

Early post-op APAP exposure may cut AKI risk in peds cardiac Sx

May 15 2018



(HealthDay)—For pediatric patients undergoing cardiac surgery, early



postoperative acetaminophen exposure may be associated with a reduced rate of acute kidney injury (AKI), according to a study published online May 14 in *JAMA Pediatrics*.

Sara L. Van Driest, M.D., Ph.D., from the Vanderbilt University School of Medicine in Nashville, Tenn., and colleagues conducted a retrospective cohort study involving primary and validation cohorts of children older than 28 days admitted for cardiac surgery. The authors examined whether early postoperative acetaminophen exposure correlated with reduced risk of AKI.

The primary cohort included 666 children with a median age of 6.5 months; 51.2 percent had AKI. The researchers found that those with AKI had lower median acetaminophen doses than those without AKI, in unadjusted analyses (47 versus 78 mg/kg). Acetaminophen exposure was protective against postoperative AKI after adjustment for multiple confounding variables (odds ratio, 0.86 per each additional 10 mg/kg). Findings were replicated in the validation cohort, which included 333 infants with a median age of 14.1 months; 48.6 percent had AKI. Acetaminophen doses were 60 and 70 mg/kg in those with and without AKI, respectively, with an adjusted odds ratio of 0.91 for each additional 10 mg/kg.

"Further analysis to validate these findings, potentially through a prospective, randomized trial, may establish acetaminophen as a preventive agent for AKI," the authors write.

One author disclosed financial ties to Merck.

More information: <u>Abstract/Full Text (subscription or payment may be required)</u>



Copyright © 2018 <u>HealthDay</u>. All rights reserved.



Citation: Early post-op APAP exposure may cut AKI risk in peds cardiac Sx (2018, May 15)

retrieved 19 November 2023 from

https://medicalxpress.com/news/2018-05-early-post-op-apap-exposure-aki.html

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.