

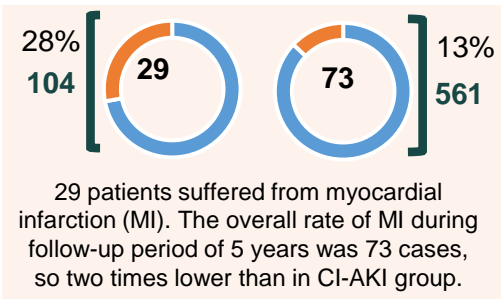
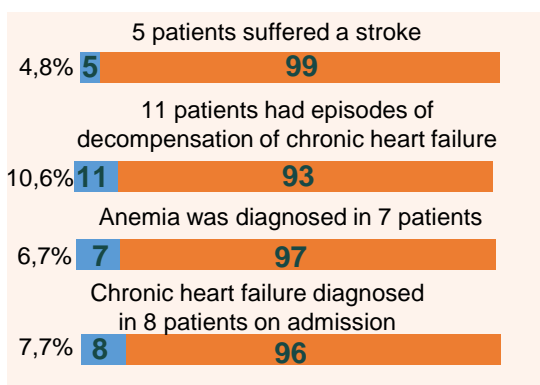
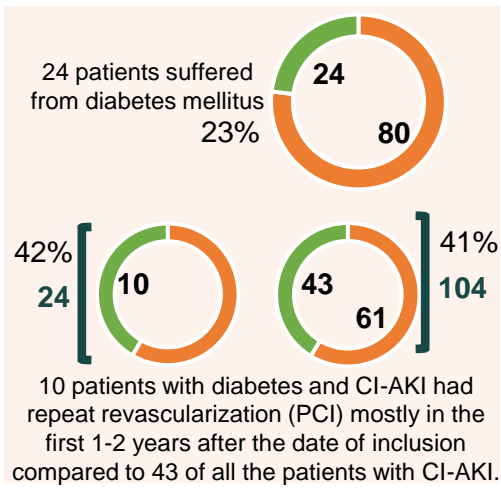
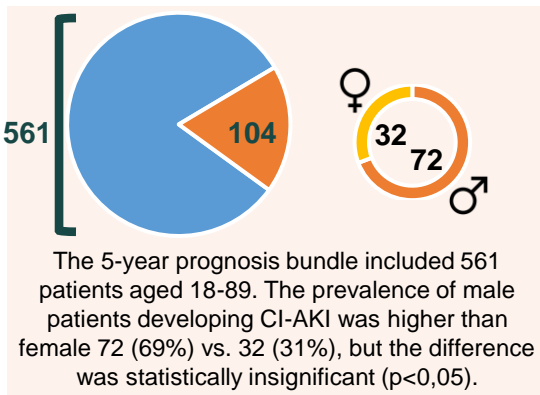
THE FIVE-YEAR PROGNOSIS IN PATIENTS WITH CONTRAST-INDUCED ACUTE KIDNEY INJURY AND STABLE CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE

O. Mironova*, O. Perekosova, G. Isaev, A. Ushanova, P. Lakotka, E. Schelkanovtseva, V. Fomin

Chair of Internal Diseases, I.M. Sechenov First Moscow State Medical University (Sechenov University) Moscow, Russia

AIMS: To assess the incidence and influence of contrast-induced acute kidney injury (CI-AKI) and different risk factors on 5-year prognosis in patients with stable coronary artery disease undergoing PCI.

METHODS AND RESULTS: The prospective, cohort, observational study (ClinicalTrials.gov ID: NCT04014153) included 2 groups assessing 1-year and 5-year prognosis in patients with stable coronary artery disease (CAD) receiving optimal medical treatment and requiring PCI with iodinated contrast media. All the patients randomly received iodixanol (iso-osmolar contrast) or iopromide (low-osmolar contrast). CI-AKI was defined according to the 2012 KDIGO Clinical Practice Guideline for Acute Kidney Injury.



CONCLUSIONS: The incidence of CI-AKI was 104 cases (18,5%). Gender and diabetes did not statistically significantly influence the 5-year prognosis in our study. Anemia and heart failure on admission were associated with statistically significantly worse prognosis in our group of patients with CI-AKI. Larger groups are needed to define the importance of potential risk factors.

38th Vicenza Course on AKI&CRRT
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