

## CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY OF ACUTE KIDNEY INJURY DURING PREGNANCY IN TERTIARY CARE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL -AN INDIAN PERSPECTIVE

SREEDHARA. C. G, UMESH. L, SHIVAPRASAD & MAHESH. V

Department of Nephrology, Institute of Nephrourology, Victoria Hospital Campus, Republic of India,  
Bengaluru, Karnadaka, India

### ABSTRACT

AKI occurs in about 13.30 million people per year, nearly 85% of whom live in the developing world, and no direct link between AKI and death has yet been shown, AKI is thought to contribute to about 1.7 million deaths every year. AKI is potentially preventable and treatable with timely intervention, but there continues to be a high human burden. Which specific factors account for the poor outcomes and to what extent variations in care delivery contribute is unclear. The ability to provide lifesaving treatments for AKI provides a compelling argument to consider therapy for the affected population. However, there is a paucity of data on pregnancy-related AKI in Indian women. The present study to know the incidence of AKI in tertiary care hospitals and also correlates the associated risk factors on a retrospective basis. This was a retrospective study conducted at Government tertiary care hospitals of Bangalore, Karnataka. The retrospectively we have obtained the data sets from patient records, inclusion and exclusion criteria rule was applied for the collection of entire data sets. Total 400 patients were included in the study intervention, aged between 21-39 years, mean age of the patients was  $27.52 \pm 2.31$  years (ODD 2.36); mean gestational age was 31.22 with SD 0.98 weeks (odd 4.77), primipara were seen in 225 (odd 13.36), parity 2 and 3 were distributed 135 and 40 cases respectively. The incidence of dialysis was 2.60%. HELLP syndrome and pre-eclampsia (71.57%; odd 22.52,  $p=0.001$ ), Postpartum hemorrhage (2.99%, odd 0.25,  $p=0.112$ ), Ectopic pregnancy (1.99%, odd 1.89,  $p=0.036$ ), Amniotic fluid embolism (1.24%, odd 0.25  $p=0.2213$ ), Pregnancy fatty liver (0.49%, odd 0.10  $p=0.3662$ ), Peripartum cardiomyopathy (2.49%, odd 11,  $p=0.8524$ ), Gestational diabetes mellitus (5.48%, odd 10.55  $p=0.036$ ), Postpartum retention of urine (1.49% odd 1.36  $p=0.158$ ). Mechanical ventilation was done to support 25.5% and inotropic support was needed by 45.67% patients. The present study concludes that AKI was the most frequent complications of pregnancy period, which are complications that can be easily identified and treated during the early pregnancy or onset of pregnancy time.

**KEYWORDS:** AKI; Acute Kidney Injury, Pregnancy, HELLP Syndrome & Pre-eclampsia

Received: Feb 15, 2018; Accepted: Mar 08, 2018; Published: May 17, 2018; Paper Id.: TJPRC: IJNRTRDJUN20182