

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

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### **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 high human burden. Which specific factors account for the poor outcomes and to what extent variations in care delivery contribute are unclear. The ability to provide lifesaving treatments for AKI provides a compelling argument to consider therapy for 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 correlate the associated risk factors on 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 patients record, inclusion and exclusion criteria rule was applied for the collection of entire data sets. Total 400 patients were included for 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*

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### **Article History**

**Received: 05 Mar 2019 | Revised: 11 Mar 2019 | Accepted: 22 Mar 2019**

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