

Identification and Outcomes of Acute Kidney Disease in Patients Presenting in Bolivia, Brazil, South Africa, and Nepal



Evaluating a symptom-based risk score for Acute Kidney Disease (AKD) and outcomes across Bolivia, Brazil, South Africa, and Nepal



Multi centre observational study



4,311 screened, 2,922 AKD cases



Symptom based risk score (≥ 10 = High risk for AKD) + Point-of-Care Testing for SCr testing



Follow up: At discharge & 90 days

AKD Prevalence

80.2% with risk score ≥ 10 points vs. 32.5% with clinical judgment ($p < 0.0001$)



Mortality

Low with early AKD identification and Rx
In-hospital mortality: 2.9% (AKD) vs. 0.2% (Without kidney disease) ($p < 0.0001$)



Kidney Outcomes

48.4% persistent kidney disease at follow-up
39.7% reclassified as CKD (de novo or undiagnosed)



The use of a risk score can aid AKD identification in low- and low-middle-income countries (LLMICs). High rates of persistent kidney disease and mortality after discharge highlight the importance of AKD follow-up in low-resource settings

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