



Preventing Nephrotoxic Acute Kidney Injuries

Your child's health and safety are important to us. You can make a difference in your child's care by asking questions and being actively involved.

What is a nephrotoxic medication associated acute kidney injury (N-AKI)?

A nephrotoxic medication associated acute kidney injury (N-AKI) is a kidney injury that occurs when your child is exposed to certain medicines, or combination of medicines, for an extended period of time. Medicines that can cause N-AKI include some antihypertensives, antimicrobials, antineoplastics, contrasts, immunosuppressants, and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs).

What are we doing to prevent N-AKI?

Some medicines that can cause N-AKI may be necessary to treat or diagnose your child's medical condition. When these medicines are given to your child, their care team will use a variety of methods to help prevent N-AKIs. Your child's care team will:

- Limit the use of these medicines when possible.
- Make sure your child is getting proper hydration through drinking fluids or an IV.
- Monitor levels of the medicines being given in your child's body.
- Monitor kidney function through routine bloodwork.

What can you do to help prevent N-AKI?

You can play an active role in helping prevent N-AKI by asking your child's care team questions about the medicines they are taking and whether N-AKI is a potential concern. Make sure your child stays hydrated while taking these medicines and alert their care team to any concerns or questions you have about their kidney function. Questions you can ask your child's care team include:

- What are these medicines for?
- How long will they need to take these medicines?
- Are there alternatives to the medicines?

Speak up if you have any questions or concerns about N-AKI.