mediterraneo Riccione

Piazzale Roma, 3, 47838 Riccione RN

Corso Nazionale Ante 2023



Evento N. 370906 edizione N. 1
Crediti assegnati 9,8

Direttore Scientifico Paolo Fabbrini

Presidente Ante Paolo Besati

Dialisi e Tecnologia

“Presente e futuro della Nefrologia Italiana”

Grazie !!!

alessandrodomenicoquercia@gmail.com



AKI e Terapie
Extracorporee
in Area Critica



A.S.L. CN1