Association of <u>IV Contrast</u> and <u>Renal</u> <u>Replacement Therapy</u> among Critically Ill Patients with Chronic Kidney Disease



Team - 'SCCM Fantastic Four'

Datathon, Chicago, 7/14/2024



Background

Roughly 20% of critically ill patients require renal replacement therapy (RRT)

 Critically ill patients often have multiple comorbidities and require imaging studies utilizing intravenous (IV) contrast

 There is a rising incidence of critically ill patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD) receiving IV contrast in the ICU

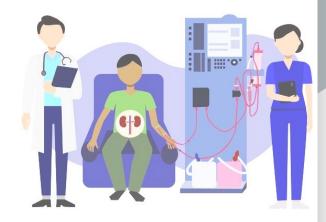
Do critically ill patients with preexisting CKD who receive IV contrast have an increased incidence of RRT and mortality?

#SCCMDiscovery



- MIMIC IV Database- years 2008-2014
- Retrospective Cohort Study Design/ Prediction Modeling
- Processing- Github, Thankful to Jack, Ian, Leo, Mary
- P- Critically ill patients with CKD (stage 1-4)
- **E- IV Contrast**
- **C- No IV Contrast**
- O- Need for Dialysis- CRRT/RRT

Hypothesis: We hypothesized that critically ill patients with CKD(Stage 1-4) who received IV contrast will have higher need for Dialysis during ICU stay.





- Exclusions- Died in 24 hours; LOS <48 hours; Age<18
- Pivoting from Trauma+CKD (only 200)
- Exposure- Contrast data- Radiology reports* (not the easiest) Journey of two patients \rightarrow 650+
- CRRT+RRT comabied

with CKD Github Link → https://github.com/SCCMdatathon2024/team 04 (n=16,961) With Contrast With No Contrast (n=16.288)(n=673)Dialysis, Yes Dialysis, Yes Dialysis, No Dialysis, No (n=327)(n=15961) (n=51)(n=622)

Total Patients

Novel -Approach- Method; **Hypothesis Generating**

Figure 1. Flow Diagram of Study Participants with CKD and Association of Contrast and Need for Dialysis

Results

Table 1. Demographics Univariate

Variables	Total patient, n = 16,961	With Contrast, (n = 673)	Without Contrast, n = 16,288	P-value
Age, Median (IQR)	74 (64-83)	73 (65-80)	74 (64-83)	0.028*
Gender Male, n (%)	9960 (58.7%)	382 (56.8%)	9578 (58.8%)	0.31
Race, N (%) White Black Asian Others	11987 (70.7%) 2522 (14.9%) 418 (2.5%) 2034 (12.0%)	447 (66.4%) 105 (15.6%) 32 (4.8%) 89 (13.2%)	11540 (70.8%) 2417 (14.8% 386 (2.4%) 1945 (11.9%)	0.0005*
Ethnicity, Hispanic, n (%)	532 (3.1%)	20 (3.0%)	512 (3.1%)	0.89

Table 2. Outcomes Univariate

	With Contrast	Without Contrast	P-value
Charlson	8 (7, 10)	8 (6, 9)	0.002*
SOFA day-1	5 (3, 8)	5 (3, 7)	0.1223
ICU LOS- hours, Median (IQR)	209 (120-399)	129 (85-212)	<0.001*
Dialysis in ICU, N (%)	51 (7.6%)	327 (2.0%)	<0.001*
ICU Mortality	57 (8.5%)	659 (4.0%)	<0.001*



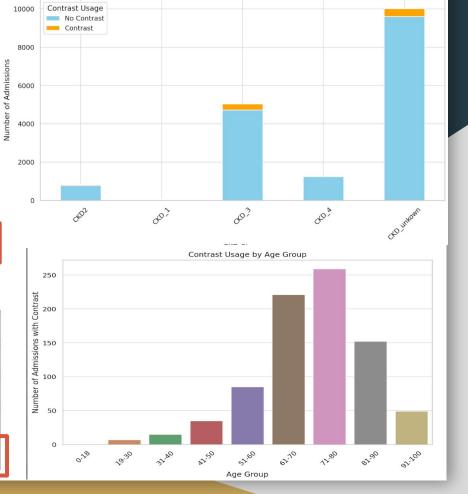
Results..

Table 3. Multivariate analysis- Odds Ratio for Dialysis

	OR	95% CI	p-value
Age	0.96	0.95-0.97	<0.001
Female	0.94	0.75-1.18	0.61
Race- Other	1.57	1.21-2.01	0.005
Contrast	2.85	2.03-3.93	<0.001

Table 4. Multivariate analysis- Odds Ratio for ICU death

	OR	95% CI	p-value
Age	1.01	0.99-1.01	0.16
Female	0.97	0.81-1.15	0.73
Race- Other	1.65	1.35-2.02	<0.001*
Contrast	1.45	1.04-1.99	0.024*



Contrast and No Contrast Usage by CKD Stages

Conclusion/Discussion

In retrospective cohort study with univariate and multivariate analysis we found a significant association between IV contrast and need for dialysis in critically ill patients with CKD

(stage 1-4)- Novel

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Risk of Acute Kidney Injury, Dialysis, and Mortality in Chronic Kidney Disease Patients following Intravenous Contrast Material Exposure

Conclusion

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Intravenous contrast material administration was not associated with an increased risk of AKI. emergent dialysis, and short-term mortality in a cohort of patients with diminished renal function. #SCCMDiscovery

Discussion

Building Machine Learning Model, requires
Internal/External validation- eICU data/CURE ID/Epic
Cosmos

Next steps →

- Does the stage of pre-existing CKD affect outcome
- NLP methods to extract robust Contrast data
- Does the type of contrast used matter
- There is a dose response curve between the number of receiving IV contrast and need for RRT

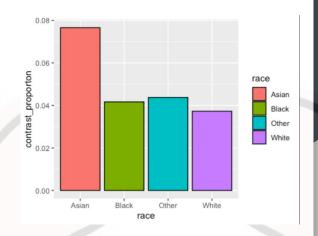


Figure: Proportion of Contrast per race

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