

ACUTE KIDNEY INJURY AND CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE IN PATIENTS WITH NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA SECONDARY TO CHEMOTHERAPY REGIMENS

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Introduction

Hematological cancer represents a serious public health problem worldwide, with the advent of new therapeutics for their management, the survival of these patients has been prolonged, so it is essential to identify their effect in renal function.

Objective

Compare the relationship between various chemotherapy regimens and the development of Acute Kidney Injury (AKI) and Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) in patients with Non-hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL).

Materials and methods

Retrospective comparative survey. Convenience sampling was used. Inclusion criteria were histopathological diagnosis of NHL and exclusion criteria were previous diagnosis of CKD or lack of data in the medical record, during the years 2016 and 2021. Descriptive statistics were used for data analysis.

Results

In each patient the creatinine level was determined prior to the start of chemotherapy and 48 hr after the first chemotherapy session, GFR was calculated using the CKD EPI 2021 formula. Of the 16 patients analyzed, 7 had AKI (43.75%), 6 of them received R-CHOP, of which 4 developed CKD (52.14%).

NO. QT SESSIONS RCHOP

■ >6 sessions ■ 6 sessions ■ <6 sessions

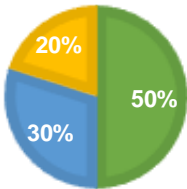
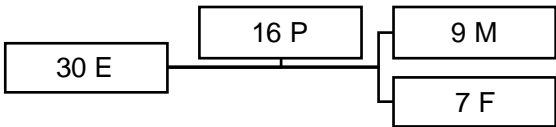


Table 1. Characteristics of the patients

Patients	16
Age (average)	58 years
DM	25%
SAH	18 %
RCHOP	62%
ERCHOP and other schemes	38%
RCHOP complementary treatment	2 pt BMT 4 pt Surgery 3 pt RT

Table 2. Renal function

Treatment/ Variables	All (n=16)	RCHOP (n=10)	ERCHOP (n=3)	Other (n=3)	p
AKI	7	6	0	1	NS**
Stages of AKI					
Stage 1	3	2	0	1	NS**
Stage 3	4	4	0	0	
CKD	4	4	0	0	NS**
Stages of CKD					
Stage 3	2	2	0	0	NS**
Stage 5	2	2	0	0	

** Fisher, AKI = Acute Kidney Injury, CKD = Chronic Kidney Disease

Conclusions

It was concluded that all patients who developed AKI after the first round and subsequently CKD had received the R-CHOP scheme. The relevance of this research lies in the need to improve medical care so that health personnel can identify and treat in a timely manner to prevent complications.

Bibliography:

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