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Incidence of Acute Renal Failure in Birth Asphyxia and its Correlation with Hypoxic Ischemic Encephalopathy (HIE)

Sugunakar Reddy B[1], Narayan Reddy U[1], Jakkampudi Nagasravani[1] and Mohd Nasir Mohiuddin[2]*

[1]Department of Paediatrics, Deccan College of Medical Sciences (DCMS)-Princess Esra Hospital, Hyderabad, Telangana, India

[2] Centre Head, Pinnacle cancer centres India, International-Sunnah Hospital, Akola, Maharashtra, India

**Corresponding e-mail: muhammed_nasser7788@yahoo.com*

ABSTRACT

Introduction: *Perinatal asphyxia is an essential reason for neonatal mortality and neurological morbidity. The general rate of this condition is assessed to be between 1 to 10 for every 1000 live births and is affected by the birth weight and gestational age of the infant furthermore by the neighbourhood accessibility of therapeutic assets.* ***Methods:*** *The underlying administration of every single such neonate comprised of putting the child under a servo-controlled radiant warmer and nursing them in the thermo-neutral range of temperature. About 41 cases accomplished for early identification of confusions and difficulties and their convenient administration. Following 72 h of birth and before 96 h of birth in the wake of getting educated composed assent from the guardians, under aseptic safety measures 3 ml blood was drawn and was assessed for blood urea (Berthelot strategy), serum creatinine (Jaffe's test), serum electrolytes (Calorimetric technique) and urine yield was observed by applying plastic accumulation pack (minicom) and clinical state of the child was checked.* ***Results:*** *A sum of 1285 neonates were conceded in NICU for different issues, among them an aggregate of 90 neonates were conceded for perinatal asphyxia. A sum of 75 cases and 50 controls were chosen. The accompanying tables and figures represent the outcomes in subtle element. The outcomes got were examine blood urea and serum creatinine levels were essentially lifted in cases with renal disappointment, when contrasted with controls (P=0.001). Nevertheless, there was no distinction in electrolyte levels in both the gatherings.* ***Conclusion:*** *The most common perinatal danger component was MSAF (40%). In our study the commonest type of ARF in every one of the three phases of HIE was non-oliguric sort. The frequency of inherent renal disappointment in our study was 9.4%. Checking of blood urea, serum creatinine and urine yield helps in the early finding and administration of renal disappointment.*

Keywords: Renal disappointment, asphyxia hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy, neonates

Abbreviations: ARF: Acute Renal Failure; CNS: Central Nervous System; CVS: Cardiovascular System; ACOG: American College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists; AAP: American Academy of Pediatrics; NRP: Neonatal Resuscitation Program; NIBP: Non-Invasive Blood Pressure; BUN: Blood Urea Nitrogen; EEG: Electroencephalogram; NICU: Neonatal Intensive Care Unit; WHO: World Health Organization; CPAP: Continuous Positive Airway Pressure; RR: Respiratory Rate; HR: Heart Rate; CFT: Cold Face Test; MSAF: Meconium-Stained Amniotic Fluid; MODS: Multiple Organ Dysfunction Syndrome; CRP: C-reactive Protein; GFR: Glomerular Filtration Rate; AKI: Acute Kidney Injury

INTRODUCTION

Perinatal asphyxia is an imperative reason for neonatal mortality and long haul neurological morbidity [1]. The general rate of this condition is assessed to be between 1 to 10 for every 1000 live births and is affected by the birth weight and gestational age of the infant furthermore by the neighbourhood accessibility of therapeutic resources [2]. Hypoxic harm can influence all organs of the neonate, with kidneys being the commonest (half) influenced.

Different organs are influenced in the accompanying request CNS (28%), CVS (25%) and respiratory system (23%) [3]. Renal inadequacy may happen as right on time as 24 h from the season of affront, which if delayed may even prompt irreversible cortical necrosis [4]. Subsequently, convenient ID of renal disappointment is essential in neonates with hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy (HIE) to keep up a stable biochemical milieu by starting fitting liquid and electrolyte management [4]. Renal disappointment in neonates is a demonstrative test as a result of the inconsistency of the clinical and biochemical parameters in this age bunch. Lack of studies deciding the frequency and outcomes of renal disappointment in perinatal asphyxia has prodded the present study.

The World Health Organization has characterized birth asphyxia as "inability to start and manage breathing during childbirth" and depends on Apgar score, an Apgar score of <7 at one moment of life is suggestive of birth asphyxia [5]. Apgar scores are likewise valuable for foreseeing long haul result in babies with perinatal asphyxia [6,7].

The fundamental criteria for diagnosing pre-birth asphyxia as sketched out by ACOG and AAP are [8]:

- Delayed metabolic or blended acidemia (pH <7.0 on line blood vessel blood test).
- Determination of an Apgar score of <3 for 5 min or more.
- Clinical neurologic appearance as seizures, hypotonia, trance state or HIE in the prompt neonatal period.
- Proof of multi-organ framework brokenness in the quick neonatal period.

Aetiology

Ninety percent of asphyxia affront happen in the antepartum or intrapartum periods as a consequence of placental deficiency bringing about a failure to give oxygen and expel carbon dioxide and hydrogen particle from the baby. The staying 10% are baby blues typically auxiliary to pneumonic, cardiovascular, or neurologic insufficiency [1,9].

Standards of management

The administration comprises of steady care to look after temperature, perfusion, ventilation, and a typical metabolic stage including glucose, calcium, and corrosive base parity.

Initial management

Current NRP rules (2010) prescribe directed hypothermia/head cooling for term suffocated neonates [10]. Exchange to infant unit hold infant under radiant warmer, keep up typical temperature check imperative signs check blood gasses, glucose, haematocrit supplement intravenous line for dextrose and lab work consider utilization of volume expander Vitamin K, stomach wash, urine yield monitoring [9].

Clinical observations

All neonates who have endured asphyxia must be nearly checked clinically and in addition by playing out certain bedside tests. The respiratory status must be observed by careful record of the RR, two-sided satisfactory mid-section development and air passage. The CVS status evaluation ought to incorporate HR, shading, CFT, beat oximetry, NIBP and temperature. Appraisal of the neurologic status ought to incorporate Sarnat and Sarnat organizing for HIE alongside evaluation of foremost fontanel, tone, seizures, pupillary size, and response each twelfth hourly [9].

Biochemical monitoring

The biochemical observing ought to go for measuring the glucose by Dextrostix, the haematocrit, serum electrolytes (Na, K), serum calcium, BUN, creatinine, blood gases and pH. All these should be kept up in the ordinary reach to anticipate expansion of the neuronal damage [9].

Investigations

Examinations required in a neonate with perinatal asphyxia don't modify the intense administration however help in anticipation (imaging contemplates). It is essential to play out a sepsis screen as a large portion of these neonates would have experienced broad revival and are possibility for obtrusive checking and treatment. It further minimizes anti-microbial utilization. Mid-section X-beam ought to be done to search for pneumothorax, heart extension or any contortions. Neuroimaging, for example, Ultrasound and CT Filter and consequent examinations like EEG are for the most part required for forecast and don't help in the prompt administration of the suffocated neonate [9].

Renal replacement therapy

Before initiating dialysis, it is constantly better to consider the visualization of the condition. The basic signs for renal substitution treatment are liquid over-burden, hyperkalaemia, hyponatremia and serious metabolic acidosis which are lethargic to restorative administration. Dialysis must be organized to acquire difficulties in renal disappointment. An infant who is anuric and is having metabolic inconveniences will at last require dialysis [11]. (e.g. hyperkalaemia in anuric child is unrealistic to react to restorative administration alone and will require dialysis eventually).

Signs of dialysis

- Hyperkalaemia
- Extreme metabolic acidosis
- Hyperphosphatemia/hypocalcaemia
- Disappointment of preservationist administration

Peritoneal dialysis (PD)

It is methodology of decision in many neonates as it has significant focal points like access is generally simple and is in fact basic in correlation with haemodialysis [11].

Girish, et al. directed a forthcoming case control study selecting 75 neonates, 50 suffocated neonates and 25 obviously ordinary neonates conceded in Mysore restorative school, Karnataka demonstrated that renal disappointment is a huge issue in suffocated neonates (64%) [12].

Nouri, et al. led an imminent study including 87 full-term neonates conceded in the neonatology bureau of Farhat Hached college healing centre, Sousse, Tunisia and observed that transient renal disappointment is normally seen in perinatal asphyxia and renal disappointment connected with neurologic severity [13] and with serious asphyxia was dominatingly non-oliguric [6-14].

Misra, et al. embraced a learning at K.G. Medicinal School Lucknow including 7 term infants with perinatal asphyxia with intense renal disappointment and demonstrated that the condition was connected with a high mortality [15]. Jayashree, et al. had embraced a learning at Kalawati Saran Youngsters' Healing facility, New Delhi to assess the event of renal disappointment taking after birth asphyxia enlisting 30 neonates with birth asphyxia and 30 ordinary and demonstrated 43% of the suffocated neonates created intense renal failure [16].

Aims and objectives

1. To determine the incidence of acute renal failure in term neonates with perinatal asphyxia.
2. To evaluate the associated risk factors that would predispose to renal failure in neonates with perinatal asphyxia.
3. To correlate the severity of acute renal failure with hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy (HIE) staging in asphyxiated neonates.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Place of study

The present study was led in a tertiary level neonatal emergency unit Princess Esra Hospital's facility and Owaisi Hospital, Deccan college of Medicinal Sciences (DCMS), Hyderabad, Telangana.

Length of study

From Jul 2012 - Jul 2013, for a time of 1 year.

Sort of study

Imminent case control study.

Inclusion criteria

Sequential term (38-42 weeks) neonates admitted to NICU amid the study period with perinatal asphyxia were enlisted

as cases (study populace included both innate and additionally out born neonates) and all the while 50 term (38-42 weeks) neonates admitted to NICU for different reasons (with no danger variables for perinatal asphyxia) were chosen as controls in the wake of acquiring composed educated assent.

Exclusion criteria

Neonates accepted with low adjust renal capacity, for example, septicaemia, respiratory trouble disorder, necrotizing enterocolitis, major inborn oddities, and organization of IV nephrotoxic medications furthermore moms who got nephrotoxic medications, those with maternal fever (which may prompt intrapartum asphyxia) were rejected from the study.

Strategies

All suffered (as per WHO definition) neonates were chosen as cases. Gestational age, birth weight, significant perinatal history and examination discoveries were recorded in predesigned, pretested proforma.

The post suffered neonates were overseen according to the standard rules.

Introductory administration

The underlying administration of every such neonate comprised of putting the infant under a servo-controlled radiant hotter and nursing them in the thermoneutral range of temperature. Prompt clinical appraisal was made by recording respiratory rate, heart rate, slender filling time, pulse, temperature, and oxygen immersion. Intravenous line was secured and IV liquids began 10% dextrose at 60 ml/kg/day on Day 1, 80 ml/kg/day on Day 2, 100 ml/kg/day on Day 3, 110 ml/kg/day on Day 4, 120 ml/kg/day on Day 5, 135 ml/kg/day on Day 6, 150 ml/kg/day on Day 7 with extra remittance of 20 ml/kg/day for radiant warmer. For initial 48 h, liquid given was 10% dextrose and afterward Isolate P was begun. Infusion vitamin K 1 mg was directed to every one of these children. A stomach wash was performed if there was meconium recoloured liquor. Nephrotoxic medications were dodged however much as could reasonably be expected in the suffocated neonates, and at whatever point there was a critical need to utilize them, they were utilized as a part of altered measurements. All neonates who have endured asphyxia were nearly checked clinically. This observing expects to recognize confusions in the clinical, metabolic, and hemodynamic milieu in order to guarantee brief administration. The respiratory status was checked by fastidious record of the RR, two-sided sufficient mid-section extension and air passage. The CVS status was evaluated by observing heartbeat volume, HR, Shading, CFT, Beat oximetry and temperature. Appraisal of the neurologic status ought to incorporate Sarnat and Sarnat organizing for HIE alongside evaluation of foremost fontanel, tone, seizures, pupillary size, and response each twelfth hourly. Seizures were dealt with vivaciously. Persistent observing of basic parameters 41 was accomplished for early identification of confusions and difficulties and their opportune administration. Following 72 hours of birth and before 96 hours of birth in the wake of getting educated composed assent from the guardians, under aseptic insurances 3 ml blood was drawn and was assessed for blood urea (Berthelot strategy), serum creatinine (Jaffe's test), Serum electrolytes (Calorimetric technique) and urine yield was observed by applying plastic accumulation pack (minicom) and clinical state of the child was checked. Criteria embraced for characterizing intense renal disappointment in neonates is oliguria <0.5 ml/kg/h or serum creatinine of more than 2 SD above of mean quality for gestational age 11 which is more than 1.19 mg/dl. Those neonates which satisfied the above criteria were analyzed as ARF and were first given a liquid test 20 ml/kg of typical saline and after that checked for urine yield and clinical parameters. On the off chance that urine output <1 ml/kg/h it was trailed by diuretic Inj. lasix 1 mg/kg and still if urine yield <1 ml/kg/h.

Test measure

A helpful specimen size of 75 cases and 50 controls were picked.

Ethical approval

The study was conducted after taking ethical approval from the Institute's Ethical Committee.

Statistical analysis

The results were analysed using following statistical methods such as Descriptive statistical analysis has been carried out in the present study. Results on continuous measurements are presented on Mean ± SD (Min-Max) and results on categorical measurements are presented in number (%). Significance is assessed at 5% level of significance. Student

test (two tailed, independent) has been used to find the significance of study parameters on continuous scale between two groups, Chi-square/Fisher's exact test has been used to find the significance of study parameters on categorical scale between two or more groups and P<0.05 has been taken as significant.

RESULTS

This prospective case control study was done to determine the incidence of acute renal failure in term neonates with perinatal asphyxia and its correlation with hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy.

A total of 1285 neonates were admitted in NICU for various problems, among them a total of 90 neonates were admitted for perinatal asphyxia (Figure 1).

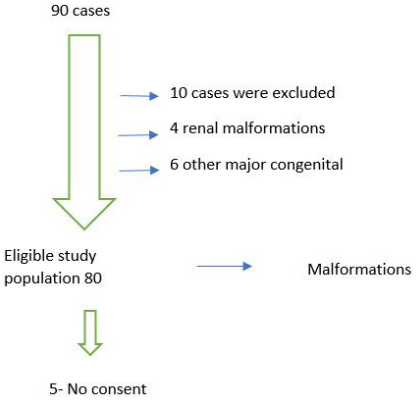

Figure 1 Neonatal cases selected for the study

A total of 75 cases and 50 controls were selected. The following tables and figures illustrate the results in detail. The results obtained were analyzed. The urine output should be measured as it is a direct indicator of the stage of peripheral perfusion. Moreover, this entity is also used as a prognostic sign and the outcome is uniformly poor if the output remains <1 ml/kg/h beyond 36 h of life. Table 1 shows the number of neonates requiring clinical intervention.

Table 1 Type of support required in neonates with perinatal asphyxia

Support	Frequency (n)	Percentage
Ventilated	14	18.70%
CPAP	7	9.30%
Supplemental oxygen	54	72%
Total	75	100%

Tables 2, 3 and 4 shows distribution of cases as per gender, weight, and type of delivery respectively. Table 5 shows distribution of various risk factors among cases.

Table 2 Gender wise distribution of study population

Gender	Cases (n=75)		Controls (n=50)	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Male	49	65.30%	32	64%
Female	26	34.70%	18	36%
Total	75	100%	50	100%

Males and females were almost equally distributed in the study population P=0.514.

Table 3 Distribution as per birth weight

Birth weight (kg)	Cases (n=75)		Controls (n=50)	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
<2.5	21	28%	13	26%
>2.5	54	72%	37	74%
Total	75	100%	50	100%
Mean ± SD	2.75 ± 0.42		2.6 ± 0.27	

Mean gestational age of study population was 38 weeks and mean birth weight 2.75 kg. Similarly, mean gestational age in neonates of control group was 38 weeks and mean birth weight was 2.60 kg.

Table 4 Distribution of perinatal asphyxia among inborn and out born neonates

Neonates	Cases (n=75)		Controls (n=50)	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Inborn	22	29.30%	34	68%
Out born	53	70.70%	16	32%
Total	75	100%	50	100%

Out born (extramural) neonates had higher incidence of perinatal asphyxia than inborn (intramural) neonates with a statistical significance (P=0.001).

Table 5 Perinatal risk factors for birth asphyxia

Risk factors	Cases	
	Frequency	Percentage
MSAF (meconium stained amniotic fluid)	30	40%
Prolonged Second stage	5	6.70%
LOC (loop of cord around the neck	8	10.70%
MSAF+LOC+Prolonged stage	20	26.70%
Assisted breech	5	6.80%
APH	3	4%
Cord prolapsed	1	1.30%
Difficult extraction by Iscs	4	5.30%
Obstructed labour	3	4%
Total	75	100%

Table 6 HIE staging

HIE staging	Frequency(n)	Percentage
Stage-1	17	22.70%
Stage-2	45	60%
Stage-3	13	17.30%
Total	75	100%

Table 6 shows that 2/3rd of the cases had HIE stage-2 (60%) while 17% had HIE stage-3. Table 7 displays the seizure incidence among the cases.

Table 7 Incidence of seizures in Perinatal asphyxia

Seizures	Frequency(n)	Percentage
Present	58	77.30%
Absent	17	22.60%
Total	75	100%

Table 8 Comparison of CRP in cases and controls

CRP	Cases (n=75)		Controls (n=50)	
	Frequency (n)	Percentage	Frequency (n)	Percentage
Negative	27	36%	41	82%
Positive	48	64%	9	18%
Total	75	100%	50	100%

Table 8 shows that CRP was elevated in 64% of cases of perinatal asphyxia with a statistical significance (P=0.001).

Table 9 Distribution of cases and controls based on urine output

Urine output (ml/kg/h)	Cases (n=75)		Controls (n=50)	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
<0.5	15	20%	0	0%
>0.5	60	80%	50	100%
Total	75	100%	50	100%

Table 9 shows that there was no oliguria among the controls while 20% of cases had oliguria.

Table 10 Incidence of oliguric ARF

Urine output (ml/kg/h)	Cases with ARF	
	Frequency (n)	Percentage
<0.5	15	28.30%
>0.5	38	71.60%
Total	53	100%

Table 10 clearly indicates that 71.6% of cases had oliguric type of ARF.

Table 11 Comparison of blood chemistry in control and cases

Blood chemistry	Cases	Control	P Value
Blood urea (mg/dl)	76.28 ± 25.178	41.08 ± 6.66	0.001
Serum creatinine (mg/dl)	1.48 ± 0.475	0.70 ± 0.178	0.001
Na^+ (meq/L)	138.25 ± 3.27	138.56 ± 3.315	0.642
K^+ (meq/L)	3.99 ± 0.28	3.88 ± 0.29	0.749

Blood urea and serum creatinine levels were significantly elevated in cases with renal failure when compared to controls (P=0.001). However, there was no difference in electrolyte levels in both the groups as shown in Table 11. Table 12 shows that incidence of ARF is significantly more in cases (70.7% vs 2.0%) with x^2=57.648 (P<0.001). As shown in Table 13, 90.5% of cases had pre-renal Azotemia and only 5 neonates had intrinsic renal failure (Figure 2).

Table 12 Incidence of ARF

ARF	Cases (n=75)		Controls (n=50)	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Present	53	70.70%	1	2%
Absent	22	29.30%	49	98%
Total	75	100%	50	100%

Table 13 Type of ARF in cases and controls

Study Groups	Total	Pre-renal		Intrinsic renal		Oliguric		Non-oliguric	
Cases with ARF	53	48	90.50%	5	9.40%	14	26.40%	39	73.50%
Controls with ARF	2	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%

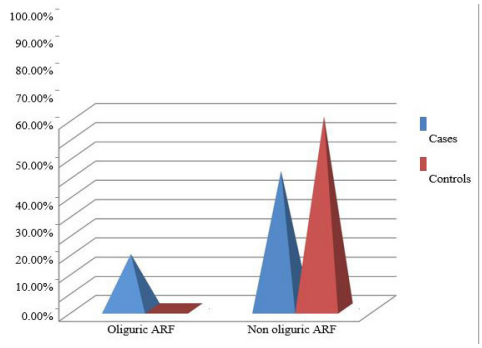

Figure 2 Type of ARF in cases and controls based on urine output

Table 14 Correlation of incidence of ARF with shock in cases

Shock	Total No of Cases		Cases with ARF						Cases without ARF	
			Total		Pre-renal ARF		Intrinsic ARF			
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Present	30	40%	26	86.60%	24	92.30%	2	7.60%	4	18.18%
Absent	45	60%	27	60%	-	-	-	-	18	81.80%
Total	75	100%	53	-	-	-	-	-	22	-

Table 15 Incidence ARF and type of ARF and its correlation among different stages of HIE

HIE staging	Total number of neonates	No. of ARF		No. of cases of Pre-renal ARF		No. of cases of intrinsic ARF		No. of oliguric		No. of Non-oliguric	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
HIE1	14	1	7.10%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
HIE2	48	39	81.20%	39	100%	0	0%	5	12.80%	34	87.10%
HIE3	13	13	100%	8	61.50%	5	38.40%	10	76.90%	3	23.00%
Total	75	53	70.60%	48	90.50%	5	9.40%	15	28.30%	38	71.60%
p=0.001											

From Figure 3, it can be seen that 1 (7.1%) HIE 1 cases had ARF, 39 (81.2%) HIE II cases had ARF and 13 cases of HIE III all 13(100%) had ARF. Incidence of ARF has a strong correlation with the staging of HIE (Table 14). Distribution of type of ARF shows all cases of HIE I had pre-renal ARF and 1(100%) of non-oliguric type of ARF, 39(100%) cases of HIE II had pre-renal and 34 (87.1%) of non-oliguric type of ARF, all 13 cases of HIE III had intrinsic ARF and 3(23%) of non-oliguric ARF (Table 15).

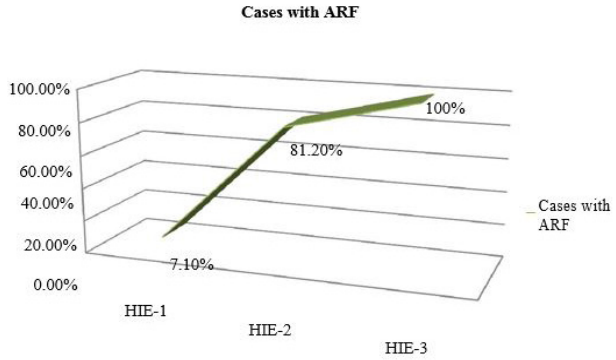

Figure 3 Correlation of incidence of ARF among different stages of HIE

Table 16 Correlation between ventilated patients and presence of ARF

Condition	ARF present	ARF absent
Ventilated	12 (22.6%)	2 (9.1%)
Not ventilated	41 (77.4%)	20 (90.9%)
Total	53	22

Table 16 shows that 22.6% of total ventilated neonates had ARF with P value of 0.147. The outcome among cases and control is shown in Tables 17 and 18.

Table 17 Outcome among the cases and controls

Outcome	Cases	Controls
Discharged	69 (92%)	50 (100%)
LAMA	2 (2.7%)	0 (0%)
Death	4 (5.3%)	0 (0%)

Table 18 Outcome among the cases

Outcome of cases with ARF	Number of neonates	Percentage
Clinically improved after fluid therapy (Pre-Renal)	48	90.50%
Clinically did not improve after fluid therapy (Intrinsic Renal Failure)	5	9.40%
Neonates who underwent peritoneal dialysis and died	2	3.70%
Neonates in whom peritoneal dialysis was planned but went LAMA (Left against medical advice)	1	1.88%
Number of Neonates who had associated morbidities and refused peritoneal dialysis and who died	2	3.70%
Total number of neonates who died	4	5.30%

Apgar score was <5 in all neonates with perinatal asphyxia and it was >5 in all neonates of control population. Blood urea and Serum creatinine levels were significantly elevated in cases with renal failure when compared to controls (P=0.001). However, there was no difference in electrolyte levels in both the groups.

DISCUSSION

Perinatal asphyxia is an affront amid the intrauterine or prompt extrauterine period to the embryo or the infant due to hypoxic and/or ischemic harm to different organs of adequate greatness which prompts temporary practical and biochemical changes [2].

Hypoxia and ischemia can make harm verging on each tissue and organ of the body. As kidneys are exceptionally delicate to oxygen hardship, renal inadequacy may happen inside 24 hours of a hypoxic ischemic scene, which if delayed, may even prompt irreversible cortical rot 1.

In this study, we decided the frequency of renal disappointment, renal parameters, kind of ARF in birth asphyxia and associated the seriousness of renal disappointment with HIE reviewing of suffocated neonates. The outcomes acquired in our study were compared with different studies (Table 19).

Table 19 Comparative studies showing the incidence of ARF among the cases

Studies	ARF	Oliguric ARF	Non-oliguric ARF
Gupta, et al. [4]	47.14%	21.21%	78.78%
Aggarwal, et al. [17]	56%	42%	58%
Karlowicz, et al. [18]	61%	40%	60%
Jayashree, et al. [16]	43.30%	69.20%	30.80%
Mohanan, et al. [14]	72%	44%	56%
Girish, et al. [12]	64%	37.50%	62.50%
Present study	70.70%	28.30%	71.60%

The frequency of ARF among the cases in our study was 70.7% and among them 28.3% were oliguric and 71.6% were non-oliguric.

Gupta, et al. in their study demonstrated that the frequency of ARF in suffocated neonates was 47.14% as they had concentrated on 70 suffocated neonates out of which 32 cases had no HIE elements and criteria embraced for naming a suffocated neonate as having renal disappointment were urine yield <0.5 ml/kg/h, blood urea >40 mg/dl, serum creatinine >1 mg/dl, nearness of noteworthy haematuria or proteinuria [4]. Three out of four criteria when satisfied were considered as sign of renal disappointment. Non-oliguric renal disappointment was more regular. Aggarwal, et al. concentrated on 25 cases and demonstrated that rate of ARF was 56%, less when contrasted with our study [17]. This is on the grounds that those neonates who kicked the bucket inside four days were rejected from the study and these were the neonates who may have endured extreme asphyxia and legitimately ought to have had ARF. They likewise considered neonates with serum creatinine esteem >1.5 mg/dl as having ARF and did not say about circulation of neonates as per HIE organizing. Non-oliguric ARF was more normal in their study. While Karlowicz, et al. demonstrated that the occurrence of ARF in suffocated neonates was 61% and non-oliguric ARF was more basic [18]. They had chosen the neonates taking into account asphyxia dreariness score furthermore did not say about the appropriation of neonates as per HIE arranging [19]. Jayashree, et al. demonstrated that the rate of ARF in suffocated neonates was just 43.3% when contrasted with our investigation of 75% and oliguric ARF was more basic in their study [16]. This is on the grounds that criteria embraced was that, any neonate giving oliguria (u/o <1 ml/kg/h), blood urea >40 mg/dl or serum creatinine >1 mg/dl was subjected to an intravenous liquid test of 20 ml/kg after 30 min if oliguria continued it was trailed by inj. frusemide 2 mg/kg, if oliguria still held on then the newborn child was analyzed as ARF.

Mohanan, et al. contemplated 50 neonates with birth asphyxia [14]. Their study demonstrated that the occurrence of ARF was 72% and that non-oliguric sort was the commonest (they took blood urea nitrogen more prominent than 20 mg/dl on no less than 2 blood tests and u/o <1 ml/kg/h as a criterion for diagnosing ARF). Girish, et al. examined 50 cases out of which 64% had AKI and amongst them 37.5% had oliguric ARF and 62.5% had non-oliguric ARF. In our study the rate of ARF in suffocated neonates was observed to be 70.7% and is relatively higher than different studies since to begin with, every suffocated neonate with components of HIE in each of the 3 phases were concentrated, second the criteria embraced for characterizing intense renal disappointment in neonates is oliguria <0.5 ml/kg/h or serum creatinine of more than 2 SD above of mean quality for gestational age 1 which is more than 1.19 mg/dl, which no different past studies had utilized, which helped in the administration of the neonates at the early stages where the neonates had pre renal disappointment and reacted well to the liquid test and had 100% recuperation highlighting that

in HIE, kidney in spite of being the best oxygenated organ, it is the most powerless to ischemic-hypoxic harm due to redistribution of the blood stream to other indispensable organs and remarkable vascular supply of renal medulla and results in transient loss of renal concentrating limit. More drawn out harm creates boundless tubular brokenness which may advance to inborn renal disappointment. The suffocated neonates must be grabbed when they are in phase of pre-renal disappointment and dealt with sufficient fluids, with the goal that they don't advance to characteristic renal disappointment as they have high mortality [20-24].

In our study the most well-known sort was non-oliguric this can be disclosed as because of pituitary arrival of vasopressin or renal responsiveness to vasopressin is diminished and heterogeneous reaction of individual nephron and variable harm to the tubular epithelium that outcomes in anatomical harm in lion's share of nephrons prompting the lessening in single nephron GFR and diminished tubular liquid stream and resulting diminish in partial re-ingestion from tubules. Along these lines, just oliguria won't decide ARF. Indeed, even neonates who are non-oliguric may have ARF which is more normal presentation in birth asphyxia and ought not be missed [25-27]. None of the neonates had elements of liquid over-burden. the mean blood urea levels among the cases in our study was 76.28 ± 25.178 and among the controls it was 41.08 ± 6.66, when contrasted with Gupta, et al. contemplated 70 suffocated neonates of them 32 cases had no HIE highlights so the mean worth was just 35.72 ± 17.87 among the cases. Aggarwal, et al. in their study with 25 cases and 25 controls demonstrated the mean worth was 33.6 ± 11.5 among the cases and they didn't say about the appropriation of cases as indicated by HIE evaluating and they had avoided those neonates who passed on inside 4 days [17]. Jayashree, et al. appeared in their study the mean estimation of blood urea among the cases was 94 ± 32.7, as they contemplated 30 neonates among them 55.5% were HIE III. Girish, et al. concentrated on 50 suffocated neonates and 25 evidently ordinary neonates [16]. The mean blood urea esteem amongst cases was 75.50 ± 29.49 and among controls was 28.61 ± 16.35.

The mean blood urea levels among the cases and controls in our study demonstrated that it was fundamentally higher n cases when contrasted with controls. The consequences of our study are practically identical to investigations of Gupta, et al., Aggarwal, et al., Jayashree, et al., and Girish, et al. [4,12,16,17]. The mean serum creatinine levels among the cases in our study was 1.48 ± 0.475 and among the controls it was 0.70 ± 0.178. while Gupta, et al. contemplated 70 suffocated neonates of them 32 cases had no HIE highlights so the mean quality was just 1.08 ± 0.49 among the cases. Aggarwal, et al. concentrated on 25 cases and 25 controls demonstrated the mean worth was 1.0 ± 0.5 among the cases and no notice about the biochemical technique for estimation of creatinine is made. They have not said about the circulation of cases as indicated by HIE evaluating and have barred those neonates who kicked the bucket inside 4 days. Jayashree, et al. appeared in their study the mean estimation of blood urea among the cases was 1.58 ± 0.58 as they concentrated on 30 neonates among them 55.5% were HIE III [16]. Girish, et al. appeared in their study the mean estimation of serum creatinine amongst cases was 1.7 ± 0.42 and among controls was 0.54 ± 0.18 [12]. The mean serum creatinine levels among the cases and controls in our study demonstrated that it was essentially higher in cases when contrasted with controls. The consequences of our study are equivalent to investigations of Gupta, et al., Aggarwal, et al., Jayashree, et al. and Girish, et al. [4,12,16,17]. Even though there was no measurable noteworthiness for the mean serum sodium levels, mean serum potassium levels among the cases and controls in our concentrate, none of them had hyponatremia however three neonates had hyperkalaemia [28-31].

Occurrence of ARF is most normal in stage 3 of HIE nearly took after by HIE stage-2. The after-effects of our study are equivalent to Girish, et al. study. In our study 81.2% of stage 2 HIE neonates had ARF and 100% of stage 3 HIE had ARF [12]. Nearness of Stun is altogether connected with ARF with x^2=6.175; P=0.011. The consequences of our study are practically identical to investigation of Jayashree, et al. who additionally considered 12 suffocated neonates who had stun, 8 (66.6%) of them had ARF demonstrating that the rate of ARF in patients with stun was fundamentally higher (P<0.05) [16].

Our study appears out of 30 neonates having stun, 26 (86.6%) had ARF and among them 2 (7.6%) did not react to liquid test nor inotropes and had natural renal disappointment. In this way, early acknowledgment of neonates with stun and fitting liquid administration can help in the administration of pre-renal ARF and keep the consequent difficulties and advancement of characteristic renal disappointment [32-36].

The consequences of our study were contrasted with investigations of Mohanan, et al. who demonstrated the mortality was 36.1% as a large portion of them had related bleakness and among them 46.15% were non-oliguric sort [14].

Gupta, et al. demonstrated that in their study death rate was 14.1% [4] and Jayashree, et al. in their study demonstrated that the mortality was 61.5% and the passing were ascribed to HIE, stun and renal disappointment [16].

In our study mortality was 5.3%, all cases inherent renal disappointment i.e. aggregate of 5 cases did not enhance with liquid treatment. Four neonates kicked the bucket among them, 2 in spite of peritoneal dialysis passed on as they had related co dreary condition, stun, MODS [32-35].

The suffocated neonates must be screened for ARF at the soonest so they can be overseen at the pre-renal disappointment arrange just, without giving them to advance to inborn renal disappointment as they a chance to have high mortality [36-39].

CONCLUSION

Perinatal asphyxia is an essential reason for neonatal renal disappointment [40]. The current study demonstrates frequency of perinatal asphyxia-7%. Out born neonates were found to have higher measurably huge frequency of perinatal asphyxia [41,42]. The most common perinatal danger component was MSAF (40%).

In our study the commonest type of ARF in every one of the three phases of HIE was non-oliguric sort. The frequency of characteristic renal disappointment in our study was 9.4%. Monitoring of blood urea, serum creatinine and urine yield helps in the early conclusion and administration of renal disappointment.

In birth asphyxia, even non-oliguric neonates had ARF. Hence, checking just urine yield does not help in the conclusion of ARF, renal biochemical parameters ought to be observed.

ARF in suffocated neonates is dominatingly pre-renal and reacts to liquid revival with 100% recuperation. Shock was observed to be a critical inclining variable and a clinical marker connected with ARF in birth asphyxia. ARF in birth asphyxia demonstrates a solid positive relationship with HIE arranging.

In HIE anticipation of inborn renal disappointment is superior to anything overseeing as it is connected with MODS and has 100% mortality as found in our study.

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