

## ***PATTERNS AND OUTCOME OF PATIENTS WITH AKI- AN EXPERIENCE FROM TERTIARY HOSPITAL OF DEVELOPING COUNTRY***

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### ***Abstract***

Acute kidney injury (AKI) is a major health problem, causing morbidity in 13 million people annually, among which, 85% occur in developing countries. It is therefore one of important issue in Africa where there is resource limitation at large, and appreciation of its pattern can help understand it's causes, complications and outcome better which are determinants for its early prevention and management. To evaluate Patterns and outcome of AKI patients who are admitted in Tikur Anbessa specialized hospital Adult Emergency Unit, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Prospective Crossectional study was done from August 1, 2018 to May 1, 2019. Data collected from the chart of the patients. SPSS software was used for analysis. The area selected for this research is TASH adult emergency unit, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia where the sample will be collected from the patients who fulfill the inclusion criteria. Patients' laboratory results on admission and discharge were compared by paired samples T-test. Survival time was estimated by Kapan- Meier and log rank test with a 95% CI. A P-value of <0.05 was considered to denote statistical significance. The most common causes of AKI were Sepsis (43.2%), volume depletion (25%), cardio renal syndrome-1(16%) and obstructive uropathy (16%). Uremic encephalopathy, sepsis and hyperkalemia were factors that were identified as mortality predictors in overall AKI patients. AKI patients with sepsis were found to have lower hospital survival than those without sepsis. From the laboratory findings, there was significant difference between creatinine values on admission and discharge. As sepsis was the dominant cause and mortality predictor of AKI as well as cause of lower hospital survival in AKI, early initiation of antibiotics in the Emergency unit is beneficial in order to improve the in hospital outcome of patients with AKI.



### ***Biography:***

Kesis Kefyalew Merahi is the author of The Contribution of the Orthodox Tewahedo Church to the Ethiopian Civilization. He did research on acute kidney injury which is a major health problem. This problem is mainly occurring in developing countries.

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