

Acute Kidney Injury in Leptospirosis

Greca E¹, Duraku A², Selmani B², Barbullushi M²

1) Hospital of Vlora, Vlore, Albania

2) Department of Nephrology- Dialysis Transplant, University Hospital Center "Mother Tereza", Tirana, Albania,

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Introduction

- Leptospirosis is a zoonotic infection, spread all over the world caused by leptospira, a spirochete that mostly affects liver and kidney. A common complication that needs to be alert is AKI, a life-threatening condition. It is characterized by tubular interstitial nephritis and tubular dysfunction. The most frequent form of leptospiral nephropathy is hypokalemic and nonoliguric form.

AIM

We have studied the incidence of LAKI in Albania along with the renal injury in two leptospiral phases.

METHODS

- 50 patients diagnosed with Leptospirosis complicated with AKI were admitted at "Infection Diseases" Department And "Nephrology Department" Of Mother Teresa Hospital in Tirana between 2017-2020.
- This was a retro and prospective study. All patients data were evaluated by their charts. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS 20, linear regression. Elisa test was used for confirmation of leptospirosis infection and KDIGO classification for AKI diagnosis.

RESULTS

- Incidence of LAKI was 40 %. Most of patient were male ,86% The most frequent age was 51-56 and SD 51.4±12.69.
- Leptospirosis AKI was mostly hypokalemic and nonoliguric. Mortality was 12 % and only 16% of all patient needed hemodialysis treatment.
- Serum BUN, creatinine, bilirubine, potassium and thrombocytopenia levels were higher in acute phase than in immune phase. A positive relation was founded between bilirubine and renal function in two leptospiral phases.
- In acute phase was a positive relation of bilirubinemia and azotemia $r=0.369$ and with creatinemia $r=0.339$. In immune phases there was a positive relation of bilirubina with azotemia ($r=0.882$) and creatinemia ($r=0.540$)

CONCLUSION

LAKI is an actual problem for nephrologists in Albania and it is really important early and adequate treatment to have a good prognosis.