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# Implementation of Novel Biomarkers in the Diagnosis, Prognosis, and Management of Acute Kidney Injury: Executive Summary from the Tenth Consensus Conference of the Acute Dialysis Quality Initiative (ADQI)

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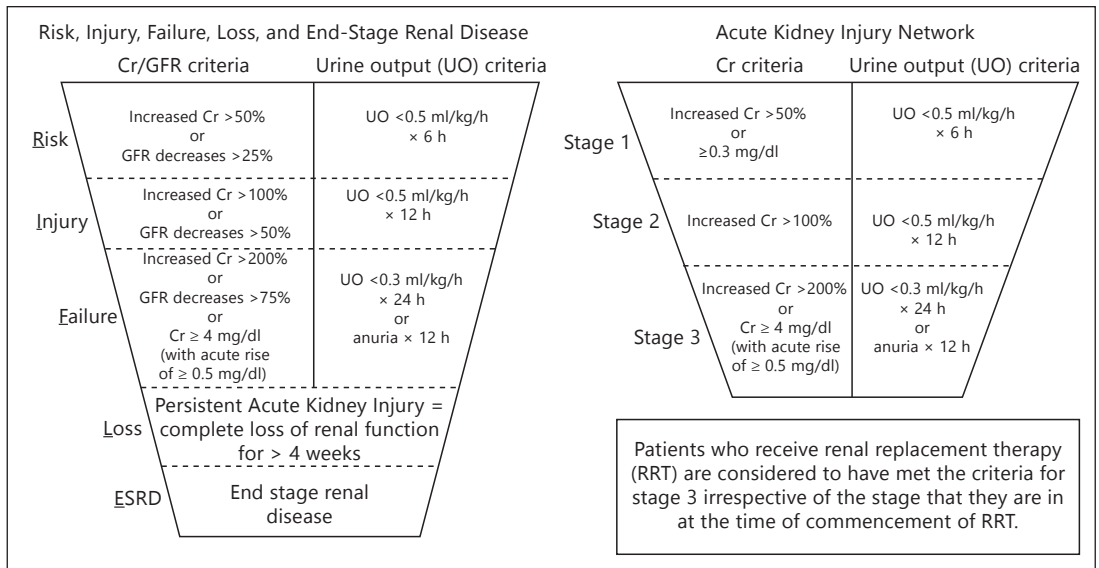
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## Abstract

Detection of acute kidney injury is undergoing a dynamic revolution of biomarker technology allowing greater, earlier, and more accurate determination of diagnosis, prognosis, and with powerful implication for management. Biomarkers can be broadly considered as any measurable biologic entity or process that allows differentiation between normal function and injury or disease. The ADQI (Acute Dialysis Quality Initiative) had its Ninth Consensus Conference dedicated to synthesis and formulation of the existing literature on biomarkers for the detection of acute kidney injury in a variety of settings. In the papers that accompany this summary, ADQI workgroups fully develop key concepts from a summary of the literature in the domains of early diagnosis, differential diagnosis, prognosis and management, and concurrent physiologic and imaging measures.

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Acute kidney injury (AKI) is increasingly recognized as an in-hospital complication that is common and strongly related to increased hospital length of stay, use of intensive care unit services including hemodynamic monitoring, need for renal replacement therapy, rehospitalization, and death. When patients are followed after an episode of AKI, there are higher risks for the rapid progression of chronic kidney disease leading to end-stage renal disease requiring permanent dialysis therapy or renal transplantation. Hence, there is a great need to better understand AKI with the intent of developing prevention and treatment strategies. Prior to the past few years, the principle clinical tools used to detect AKI were serial measurement of serum creatinine (Cr), blood urea nitrogen, assessment of the urinalysis, and measurement of urine output. Agreement from multiple consensus groups (Acute Kidney Injury Network – AKIN, Risk, Injury, Failure, End-Stage Kidney Disease – RIFLE, and Kidney Disease Improving Global Outcomes –



**Fig. 1.** The AKIN and RIFLE definitions and grading for AKI.

KDIGO) that AKI can be defined and graded has been a major advance in the phenotypic characterization as shown in figure 1 [1]. Thus the stage has been set for new technologies and measures to be assessed in the context of both the diagnosis and grading of AKI according to these standardized definitions [2].

## Methods

The ADQI process was applied using previously described methodology taking advantage of key opinion leaders in the field and identifying appropriate topics for consensus [3]. The ADQI methodology comprises a systematic search for evidence with review and evaluation of relevant literature, establishment of clinical and physiologic outcomes for comparison of different treatments, description of current practice and analysis of areas in which evidence is lacking and a specific research agenda is required. ADQI activities were divided into a pre-conference, conference, and post-conference phase. Before the conference, topics were selected and workgroups assembled. Groups identified key questions and conducted a systematic literature search. During the conference, workgroups assembled in breakout sessions, as well as plenary sessions where their findings were presented, debated, and refined. Key questions were identified by the entire ADQI group, and the subgroups deliberated on these questions, bringing forth recommendations to the group as a whole. Deliberations followed three days of discussion amongst the attendees. Summary statements were then developed by the entire group and reported into the present document.

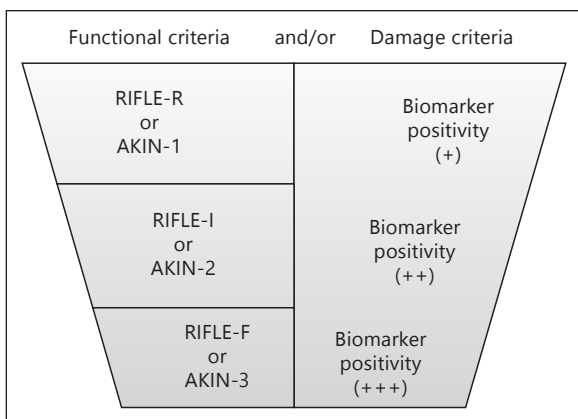
## Results

### *Early Detection of Acute Kidney Injury*

The first ADQI workgroup focused on the available literature on novel blood and urine biomarkers that have been tested in clinical studies for the early detection of AKI. Recognition that cells in the kidney produce and release measurable proteins in the setting of a variety of injuries has been an important step in the development of this field [4]. Injury appears to be as subtle as volume depletion which has been previously termed 'prerenal azotemia'. Data with novel markers suggest these episodes are indeed a form of AKI with some damage to cells and or complete nephron units [5]. More severe causes of renal damage include prolonged ischemia due to shock, sepsis and microcirculatory dysfunction, and direct toxicity due to injurious agents such as iodinated contrast, aminoglycosides, and vancomycin. Most of the markers mentioned in the accompanying article by McCullough and colleagues are either directly produced by renal tubular cells in response to upregulation of messenger RNA and protein synthesis, or are filtered proteins that have reduced reabsorption by the proximal tubular cells, and hence become measurable in greater quantities in the urine. Since the completion of the ADQI 10 meeting, and important discovery that tubular cell-cycle arrest markers (insulin-like growth factor-binding protein 7 (IGFBP7) and tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinases-2 (TIMP-2)) appear to be a brief (~36 h) harbinger to AKI that will develop in the next few days [6]. The concentrations of these proteins in the urine can be multiplied to create a value for use by clinicians to anticipate the immediate risk of AKI. The development of AKI from initiation of injury forward appears to be reflected by sharp elevation of neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin (NGAL), kidney injury molecule-1 (KIM-1), L-type fatty acid-binding protein (L-FABP), and  $\alpha$ -glutathione S-transferase ( $\alpha$ -GST),  $\pi$ -GST, and interleukin-18 (IL-18). The preponderance of the data suggests these novel markers detect risk for AKI and probably actual AKI 24–48 h before the rise in serum Cr [7]. Importantly, there are cases where novel markers significantly elevate without a significant change in serum Cr or reduction in urine output, which is a late and ominous clinical development [8]. These cases of subclinical AKI appear to have important prognostic implications and probably should not be dismissed (fig. 2).

### Differential Diagnosis

One of the most important uses of novel biomarkers is to help evaluate a patient who has a differential diagnosis in the setting of critical illness including pulmonary, heart, liver, and kidney failure. The novel markers in

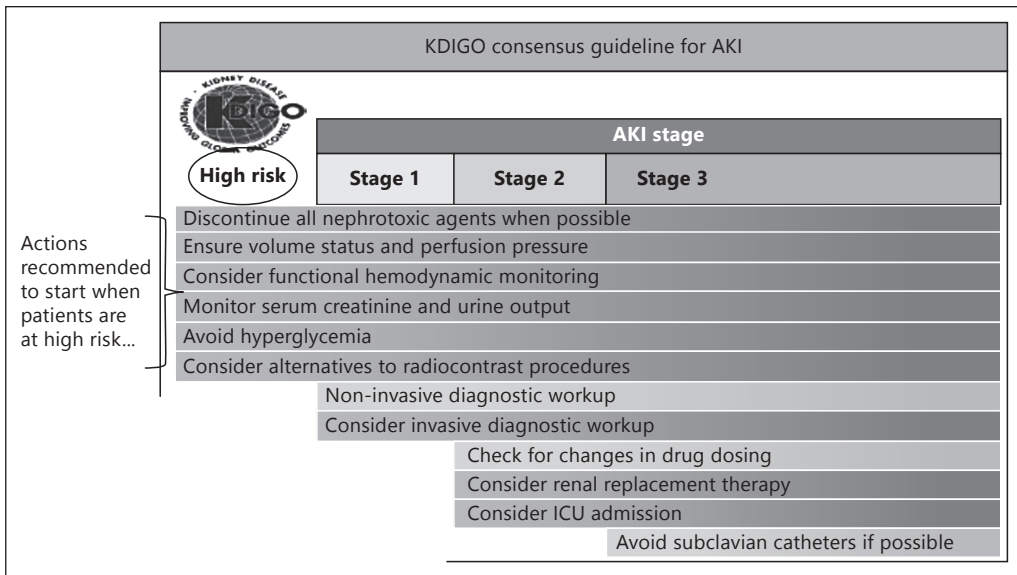


**Fig. 2.** Depiction of damage and functional markers in the detection of AKI. Reproduced with permission from ADQI [15].

aggregate appear to have moderate specificity for AKI. Some forms of injury, particularly those with abnormalities in cell signaling (cytokines, adhesion molecules) and microvascular dysfunction, appear to favor interleukins (IL-18), NGAL, and KIM-1 as relatively strong signals for AKI due to sepsis [9]. For most forms of injury, urinary levels of these markers are higher in concentration and have a greater rise than the same proteins measured in blood. When there are increases in urinary cystatin C and albumin from baseline, this suggests a failure in proximal renal tubular reabsorption [10]. This finding is complementary to information provided by the novel biomarkers above, particularly in establishing AKI in the differential diagnosis of the critically ill patient.

## Prognosis and Management

Because AKI is strongly associated with early and late mortality, even when renal replacement therapy is offered, biomarkers indicating AKI are prognostic for mortality. In general, the greater the rise in a single marker, more consistent elevations of more than one marker, and when in conjunction with a reduction in glomerular filtration and urine output, there is a quantitative relationship between the severity of AKI and clinical outcomes. Thus, as shown in figure 3, with more prognostic information at an earlier stage of critical illness, there can be a series of clinical responses leading to reduced complications and possibly improvement in outcomes [1]. The underlying principles have now emerged: (1) novel markers allow early assessment of prognosis, (2) advanced warning can



**Fig. 3.** Recognition of AKI and clinical responses. Adapted from KDIGO [1].

lead to changes in clinical processes, and (3) an alerted clinician and care team can more effectively care and communicate with patients and their families leading to improvements in delivery [11].

### Physiologic and Imaging Measures

Cardiovascular medicine and oncology have taught us that the combination of laboratory measures and imaging/physiological assessments are powerful in terms of establishing internal validity, disease definitions, staging, and monitoring of progression of disease. Thus, in AKI, considerable work has been undertaken to understand core features of renal function including renal blood flow, regional renal perfusion, metabolism of glucose and other substrates, and the net control over renal filtration and urine output. A current standard of care in a case of de novo AKI includes renal ultrasonography which primarily establishes the presence of polycystic kidney disease, ureteral disease and obstruction, and helps somewhat to establish or support baseline chronic kidney disease with measurement of renal size. Ultrasound, however, is not helpful in diagnosing AKI in patient with normal size kidneys and no obstruction to urinary flow. The most promising novel approaches include renal time assessment of renal blood flow, oxygenation, and glomerular filtration [12, 13]. It is possible that discovery

of a drop in renal filtration could occur many hours/days before serum Cr elevates, and thus give useful information to the clinician following the management principles discussed above [14].

## Conclusions

AKI is a dynamic process that generates a multitude of biologic signals that when measured, become clinical biomarkers. Use of these markers appears to be valuable in the detection, differential diagnosis, prognosis, and management of patients in the setting of critical illness. Future research focused on the development and use of new diagnostic and therapeutic targets is critical to advance the field of critical care nephrology.

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