

Insufficienza Renale Acuta: Proviamo a evitarla

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ACUTE RENAL FAILURE

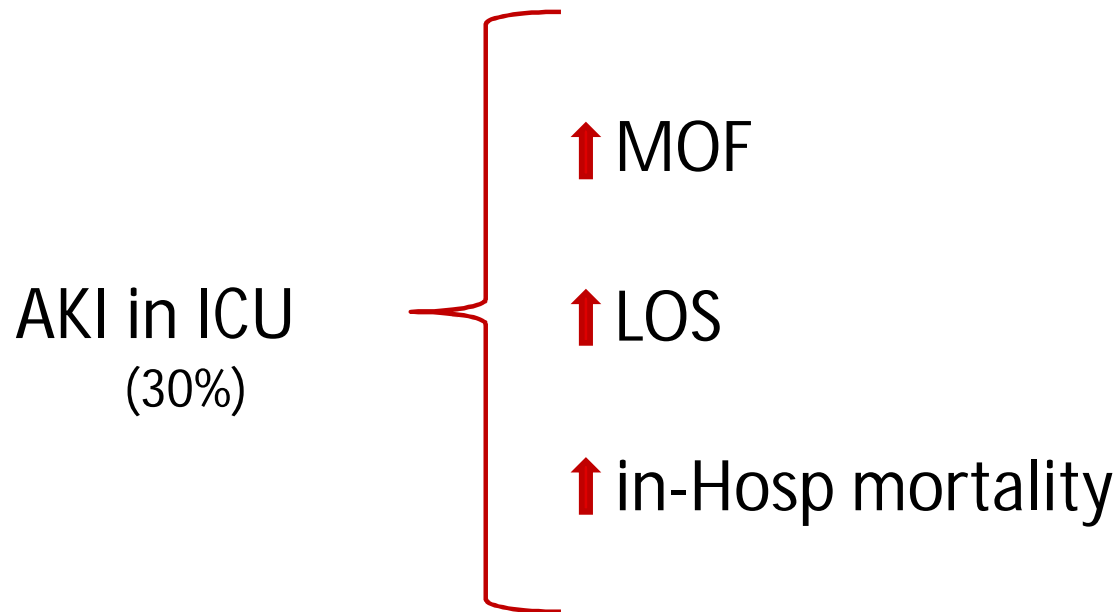
- 15-30% of medical ICU pts
- 67% In-Hosp "acquired"
- 4-10 times increase the OR of DEATH
- Mostly preventable

S.Uchino-R.Bellomo CCM 2006

An Official ATS/ERS/ESICM/SCCM/SRLF Statement: Prevention and Management of Acute Renal Failure in the ICU Patient

An International Consensus Conference in Intensive Care Medicine

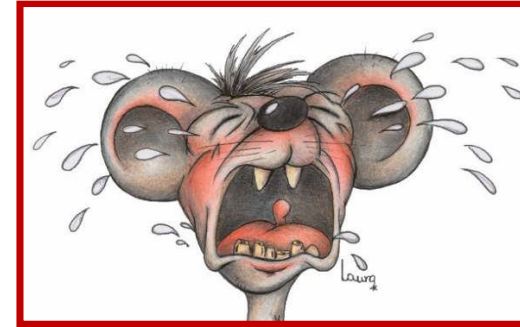
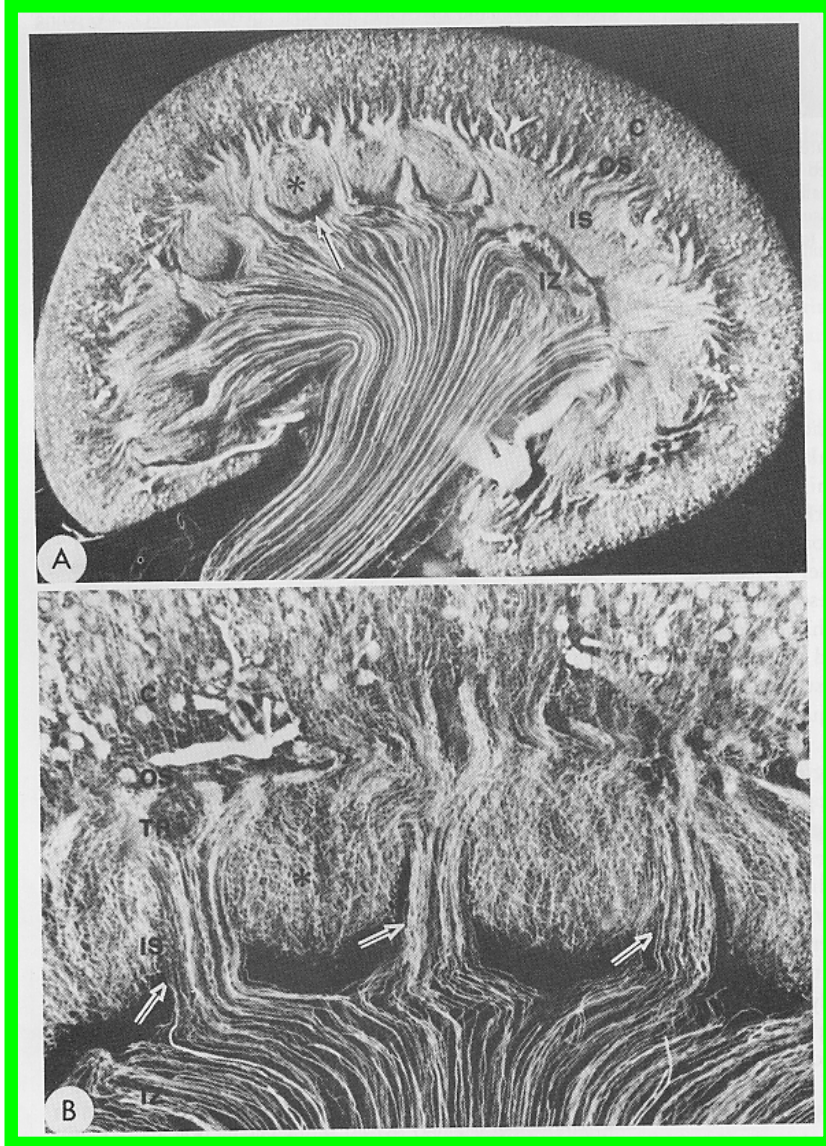
Laurent Brochard, Fekri Abroug, Matthew Brenner, Alain F. Broccard, Robert L. Danner, Miquel Ferrer, Franco Laghi, Sheldon Magder, Laurent Papazian, Paolo Pelosi, and Kees H. Polderman, on behalf of the ATS/ERS/ESICM/SCCM/SRLF Ad Hoc Committee on Acute Renal Failure



Renal main functions & how it works

- *Cohoperate in perfusion**
- *Waste products*
- *Acid-base*
- *Electrolytes*
- *Osmolality*
- *Erythropoietin*
- *.....*

The Psammomys smart kidney



*....and the dehydrated
or hypoperfused patient*

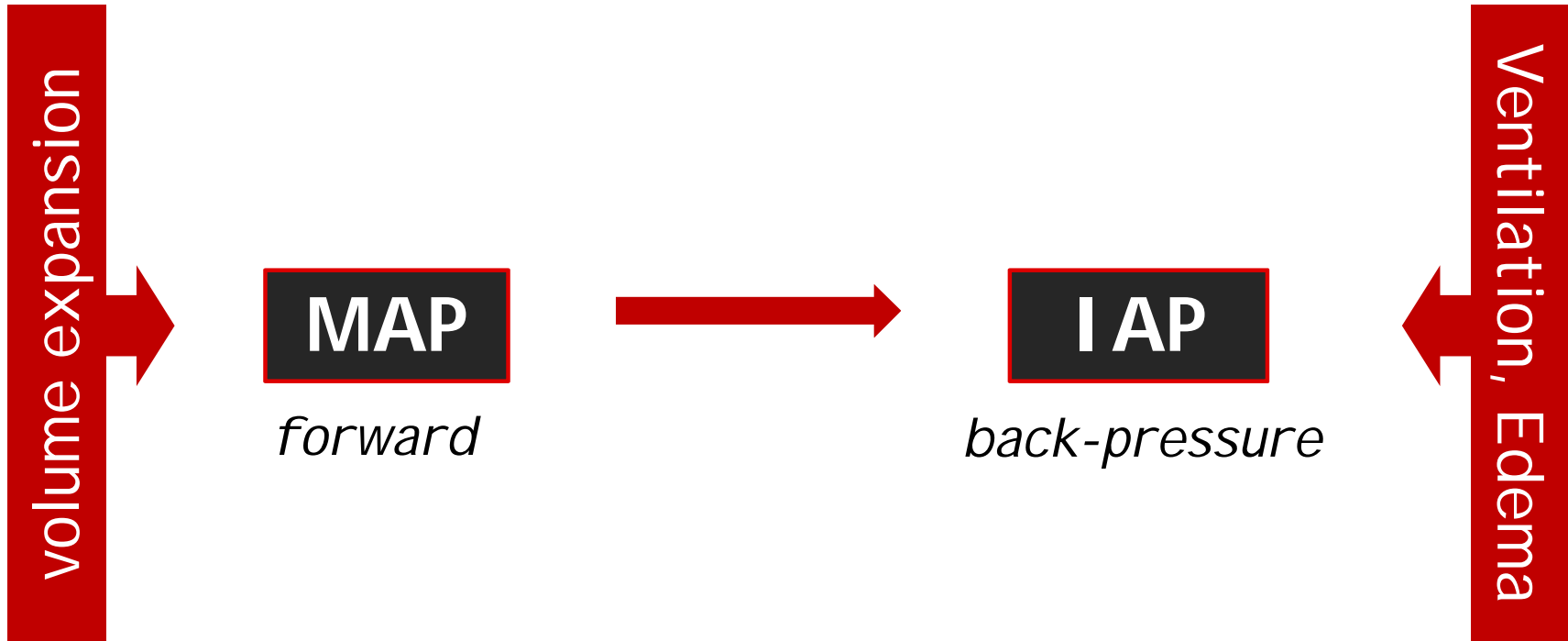
Renal main functions & How it works

- *Cohoperate in perfusion/hydration**
 -if LOW.....

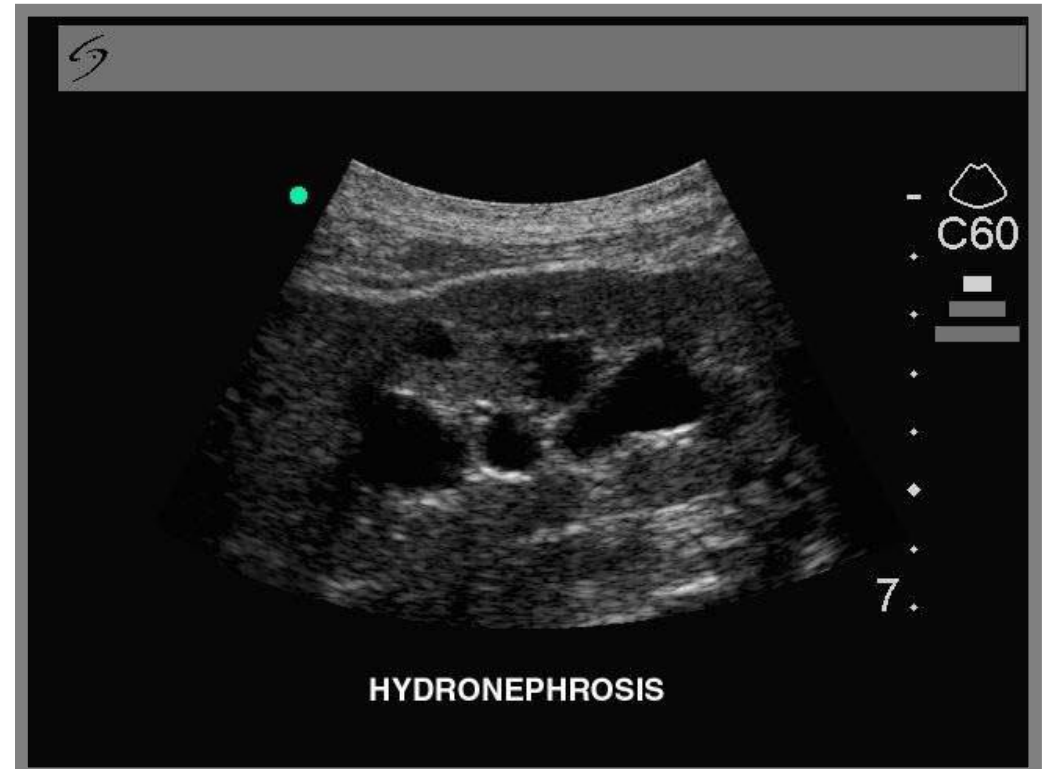
....Need for compensation results in renal vasoconstriction, oliguria, metabolic alkalosis and waste products retention....

.....this is a SUCCESS!! (Time-limited)

THE RENAL PERFUSION PRESSURE



1. Rule-out Obstruction



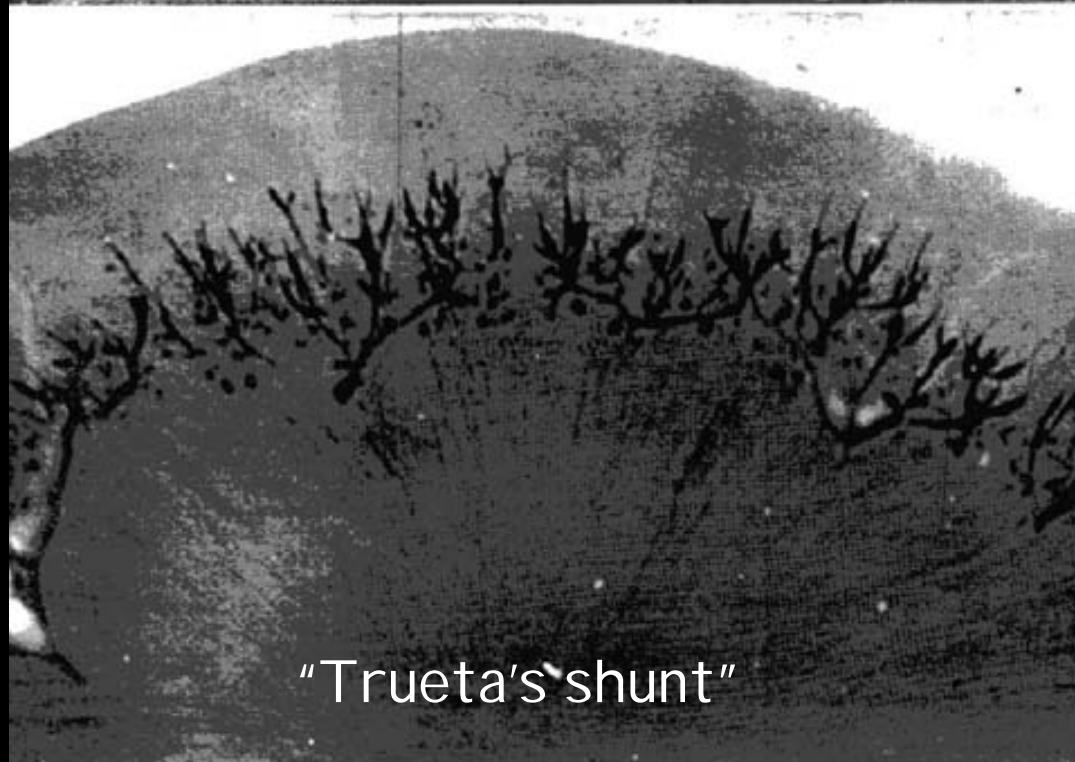
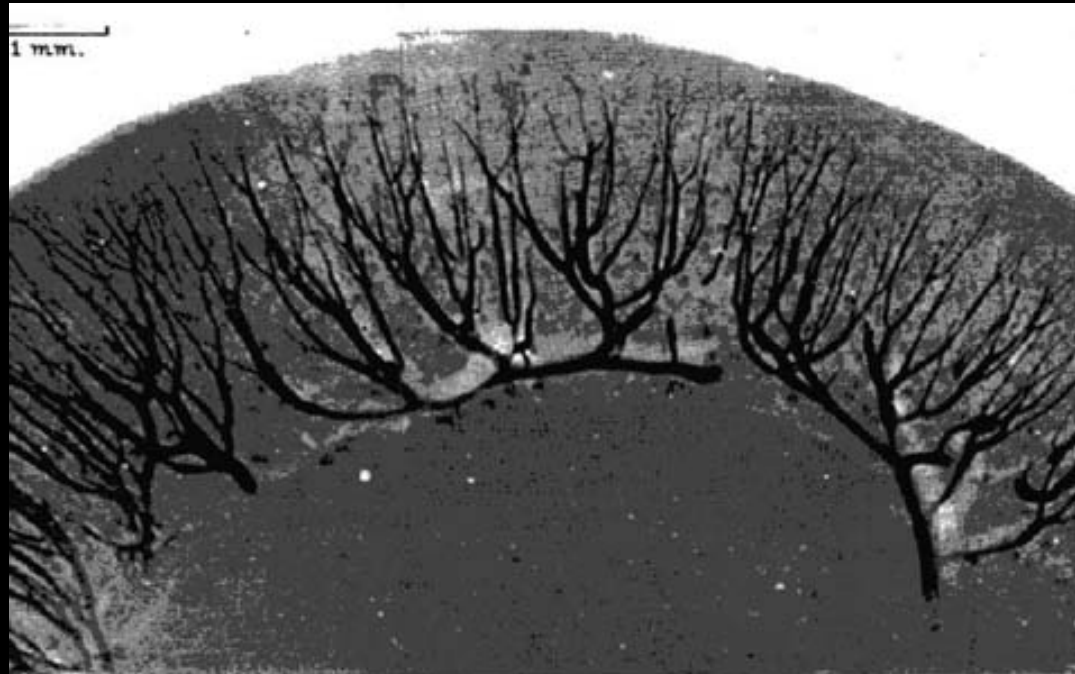
2. Treat Pre-Renal... ASAP

Prerenal failure: a deleterious shift from renal compensation to decompensation

KF Badr, and I Ichikawa

NEJM 1988; 319:623-629

- **Pre-pre-renal**
- **Pre-renal**
- **Renal**



"Trueta's shunt"

STUDIES OF THE RENAL CIRCULATION

By

JOSEF TRUETA

M.D., HON. D.SC. (OXON.), HON. F.R.C.S. (CANADA)

ALFRED E. BARCLAY

O.B.E., D.M., HON. D.SC. (OXON.), F.R.C.P., F.F.R., F.A.C.R.

PETER M. DANIEL

M.A., M.B.

KENNETH J. FRANKLIN

D.M., F.R.C.P.

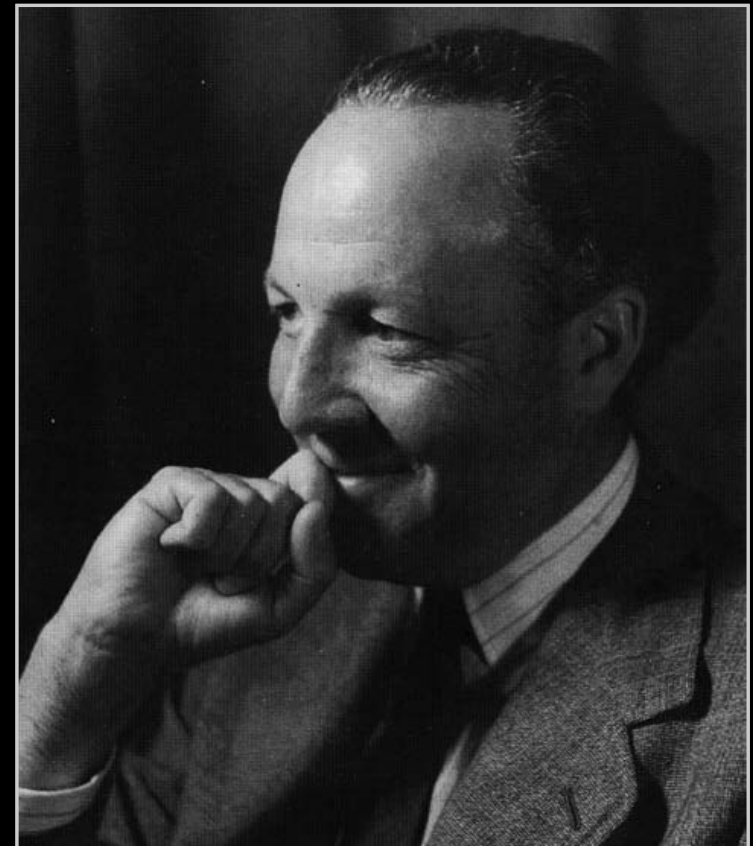
MARJORIE M. L. PRICHARD

M.A.

From

The Nuffield Institute for Medical Research

Oxford



My patient is oliguric ...

Fullness

CO

MAP

Drugs

US

Let's give a look to the urine !



Hemodynamic

vs

ATN

Π

High

Low

Na

Low

High

FE_{Na}

<1%

>2%

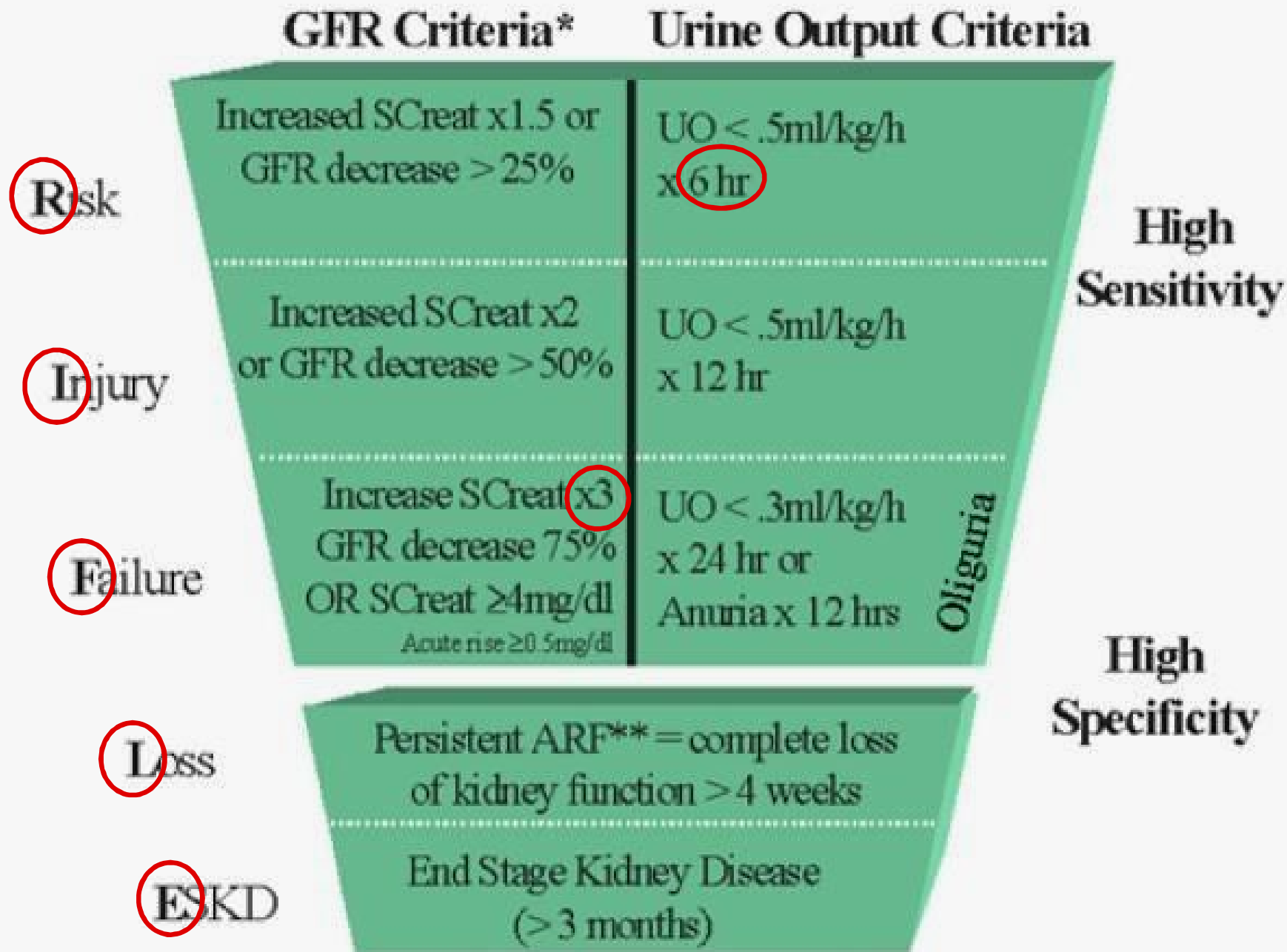
UREA/CREAT > 40

<40

CASTS

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Critical Care

An Official ATS/ERS/ESICM/SCCM/SRLF Statement: Prevention and Management of Acute Renal Failure in the ICU Patient

An International Consensus Conference in Intensive Care Medicine

Laurent Brochard, Fekri Abroug, Matthew Brenner, Alain F. Broccard, Robert L. Danner, Miquel Ferrer, Franco Laghi, Sheldon Magder, Laurent Papazian, Paolo Pelosi, and Kees H. Polderman, on behalf of the ATS/ERS/ESICM/SCCM/SRLF Ad Hoc Committee on Acute Renal Failure

RIFLE

VS

AKIN



$UO > [Creat]_p$



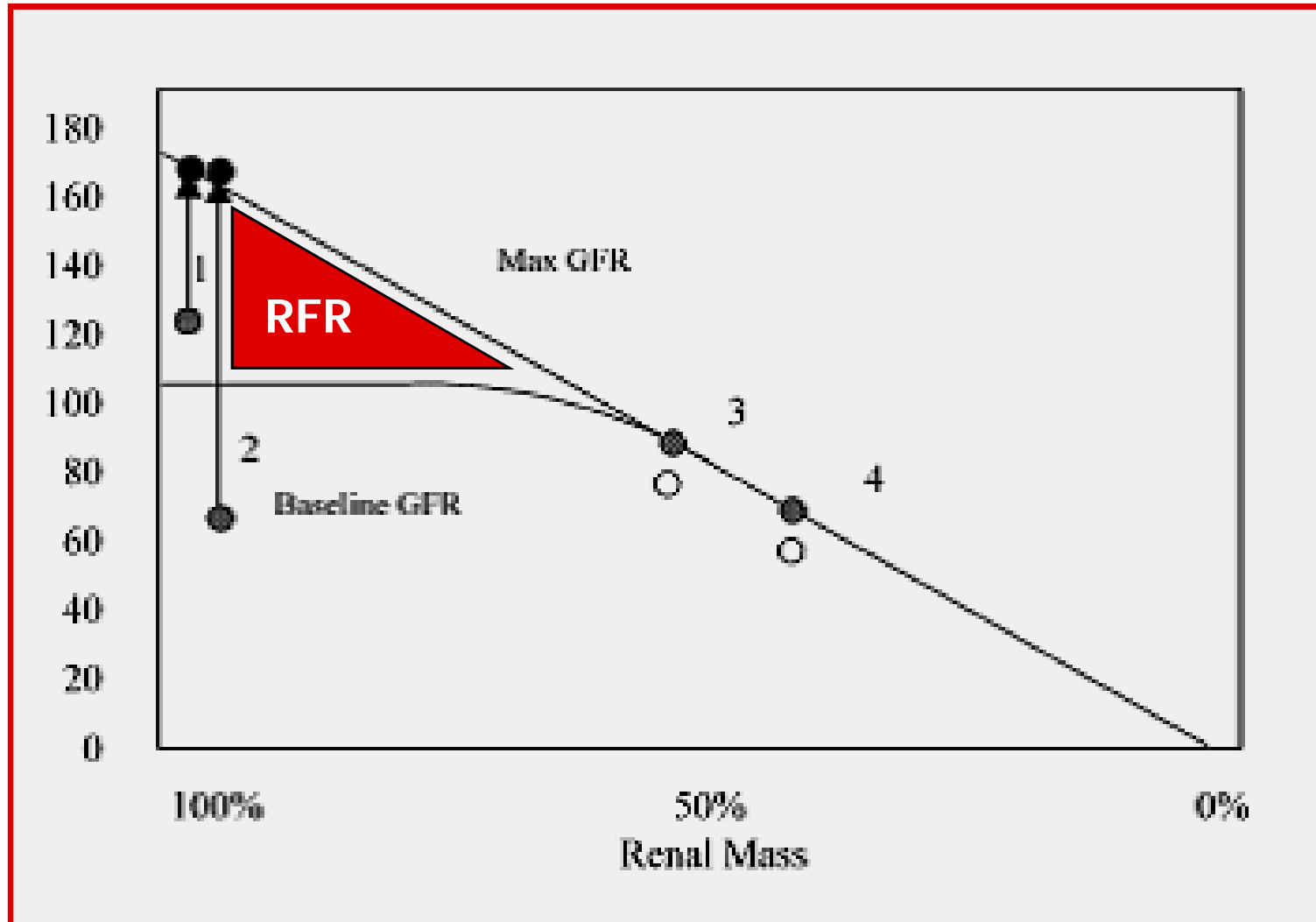
$UO < [Creat]_p$

THE " FALSE " CREATININEMIAS



$$\text{EGFR} = [(140 - \text{age}) \times \text{kg} \times [0.85]] / (\text{Cr (mmol/L)})$$

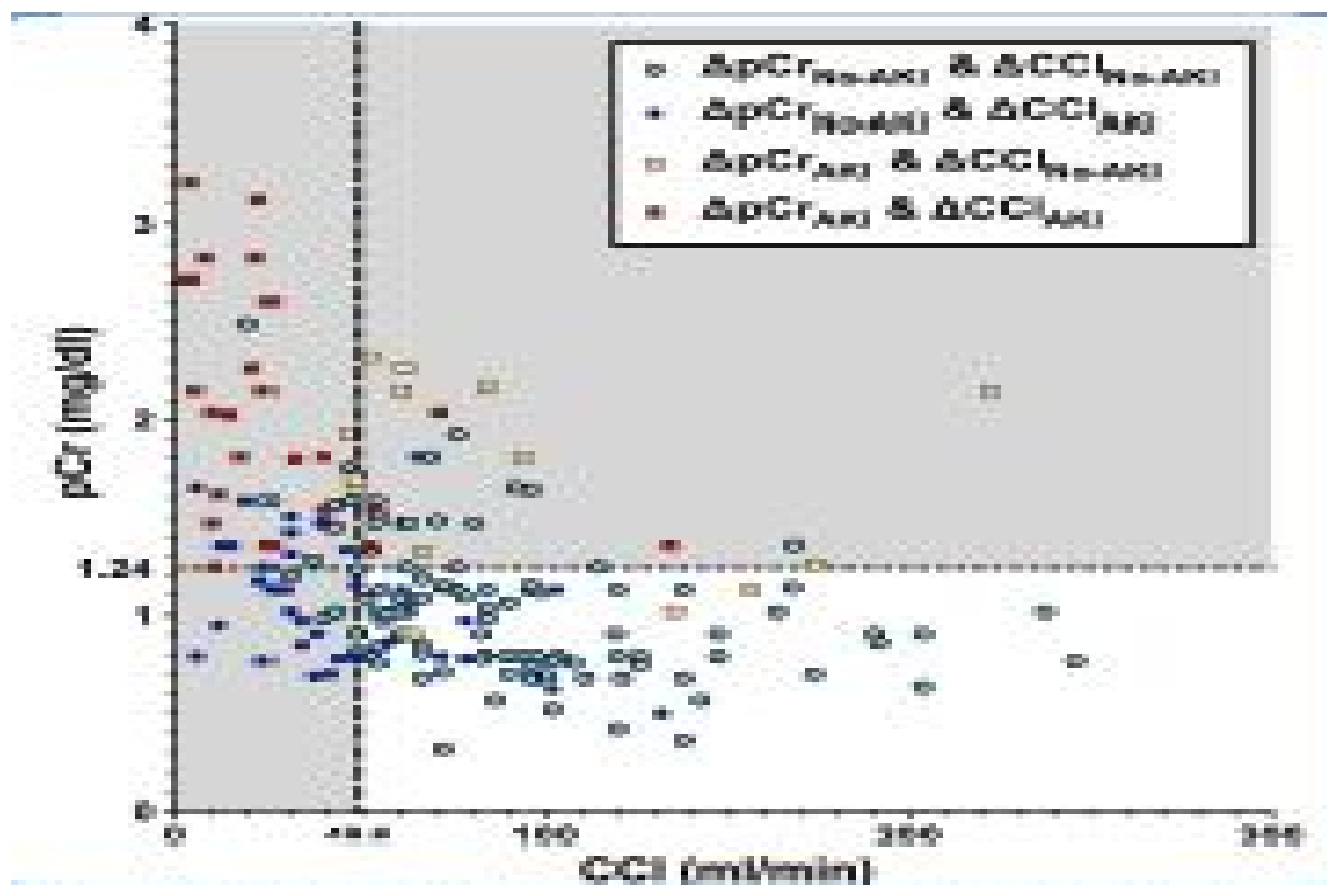
The renal "functional reserve"



RESEARCH

Open Access

Four hour creatinine clearance is better than plasma creatinine for monitoring renal function in critically ill patients



Four hour creatinine clearance is better than plasma creatinine for monitoring renal function in critically ill patients

"INTERMEDIATE SYNDROME":

A TYPICAL PATTERN OF PRE-RENAL ACUTE RENAL FAILURE IN
THE ELDERLY

and, did you know ?...

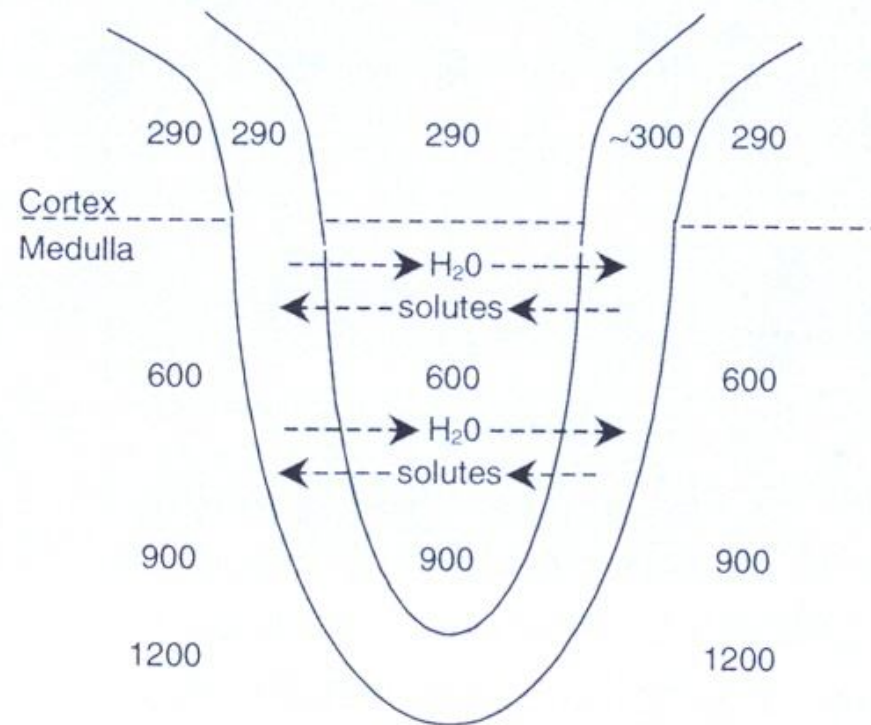
..if hypotensive and low Π ...

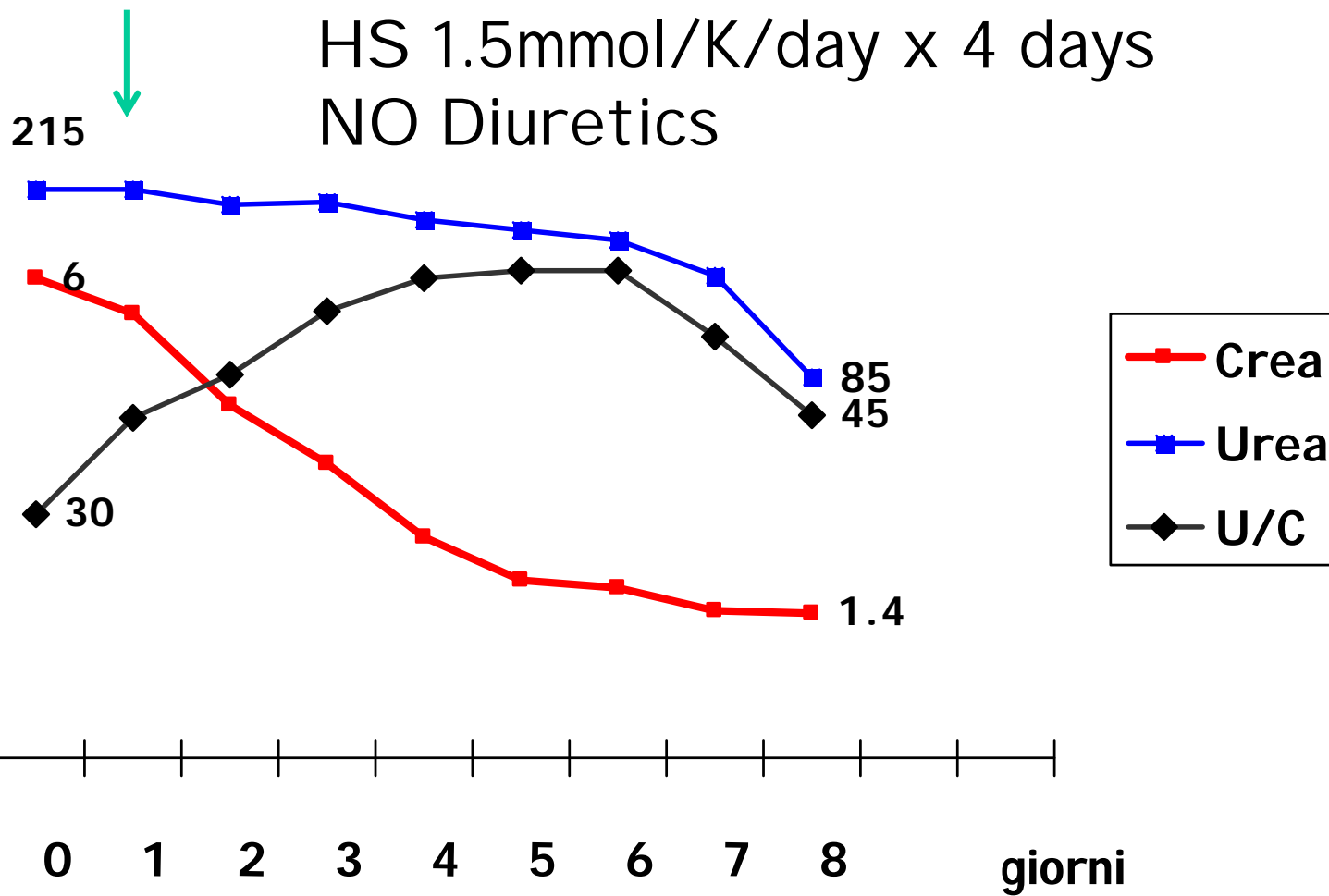
...you could give HS to improve

- RBF
- CC Machinery

Figure 4. Countercurrent exchange in the vasa recta

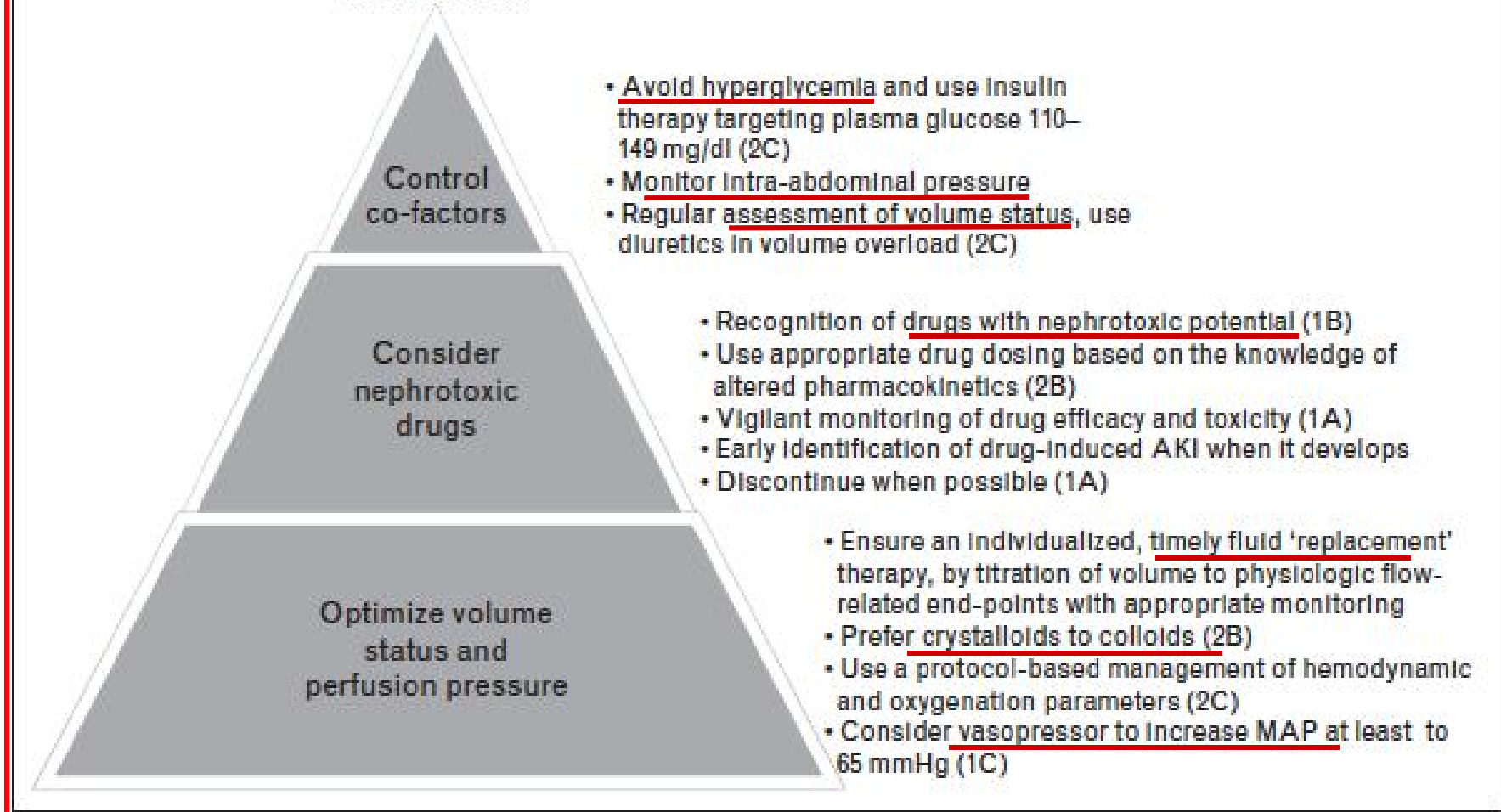
Figures indicate approximate osmolarities (mOsm/L)





Protocolled resuscitation and the prevention of acute kidney injury

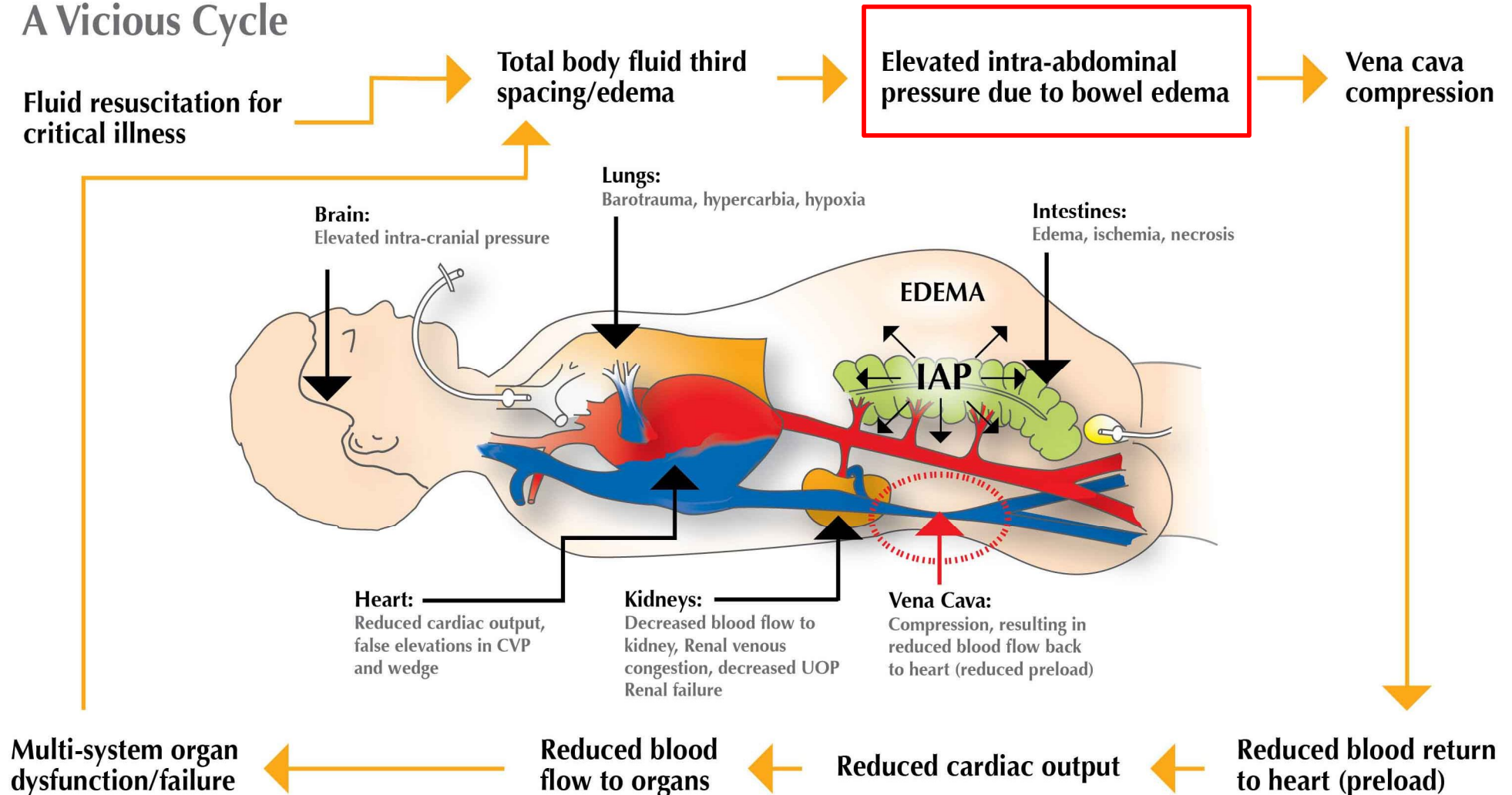
A proposed algorithm to manage patients at risk of AKI



The "messy" cross-talk among organs

What Happens to the Body's Organs?

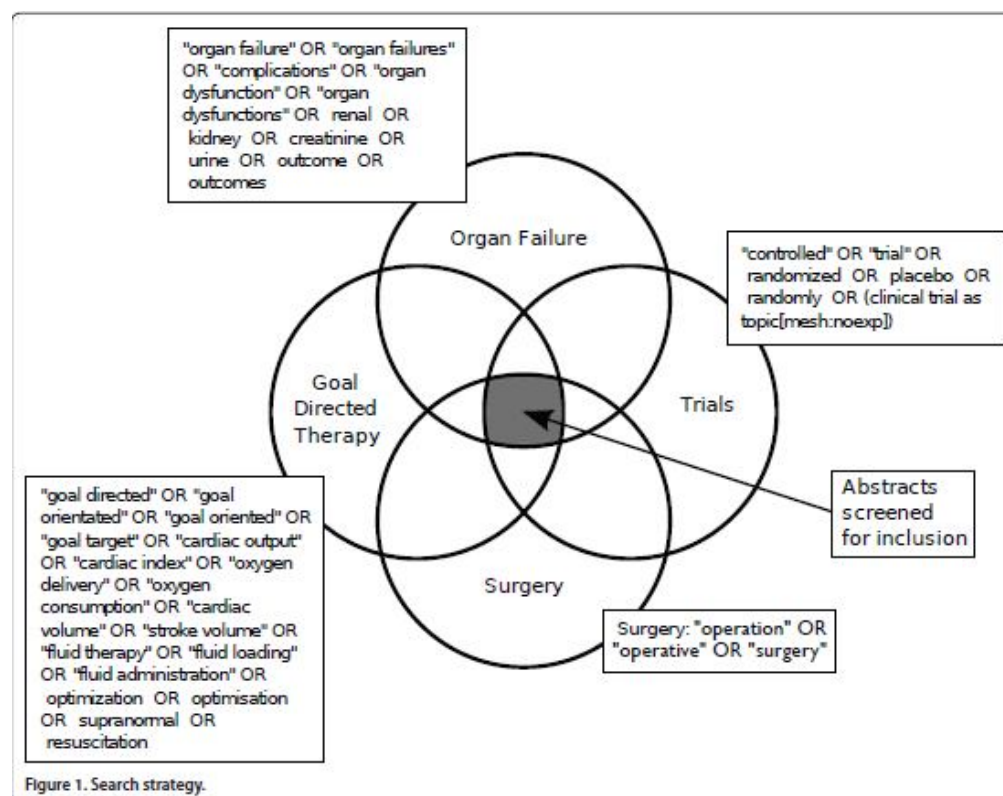
A Vicious Cycle



REVIEW

Clinical review: Volume of fluid resuscitation and the incidence of acute kidney injury - a systematic review

John R Prowle¹, Horng-Ruey Chua², Sean M Bagshaw³ and Rinaldo Bellomo^{*4}



REVIEW

Clinical review: Volume of fluid resuscitation and the incidence of acute kidney injury - a systematic review

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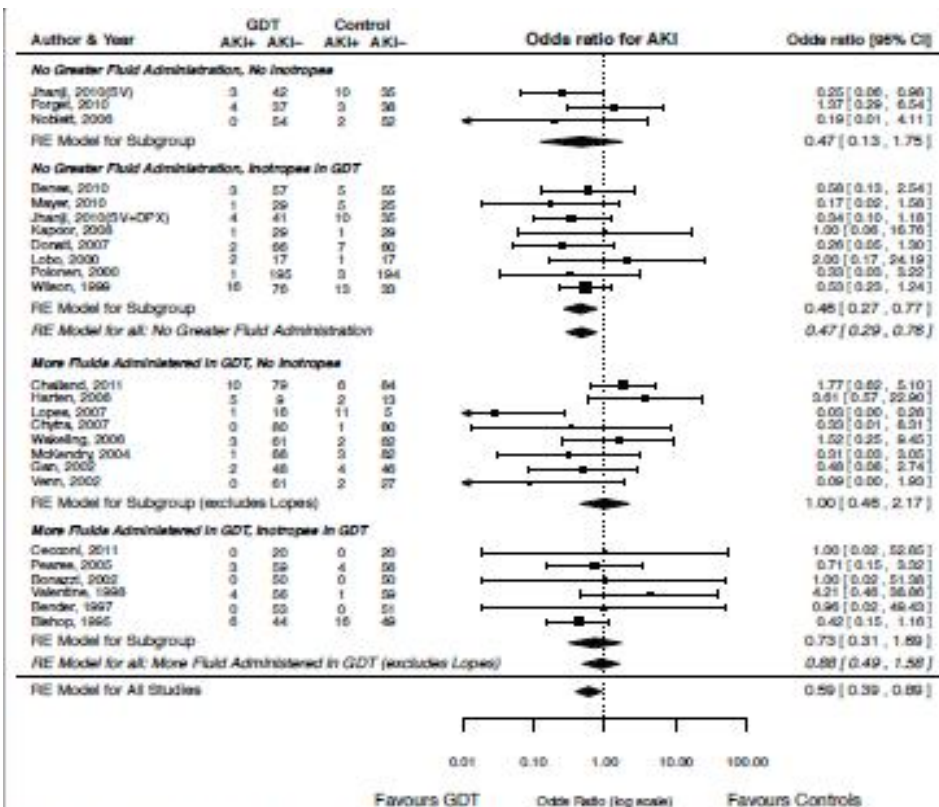


Figure 3. Meta-analysis of goal-directed therapy in surgery and risk of acute kidney injury. Meta-analysis of goal-directed therapy (GDT) in surgery and risk of acute kidney injury (AKI) using a random effects (RE) model. CI, confidence interval.

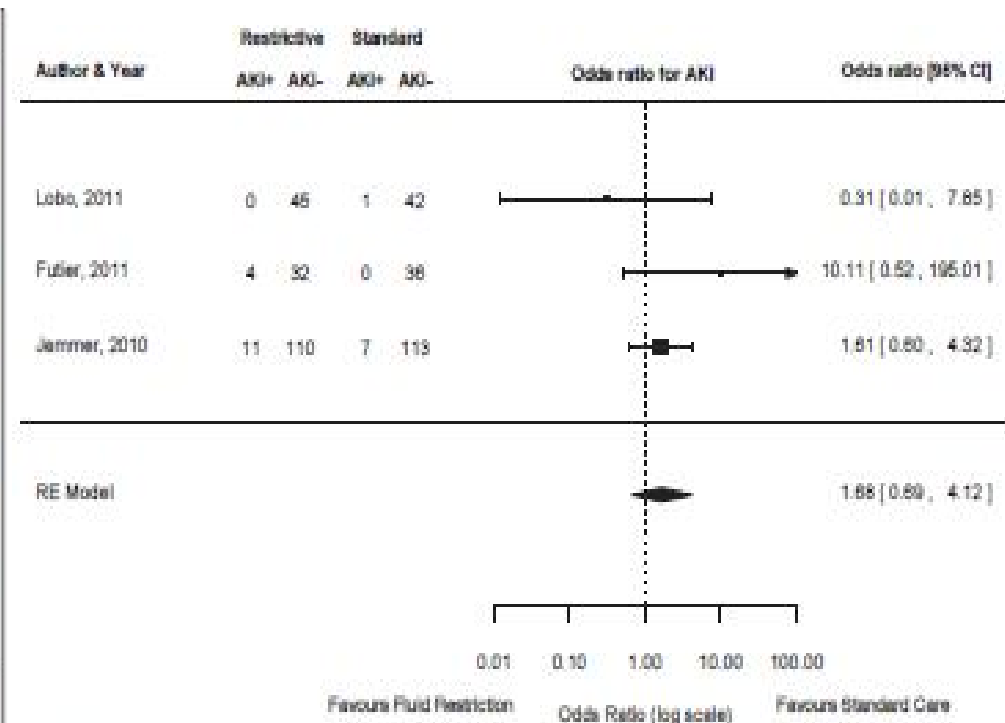
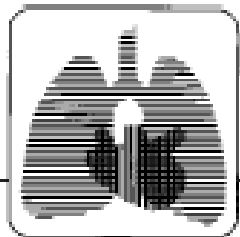


Figure 4. Meta-analysis of restrictive fluid management with goal-directed therapy and risk of acute kidney injury. Meta-analysis of restrictive fluid management in conjunction with goal-directed therapy and risk of acute kidney injury (AKI) using a random effects (RE) model. CI, confidence interval.



critical care reviews

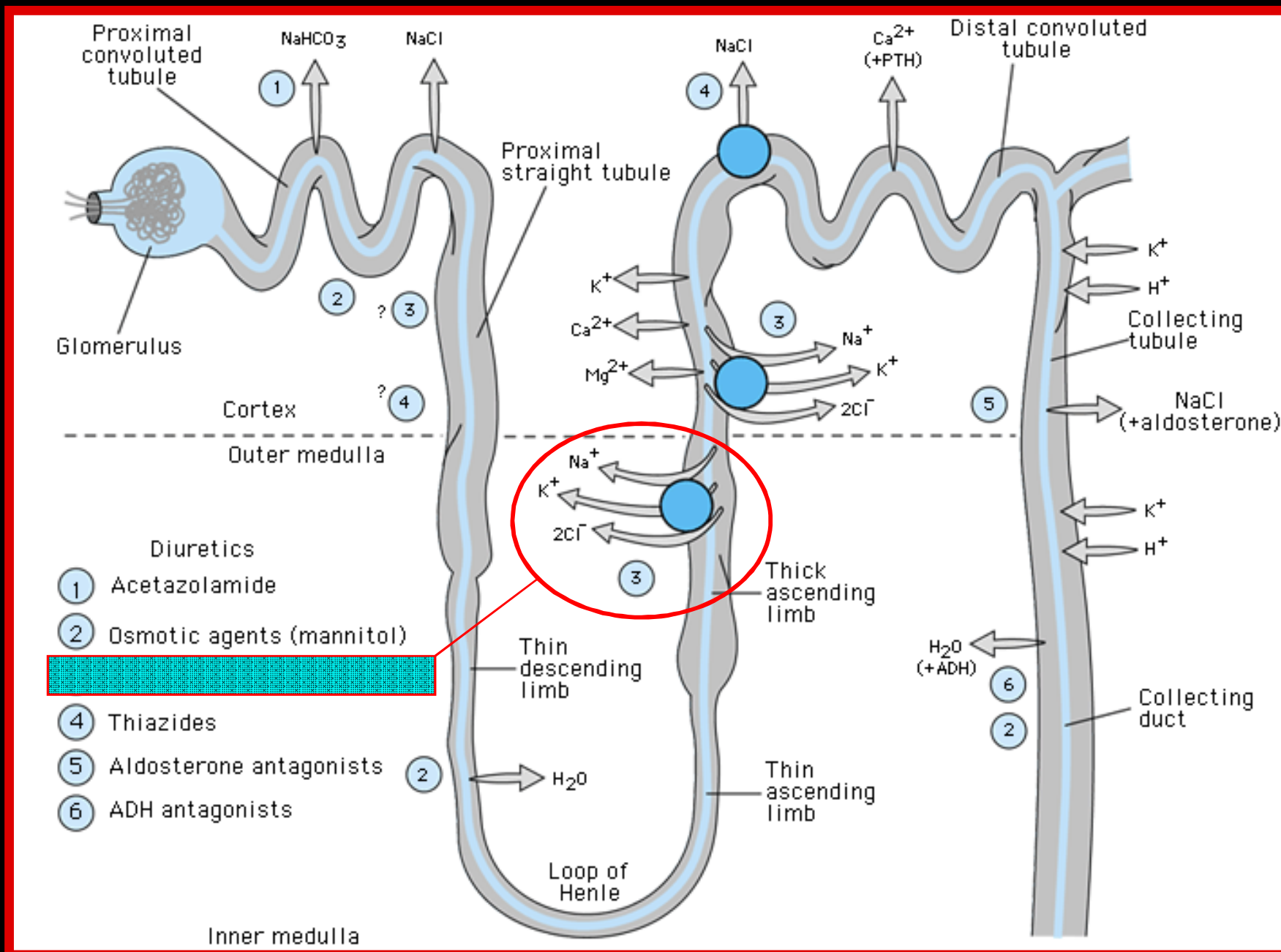
Bad Medicine*

Low-Dose Dopamine in the ICU

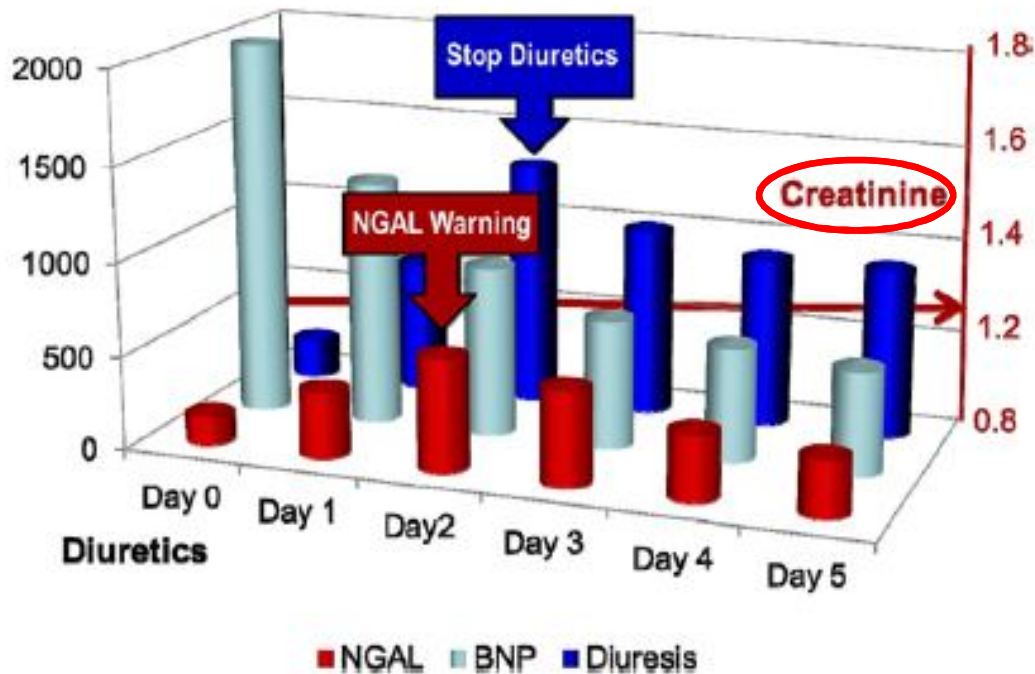
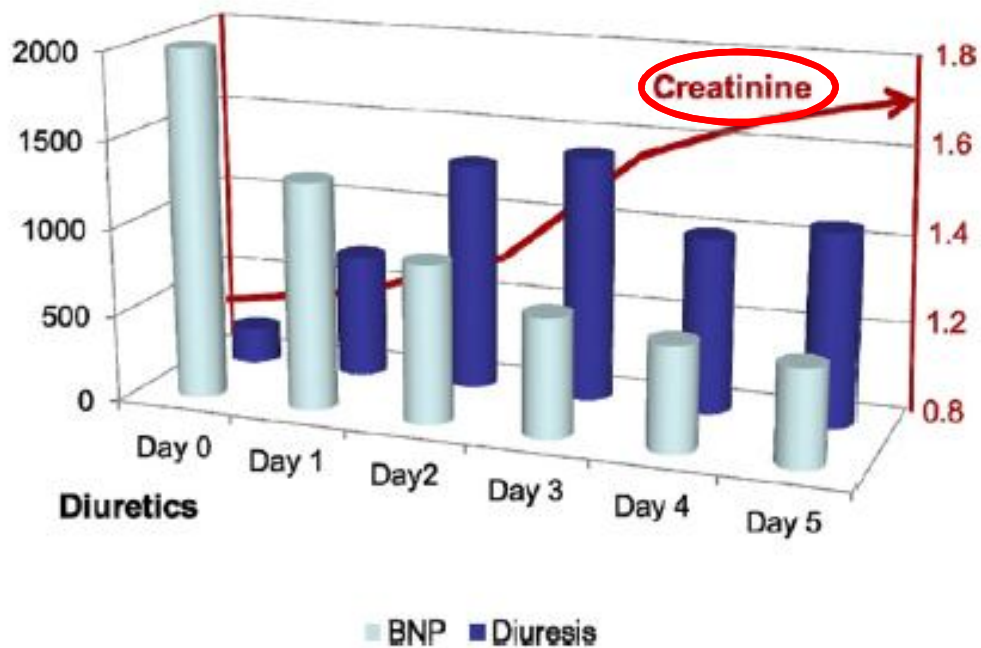
Cheryl L. Holmes, MD; and Keith R. Walley, MD

CHEST 2003; 123:1266-1275

High dose diuretics??THE DEVIL'S DRUGS !!!



CRS and Diuretics



New insights in acute kidney failure in the critically ill

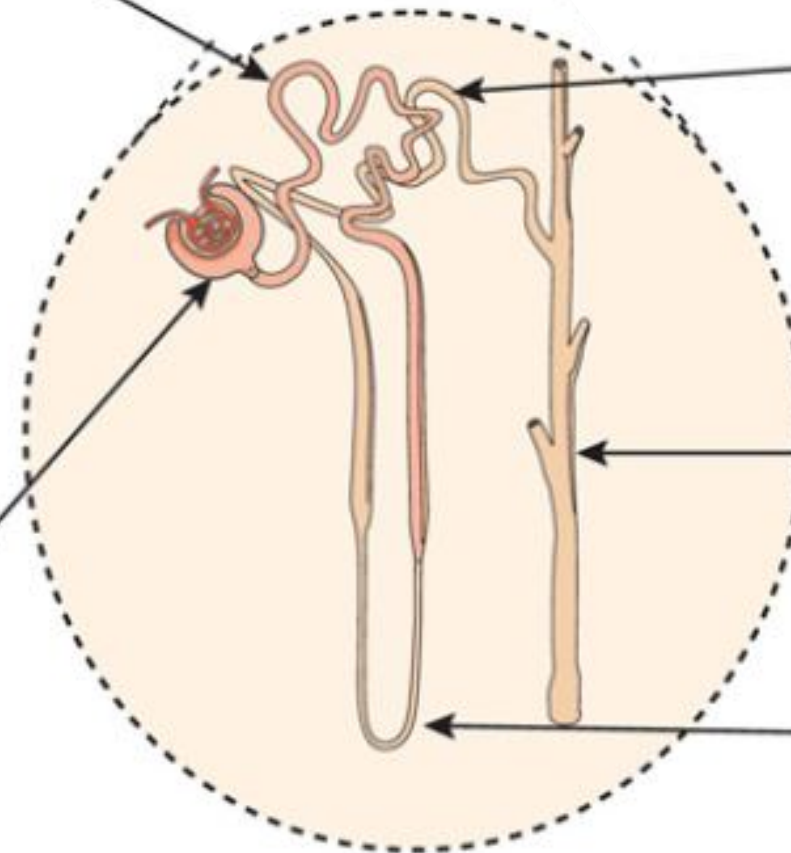
Zaccaria Ricci^a, Claudio Ronco^b

2. Proximal tubules

Cyclosporine
 Tacrolimus
 Cisplatin
 Vancomycin
 Gentamicin
 Neomycin
 Tobramycin
 Amikacin
 Ibandronate
 Zoledronate
 Hydroxyethyl starch
 Contrast agents
 Foscarnet
 Cidofovir
 Adefovir
 Tenofovir
 Intravenous immune
 Globulin

1. Glomerulus

Doxorubicin
 (Adriamycin)
 Puromycin
 Gold
 Pamidronate
 Penicillamine



Distal tubules 4

Cyclosporine
 Tacrolimus
 Sulfadiazine
 Lithium (chronic)
 Amphotericin B

Collecting duct 5

Amphotericin B
 Acyclovir
 Lithium (acute)

Loop of Henle 3

Analgesics (chronic)

Strategies for the prevention of contrast-induced acute kidney injury

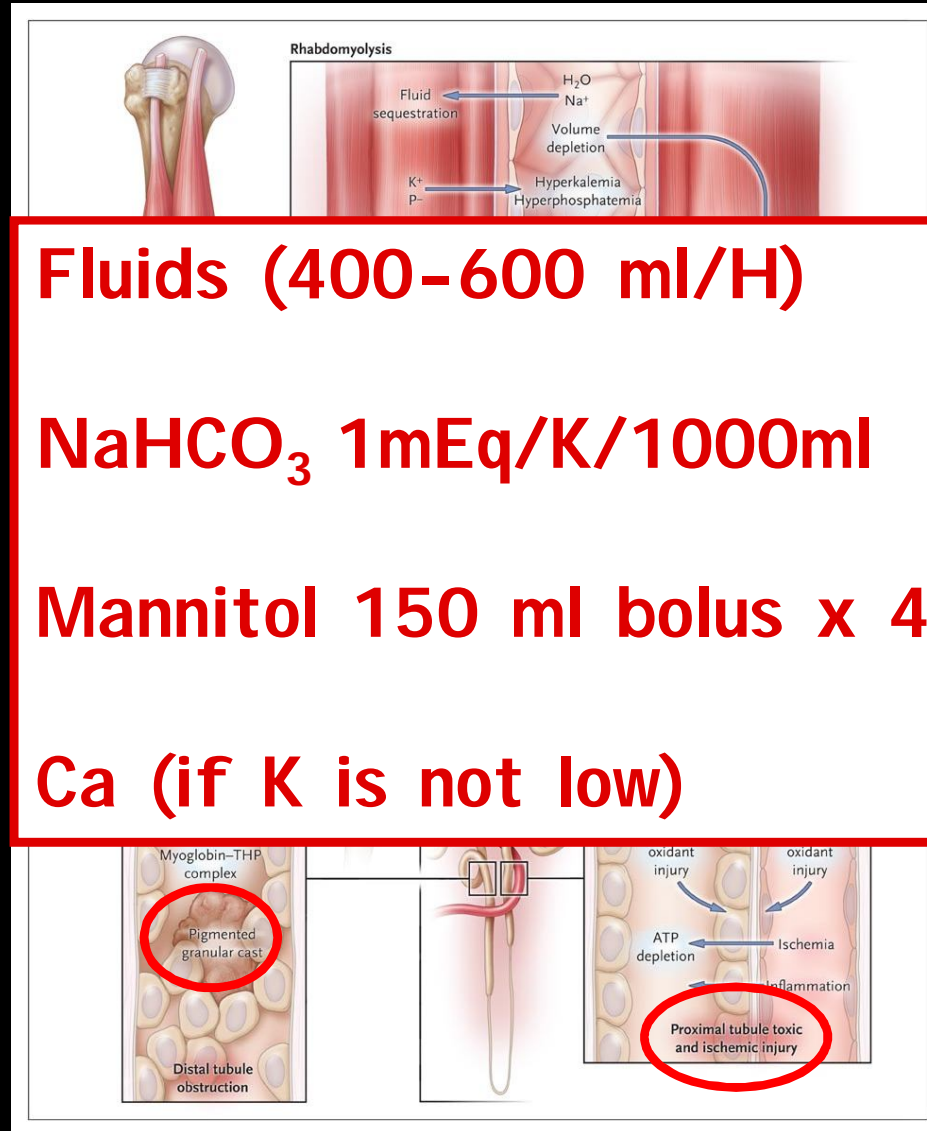
Steven D. Weisbord^{a,b} and Paul M. Palevsky^{a,b}

Current Opinion in Nephrology and Hypertension 2010, 19:539–549

Table 4 Preventive interventions for contrast-induced acute kidney injury

Category of intervention	Specific strategies
Identification of high-risk patients	Identify patients with known risk factors
Consider alternative imaging procedures	Consider ultrasound, nuclear imaging, noncontrast computed tomography Consider use of CO ₂ for select angiographic procedures
Intravenous fluids	Intravenous isotonic saline or intravenous isotonic sodium bicarbonate Hospitalized patients: 1 ml/kg per h for 12 h prior to and 12 h following the procedure Outpatients/urgent procedures: 3 ml/kg per h for 1 h prior to the procedure and 1–1.5 ml/kg per h for 4–6 h following the procedure
<i>N</i> -Acetylcysteine	1200 mg orally twice daily on the day prior to and the day of the procedure
Medication discontinuation	Discontinue selective and nonselective nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory medications on day prior to procedure and hold for 2–4 days following procedure Discontinue metformin at time of procedure and restart once postprocedure renal function deemed stable ^a
Contrast agent	Use iso-osmolal or low-osmolal contrast other than iohexol or ioxaglate Utilize lowest necessary dose of contrast
Follow-up assessment of kidney function	Check serum creatinine 48–72 h following procedure

Pathophysiological Mechanisms in Rhabdomyolysis-Induced Acute Kidney Injury



Bosch X et al. N Engl J Med 2009;361:62-72



Renal "EGDT"

overfilling

"to increase UO"

- Myoglobinuria
- Dye
- Tumor lysis
- Antiviral
- Platinum

hemodynamics

"to increase MAP"

- Chronic hypertension
- Elderly
- Drugs side effects

KIDNEY vs LUNG

RPP



GFR



OLIGURIA



"PUMP" FAILURE

TUBULAR MACHINERY



H₂O, ELECTROLYTES, pH



POOR URINE QUALITY



"PARENCHYMAL" FAILURE

KEY POINTS

- **RULE OUT POST-RENAL**
- **CHECK FULLNESS, MAP, IAP, [Alb]p**
- **URINE, "Fast Cr Cl" & NEW MARKERS**
- **STOP DIURETICS & "TOXIC" DRUGS**
- ***MANAGE pH, FLUIDS, ELECTROLYTES, CALORIES***
- **"EARLY" CRRT**

*Be kind to the kidney and.....
it will repay you!*



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