

【Symposium 12-1】

The Role of Novel Antihyperglycemic Agents in Acute Kidney Injury to Chronic Kidney Disease (AKI-CKD) Transition

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Acute kidney injury (AKI) is defined by an abrupt kidney function decline that causes acute retention of waste products, metabolic derangement and generalized inflammatory responses. AKI was traditionally regarded as a reversible event and, kidney function could fully be recovered by endogenous structural repair mechanisms. Nonetheless, it is now believed that AKI and chronic kidney disease (CKD) are epidemiologically interconnected. The severity, frequency, and duration of AKI episodes, together with patient's age and baseline kidney function, are closely linked to the transition from AKI to CKD, and eventually end-stage kidney disease (ESKD). There are growing evidence that the pleiotropic effects of novel antihyperglycemic agents such as sodium-glucose cotransporter-2 (SGLT-2) inhibitors and glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) agonists, can help to halt the disease transition and improve patient's cardiorenal outcomes. The underlying mechanisms and related studies will be discussed in detail during the symposium.

