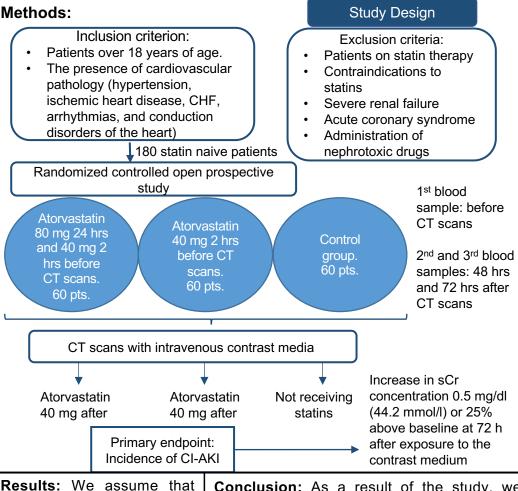
The role of short-term, high-dose atorvastatin for prevention of contrast-induced acute kidney injury (CI-AKI) in patients with cardiovascular diseases undergoing computed tomography with intravenous contrast administration

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Objective: The aim of our study is to assess the incidence of contrast-induced acute kidney injury in patients with cardiovascular diseases during CT scan with intravenous contrast media and analyze the efficacy and safety of various statin dosing regimens for prevention of CI-AKI.



Results: We assume that high-risk patients receiving statins before CT scans with intravenous contrast administration will have a lower incidence of CI-AKI compared to the control group.

Conclusion: As a result of the study, we expect to conclude the benefits of statins in CI-AKI prevention and the optimal dosage regimen. This information will help us to reduce the burden of CI-AKI after CT scanning in statin naive patients with cardiovascular diseases in everyday clinical practice.

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