



Published in final edited form as:

Ann Intern Med. 2008 June 3; 148(11): 810–819.

Sensitivity and Specificity of a Single Emergency Department Measurement of Urinary Neutrophil Gelatinase–Associated Lipocalin for Diagnosing Acute Kidney Injury

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Abstract

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Disclaimer: The contents of this article are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official view of the National Center for Research Resources or the NIH.

Potential Financial Conflicts of Interest: *Honoraria:* P. Devarajan (Biosite, Abbott). *Grants pending:* P. Devarajan (Abbott, Biosite). *Patents pending:* T.L. Nickolas (NGAL for diagnosis of chronic renal failure), K. Mori (NGAL for diagnosis of chronic renal failure), P. Devarajan (NGAL for diagnosis of acute renal failure and NGAL for diagnosis of chronic renal failure), J. Barasch (NGAL for diagnosis of acute renal failure and NGAL for diagnosis of chronic renal failure). Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center and Columbia University have received licensing fees from Biosite and Abbott Diagnostics for technology to use NGAL as a biomarker of acute renal failure.

Reproducible Research Statement: *Study protocol, statistical code, and data set:* Available by written agreement from Dr. Nickolas (tln2001@columbia.edu).

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Provision of study materials or patients: T.L. Nickolas, M.J. O'Rourke, M.E. Sise, N. Barasch.

Statistical expertise: T.L. Nickolas, K. Mori.

Obtaining of funding: T.L. Nickolas, J. Barasch.

Administrative, technical, or logistic support: T.L. Nickolas, M.J. O'Rourke, M.E. Sise, N. Barasch, C. Buchen, F. Khan, K. Mori, J. Giglio, J. Barasch.

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Background—A single serum creatinine measurement cannot distinguish acute kidney injury from chronic kidney disease or prerenal azotemia.

Objective—To test the sensitivity and specificity of a single measurement of urinary neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin (NGAL) and other urinary proteins to detect acute kidney injury in a spectrum of patients.

Design—Prospective cohort study.

Setting—Emergency department of Columbia University Medical Center, New York, New York.

Participants—635 patients admitted to the hospital with acute kidney injury, prerenal azotemia, chronic kidney disease, or normal kidney function.

Measurements—Diagnosis of acute kidney injury was based on the RIFLE (risk, injury, failure, loss, and end-stage) criteria and assigned by researchers who were blinded to experimental measurements. Urinary NGAL was measured by immunoblot, *N*-acetyl- β -D-glucosaminidase (NAG) by enzyme measurement, α_1 -microglobulin and α_1 -acid glycoprotein by immunonephelometry, and serum creatinine by Jaffe kinetic reaction. Experimental measurements were not available to treating physicians.

Results—Patients with acute kidney injury had a significantly elevated mean urinary NGAL level compared with the other kidney function groups (416 μ g/g creatinine [SD, 387]; $P = 0.001$). At a cutoff value of 130 μ g/g creatinine, sensitivity and specificity of NGAL for detecting acute injury were 0.900 (95% CI, 0.73 to 0.98) and 0.995 (CI, 0.990 to 1.00), respectively, and positive and negative likelihood ratios were 181.5 (CI, 58.33 to 564.71) and 0.10 (CI, 0.03 to 0.29); these values were superior to those for NAG, α_1 -microglobulin, α_1 -acid glycoprotein, fractional excretion of sodium, and serum creatinine. In multiple logistic regression, urinary NGAL level was highly predictive of clinical outcomes, including nephrology consultation, dialysis, and admission to the intensive care unit (odds ratio, 24.71 [CI, 7.69 to 79.42]).

Limitations—All patients came from a single center. Few kidney biopsies were performed.

Conclusion—A single measurement of urinary NGAL helps to distinguish acute injury from normal function, prerenal azotemia, and chronic kidney disease and predicts poor inpatient outcomes.

A cute kidney injury is a common complication among ambulatory and hospitalized patients, and its incidence has increased by 11% in recent years (1). It is a rapidly progressive illness that independently predicts excess morbidity and mortality (2–4). Twenty percent to 60% of patients with acute kidney injury require dialysis (5), and mortality rates range from 15% in the community setting (2,3) to 50% to 80% in the setting of multiorgan failure (6,7) and more than 80% in the postoperative setting (8,9). Less severe forms of acute kidney injury may also result in prolonged hospitalization (10). These characteristics contrast with those of other kidney diseases, such as chronic kidney disease, which is typified by an insidious decline in renal function and is usually nonprogressive during hospitalization. Acute kidney injury is also distinct from prerenal azotemia, a physiologic response of the kidney to various predisposing factors (volume depletion, diuretic use, renin–angiotensin blockade) that promptly resolve on fluid administration, regimen modification, or amelioration of the extrakidney organ malfunction (11).

It is critical to distinguish acute kidney injury from prerenal azotemia and chronic kidney disease at the time of patient presentation to rapidly manage associated illness. However, the initial measurement of serum creatinine, the standard marker of kidney function, does not distinguish acute kidney injury from prerenal azotemia (12) or chronic kidney disease. In addition, the initial measurement of serum creatinine cannot reflect the extent of injury because its accumulation always lags behind the insult (13). Even a large decline in

glomerular filtration rate (GFR) may manifest as a small change in serum creatinine level, particularly in the initial 48 hours after acute kidney injury before steady-state equilibrium is reached (13,14). Serum creatinine may also vary by age, race, sex, muscle mass, metabolism, nutritional status, comorbid conditions, hydration status, and medication use and consequently may not increase in proportion to the severity of the injury. As a result, the diagnosis of acute kidney injury currently requires measuring serum creatinine repeatedly and delaying maneuvers to prevent ongoing kidney damage, such as stopping use of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, adjusting medication dosages, or correcting hemodynamic status. Even elevations of serum creatinine level that do not meet established criteria for acute kidney injury (15) are associated with excess mortality (16), prolonged hospitalization (17), functional decline (18), and greater financial costs (19), and this highlights the insensitivity of serum creatinine measurement as a diagnostic test. These limitations in the use of serum creatinine provide the rationale for the discovery of kidney proteins that are expressed at the onset of injury and are more sensitive and specific for the diagnosis of acute injury than current diagnostic tests.

Neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin (NGAL) is secreted into the urine by the thick ascending limb of Henle and collecting ducts of the kidney (20,21). At these sites, NGAL is likely to play a critical role in host defense by chelating iron-siderophore complexes that enhance microbial growth (22–24) or mediate oxidative damage. In some segments of the nephron, NGAL may also recycle the iron complexes by endocytosis (25,26). Urinary NGAL is expressed in proportion to the degree of acute injury (27), whereas in chronic kidney disease, urinary NGAL is expressed in patients with progressive but not stable kidney failure (22). Volume depletion or diuretics do not increase urinary NGAL levels in mice (28), again reflecting the specificity of NGAL for ongoing tubular damage. These observations suggest not only that urinary NGAL detects acute kidney injury but also that its degree of expression might distinguish among acute kidney injury, prerenal azotemia, and chronic kidney disease. In addition, because NGAL is detectable before the accumulation of serum creatinine (20,27,29), NGAL might be used to diagnose acute kidney injury at patient presentation even when changes in serum creatinine level are incipient.

Because of the diagnostic ambiguities that occur with current tests at patient presentation, we conducted a prospective cohort study in an inner-city emergency department to determine the accuracy of urinary NGAL to identify acute kidney injury. We subsequently followed each participant's hospital course to determine the relationship among the presenting level of NGAL and other urinary proteins, serum creatinine level, and patient outcome. Our hypothesis was that a single measurement of urinary NGAL is superior to conventional and novel biomarkers in predicting acute kidney injury and its comorbid conditions.

Methods

This study was approved by the Columbia University Medical Center Institutional Review Board, and informed consent was obtained before enrollment. We recruited consecutive patients 18 years and older who visited the Columbia University Medical Center emergency department between 6 a.m. and 12 a.m. from March to August 2007. We obtained the first sample of donated urine and blood. We excluded 17 patients who were receiving hemodialysis and 230 patients without subsequent creatinine measurements from further analysis (Figure 1).

Diagnosis of Kidney Disease

We defined altered kidney function by age- and sex-based criteria: men and women between 18 and 50 years of age with a serum creatinine level greater than 106 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ (>1.2 mg/dL),

men older than 50 years with a level greater than 88.4 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ (>1.0 mg/dL), and women with a level greater than 70 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ (>0.8 mg/dL). We estimated GFR by using the Modification of Diet and Renal Disease formula (30).

We determined baseline kidney function for 509 patients from a retrospective analysis of serum creatinine, medical history, and demographic characteristics recorded in the Columbia University Medical Center electronic records for the 1 to 12 months before admission. A prospective analysis of kidney function after hospital admission consisted of daily serum chemistry studies and renal ultrasonography. On the basis of the retrospective and prospective studies, a coordinator and an internist who were blinded to the experimental measurements independently assigned patients to 1 of 4 diagnostic categories (normal kidney function, nonprogressive chronic kidney disease, prerenal azotemia, or acute kidney injury); a nephrologist adjudicated the 24 cases of disagreement.

We defined normal kidney function as a baseline estimated GFR greater than 60 mL/min per 1.73 m² and no transient or sustained increases in serum creatinine level or decreases in estimated GFR during the patient's stay in the hospital.

We defined nonprogressive chronic kidney disease as a sustained and unchanging ($<25\%$ change from baseline) increase in serum creatinine level that met our criteria for altered kidney function and persisted for more than 3 months before hospitalization, reflecting a stably reduced estimated GFR of less than 60 mL/min per 1.73 m² that is consistent with the National Kidney Foundation's Kidney Disease Outcomes Quality Initiative definition of chronic kidney disease (31). In the absence of retrospective data, presumptive nonprogressive chronic kidney disease was diagnosed if patients had a sustained elevated serum creatinine level that did not change during hospitalization and reflected a stable estimated GFR of less than 60 mL/min per 1.73 m² despite volume resuscitation.

We defined prerenal azotemia as a new-onset increase in serum creatinine level that satisfied our criteria for altered kidney function and either resolved within 3 days with treatment aimed at restoring perfusion, such as intravenous volume repletion or discontinuation of diuretics (in the setting of historical and laboratory data suggesting decreased renal perfusion), or was accompanied by fractional excretion of sodium less than 1% at presentation.

We defined acute kidney injury as a new-onset 1.5-fold increase in serum creatinine level or a 25% decrease in estimated GFR from baseline values that satisfied minimal RIFLE (risk for kidney dysfunction, injury to the kidney, failure of kidney function, loss of kidney function, and end-stage kidney disease) criteria for serum creatinine and GFR that was sustained for at least 3 days despite volume resuscitation. The RIFLE criteria provide a meaningful way to stratify patients at different stages of kidney failure on the basis of severity (risk, injury, failure) and outcome (loss and end-stage disease) (Appendix Table, available at www.annals.org) (15).

We prospectively identified patient outcomes (nephrology consultation, intensive care admission, dialysis initiation, mortality) from electronic medical records.

Laboratory Measurements

We centrifuged the urine samples at 12 000 rpm for 10 minutes and stored the supernatants at -80 °C. Urinary NGAL (10 μL) was quantified by immunoblots with nonreducing 4% to 20% gradient polyacrylamide gels (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Hercules, California) and monoclonal (1:1000; Antibody Shop, BioPorto Diagnostics, Gentofte, Denmark) or rabbit polyclonal antibodies together with standards (0.2 to 10 ng) of human recombinant NGAL

protein (32,33). The measurement was reproducible to 0.4 ng/lane. We selected the immunoblotting procedure (run time, approximately 10 hours) instead of commercially available enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (run time, approximately 4 hours) to authenticate monomeric NGAL. Urinary *N*-acetyl- β -D-glucosaminidase (NAG) activity was assayed by using an NAG kit (Roche Diagnostics, Mannheim, Germany), and α_1 -microglobulin and α_1 -acid glycoprotein were assayed by immunonephelometry with the Dade Behring BN ProSpec System (Dade Behring, Marburg, Germany) at Cincinnati Children's Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio; the intra-assay and interassay variation coefficients were less than 5%. Urinary creatinine was measured by using a QuantiChrom Creatinine Assay Kit (BioAssay Systems, Hayward, California). Urinary sodium was quantified by using the Olympus AU2700 analyzer (Olympus Imaging America, Center Valley, Pennsylvania). Urinary proteins were measured in absolute terms and normalized to urinary creatinine, resulting in similar test characteristics (data not shown). Serum creatinine, the reference standard, was measured in the Columbia University Medical Center Core Laboratory by using the Jaffe reaction.

Statistical Analysis

We used SPSS, version 13.0 (SPSS, Chicago, Illinois), and SAS, version 9.1 (SAS Institute, Cary, North Carolina). We compared continuous variables between groups by using analysis of variance and categorical variables by using chi-square tests, rejecting the null hypothesis at $P < 0.05$. Data are presented as the mean (SD). To determine the diagnostic test characteristics, we generated conventional receiver-operating characteristic (ROC) curves and used a nonparametric approach for correlated ROC curves to compare discriminatory power (34). We derived biomarker cutoff levels from ROC analysis to maximize sensitivity and specificity. We also determined likelihood ratios and 95% CIs for each biomarker (35,36). We used the McNemar test to measure the association of each biomarker with defined clinical outcomes of nephrology consultation, ICU admission, initiation of hemodialysis, and inpatient death. To determine the association of biomarkers, demographic variables (age, sex, and race), comorbid conditions (diabetes, hypertension, congestive heart failure, and cirrhosis), and laboratory values (blood urea nitrogen level and leukocyte count) with any of the 4 clinical outcomes, we performed univariate logistic regression analysis. We included the parameters that were significantly associated with the combined clinical outcome in a multiple logistic regression model to identify the independent variables most associated with combined clinical outcomes, which was the dependent variable. Because urinary sodium concentrations were not measured for patients with normal kidney function, we tested fractional excretion of sodium to discriminate acute kidney injury from patients with other types of kidney dysfunction.

Role of the Funding Source

The study was funded by the Emerald Foundation; the National Institutes of Health; the March of Dimes; the Doris Duke Foundation; the National Center for Research Resources, a component of the National Institutes of Health (NIH); and NIH Roadmap for Medical Research. The funding source had no role in study design, data collection, analysis, interpretation, or presentation.

Results

Baseline Characteristics

We received urine and blood samples for biomarker measurements from 882 adults presenting to the emergency department for hospital admission. From these, we excluded 247 persons (Figure 1). We prospectively tracked kidney function in the remaining 635 patients by subsequent measurements of serum creatinine level while they were in the

hospital. Approximately one half of the patients were male and one quarter were black. Mean age was 60.1 years (SD, 0.7). Thirty patients met our criteria for acute kidney injury (4.7%), 88 had prerenal azotemia (13.8%), 106 had nonprogressive chronic kidney disease (16.6%), and 411 (64.7%) had normal kidney function (Table 2). The primary causes of acute kidney injury included cardiogenic shock (40%), urinary obstruction diagnosed by renal ultrasonography, (16.7%), multiple myeloma (10%), sepsis (6.7%), hypertensive emergency (6.7%), nephrotoxicity from nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (6.7%), lupus nephritis (3.3%), biopsy-confirmed acute interstitial nephritis (3.3%), glomerulonephritis (3.3%), and rhabdomyolysis (3.3%). Previous baseline creatinine data were available for 509 (80%) patients, including 26 (87%) patients with acute kidney injury, 74 (84%) patients with prerenal azotemia, 94 (89%) patients with stable chronic kidney disease, and 315 (76%) patients with normal kidney function. Patients with acute kidney injury were similar to patients with chronic kidney disease in sex distribution, but they were younger and more than half were black. They also had the highest mean serum creatinine at baseline and presentation and the greatest mean increase in serum creatinine (when baseline data were available for comparison). In addition, patients with acute kidney injury had the highest levels of blood urea nitrogen and urinary leukocytes and the highest fractional excretion of sodium.

NGAL Level and Kidney Injury

The mean urinary NGAL concentration was significantly elevated in patients with acute kidney injury (Table 1), whereas patients with prerenal azotemia, nonprogressive chronic kidney disease, or normal kidney function had uniformly low urinary NGAL concentrations (Figure 2). Mean NAG, α_1 -microglobulin, and α_1 -acid glycoprotein levels showed the same pattern of association (Table 1).

To determine whether NGAL could predict acute kidney injury better than other biomarkers, we performed an ROC analysis. Table 2 shows the area under the ROC curve (AUC) for each biomarker and sensitivities, specificities, and positive and negative likelihood ratios. Whereas the AUC for NGAL did not significantly differ from that for serum creatinine ($P = 0.60$) or α_1 -microglobulin ($P = 0.100$), the AUC for NGAL was significantly higher than that for α_1 -acid glycoprotein ($P = 0.003$) or NAG (P value <0.001). At either of 2 cutoff values ($>85 \mu\text{g/g}$ creatinine or $>130 \mu\text{g/g}$ creatinine), a positive urinary NGAL level had a stronger correlation with acute kidney injury than levels of serum creatinine or other biomarkers. A negative urinary NGAL level was also highly associated with the absence of acute kidney injury at both cutoff values. Figure 2 shows box plots for urinary NGAL and serum creatinine measurements, stratified by each type of kidney dysfunction. Although NGAL values overlapped very little among patient categories, serum creatinine values overlapped substantially.

NGAL Level and Clinical Outcome

To determine the association between clinical outcomes and biomarkers, we used ROC analysis to choose cutoffs that maximized both sensitivity and specificity for acute kidney injury (Figure 3). Of the 31 patients with a urinary NGAL level of at least $130 \mu\text{g/g}$ creatinine on presentation to the emergency department, 64.5% required nephrology consultation, 32.3% required initiation of dialysis, 29.3% required ICU admission, and 9.7% died during hospitalization. A urinary NGAL level greater than $130 \mu\text{g/g}$ creatinine identified more patients who received nephrology consultation, dialysis initiation, or ICU admission than did other biomarkers ($P < 0.001$ for NGAL compared with all biomarkers) (Figure 3).

We used univariate logistic regression to evaluate the association of conventional and novel biomarkers, laboratory values, demographic variables, and comorbid conditions with clinical events. Urine and serum biomarker levels, blood urea nitrogen levels, and serum leukocyte count were significantly associated with the composite clinical outcome; however, age, sex, race, and comorbid conditions were not. In multiple logistic regression analysis (Table 3), levels of NGAL, serum creatinine, and blood urea nitrogen and serum leukocyte count were all predictive of poor outcome.

Identification of NGAL Expression Site

To investigate whether urinary NGAL was derived from degranulated leukocytes, we correlated NGAL with markers of neutrophils. We found a high correlation between NGAL and myeloperoxidase assayed in serum neutrophils ($R^2 = 0.9$; $P < 0.001$). However, we found no correlation between urinary NGAL and urinary leukocyte counts (Spearman correlation coefficient, 0.15; $P = 0.060$), urinary myeloperoxidase (Spearman correlation coefficient, 0.007; $P = 1.0$), or serum leukocytes (Spearman correlation coefficient, -0.02 ; $P = 0.70$).

Discussion

In a sample of patients presenting to an inner-city emergency department, a single measurement of urinary NGAL distinguished acute kidney injury from other forms of kidney dysfunction and predicted excess morbidity after hospital admission. Logistic regression analysis demonstrated that NGAL was a better predictor of nephrology consultation, dialysis, ICU admission, and death than conventional or novel biomarkers of acute kidney injury.

Studies in children and adults have shown that urinary NGAL is rapidly and massively expressed in well-defined cases of acute kidney injury (20,25,28,29,37–39). For example, in a prospective study of children receiving cardiopulmonary bypass, urinary NGAL levels greater than 50 $\mu\text{g/L}$ 2 hours after surgery had 100% sensitivity and 98% specificity for the subsequent diagnosis of acute kidney injury (AUC, 99.8%) (21). In contrast, even 1 to 3 days after surgery, acute kidney injury could not be diagnosed by using criteria based on serum creatinine level (such as a 50% increase). These findings were confirmed in a prospective study of adults who had cardiac surgery (29), in whom the urinary NGAL level increased rapidly after surgery (postoperative AUC, 74% at 3 hours and 80% at 18 hours). Similarly, in a prospective study of children receiving intensive care (39), urinary NGAL increased 48 hours before a diagnosis based on serum creatinine level was possible. Neutrophil gelatinase–associated lipocalin has also been evaluated as a biomarker of acute injury in kidney transplantation, and multiple studies have shown a significant correlation between NGAL levels and delayed graft function (37,38). In each of these studies, patients were intentionally chosen to eliminate comorbid conditions and confounding variables and to test a specific type of injury with unequivocal timing (for example, after surgery) (27,29,40,41).

In contrast to these studies, we demonstrate that the urinary NGAL level identifies acute kidney injury in a broad patient sample with different mechanisms of injury. In addition, we demonstrate that the urinary NGAL level remained highly diagnostic even when the timing of injury was unknown, making NGAL potentially diagnostic of kidney disease for many clinical presentations.

Interest in identifying kidney proteins that permit risk assessment, early diagnosis of injury, or surveillance of acute kidney function is intense, and a panel of biomarkers is probably required. Candidates include interleukin-18, a proinflammatory cytokine that is induced in

the proximal tubule and whose levels peak 6 to 12 hours after acute disease but do not change in chronic renal disease or prerenal azotemia (42,43). The urinary interleukin-18 level can increase 24 hours before the serum creatinine level in acute ischemia (AUC, 73%) (44). The serum cystatin C level also anticipates acute kidney injury (AUC, 97%) 1 to 2 days before the serum creatinine level (AUC, 82%) (45), and an increased urinary cystatin C level has predicted the need for dialysis (AUC, 75%) earlier than serum creatinine (46). However, in a study of 202 patients, cystatin C did not outperform serum creatinine in the diagnosis of acute injury or prediction of clinical outcomes (47). Urinary levels of kidney injury molecule-1, derived from the proximal tubule, can distinguish ischemic injury from prerenal azotemia and chronic kidney disease (48). In a case-control study of 20 patients with acute kidney injury and 20 control patients, kidney injury molecule-1 levels peaked 12 hours after injury (AUC, 83%) (49) and predicted a combined end point of dialysis or death in hospitalized patients (AUC, 61%) (50). In a cross-sectional study of 20 children, NAG identified acute kidney injury 12 hours after insult (AUC, 69%) (49). Urinary α_1 -microglobulin increased 8-fold after tubular damage, and patients nearing a requirement for dialysis after acute injury also had increased urinary α_1 -microglobulin levels (46). α_1 -Acid glycoprotein increased 5-fold within 2 hours of cardiopulmonary surgery in patients who developed acute kidney injury (51,52).

Together, these studies demonstrate that several proteins can detect acute kidney injury early in its course, although the AUCs for these biomarkers tended to be lower than that for NGAL. In a direct comparison, NGAL was better than NAG, α_1 -acid glycoprotein, or α_1 -microglobulin at detecting acute injury and predicting clinical outcomes, even after inclusion of other biomarkers and indicators of poor outcome in a multivariate analysis.

Our study has several limitations. Although biopsy is the gold standard to identify the mechanism of kidney damage, it is seldom used when the patient first presents; we used current clinical criteria to diagnose kidney disease instead. Second, we excluded 28% of the patients because they lacked follow-up serum creatinine measurement or had end-stage kidney disease. Third, although we recruited patients from 6 a.m. to midnight, potentially producing a cohort biased toward medical conditions associated with acute referrals, we believe the effect to be minimal because the mean 12- to 18-hour length of stay in our emergency department allowed us to enroll admitted patients regardless of when they first presented. Finally, we studied patients from a single center, and our findings require validation in other groups of patients.

In summary, NGAL is a host defense protein that distinguishes acute kidney injury from other types of kidney dysfunction. Although our patients came from an urban hospital, our inclusion of a broad sample with many types of illnesses, selected only on the basis of presentation to the emergency department and inpatient disposition, highlights the specificity of urinary NGAL level for diagnosis of acute kidney injury and prediction of compromised patient outcomes.

Context

Studies in surgical patients suggest that urinary neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin (NGAL) may be an effective test for diagnosing acute kidney injury.

Contribution

The authors measured markers of renal function in 635 consecutive adults who were admitted to the emergency department of 1 urban hospital; of these patients, 30 had a final clinical diagnosis of acute kidney injury. When urinary NGAL was at least 130 $\mu\text{g/g}$

creatinine, the test was highly discriminatory for acute kidney injury (sensitivity, 0.90; specificity, 0.995; positive likelihood ratio, 181.5; and negative likelihood ratio, 0.10).

Caution

Patients were from 1 setting in 1 hospital. Kidney diagnoses were clinical, not biopsy-proven.

Implication

Urinary NGAL is a promising test because of its large effect on the probability of acute kidney injury.

—The Editors

Acknowledgments

The authors thank Dean Lee Goldman, Columbia University, for critical review. This work would not have been possible without the generous support of the Emerald Foundation.

Grant Support: From the Emerald Foundation; the National Institutes of Health (grants DK55388, DK58872, and DK73462); the March of Dimes; the Doris Duke Foundation; the National Center for Research Resources, a component of the NIH (grant UL1 RR024156); and NIH Roadmap for Medical Research.

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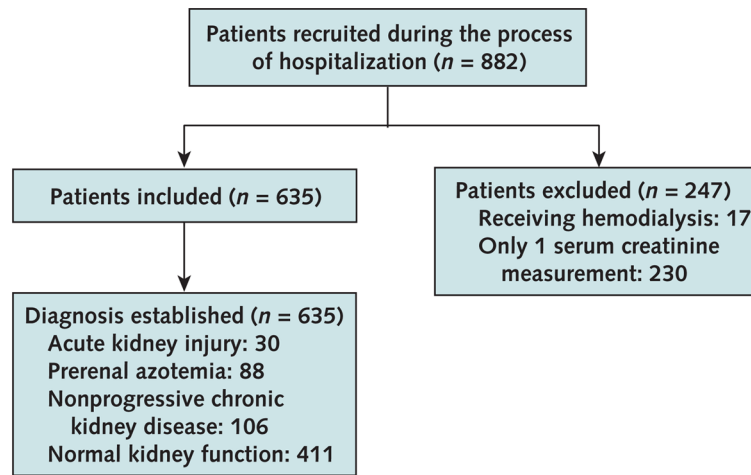


Figure 1.
Study flow diagram.

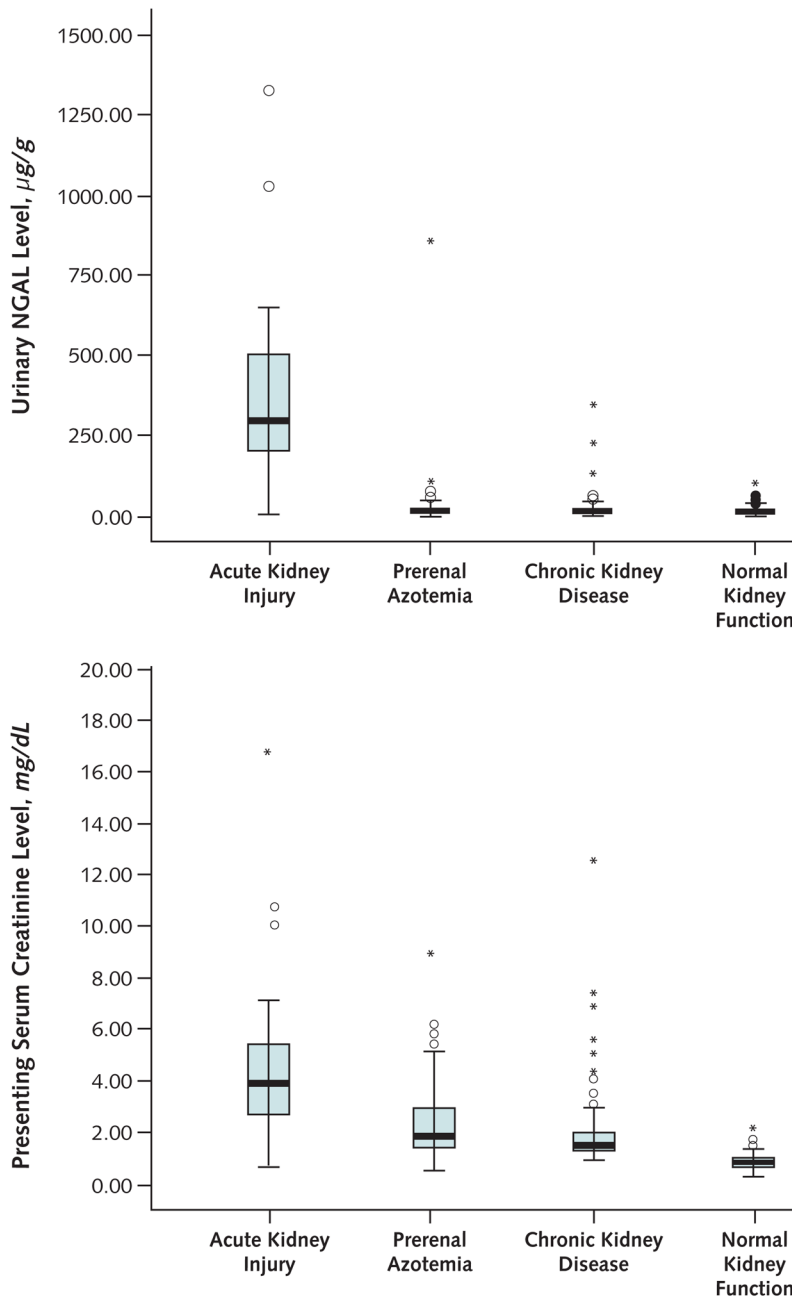


Figure 2. Box plots of urinary neutrophil gelatinase–associated lipocalin (NGAL) and serum creatinine levels, by diagnostic group

Top. Patients with acute kidney injury had markedly elevated mean urinary NGAL levels compared with patients who had other forms of kidney dysfunction. Little overlap was present, except in 3 patients with chronic kidney disease and 1 patient with prerenal azotemia who had high urinary NGAL levels. **Bottom.** Patients with acute kidney injury had significantly elevated mean serum creatinine levels compared with patients who had other forms of kidney dysfunction, but values overlapped among the different categories of kidney function. To convert mg/dL to $\mu\text{mol/L}$, multiply by 88.402.

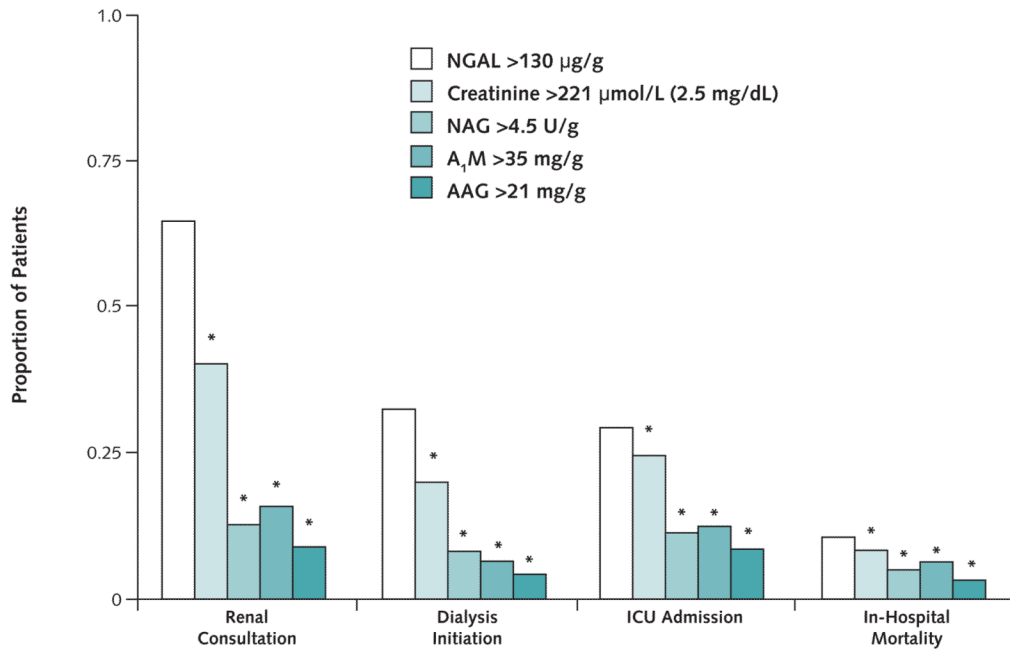


Figure 3. Kidney injury biomarkers versus clinical outcome

Measurements are normalized per gram of creatinine. Bars show the proportion of patients with biomarker levels above the selected cutoffs and clinical outcome. The total number of patients whose levels were above the cutoff was 66 for creatinine, 31 for neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin (*NGAL*), 133 for *N*-acetyl- β -D-glucosaminidase (*NAG*), 143 for α_1 -microglobulin (*A₁M*), and 294 for α_1 -acid glycoprotein (*AAG*). **P* < 0.001 compared with *NGAL*.

Table 1

Patient Characteristics, by Diagnostic Group*

Characteristic	All Patients (n = 635)	Acute Kidney Injury (n = 30)	Prerenal Azotemia (n = 88)	Stable Chronic Kidney Disease (n = 106)	Normal Kidney Function (n = 411)	P Value [†]
Mean age (SD), y	60.1 (18.3)	58.1 (16.7)	65.1 (16.4)	71.2 (14.5)	56.3 (18.5)	<0.001
Women, %	49.0	53.3	48.9	42.5	50.4	0.50
Black race, %	27.1	36.7	31.8	33.0	23.8	0.091
Mean systolic blood pressure (SD), mm Hg	131.3 (29.0)	129 (31.1)	114 (31.0)	141 (29.9)	132 (26.7)	<0.001
Mean diastolic blood pressure (SD), mm Hg	74.8 (15.8)	71.9 (18.5)	66 (17.8)	76 (16.3)	76 (14.5)	<0.001
Mean hematocrit (SD), %	37.2 (6.7)	30.9 (6.6)	35.1 (8.4)	36.2 (6.2)	38.3 (6.0)	<0.001
Mean serum albumin level (SD), g/L	39 (14)	33 (07)	40 (33)	37 (06)	39 (06)	0.039
Mean blood urea nitrogen level (SD), mmol/L	9.3 (9.0)	25.7 (21.2)	17.1 (11.6)	12.6 (6.6)	5.6 (2.4)	<0.001
Mean serum leukocyte count (SD), cells × 10 ⁹ /L	9.7 (5.7)	10.5 (5.3)	11.4 (7.3)	9.1 (4.3)	9.4 (5.8)	0.21
Mean serum creatinine level (SD)						
Baseline						<0.001
μmol/L	106 (79.6)	194.5 (177)	133 (79.6)	168 (97.2)	79.6 (18)	
mg/dL	1.2 (0.9)	2.2 (2.0)	1.5 (0.9)	1.9 (1.1)	0.8 (0.2)	
Emergency department presentation						<0.001
μmol/L	124 (159)	495 (486)	212 (124)	177 (133)	79.6 (18)	
mg/dL	1.4 (1.8)	5.6 (5.5)	2.4 (1.4)	2.0 (1.5)	0.9 (0.2)	
Change from baseline to presentation [‡]						<0.001
μmol/L	26.5 (141)	318 (495)	88.4 (115)	0.884 (17.7)	1.77 (8.84)	
mg/dL	0.3 (1.6)	3.6 (5.6)	1.0 (1.3)	0.01 (0.2)	0.02 (0.1)	
Urine studies						
Mean fractional excretion of sodium (SD), %	–	6.9 (9.1)	1.7 (1.9)	3.5 (5.1)	–	<0.001

Characteristic	All Patients (n = 635) (n = 635)	Acute Kidney Injury (n = 30)	Prerenal Azotemia (n = 88)	Stable Chronic Kidney Disease (n = 106)	Normal Kidney Function (n = 411)	P Value [†]
Mean specific gravity (SD)	1.014 (0.008)	1.012 (0.006)	1.014 (0.007)	1.012 (0.007)	1.015 (0.008)	<0.001
Mean leukocyte count (SD), cells/HPF	11.4 (40.7)	37.4 (68.2)	12.4 (29.7)	14 (74.6)	8.2 (25.6)	0.052
Mean erythrocyte count (SD), cells/HPF	11.2 (47.5)	38.1 (147)	16.0 (44.4)	11.4 (36.7)	7.6 (28.8)	0.103
Biomarkers [§]						
Mean NGAL level (SD), <i>ng/g creatinine</i>	37.6 (125)	416 (387)	30.1 (92.0)	22.5 (41.1)	15.5 (15.3)	<0.001
Mean NAG level (SD), <i>U/g creatinine</i>	9.2 (21.8)	24.8 (31.7)	11.1 (17.8)	13.0 (18.3)	6.7 (21.9)	<0.001
Mean α_1 -microglobulin level (SD), <i>mg/g creatinine</i>	29.9 (57.4)	129 (114)	44.5 (66.7)	38.1 (52.1)	17.4 (39.8)	<0.001
Mean α_1 -acid glycoprotein level (SD), <i>mg/g creatinine</i>	45.7 (99.5)	201 (274)	73.3 (103)	32.6 (71.5)	31.8 (65.2)	<0.001
Clinical outcome						
Nephrology consultation, %	5.1	70.8	5.6	4.7	0.0	<0.001
Dialysis initiation, %	2.0	30.3	2.8	2.2	0.0	<0.001
ICU admission, %	6.1	33.4	13.6	4.7	2.9	<0.001
Mortality, %	2.0	13.9	5.6	0.9	0.7	<0.001

* HPF = high-power field; ICU = intensive care unit; NAG = N-acetyl- β -D-glucosaminidase; NGAL = neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin.

[†] Analysis of variance was performed on log-transformed values; however, raw values are presented here.

[‡] Average change in creatinine was calculated only for patients whose baseline creatinine level was known.

[§] Values are normalized to the urinary creatinine concentration.

Table 2

Test Characteristics of Novel Biomarkers and Standard Diagnostic Markers*

Biomarker and Cutoff Value	Sensitivity		Specificity		Positive Likelihood Ratio [†] (95% CI)	Negative Likelihood Ratio [‡] (95% CI)	Positive Predictive Value	Negative Predictive Value	AUC (95% CI)
	Value (95% CI)	Patients, n/n [§]	Value (95% CI)	Patients, n/n [§]					
NGAL									
85 µg/g	0.93 (0.78–0.99)	28/30	0.98 (0.97–0.99)	594/605	51.33 (28.36–92.91)	0.07 (0.02–0.26)	0.737	0.996	0.948 (0.881–1.000)
130 µg/g	0.90 (0.73–0.98)	27/30	0.995 (0.99–1.00)	602/605	181.50 (58.33–564.71)	0.10 (0.03–0.29)	0.900	0.995	
NAG									
1.0 U/g	0.87 (0.69–0.96)	26/30	0.32 (0.29–0.36)	196/605	1.28 (1.10–1.49)	0.41 (0.16–1.03)	0.059	0.980	0.713 (0.618–0.809)
4.5 U/g	0.70 (0.51–0.85)	21/30	0.63 (0.59–0.67)	383/605	1.91 (1.48–2.47)	0.47 (0.27–0.82)	0.087	0.977	
α₁-Microglobulin									
10 mg/g	1.00 (0.88–1.00)	30/30	0.53 (0.49–0.57)	318/604	2.11 (1.94–2.30)	0 (0–0.20)	0.095	1.00	0.887 (0.840–0.934)
35 mg/g	0.80 (0.61–0.92)	24/30	0.81 (0.77–0.84)	487/604	4.13 (3.24–5.26)	0.25 (0.12–0.51)	0.173	0.987	
α₁-Acid glycoprotein									
10 mg/g	0.97 (0.83–1.00)	29/30	0.48 (0.44–0.52)	292/604	1.87 (1.69–2.07)	0.07 (0.01–0.47)	0.087	0.996	0.832 (0.772–0.893)
21 mg/g	0.87 (0.69–0.96)	26/30	0.61 (0.57–0.65)	367/604	2.21 (1.86–2.62)	0.22 (0.09–0.55)	0.099	0.989	
Creatinine									
124 µmol/L (1.4 mg/dL)	0.93 (0.78–0.99)	28/30	0.75 (0.71–0.78)	451/602	3.72 (3.15–4.40)	0.09 (0.02–0.34)	0.187	0.995	0.921 (0.865–0.978)
221 µmol/L (2.5 mg/dL)	0.77 (0.58–0.90)	23/30	0.93 (0.90–0.95)	559/602	10.73 (7.57–15.22)	0.25 (0.13–0.48)	0.348	0.987	
Fractional excretion of sodium									
1.0%	0.80 (0.61–0.92)	24/30	0.44 (0.37–0.52)	86/194	1.44 (1.15–1.79)	0.45 (0.22–0.94)	0.162	0.943	0.708 (0.611–0.806)

* All patient groups were used to calculate test characteristics for all markers except fractional excretion of sodium. We tested NGAL and NAG levels in 635 patients, α₁-microglobulin and α₁-acid glycoprotein levels in 634 patients, and creatinine levels in 632 patients. We measured fractional excretion of sodium only in the 244 patients with abnormal kidney function (acute kidney injury, chronic kidney disease, or prerenal azotemia). AUC = area under the receiver-operating characteristic curve; NAG = N-acetyl-β-D-glucosaminidase; NGAL = neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin.

[†] The likelihood ratio is the ratio of posttest odds to pretest odds corresponding to a test result. As such, it indicates the effect of a test result on the odds (or, equivalently, the probability) of a disease. A very large likelihood ratio or a likelihood ratio close to zero denotes a very good test; a likelihood ratio close to 1.0 indicates a poor test. The positive likelihood ratio is the likelihood ratio after a positive test result. The negative likelihood ratio is the likelihood ratio after a negative test result.

[‡] Patients with acute kidney injury who tested positive/all patients with acute kidney injury.

[§] Patients without acute kidney injury who tested negative/all patients without acute kidney injury.

Table 3

Multivariate Analysis of Acute Kidney Injury Biomarker Levels Derived from Receiver-Operating Characteristic Curve Analysis*

Model Parameters	Odds Ratio (95% CI)
NGAL level (>130 $\mu\text{g/g}$)	24.70 (7.69–79.42)
α_1 -Microglobulin level (>35 mg/g)	1.85 (0.80–4.31)
α_1 -Acid glycoprotein level (>21 mg/g)	0.741 (0.33–1.69)
NAG level (>4.5 U/g)	1.07 (0.52–2.18)
Presenting creatinine level >221 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ (>2.5 mg/dL)	6.03 (2.25–16.14)
Blood urea nitrogen level (per mg/dL increase)	1.01 (1.00–1.03)
Serum leukocyte count (per cells $\times 10^9/\text{L}$ increase)	1.05 (1.01–1.10)

* Regression analysis of biomarkers as predictors of combined clinical outcomes (nephrology consultation, intensive care unit admission, dialysis initiation, or mortality). NAG = *N*-acetyl- β -D-glucosaminidase; NGAL = neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin.

Appendix Table

The RIFLE Criteria*

Stage	Criteria	Urine Output Criteria
Risk for kidney dysfunction	Creatinine level 1.5 times baseline or GFR decrease >25%	<0.5 mL/kg per h for 6 h
Injury to the kidney	Creatinine level 2 times baseline or GFR decrease >50%	<0.5 mL/kg per h for 12 h
Failure of kidney function	Creatinine level 3 times baseline or GFR decrease >75%	<0.3 mL/kg per h for 24 h or anuria for 12 h
Loss of kidney function	Persistent acute kidney failure = complete loss of kidney function for >4 wk	–
End-stage kidney disease	End-stage kidney disease for >3 mo	–

* GFR = glomerular filtration rate; RIFLE = risk, injury, failure, loss, end-stage kidney disease.