

Mortality rates higher following kidney injury, research finds

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New research from the University of Cincinnati shows kidney failure resulting from acute kidney injury (AKI) leads to a higher risk of death in the first six months compared to kidney failure from diabetes or other

causes and that risk is even higher for women.

AKI occurs when kidneys stop working properly and can range from minor loss of kidney function to complete failure. AKI often happens as a complication of another serious illness. The UC study highlights the need for developing customizable treatment strategies targeting factors that enhance kidney [recovery](#).

The study, published in the *Clinical Journal of the American Society of Nephrology*, finds a kidney recovery rate of 35% in patients with [kidney failure](#) due to AKI. Compared to men, women had a 14% lower likelihood of kidney recovery. Blacks, Asians, Hispanics and Native Americans had lower likelihoods of kidney recovery when compared to whites.

"Kidney failure due to AKI is associated with significant morbidity and mortality," says Silvi Shah, MD, assistant professor in the division of nephrology, Kidney CARE Program at UC, and lead author of the study. "There is not much available data on the patterns of recovery from AKI and its impact on outcomes for dialysis patients. So, in this study, we examined the association of kidney failure due to AKI with the outcome of all causes of mortality, and the associations of sex and race with kidney recovery."

The study evaluated over 1 million dialysis patients between January 1, 2005, and December 31, 2014, using data from the United States Renal Data System. The mean age of the study cohort was 63 years and 3% of patients starting long-term dialysis had kidney failure due to AKI. Compared to kidney failure due to diabetes, kidney failure due to AKI was associated with a higher mortality in the first three months as well as the first three to six months following the start of dialysis.

"AKI, defined as sudden deterioration in kidney function leading to

kidney failure, is not uncommon and significantly increases the risk of morbidity and mortality" says Charuhas Thakar, director of the division of nephrology at the UC College of Medicine and senior author of the study.

Of the patients with kidney failure due to AKI, 35% eventually recovered their kidney function, 95% of those within 12 months. Women had a 14% lower likelihood of kidney recovery than did men. Blacks, Asians, Hispanics and Native Americans had lower likelihoods of kidney recovery as compared to white.

"This study suggests the need for developing customizable treatment strategies for patients with kidney failure due to AKI; in particular, focusing on factors promoting kidney recovery," says Thakar. "This research significantly contributes to improving the current knowledge gap in this area."

Shah says the study is unique in that it addresses a comprehensive group of patients from a national database to better understand the outcome of kidney failure due to AKI. Additionally, the analysis of kidney recovery focused on the associations between sex and race and the chances of recovery.

"Our findings suggest lower kidney recovery rates in women and among minorities," says Shah. "Given the differences observed across sex and race, further studies of the possible cultural and social contributors and strategies to improve clinical monitoring of patients with kidney failure due to AKI for [kidney](#) recovery may have to be specifically directed to that population subgroup."

In addition to Thakar, assisting in the research were Annette Christianson and Karthikeyan Meganathan, research associates in the UC Department of Environmental Health; Anthony Leonard, Ph.D., research

associate professor in the UC Department of Family and Community Medicine; and Kathleen Harrison, senior clinical researcher in the UC Division of Nephrology and Hypertension. Shah is supported by funds from the UC Division of Nephrology.

More information: Silvi Shah et al, Mortality and Recovery Associated with Kidney Failure Due to Acute Kidney Injury, *Clinical Journal of the American Society of Nephrology* (2020). [DOI: 10.2215/CJN.11200919](https://doi.org/10.2215/CJN.11200919)

Provided by University of Cincinnati

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