## **Adult Acute Kidney Injury Care Bundle**

**Norfolk and Norwich University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust** 

Hospitalised patients with AKI have an increased mortality risk Early intervention can improve outcomes

	Likely cause:	Creatinine	Assessor:
Name	Pre-renal	Current:	
DOB Male / Female	Renal	Baseline:	Date:
Hospital number			Time:

Name			
DOB Male / Fe	emale Baseline:	Date:	
Hospital number		Time:	
	Bassard		
Review →  Patient assessment	Respond →	Refer Renal:	
Patient assessment  □ ABCDE  □ Check for signs of sepsis  □ Abdominal palpation for a full bladder	<ul> <li>□ Call for help to resuscitate if patient critical</li> <li>□ Start sepsis care bundle concurrently if signs of sepsis</li> </ul>	□ Stage 3 AKI with unclear cause or suboptimal response to initial treatment □ AKI with need for dialysis: □ Refractory hyperkalaemia □ Acute pulmonary oedema □ Refractory metabolic acidosis □ Uraemic encephalopathy or pericarditis □ Toxins e.g. methanol, ethylene glycol, lithium, ASA See Trust Doc Id: 1345, for further quidance on acute dialysis □ eGFR <30ml/min prior to AKI □ Renal transplant— if AKI, infection or nil by mouth □ Suspected intrinsic renal disease (haemoproteinuria present e.g. vasculitis)  Critical care: □ Haemodynamic instability not responsive to initial treatment	
Venous gas and laboratory bloods  □ pH, K <sup>+</sup> , bicarb, glucose, lactate and send lab bloods (bicarb+chloride, FBC, CRP, bone profile, LFTs and U+E's)	<ul> <li>□ Correct high K<sup>+</sup>- see hyperkalaemic guidelines on trust intranet</li> <li>□ Daily U+E's</li> </ul>		
□ Fluid assessment including fluid balance chart □ Assessment– hypovoloemic/ euvoloemic/hypervoloemic?	□ Fluid resuscitation as appropriate (based on fluid assessment and clinical judgement)		
□ Urine dip for blood and protein − perform and document	<ul> <li>□ Urine PCR if dip protein ≥ +1</li> <li>□ Consider MSU if urinary tract infection suspected</li> <li>□ Consider acute renal screen if blood and protein on urine dip (and agreed with renal team): Anti nuclear antibodies, ANCA, Complement, Myeloma screen, SFLC, Immunoglobulins and anti-GBM.</li> </ul>		
□ Bladder scan (post void if possible)- perform and document	<ul> <li>□ Avoid urinary catheter unless critically unwell or retention</li> <li>□ If catheterised measure residual volume</li> <li>□ Ongoing strict input/output monitoring</li> </ul>	Obstetrics: Seek obstetrician advice in pregnant patients  Urology: Urosepsis with obstruction Obstruction not relieved by catheterisation	
Renal tract ultrasound  Immediately if urosepsis with suspected obstruction (CT KUB needed to exclude stone disease)	□ Contact urology if obstruction		
□ Within 24 hours if no improvement in renal function or cause for AKI not identified.			
Review medication  Stop potentially harmful drugs Check for dose adjustments in AKI (liase with pharmacy as required)	<ul> <li>□ Withold potential nephrotoxins and diuretics- NSAID, ACEi, ARB.</li> <li>□ Withold Metformin if lactate high or eGFR &lt;30</li> <li>□ Review doses/drugs for anticoagulation, opioids, anti-diabetic drugs, antibiotics, contrast, antihypertensive drugs, digoxin, statins.</li> <li>Review medication daily if changes in</li> </ul>	In discharge summary: Complete AKI section. Give clear follow up plan to GP in discharge letter including need for blood and urine tests and review of medications held due to	

## renal function IF PATIENT NOT RESPONDING SEEK SENIOR REVIEW



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Authors: Dr S Tufail, Dr M Althaf, Dr R Varma

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