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Supplementary information

Postoperative acute kidney injury in adult non-cardiac surgery: joint consensus report of the Acute Disease Quality Initiative and PeriOperative Quality Initiative

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Supplementary information

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Supplementary table 1. Incidence and risk factors for AKI after non-cardiac and non-vascular surgery

Study	Type of surgery	Study design	No. of Patients	AKI definition	AKI incidence	Risk factors for AKI
Long (2016)[29]	Open and laparoscopic abdominal surgery	Retrospective cohort	3,902	KDIGO	6.8%	Female gender, hypertension, CKD, ASA IV or V, reoperation
O'Connor (2016)[4]	Major abdominal surgery	Systematic review	Pooled 82,514	RIFLE, AKIN, KDIGO	13.4%	NA
Grams (2016)[31]	Major surgery	Retrospective cohort	161,185	KDIGO	11.8%	Older age, African American race, hypertension, diabetes, lower eGFR
Ishikawa (2012)[127]	Lung resection	Retrospective cohort	1,129	AKIN	5.9%	Hypertension, peripheral vascular disease, hetastarch use, lower eGFR, open procedure, prior use of ARB
Kim (2013)[128]	Gastric cancer surgery	Retrospective cohort	4,718	KDIGO	14.4%	Male gender, hypertension, COPD, hypoalbuminia, diuretics, vasopressors, contrast agents, PRBCs
Bravi (2019)[116]	Partial nephrectomy	Retrospective cohort	1,893	RIFLE	20.4%	Male gender, older age, lower eGFR, diabetes, hypertension, open surgery
Bang (2018)[129]	Colorectal Surgery	Retrospective cohort	4,320	AKIN, RIFLE	9.6%, 5.8%	NA
Bihorac (2013)[25]	Major surgery	Retrospective cohort	27,841	RIFLE	37%	NA
Hobson (2015)[130]	Inpatient surgery	Retrospective cohort	50,314	RIFLE	39%	Older, male gender, African American
Walker (2016)[131]	Orthopedic surgeries, neck of femur repair	Retrospective cohort	11,004	KDIGO	11.2%, 13.8%	NA
Vaught (2015)[132]	Major inpatient gynaecologic surgery	Retrospective cohort	2,341	RIFLE	13%	Older age, malignant tumor, metastatic cancer, emergent surgery, weekend admission, congestive heart failure, chronic pulmonary disease
Ozrazgat-Baslanti (2017)[113]	Major inpatient surgery	Retrospective cohort	51,457	KDIGO	39%	NA
Abdullah (2015)[23]	Laparoscopic bariatric surgery	Retrospective cohort	1,230	KDIGO	2.9%	Lower eGFR, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors and angiotensin II receptor blockers, higher body mass index
Bonavia (2019)[26]	Colorectal surgery	Retrospective cohort	1,020	KDIGO (sCr only, sCr or urine output)	6.5%, 57.4%	NA
Kim (2016)[133]	Total knee arthroplasty	Retrospective cohort	1,309	KDIGO	4.4%	Age, diabetes, uric acid, beta blocker use, diuretics
Rajan (2015)[30]	Partial nephrectomy	Retrospective cohort	1,955	AKIN	39.3%	Hypertension, open and laparoscopic nephrectomy (vs robotic nephrectomy), duration of surgery, longer ischaemia time, and warm ischaemia (vs. cold ischaemia)

*Search strategy: studies with at least 1,000 patients, unselected for post-surgical outcomes (i.e., excluded studies of patients admitted to the ICU after surgery, or surviving until discharge).