

Nephrologie *highlights* 2018-2019

D. Patschan

Agenda

PRESERVE

AWAKEN

PIVOTAL

DECLARE

BICAR-ICU

Apixaban bei
CKD 5D

Agenda

PRESERVE

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BICAR-ICU

Apixaban bei
CKD 5D

Outcomes after Angiography with Sodium Bicarbonate and Acetylcysteine

Weisbord SD, Gallagher M, Jneid H, Garcia S, Cass A, Thwin S, u. a. Outcomes after Angiography with Sodium Bicarbonate and Acetylcysteine. N Engl J Med. 12. November 2017

Hintergrund

- i.v.-Gabe von NaCl (0,9 %) periinterventionelle Maßnahme der 1. Wahl zur CIN-Prävention
 - 1 ml/kg/h ab Stunde 12 vor bis 12 h nach KM-Gabe
- Daten zum Einsatz von N-Acetylcystein (ACC) kontrovers → dennoch oftmals Anwendung in der Praxis
 - 600 mg 1 h vor und nach KM-Gabe

Ziel

Evaluation der Effektivität von
Natrium**bicarbonat** und **ACC** zur CIN-Prävention
bei Risikopatientinnen / -en.

Design

- Individuen mit **diagnostischer** KM-Gabe (koronar oder sonstig), sofern
 - eGFR (CKD-EPI) zwischen **15 und 44,9** ml/min/1,73 qm (CKD-Stadium 3b+4) **ohne Diabetes** mellitus oder
 - eGFR **45 – 59,9** ml/min/1,73 qm (CKD-Stadium 3a) **mit Diabetes** mellitus

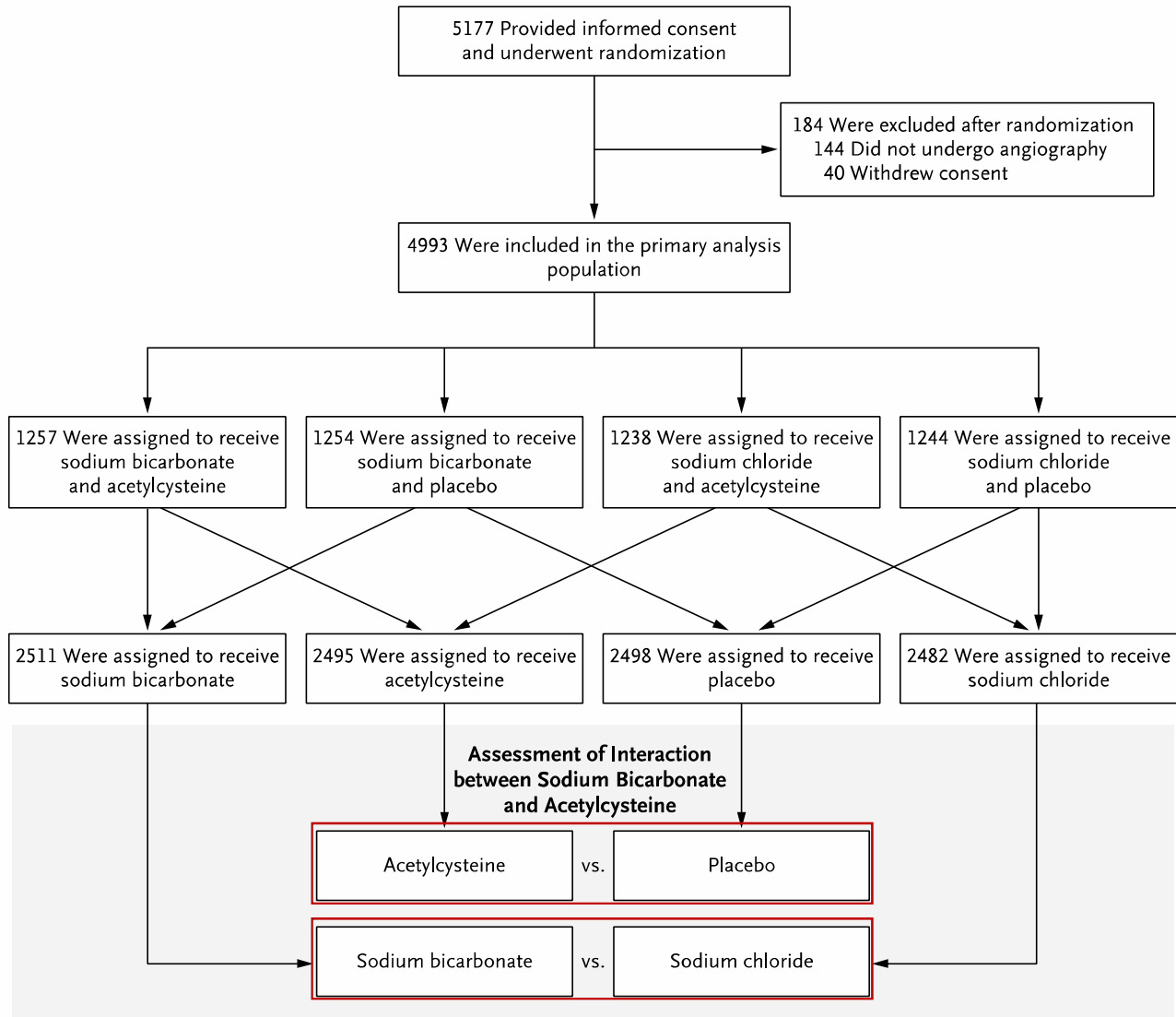




Table 1. Demographic, Clinical, and Procedural Characteristics of the Patients.*

Characteristic	Sodium Bicarbonate (N = 2511)	Sodium Chloride (N = 2482)	Acetylcysteine (N = 2495)	Placebo (N = 2498)
Demographic				
Age — yr	69.9±8.1	69.7±8.3	70.0±8.1	69.6±8.3
Male sex — no. (%)	2351 (93.6)	2320 (93.5)	2347 (94.1)	2324 (93.0)
Race or ethnic group — no. (%)†				
White	1955 (77.9)	1938 (78.1)	1960 (78.6)	1933 (77.4)
Black	271 (10.8)	299 (12.0)	279 (11.2)	291 (11.6)
Other	285 (11.4)	245 (9.9)	256 (10.3)	274 (11.0)
Hispanic	109 (4.3)	72 (2.9)	79 (3.2)	102 (4.1)
Clinical				
Weight — kg	98.0±21.8	98.3±22.3	98.4±22.1	97.8±22.1
Median blood creatinine (IQR) — mg/dl	1.5 (1.3–1.8)	1.5 (1.3–1.8)	1.5 (1.3–1.8)	1.5 (1.3–1.8)
Median estimated glomerular filtration rate (IQR) — ml/min/1.73m ²	50.2 (41.2–59.5)	50.2 (41.1–59.4)	50.1 (41.4–59.4)	50.3 (41.0–59.6)
Median urinary albumin-to-creatinine ratio (IQR)‡	56.3 (12.4–311.6)	56.4 (12.5–263.6)	58.3 (12.0–272.0)	54.4 (13.2–298.1)
Ratio category — no./total no. (%)				
<30	874/2262 (38.6)	849/2253 (37.7)	874/2264 (38.6)	849/2251 (37.7)
30 to 300	780/2262 (34.5)	857/2253 (38.0)	826/2264 (36.5)	811/2251 (36.0)
>300	608/2262 (26.9)	547/2253 (24.3)	564/2264 (24.9)	591/2251 (26.3)
Diabetes mellitus — no. (%)	2019 (80.4)	2022 (81.5)	2011 (80.6)	2030 (81.3)
Procedural				
Procedure type — no./total no. (%)				
Coronary	2238/2480 (90.2)	2228/2457 (90.7)	2237/2469 (90.6)	2229/2468 (90.3)
Noncoronary	242/2480 (9.8)	229/2457 (9.3)	232/2469 (9.4)	239/2468 (9.7)
Percutaneous intervention — no./total no. (%)	705/2480 (28.4)	701/2457 (28.5)	719/2469 (29.1)	687/2468 (27.9)
Contrast type — no./total no. (%)				
Iodixanol	1404/2480 (56.6)	1388/2457 (56.5)	1405/2469 (56.9)	1387/2468 (56.2)
Low-osmolal agent	1076/2480 (43.4)	1069/2457 (43.5)	1064/2469 (43.1)	1081/2468 (43.8)
Median volume of contrast material (IQR) — ml	85 (56–135)	85 (55–138)	85 (55–140)	85 (55–135)
Left ventricular end-diastolic pressure — mm Hg	17.9±8.1	18.3±8.2	18.1±8.0	18.1±8.3

Table 3. Primary and Secondary End Points.

Outcome	Sodium Bicarbonate (N=2511)	Sodium Chloride (N=2482)	Odds Ratio (95% CI)	P Value	Acetylcysteine (N=2495)	Placebo (N=2498)	Odds Ratio (95% CI)	P Value
	<i>no. of patients (%)</i>		<i>no. of patients (%)</i>					
Primary end point*	110 (4.4)	116 (4.7)	0.93 (0.72–1.22)	0.62	114 (4.6)	112 (4.5)	1.02 (0.78–1.33)	0.88
Secondary end points								
Contrast-associated acute kidney injury†	239 (9.5)	206 (8.3)	1.16 (0.96–1.41)	0.13	228 (9.1)	217 (8.7)	1.06 (0.87–1.28)	0.58
Death by 90 days	60 (2.4)	68 (2.7)	0.87 (0.61–1.24)	0.43	67 (2.7)	61 (2.4)	1.10 (0.78–1.57)	0.59
Need for dialysis by 90 days	32 (1.3)	29 (1.2)	1.09 (0.65–1.81)	0.73	30 (1.2)	31 (1.2)	0.97 (0.58–1.60)	0.90
Persistent kidney impairment by 90 days	28 (1.1)	25 (1.0)	1.10 (0.64–1.91)	0.71	26 (1.0)	27 (1.1)	0.96 (0.56–1.66)	0.89
Hospitalization with acute coronary syndrome, heart failure, or stroke by 90 days	272 (10.8)	251 (10.1)	1.08 (0.90–1.29)	0.40	244 (9.8)	279 (11.2)	0.86 (0.71–1.04)	0.11
All-cause hospitalization by 90 days	1071 (42.7)	1052 (42.4)	1.01 (0.90–1.13)	0.85	1069 (42.8)	1054 (42.2)	1.03 (0.91–1.15)	0.64

CONCLUSIONS

Among patients at high risk for renal complications who were undergoing angiography, there was no benefit of intravenous sodium bicarbonate over intravenous sodium chloride or of oral acetylcysteine over placebo for the prevention of death, need for dialysis, or persistent decline in kidney function at 90 days or for the prevention of contrast-associated acute kidney injury. (Funded by the U.S. Depart-

Limitationen

- de facto **nur Männer** inkludiert (Rekrutierungen ausschließlich in *Veterans Affairs hospitals*)
- Nierenfunktion nur zu einem akuten Zeitpunkt nach KM-Gabe erfasst (5 Tage) → einige leichtere AKI-Fälle werden übersehen worden ein, in sämtlichen Gruppen
- nur diagnostische KM-Gabe (ohne Intervention)
- **Flüssigkeitsvolumina** absolut **variabel** →

The administration of trial intravenous fluids was based on protocol-specified ranges: 1 to 3 ml per kilogram of body weight per hour during a period of 1 to 12 hours for a total volume of 3 to 12 ml per kilogram before angiography, 1 to 1.5 ml per kilogram per hour during angiography, and 1 to 3 ml per kilogram per hour during a period of 2 to 12 hours for a total volume of 6 to 12 ml per kilogram after angiography. Within these specific parameters, the providers at trial sites determined the timing of initiation,

We administered 1200 mg of oral acetylcysteine or matched placebo approximately 1 hour before angiography and again 1 hour after angiography. Patients were instructed to continue to take 1200 mg of acetylcysteine or matched placebo twice daily for the following 4 days for a total of 10 doses.

Schlussfolgerungen

- **Natriumbicarbonat** ist Natriumchlorid zur CIN-Prävention **nicht überlegen**.
- **ACC** dürfte in der CIN-Prävention **kaum** noch **Stellenwert** besitzen.

Acute kidney injury following contrast media administration in the septic patient: A retrospective propensity-matched analysis

Hinson JS, Al Jalbout N, Ehmann MR, Klein EY. Acute kidney injury following contrast media administration in the septic patient: A retrospective propensity-matched analysis. J Crit Care. 2019 Feb 4;51:111–6.

Ziel

Evaluation des AKI-Risikos septischer Patientinnen / -
en mit i.v. KM-Gabe.

Design

- *single-center, retrospective, matched cohorts study*
 - Notaufnahme
 - alle Individuen ≥ 18 Jahre mit ED Sepsis
 - $n=4.171$
 - KM-Gabe bei $n=1.464$

AKI Inzidenzen der Gruppen

- KM-CT: 7,2%
- natives CT: 9,4%
- kein CT: 9,7%

CIN: die Zukunft ?

Aktuellere Daten zur CIN-Prävention lassen am bisherigen Prozedere der i.v.-Hydrierung sowie am Konzept des Erkrankungsbildes an sich diskussionswürdige Zweifel aufkommen.

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Apixaban bei
CKD 5D

Intravenous Iron in Patients Undergoing Maintenance Hemodialysis

Macdougall IC, White C, Anker SD, Bhandari S, Farrington K, Kalra PA, et al. Intravenous Iron in Patients Undergoing Maintenance Hemodialysis. *N Engl J Med.* 2019;380(5):447-58.

Hintergrund

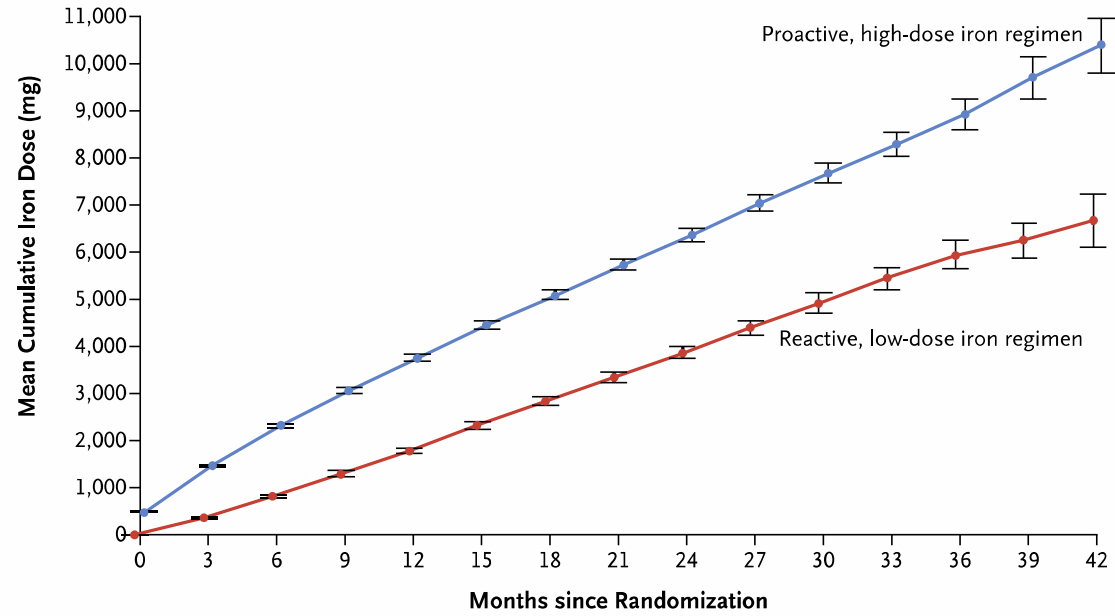
- Die intravenöse Eisengabe ist etabliertes Therapieprinzip bei CKD-assoziiierter Anämie.
- Die Datenlage zur Wirksamkeit verschiedener Dosierungsschemata ist limitiert.

Ziel

Vergleich von **proaktiver** und **reaktiver** i.v.-
Eisengabe bei CKD-assoziiierter Anämie.

Design

- multizentrisch, randomisiert, *open labeled*
- Protokoll
 - Eisensucchrose i.v.
 - **proaktiv**: 400 mg/Monat sofern $[\text{Ferritin}]_p < 700 \mu\text{g/l}$ bzw. Transferrinsättigung $< 40\%$; **n=1.093**
 - **reaktiv**: 0 bis 400 mg/Monat, Trigger: $[\text{Ferritin}]_p < 200 \mu\text{g/l}$ bzw. Transferrinsättigung $< 20\%$; **n=1.048**
- primärer Endpunkt
 - Kombination aus nichttödlichem Herzinfarkt / Schlaganfall, Herzinsuffizienz mit Hospitalisierung und Tod

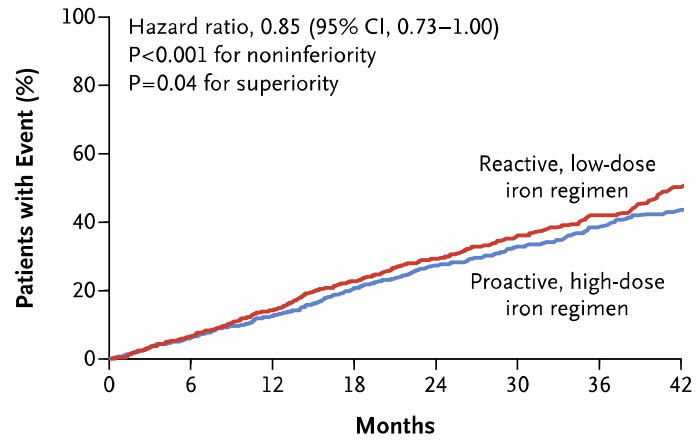


No. of Patients

Proactive, high-dose iron regimen	1093	1013	953	894	833	776	724	670	594	487	384	293	211	137	97
Reactive, low-dose iron regimen	1048	979	909	842	775	771	656	608	531	440	369	282	213	136	83



A Primary Efficacy End Point



No. at Risk

	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42
Reactive, low-dose iron regimen	1048	732	496	183				
Proactive, high-dose iron regimen	1093	799	548	194				

Table 3. Serious Adverse Events.*

Event	Proactive, High-Dose Iron Regimen (N=1093)	Reactive, Low-Dose Iron Regimen (N=1048)
	no. of patients with event (%)	
Any serious adverse event	709 (64.9)	671 (64.0)
Infection or infestation	341 (31.2)	327 (31.2)
Injury, poisoning, or procedural complication	220 (20.1)	224 (21.4)
Cardiac disorder	154 (14.1)	165 (15.7)
General disorder or administration-site condition	159 (14.5)	129 (12.3)
Respiratory, thoracic, or mediastinal disorder	107 (9.8)	121 (11.5)
Gastrointestinal disorder	111 (10.2)	110 (10.5)
Surgical or medical procedure	117 (10.7)	102 (9.7)
Metabolism or nutrition disorder	95 (8.7)	116 (11.1)
Vascular disorder	90 (8.2)	104 (9.9)
Nervous system disorder	98 (9.0)	82 (7.8)
Renal or urinary disorder	34 (3.1)	48 (4.6)
Investigation†	33 (3.0)	44 (4.2)
Musculoskeletal or connective-tissue disorder	28 (2.6)	37 (3.5)
Neoplasm, benign, malignant, or unspecified, including cysts and polyps	27 (2.5)	27 (2.6)
Psychiatric disorder	21 (1.9)	26 (2.5)
Hepatobiliary disorder	23 (2.1)	18 (1.7)
Skin or subcutaneous-tissue disorder	22 (2.0)	14 (1.3)
Blood or lymphatic system disorder	14 (1.3)	17 (1.6)
Reproductive system or breast disorder	2 (0.2)	7 (0.7)
Eye disorder	2 (0.2)	6 (0.6)
Social circumstance‡	2 (0.2)	3 (0.3)
Immune system disorder	3 (0.3)	0
Congenital, familial, or genetic disorder	1 (0.1)	0
Ear or labyrinth disorder	0	1 (0.1)
Endocrine disorder	1 (0.1)	0

Median der Dosis Erythropoese-stimulierender Substanzen:
29,757 IU/Monat (*high dose*) versus 38,805 IU/Monat (*low dose*).

Schlussfolgerung

*Among patients undergoing hemodialysis, a **high-dose** intravenous iron regimen administered proactively was **superior** to a low-dose regimen administered reactively and resulted in **lower doses** of **erythropoiesis-stimulating agent** being administered.*

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Apixaban bei
CKD 5D

Outcomes Associated With Apixaban Use in Patients With End-Stage Kidney Disease and Atrial Fibrillation in the United States

Siontis KC, Zhang X, Eckard A, Bhave N, Schaubel DE, He K, et al. Outcomes Associated With Apixaban Use in Patients With End-Stage Kidney Disease and Atrial Fibrillation in the United States. *Circulation*. 2018;138(15):1519-29.

Hintergrund

- Systematische Daten zur Antikoagulation von CKD 5D-Pat. mit Vorhofflimmern limitiert.
- Blutungsrisiko unter herkömmlichen Antikoagulationen teils dramatisch erhöht¹.

1. Saheb Sharif-Askari F et al.: A Comparison of the Rates of Major Bleeding Events between Unfractionated Heparin and Enoxaparin. PLoS ONE. 2014 Sep 2;9(9).

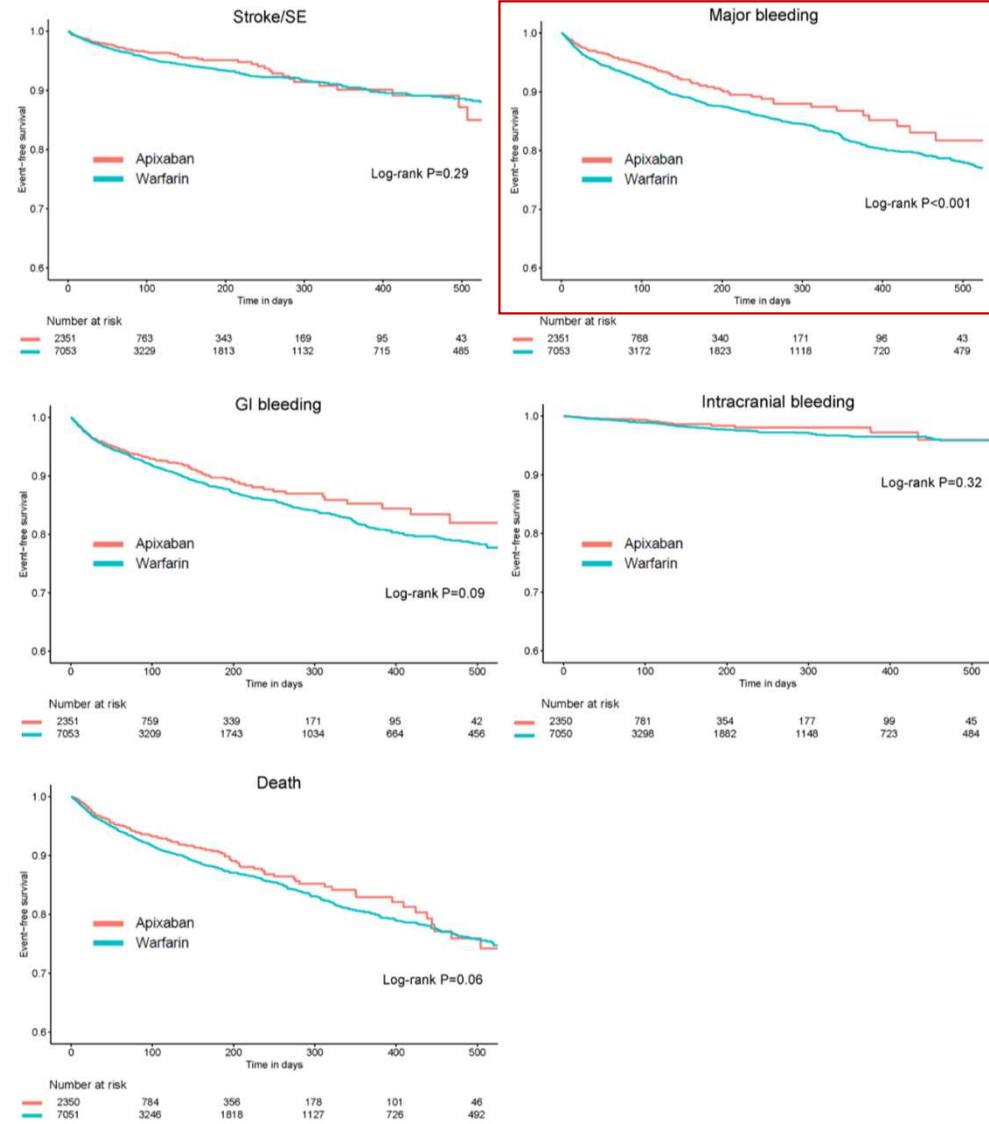
FDA – *supplemental approval 04/2013*

*... Patients with ESRD with or without hemodialysis were not studied in clinical efficacy and safety studies with ELIQUIS; therefore, the **dosing recommendation** is **based** on **pharmacokinetic** and pharmacodynamic (anti-Factor Xa activity) **data** in subjects with ESRD maintained on dialysis.*

*The recommended dose for ESRD patients maintained with hemodialysis is **5 mg orally twice daily**. For ESRD patients maintained with hemodialysis with one of the following patient characteristics, age ≥ 80 years or body weight ≤ 60 kg, reduce dose to 2.5 mg twice daily ...*

Design

- retrospektive Kohortenstudie (*United States Renal Data System* - Oktober 2010 bis Dezember 2015)
- Kollektiv
 - CKD 5D-Pat. unter OAK (Dabigatran und Rivaroxaban exklusive): **Warfarin** (n=23.172) und **Apixaban** (n=2.351)
- Endpunkte
 - Überleben ohne *stroke, systemic embolism, major bleeding, gastrointestinal oder intracranial bleeding*



Schlussfolgerung

*In conclusion, apixaban is increasingly utilized among patients with ESKD on dialysis and AF in the United States ... (it) may be associated with **superior safety** and effectiveness outcomes in this population **as compared with warfarin**.*

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Apixaban bei
CKD 5D

Dapagliflozin and Cardiovascular Outcomes in Type 2 Diabetes

Wiviott SD, Raz I, Bonaca MP, Mosenzon O, Kato ET, Cahn A, et al. Dapagliflozin and Cardiovascular Outcomes in Type 2 Diabetes. N Engl J Med. 2019;380(4):347-57.

Hintergrund

SGLT-2 Inhibitoren in den letzten Jahren stark im nephrologischen Fokus.

Ziel

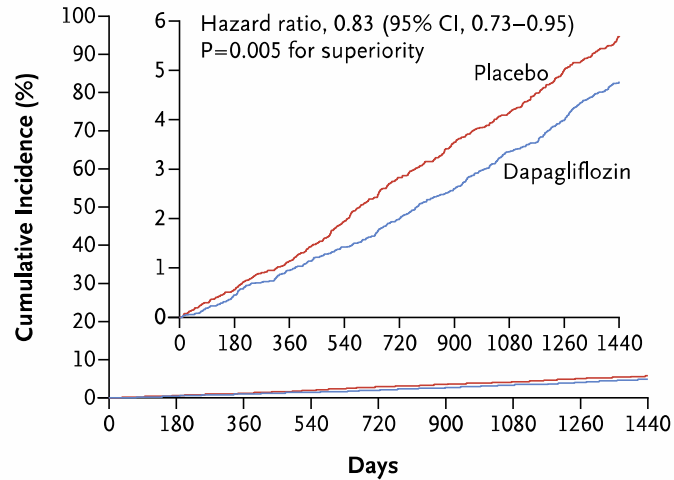
Erfassung des kardiovaskulären *outcome* von Typ 2-Diabetikerinnen / -en unter Anwendung von **Dapagliflozin** (mediane Therapiedauer 4,2 Jahre).

Design

- prospektive Randomisierung von 17.160 diabetischen Individuen
 - Dapagliflozin vs. Placebo
- Endpunkte
 - primär: MACE
 - Sekundär: unter anderem – Abfall der eGFR um $\geq 40\%$ auf < 60 ml/min



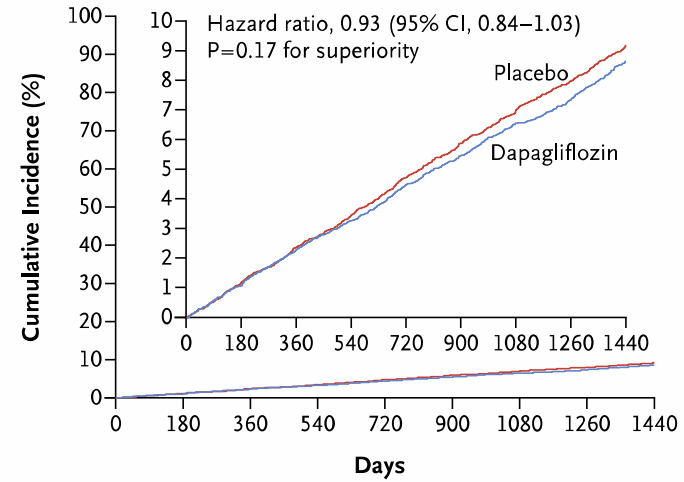
A Cardiovascular Death or Hospitalization for Heart Failure



No. at Risk

Placebo	8578	8485	8387	8259	8127	8003	7880	7367	5362
Dapagliflozin	8582	8517	8415	8322	8224	8110	7970	7497	5445

B MACE



No. at Risk

Placebo	8578	8433	8281	8129	7969	7805	7649	7137	5158
Dapagliflozin	8582	8466	8303	8166	8017	7873	7708	7237	5225

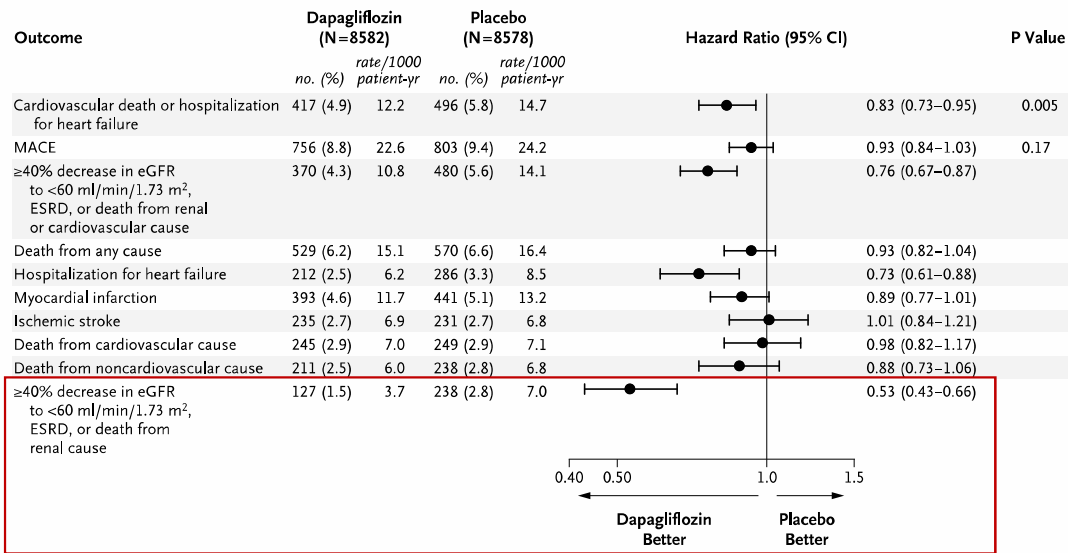


Table 2. Safety Events.*

Event	Dapagliflozin (N=8574)	Placebo (N=8569)	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	P Value
	no. (%)			
Serious adverse event	2925 (34.1)	3100 (36.2)	0.91 (0.87–0.96)	<0.001
Adverse event leading to discontinuation of trial regimen	693 (8.1)	592 (6.9)	1.15 (1.03–1.28)	0.01
Major hypoglycemic event	58 (0.7)	83 (1.0)	0.68 (0.49–0.95)	0.02
Diabetic ketoacidosis	27 (0.3)	12 (0.1)	2.18 (1.10–4.30)	0.02
Amputation	123 (1.4)	113 (1.3)	1.09 (0.84–1.40)	0.53
Fracture	457 (5.3)	440 (5.1)	1.04 (0.91–1.18)	0.59
Symptoms of volume depletion	213 (2.5)	207 (2.4)	1.00 (0.83–1.21)	0.99
Acute kidney injury	125 (1.5)	175 (2.0)	0.69 (0.55–0.87)	0.002
Genital infection	76 (0.9)	9 (0.1)	8.36 (4.19–16.68)	<0.001
Urinary tract infection	127 (1.5)	133 (1.6)	0.93 (0.73–1.18)	0.54
Cancer	481 (5.6)	486 (5.7)	0.99 (0.87–1.12)	0.83
Bladder cancer	26 (0.3)	45 (0.5)	0.57 (0.35–0.93)	0.02
Breast cancer	36 (0.4)	35 (0.4)	1.02 (0.64–1.63)	0.92
Hypersensitivity	32 (0.4)	36 (0.4)	0.87 (0.54–1.40)	0.57
Hepatic event	82 (1.0)	87 (1.0)	0.92 (0.68–1.25)	0.60

Schlussfolgerungen

- Dapagliflozin vermindert bei Typ 2-Diabetikerinnen / -en das Risiko, aufgrund einer kardialen Dekompensation hospitalisiert zu werden.
- **Dapagliflozin reduziert** im benannten Kollektiv die Häufigkeit der **akuten Nierenschädigung**.

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BICAR-ICU

Apixaban bei
CKD 5D

Association Between Early Caffeine Citrate Administration and Risk of Acute Kidney Injury in Preterm Neonates

Harer MW, Askenazi DJ, Boohaker LJ, Carmody JB, Griffin RL, Guillet R, et al. Association Between Early Caffeine Citrate Administration and Risk of Acute Kidney Injury in Preterm Neonates: Results From the AWAKEN Study. *JAMA Pediatr.* 2018 04;172(6):e180322.

Hintergrund

*Caffeine is the most commonly used medication for treatment of **apnea of prematurity**. Its effect has been well established in reducing the frequency of apnea, intermittent hypoxemia, and extubation failure in mechanically ventilated preterm infants.*

Abdel-Hady H, Nasef N, Shabaan AE, Nour I. Caffeine therapy in preterm infants. World J Clin Pediatr. 2015 Nov 8;4(4):81–93.

Ziel

Evaluation **AKI-Inzidenz** bis Tag 7 nach Frühgeburt unter Anwendung von **Koffein**(ziträt) versus kein Koffein.

Design

- **Sekundäranalyse** der *Assessment of Worldwide Acute Kidney Injury Epidemiology in Neonates (AWAKEN¹) study*
 - AWAKEN: multizentrische, retrospektive Observationskohortenstudie
- Zeitraum der (Früh)Geburten: 01-04/2014
- Einschlüsse und Protokoll
 - n=675
 - Gabe von Koffein während der Tage 1-7
- primärer Endpunkt
 - AKI-Inzidenz während der Tage 1-7

1. Jetton JG, Boohaker LJ, Sethi SK, Wazir S, Rohatgi S, Soranno DE, et al. Incidence and outcomes of neonatal acute kidney injury (AWAKEN): a multicentre, multinational, observational cohort study. *Lancet Child Adolesc Health*. 2017;1(3):184–94.

Variable	No. (%)		Adjusted OR (95% CI)
	Caffeine (n = 447)	No Caffeine (n = 228)	
Early AKI, ≤7 d			
AKI, sCr plus UOP	50 (11.2)	72 (31.6)	0.20 (0.11-0.34) ^a
AKI, sCr	47 (10.5)	60 (26.3)	0.20 (0.11-0.37) ^a
AKI, UOP	8 (1.8)	17 (7.5)	0.40 (0.15-1.06) ^a
Stage 1	27 (6.0)	32 (14.0)	
Stage 2	17 (3.8)	16 (7.0)	0.20 (0.12-0.34) ^b
Stage 3	6 (1.3)	24 (10.5)	

p<0,01

... *Stage 3 AKI occurred approximately 8 times more frequently among neonates who did not receive caffeine (1.3% [6 of 447] vs 10.5% [24 of 228], $P < .001$).*

Schlussfolgerung

*Given the established benefits, widespread use, and safety of early caffeine treatment in neonates younger than 28 weeks' gestational age, it is **no longer possible** to **ethically** conduct a randomized clinical **trial of caffeine vs placebo** for protection against neonatal **AKI**.*

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CKD 5D

Sodium bicarbonate therapy for patients with severe metabolic acidaemia in the intensive care unit (BICAR-ICU): a multicentre, open-label, randomised controlled, phase 3 trial

Jaber S, Paugam C, Futier E, Lefrant JY, Lasocki S, Lescot T, et al. Sodium bicarbonate therapy for patients with severe metabolic acidaemia in the intensive care unit (BICAR-ICU): a multicentre, open-label, randomised controlled, phase 3 trial. *Lancet*. 2018;392(10141):31-40.

Hintergrund

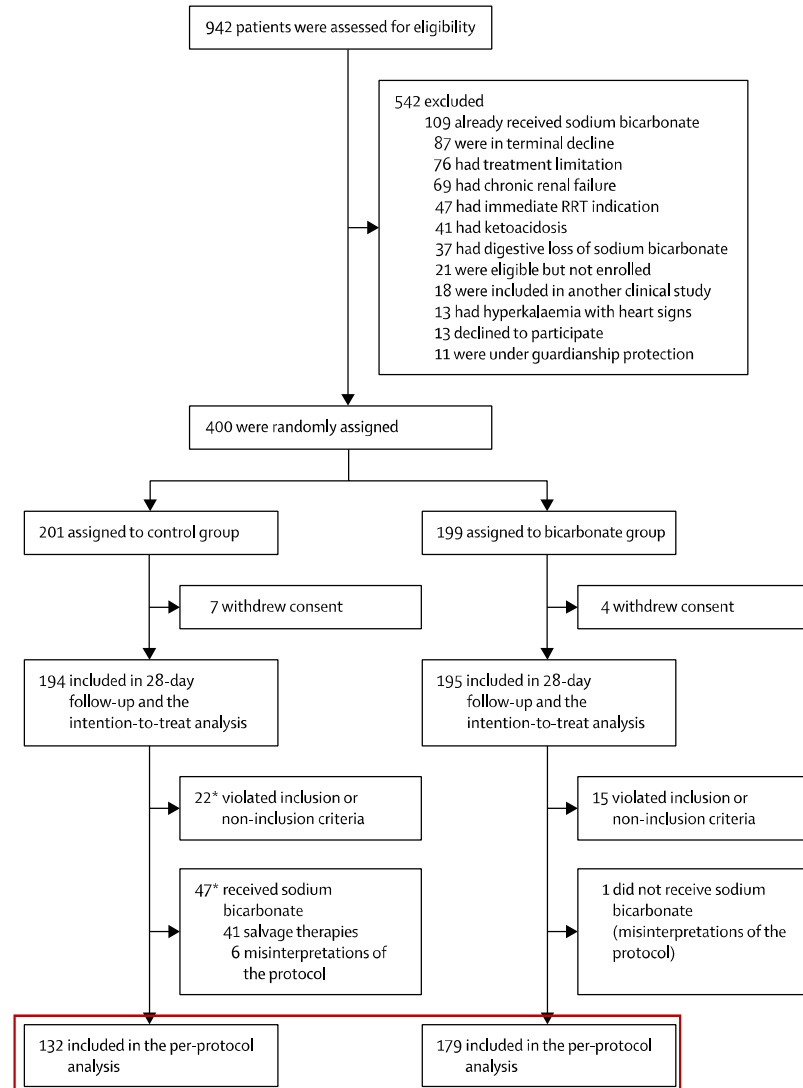
- Natriumbicarbonat wird frequent bei kritisch Kranken mit metabolischer Azidose eingesetzt.
- Der Einfluss dieser Maßnahme auf klinisch relevante Endpunkte ist unklar.

Ziel

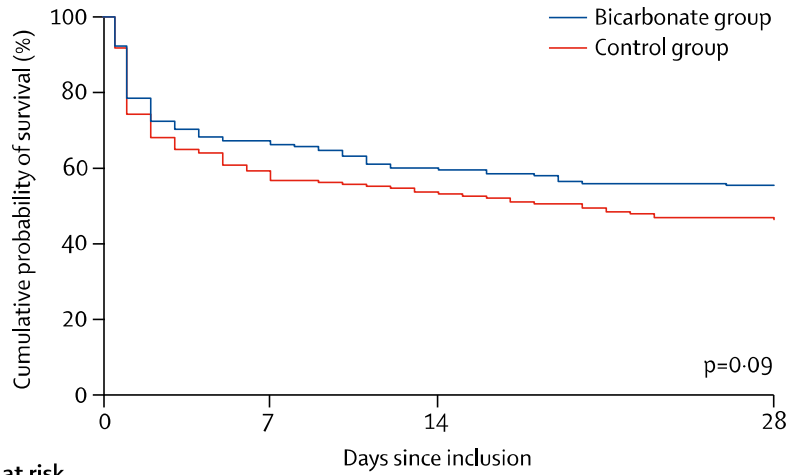
Verbessert Natriumbicarbonat klinisch relevante
Endpunkte bei kritisch Kranken ?

Design

- multizentrisch (26 ICUs), prospektiv randomisiert, *open labeled*, Phase 3
- Individuen auf ICU, Aufnahme innerhalb der letzten 48h
 - Alter ≥ 18 J. mit
 - $\text{pH} \leq 7,2$ bei $[\text{HCO}_3^-] \leq 20$ mMol/l
 - SOFA ≥ 4
 - $[\text{Laktat}]_s \geq 2$ mMol/l
- Protokoll
 - kein HCO_3^- vs. 2%-ig HCO_3^- bis 4xtgl. (Ziel-pH $> 7,3$)
- primärer Endpunkt
 - *composite* aus Tod bis Tag 28 und \geq Organversagen bis Tag 7



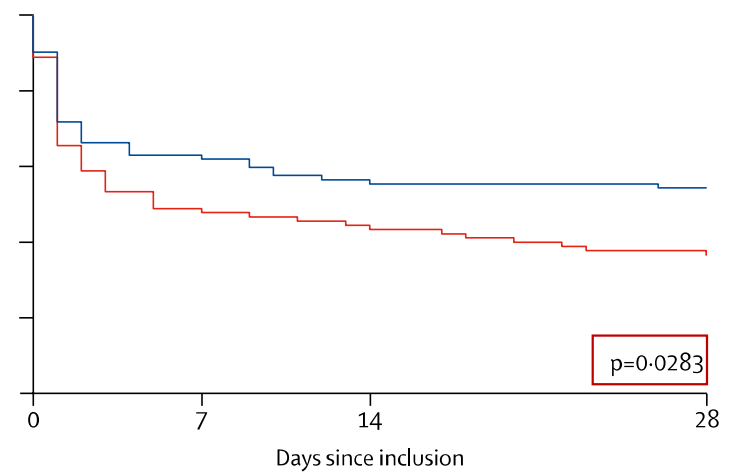
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Number at risk		0	7	14	28
Control group	194	115	103	89	
Bicarbonate group	195	131	117	108	

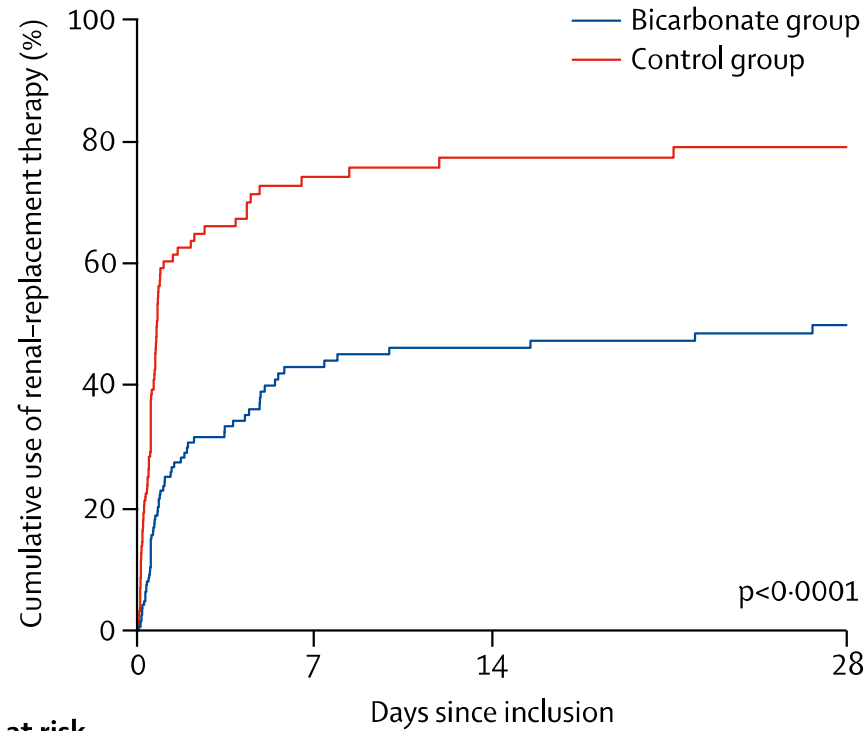
alle Pat.

B



Control group	90	44	40	33
Bicarbonate group	92	58	52	50

AKI+ Pat.



Number at risk		0	7	14	28
Control group	194	67	60	57	
Bicarbonate group	195	98	87	76	

Schlussfolgerungen

- Natriumbicarbonat verbessert nicht das Gesamtüberleben von ICU-Pat. mit signifikanter metabolischer Azidose.
- Natriumbicarbonat reduziert die **Mortalität** von **AKI-Patientinnen / -en** im untersuchten Kollektiv.
- Natriumbicarbonat **reduziert** die **Dialyseinzidenz** im untersuchten Kollektiv.

key messages 2018(-2019)

PRESERVE

AWAKEN

PIVOTAL

DECLARE

BICAR-ICU

Apixaban bei
CKD 5D

key messages 2018(-2019)

Sind Natriumchlorid / -bicarbonat sowie ACC tatsächlich obsolet ?

Proaktive i.v.-Eisentherapie bei CKD kardiovaskulär von Vorteil.

Apixaban bei CKD 5D in ausgesuchten Fällen mutmaßlich sicher.

SGLT-2 Inhibitoren reduzieren bei Typ 2 Diabetes die AKI-Inzidenz.

Koffein vermindert das AKI-Risiko bei Frühgeborenen.

Natriumbicarbonat entfaltet bei kritisch Kranken aus renaler Sicht günstige Effekte.

Und: hilft viel trinken viel ?

- *prospective, randomized*
- 631 CKD-Pat. (eGFR 30-60 ml/min/1,73 m²), Albuminurie variabel
 - Gruppe 1: Motivation zur vermehrten oralen Flüssigkeitszufuhr (ca. 700 ml tgl. mehr)
 - Gruppe 2: Trinkverhalten nicht beeinflusst
 - *follow-up*: 12 Monate
 - primärer Endpunkt: eGFR-Reduktion
- eGFR-Abfall
 - Gruppe 1: **2,2** ml/min/1,73 m²
 - Gruppe 2: **1,9** ml/min/1,73 m²

Differenz nicht
signifikant

Clark WF, Sontrop JM, Huang SH, Gallo K, Moist L, House AA, et al. Effect of Coaching to Increase Water Intake on Kidney Function Decline in Adults With Chronic Kidney Disease: The CKD WIT Randomized Clinical Trial. *Jama*. 2018;319(18):1870-9.