ABSTRACT

Acute Kidney Injury (AKI) has been associated with increased mortality in a variety of clinical settings. Acute kidney injury is common and associated with poor clinical outcomes.

RESULTS

In this study, 52 patients of ischemic stroke with 12 deaths (23%), and 28 ICH with 8 deaths (28%). In multivariate analysis obtained AKI variable has $p$ value $= 0.015$ whereas stroke variable has $p$ value $= 0.777$ to mortality in patients stroke.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this study is to determine the incidence, predictors, and effect of AKI on mortality in acute stroke patients.

METHODS

Data were analyzed from registry of subjects with ischemic stroke and intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH) hospitalized at a medical center. Admission creatinine was considered to be the baseline. AKI was defined as a creatinine increase 0.3 mg/dl or a percentage increase of at least 50% from baseline. Multivariate logistic regression models were created for this study.

CONCLUSIONS

The AKI variable had an effect on the mortality rate of acute stroke patients.

REFERENCES