

- Little is known regarding age-related risk of nephrotoxicity during vancomycin therapy since the publication of the 2009 vancomycin consensus guidelines for therapeutic drug monitoring.
- This matched cohort study evaluated 132 patients receiving vancomycin, grouped by age: young (18-64 years), older adults (65-79 years) and very elderly ( $\geq 80$  years), matched on previously published risk factors for nephrotoxicity.
- Outcomes included traditional vancomycin nephrotoxicity and acute kidney injury network modified definition of nephrotoxicity.
- The incidence of acute kidney injury was 34.1% vs. 34.1% vs. 31.8% in the young, older adults and very elderly groups, respectively ( $p = 0.97$ ).
- No differences in risk of acute kidney injury were identified between young, older, and very elderly adults when adjusting for other risk factors.

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