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**Risk factors for acute kidney injury after partial hepatectomy**

Bredt LC *et al*. Hepatectomy and acute kidney injury

**Luis Cesar Bredt, Luis Alberto Batista Peres**

**Luis Cesar Bredt**, Department of Surgical Oncology and Hepatobiliary Surgery, University Hospital of Western Paraná, State University of Western Paraná, Cascavel, Paraná 85819-110, Brazil

**Luis Alberto Batista Peres**, Department of Nephrology, University Hospital of Western Paraná, State University of Western Paraná, Cascavel, Paraná 85819-110, Brazil

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**Correspondence to: Luis Cesar Bredt, Full Professor,** Departmentof Surgical Oncology and Hepatobiliary Surgery, Department of Surgical Oncology and General Surgery, University Hospital of Western Paraná, Dom Pedro II Street, 2099, apto 701, Cascavel, Paraná 85819-110, Brazil. lcbredt@gmail.com

**Telephone:** +55-45-999369943

**Fax:** +55-45-33215151

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**Abstract**

***AIM***

To identify risk factors for the occurrence of acute kidney injury (AKI) in the postoperative period of partial hepatectomies.

***METHODS***

Retrospective analysis of 446 consecutive resections in 405 patients, analyzing clinical characteristics, preoperative laboratory data, intraoperative data, and postoperative laboratory data and clinical evolution. Adopting the International Club of Ascites criteria for the definition of AKI, potential predictors of AKI by logistic regression were identified.

***RESULTS***

Of the total 446 partial liver resections, postoperative AKI occurred in 80 cases (17.9%). Identified predictors of AKI were: Non-dialytic chronic kidney injury (CKI), biliary obstruction, the Model for End-Stage Liver Disease (MELD) score, the extent of hepatic resection, the occurrence of intraoperative hemodynamic instability, post-hepatectomy haemorrhage, and postoperative sepsis.

***CONCLUSION***

The MELD score, the presence of non-dialytic CKI and biliary obstruction in the preoperative period, and perioperative hemodynamics instability, bleeding, and sepsis are risk factors for the occurrence of AKI in patients that underwent partial hepatectomy.

**Key words:** Kidney injury; Hepatectomy; Postoperative; Liver; Resection

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**Core tip:** Acute kidney injury (AKI) is a serious complication after partial hepatectomy. This research aims to identify risk factors for the occurrence of AKI in the postoperative period of partial hepatectomies. The Model for End-Stage Liver Disease (MELD) score, the presence of non-dialytic chronic kidney injury and biliary obstruction in the preoperative period, and perioperative hemodynamics instability, bleeding, and sepsis are risk factors for the occurrence of AKI in patients that underwent partial hepatectomy.

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**INTRODUCTION**

Despite of the limited data regarding the occurrence of acute kidney injury (AKI) after partial hepatectomy, the reported incidence ranges from 0.9% to 15.1%[1-4]. A comprehensive analysis of the scarce data[5] is also hampered by the lack of consensus in the exact definition of AKI after liver resection.

Candidates for liver resections often present with multiple potential risk factors regarding postoperative AKI, such as excessive bleeding during the hepatectomy, and the occurrence of post-hepatectomy liver failure (PLF)[2,3,5-7]. Eventually, patients can have a combination of insults, that can be aggravated by distributive circulatory derangements by sepsis[2,3,5-8] or exposure to nephrotoxic drugs[9].

The hemodynamic changes in patients after major liver resections, mainly in patients with underlying chronic liver injury, may simulate those of patients with acute liver failure or cirrhosis[10]. Thus, the current criteria suggested by the International Club of Ascites (ICA) for definition of AKI would be the most appropriate criteria for these patients[11], since urine output measurement and static serum creatinine (sCr) levels are not included in ICA criteria.

Assuming post-operative AKI as primary endpoint, the aim of the present report was to identify the risk factors for the occurrence of this serious complication after partial hepatectomies.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

This report is based on a historical cohort study of patients who underwent partial hepatectomy from January 2008 to July 2016 at the Hepatobiliary Surgery Department of Cancer Hospital-UOPECCAN. Patients with evidence of dialytic chronic renal dialysis at the time of surgery, the need of emergency hepatectomy or patients who died at the intraoperative or immediate postoperative period (within the first 24 hours after the procedure) were excluded. The study was approved by the Research Ethics Board at West Parana University (number. 1.665.135; July 2016), and the need for informed written consent was waived. The study was conformed to the ethical guidelines of the 1975 Declaration of Helsinki.

***Preoperative data***

The data collected included: patient demographic data, preoperative use of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), angiotensin-converting enzyme and (ACE) inhibitors, the presence of comorbidities including: non-dialytic chronic kidney disease (CKI), defined as estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) less than 60 mL/min per 1.73 m2[12], liver cirrhosis with Model End- Liver Disease (MELD) score calculation[13], biliary obstruction and prior exposure to chemotherapy.

Preoperative baseline laboratory tests values were obtained from the patient electronic charts in the previous 3 mo, and in patients with more than one value, the value closest to the hospitalar admission date were selected. Laboratory tests included: serum dosages of urea, creatinine, sodium, potassium, bilirubin, and albumin, International Normalized Ratio (INR) value, serum platelet count and eGFR value calculation according to the formula[14]:

eGFR: mL/ min/1.73 m2 = k x 186 x [sCr]-1,15 x [age]-0,203;

*K= 1 (if male) or 0,72 (if female)*

***Intraoperative and surgical data***

The surgical and anesthesic covariates recorded were: Open or laparoscopic resection, extent of liver resection (major hepatectomy was defined as resection of at least three Couinaud liver segments), resection modalities according to Brisbane nomenclature[15], type of vascular clamping of the liver (intermittent Pringle maneuver[16], continuous Pringle maneuver[17] or total vascular exclusion[18]), segment I resection, two-stage resection[19], associated extrahepatic resection, complex vascular reconstruction (Portal vein, hepatic artery or hepatic veins, with or without protesis), regional lymphadenectomy (hepatic pedicle lymph nodes[20]), intraoperative transfusions of red blood cells, and intraoperative hemodynamic instability, defined as a sustained systolic blood pressure less than 90 mmHg or more than 40 mmHg below the patient's usual systolic blood pressure during 30 min.

***Postoperative data and complications***

Similarly to the preoperative laboratory blood tests, we retrieved its values in the postoperative period, including the most altered values ​ in the first 30 postoperative days.

Postoperative complications the first 30 postoperative days recorded were: post-hepatectomy haemorrhage (PHH)[21], post-hepatectomy liver failure (PHLF)[22], biliary fistula[23], postoperative ascites, wound infection[24], pulmonary complications, including pulmonary infection[25], acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) and acute lung injury (ALI)[26], cardiovascular complications, including coronary insufficiency, cardiac arrhythmias, peripheral thrombosis, thromboembolism, and stroke[5].

The occurrence and staging of AKI were defined according to the ICA[11] criteria, although the RIFLE[27] and AKIN[28] criteria were used for comparative purposes (Table 2). The use of aminoglycosides, renal replacement therapy (hemodyalisis), the occurrence of HRS[11] and hospitalization time in days were recorded. The overall complications were classified according do Clavien-Dindo classification for postoperative complications[29].

***Statistical analysis***

To ensure the stability of our multivariate model, the sample size of the study was determined based on the results of a historical cohort not published in our Hepatobiliary Surgery Department, with an incidence of ARF after partial hepatectomies fixed at 18%, ensuring the adequate number of events per variable[30]. Categorical variables were expressed in absolute numbers and percentages were compared by the chi-square test or Fisher’s exact test when indicated. Continuous variables were expressed as absolute and mean ± SD, and the comparison by the Student’s *t*-test or non-parametric Mann-Whitney test after checking the normality assumptions by the Shapiro-Wilk test. The variables selected in the univariate model (*P* < 0.05) were tested in the multiple logistic regression model to identify independent binary predictors on the occurrence of postoperative AKI. The results of the model were expressed by means of the odds ratio, together with the corresponding 95%CIs and the p values ​​of the Wald test. A value of *P* ˂ 0.05 (two-tailed) was considered significant. Statistical calculations were made with the software GPower 3.0.10 and SPSS 16.0 package for Windows.

**RESULTS**

During the period from January 2008 to July 2016, 436 patients underwent liver resection surgery, of which 31 patients were excluded, with 405 included patients in the study for the final analysis (Figure 1).

Of the total of included patients, 271 underwent minor partial hepatectomies (60.7%) and 175 patients (39,3%) underwent major resections, and the most common resection modalities according to Brisbane nomenclature[14] were bissegmentectomy in 105 patients, segmentectomy in 103 patients, right hepatectomy in 85 patients, non-anatomical resections in 63 patients and left hepatectomy in 45 patients. The segment I were resected in 31 patients.

The most common indications for partial hepatectomy in patients with malignant tumors were colorectal cancer metastases 183 patients (41%) and hepatocellular carcinoma in 75 patients (16.8%), and patients with benign tumors were hepatic adenoma in 35 patients (7.8%) and hepatic hemangioma in 15 patients (3.4%).

Table 1 shows the clinical data of the patients prior the 466 partial hepatectomies according to the occurrence of AKI. It is observed that in the AKI group the prevalence of non-dialytic CKI and cirrhosis were higher, as well as higher MELD scores and biliary obstruction prior to partial hepatectomy. Regarding preoperative laboratory tests, the AKI group had higher bilirubin levels than non-AKI group, 2.84 ± 3.95 mg/dL *vs* 1.63 ± 3.05 mg/dL, respectively.

Overall and renal postoperative complications rates are shown in Table 2. A total of 113 patients (25.3%) presented some type of complication, and according to the Dindo-Clavien scale, the complications grade I were the most common, occurring in 46 patients (10.3%). According to ICA criteria, AKI occurred in 80 patients (17.9%), as well as by the AKIN criteria. A slight difference in the incidence of AKI was observed according to RIFLE criteria (15.7%).

Regarding surgical and intraoperative information, patients with AKI underwent more extensive surgical procedures (major hepatectomies), and especially, had significantly higher rates of hemodynamic instability and red blood cell transfusion during liver resections than non-AKI patients, 31.2% *vs* 7.1% and 28.8% *vs* 8.5%, respectively, with *P* < 0.001 for both variables (Table 3).

According to the postoperative laboratory tests (Table 4), patients with AKI had significantly higher levels of urea and creatinine after surgery, with a significant lower eGFR, 53.73 ± 34.38 mL/min per square meter *vs* 83. 24 ± 60.04 mL/min per square meter (*P* < 0.001).

In the postoperative evolution, patients with AKI had higher rates of IHPH (25%), PHH (11.2%), sepsis (16.2%) and longer hospital stay (12.20 ± 9.41 d) (Table 4). According to the univariate model (Table 5), six covariates were statistically more frequent in the AKI group and the six were confirmed in the multiple logistic regression model as predictors: MELD score, the presence of biliary obstruction and non-dialytic CKI in the preoperative period, intraoperative hemodynamic instability, and finally PHH and sepsis in the postoperative period.

**DISCUSSION**

This study aimed to identify the main risk factors for AKI in the postoperative period of partial hepatectomies. There is a certain disparity of the available criteria for postoperative AKI definition in these situations, thus, we adopted the current criteria suggested by the ICA[11] for definition of AKI in cirrhotic patients. In patients eligible for partial hepatectomy with underlying liver diseases or who underwent major liver resections, often the both, the ICA criteria[11] do not include unreal measurements for these patients, such as static sCr measurements and urine output.

The incidence of AKI in the present study according to ICA and AKIN criteria was 17.9%, and according to RIFLE criteria was 15.7%. These AKI incidence were higher than other publications on the subject[1-5]. The AKIN and RIFLE criteria were applied for comparison, and this slight underestimation of AKI by RIFLE criteria can be probably explained by the fact that the ICA and AKIN criteria consider as stage I AKI a small increase of 0.3 mg/dL in sCr.

Including AKI, the overall complication rate in this study was 25.3%, and the mortality rate was 3.8%, that is comparable to the results of two large retrospective studies evaluating morbidity and mortality of partial hepatectomies[31,32].

The present study did not neglect the analysis of the two main AKI risk factors after partial hepatectomies, which would be perioperative bleeding and PHLF[6]. Perioperative haemorrhage with renal hypoperfusion[6], with or without the deleterious effects of blood transfusion[3], was a strong predictor of postoperative AKI in this study, reflected by intraoperative hemodynamic instability and posthepatectomy haemorrhage. An increased renal susceptibility to the perioperative renal ischemia[22-25], such as in CKI, was a predictor in the authors’ series.

Additionally, it is expected that major resections may have larger blood losses during operation and higher incidence of PHLF as well, it was corroborated by the significant influence of major resections on AKI occurrence, according to our logistic regression model. In a recent report of a large series of liver resections for hepatocellular carcinoma, major liver resection was a predictor for postoperative AKI[4].

For prevention of intraoperative bleeding, there are intraoperative maneuvers that may be crucial, such as vascular control of the liver[2] and LCVP anesthesia[1,33,34], preventing the back bleeding from hepatic veins,. The Pringle maneuver (intermittent[16] or continuous[17]) is routinely applied in liver resections at the authors’ Department, thus there was no difference between the groups, and LCVP anesthesia parameters were not evaluated.

Second factor relates to the occurrence of PLF with its distributive circulatory changes, which is a major cause of death after hepatic resection, and eventually can progress to hepatorenal syndrome (HRS)[11]. Similar to the results from a previous report[4], the MELD score[13], a usefully and extensively validated tool for predicting liver failure progression, was a predictor of postoperative AKI, and the most important, it can be applied in the preoperative period.

The presence of biliary obstruction was an independent predictor of postoperative AKI according to the authors’ results, and the mechanism by which bilirubin may be toxic to the kidneys seems to be inflammatory as well as obstructive[35], and hemodynamic changes may also play a role in biliary cast nephropathy[36]. In addition to the aforementioned effects, patients who are candidates for surgery in the presence of biliary obstruction with congestive cholestasis in the liver[37,38] may undergo major hepatic resections, with consequent decrease in the volume of a functionally deficient liver parenchyma, predisposing for PHLF.

Eventually, patients can have combinations of renal insults that can be aggravated by sepsis[2,3,5,6], which was an independent predictor in the authors’ analysis. The septicemia and its hemodynamic and systemic repercussions may eventually coexist with liver failure, often being the final event of PHLF[5].

The shortcomings of the current study, besides its retrospective nature, were the non-inclusion of anesthesic maneuvers among covariates, such was LCVP anesthesia, and the non-inclusion of hepatic steatosis, since it is a determinant of the functional quality of the parenchyma[39,40]. As mentioned, the retrospective nature of the study did not allow the authors to include non-standardized non-reliable data.

In order to reduce the incidence of postoperative AKI after partial hepatectomy, a careful patient selection and preoperative resection planning are mandatory, specially in the case of predisposing CKI, biliary obstruction and underlying cirrhosis, in which MELD score calculation can be extremely worthfull[41-43]. Measures for preventing sustained intraoperative hypotension and postoperative bleeding must be undertaken, as well as prevention and prompt treatment of sepsis. In the case of high risk patients for postoperative AKI, the nephrologist must be promptly involved in multidisciplinary discussions.

**COMMENTS**

***Background***

Acute kidney injury (AKI) is an serious complication after partial hepatectomy, however, there are limited published data regarding this subject, in addition, there is no concensus about the definition of AKI in these patients.

***Research frontiers***

The present study did not neglect the analysis of the two main AKI risk factors after partial hepatectomies, which would be perioperative bleeding, with or without the deleterious effects of blood transfusion, and post-hepatectomy liver failure.

***Innovations and breakthroughs***

The hemodynamic changes in patients after major liver resections may simulate those of patients with acute liver failure or cirrhosis. Thus, the current criteria suggested by the International Club of Ascites for definition of AKI would be the most appropriate criteria for these patients.

***Applications***

In order to reduce the incidence of postoperative AKI after partial hepatectomy, a careful patient selection and preoperative resection planning are mandatory, specially in the case of predisposing CKI, biliary obstruction and underlying cirrhosis, in which Model for End-Stage Liver Disease score calculation can be extremely worthfull.

***Terminology***

Candidates for liver resections often present with multiple potential risk factors regarding postoperative acute kidney injury (AKI), such as excessive bleeding during the hepatectomy, and the occurrence of post-hepatectomy liver failure (PLF). The current criteria suggested by the International Club of Ascites (ICA) for definition of AKI would be the most appropriate criteria for these patients. For prevention of intraoperative bleeding, there are intraoperative maneuvers that may be crucial, such as vascular control of the liverand low central venous pressure (LCVP) anesthesia. Second factor relates to the occurrence of PLF with its distributive circulatory changes, that eventually can progress to hepatorenal syndrome (HRS).

***Peer-review***

This paper was retrospectively analyzed the clinical data, and found some risk factors of acute kidney injury. The material was rich, the result was reasonable, and the discussion did have some valuable information.

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**Figure 1 Flow chart outlining the included and excluded patients in the study.**

**Table 1** **Preoperative patient characteristics according to the occurrence of postoperative acute kidney injury in 466 partial hepatectomies**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | **No AKI (*n* = 366)** | **AKI****(*n* = 80)** | ***P*** |
| Gender, male, *n* (%) | 180 (49.2) | 43 (53.8) | 0.269 |
| Age (years), mean (SD) | 54.6 (16.57) | 57,4 (16.10) | 0.842 |
| ACE inhibitors, *n* (%) | 19 (5.2) | 10 (12.5) | 0.210 |
| NSAIDs, *n* (%) | 26 (7.1) | 10 (12.5) | 0.082 |
| Non-dialytic CKI, *n* (%) | 1 (0.27) | 8 (10.0) | < 0.001 |
| Diabetes mellitus, *n* (%) | 44 (12.0) | 14 (17.5) | 0.121 |
| Systemic arterial hypertension, *n* (%) | 70 (19.1) | 15 (18.8) | 0.467 |
| Preoperative chemotherapy, *n* (%) | 85 (23.2) | 24 (30.0) | 0.402 |
| Cirrhosis, *n* (%) | 23 (6.3) | 10 (12.5) | 0.042 |
| MELD score, mean (SD) | 7.67 (1.15) | 8,05 (1.05) | 0.020 |
| Biliary obstruction, *n* (%) | 6 (1.6) | 13 (16.2) | <0.001 |
| Baseline laboratory testsSerum urea (mg/dL), mean ± SDSerum creatinine (mg/dL), mean ± SDeGFR (mL/min per square meter), mean ± SDSodium (mEq/L), mean ± SDPotassium (mEq/L), mean ± SDINR, mean ± SDBilirrubin (mg/dL), mean ± SDAlbumin (g/dL), mean ± SDPlatelets (mm3), mean ± SD | 31.45 ± 10.710.90 ± 0.7198.38 ± 51.32135.67 ± 3.254.44 ± 0.631.13 ± 0.451.63 ± 3.053.61 ± 0.87211869.55 ±103744.67 | 35.63 ± 23.770.98 ± 0.6289.86 ± 35.46134.25 ± 3.004.34 ± 0.751.14 ± 0.202.84 ± 3.953.41 ± 0.92215522.81 ±115186.57 | 0.0210.2290.9440.3500.6970.9120.0020.5050.129 |

AKI: Acute kidney injury; ACE: Angiotensin conversion enzyme; NSAIDs: Non-steroidal anti-inflamatory drugs; CKI: Chronic kidney injury; MELD: Model for End-Stage Liver Disease; INR: International normalized ratio.

**Table 2** **Postoperative overall complications and acute kidney injury staging according to International Club of Ascites[11], risk, injury, failure, loss, end-stage[27] and Acute Kidney Injury Network[28] criteria (*n* = 446)*****n* (%)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Overall complications | 113 (25.3) |
| Overall complications (Clavien-Dindo classification) I II III a/b IV a/b V (death) | 46 (10.3)25 (5.6)18 (4.0)7 (1.6)17 (3.8) |
| AKI (ICA) I II III | 80 (17.9)26 (5.8)21 (4.7)33 (7.4) |
| AKI (RIFLE) Risk Injury Failure | 70 (15.7)16 (3.6)21 (4.7)33 (7.4) |
| AKI (AKIN) I II III | 80 (17.9)26 (5.8)21 (4.7)32 (7.2) |
| HRS | 11 (2.5) |
| RRT (hemodyalises) | 9 (2.0) |

AKI: Acute kidney injury; ICA: International Club of Ascites; RIFLE: Risk, injury, failure, loss, end-stage; AKIN: Acute Kidney Injury Network; HRS: Hepatorenal syndrome; RRT: Renal replacement therapy.

**Table 3 Intraoperative characteristics of the 446 liver resections according to the occurrence of postoperative acute kidney injury** ***n* (%)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | **No AKI****(*n* = 366)** | **AKI****(*n* = 80)** | ***P*** |
| Surgical approach Open,  Laparoscopic | 343 (93.7)23 (6.3) | 79 (98.8)1 (1.2) | 0.071 |
| Extention of resection Major resection Minor resection | 128 (35.2)238 (64.8) | 45 (56.2)35 (43.8) | 0.002 |
| Tumoral histology Benign Malignant | 70 (19.1)296 (80.9) | 6 (7.5)74 (92.5) | 0.134 |
| Segment I resection | 23 (6.3) | 8 (10.0) | 0.098 |
| Two-stage hepatectomy | 26 (7.1) | 6 (7.5) | 0.439 |
| Intermitent Pringle maneuver (15’\5’)Continuous Pringle maneuverTotal vascular exclusion | 124 (33.9)26 (7.1)6 (1.6) | 31 (38.8)10 (12.5)2 (2.5) | 0.4380.2540.212 |
| Complex vascular reconstruction | 6 (1.6) | 1 (1.2) | 0.634 |
| Regional lymphadenectomy | 86 (23.5) | 25 (31.2) | 0.155 |
| Associated extrahepatic resection | 27 (7.4) | 10 (12.5) | 0.103 |
| Intraoperative instability | 26 (7.1) | 25 (31.2) | < 0.001 |
| Red blood cell transfusion | 31(8.5) | 23 (28.8) | < 0.001 |

AKI: Acute kidney injury.

**Table 4 Postoperative laboratory tests values and complications after 466 partial hepatectomies according to the occurrence of postoperative acute kidney injury**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | **No AKI****(*n* = 366)** | **AKI****(*n* = 80)** | ***P*** |
| Laboratoty testsSerum urea (mg/dL), mean ± SDSerum creatinine (mg/dL), mean ± SDeGFR (ml/min/m2), mean ± SDSodium (mEq/L), mean ± SDPotassium (mEq/L), mean ± SDINR, mean ± SDBilirrubin (mg/dL), mean ± SDAlbumin (g/dL), mean ± SDPlatelets (mm3), mean ± SD | 47.61 ± 49.361.29 ± 1.1683.24 ± 60.04132.88 ± 4.274.86± 0.811.82 ± 2.463.46 ± 4.542.58 ± 0.62144101.93 ±120446.829 | 82.19 ± 77.452.29 ± 2.2153.73 ± 34.38132.29 ± 5.555.16 ± 0.942.08 ± 1.1614.54 ± 6.842.36 ± 0.59132906.89 ±113193.18 | < 0.001< 0.001< 0.0010.3850.0130.4380.0010.0690.518 |
| Aminoglycosides | 7 (1.9) | 3 (3.8) | 0.341 |
| PHLF, *n* (%) A, *n* (%) B, *n* (%) C, *n* (%) | 7 (1.9)4 (1.1)3 (0.8)0 (0) | 21 (26.3)3 (3.8)10 (12.5)8 (10.0) | < 0.001 |
| PHH, *n* (%) A, *n* (%) B, *n* (%) C, *n* (%) | 1 (0.3)0 (0)0 (0)1 (0.3) | 9 (11.3)2 (2.5)4 (5.0)3 (3.8) | < 0.001 |
| Biliary fistula A, *n* (%) B, *n* (%) C, *n* (%) | 25 (6.8)15 (4.1)7 (1.9)3 (0.8) | 10 (12.5)6 (7.5)3 (3.8)1 (1.2) | 0.086 |
| Postoperative ascites, *n* (%) | 58 (15.9) | 23 (28.8) | 0.059 |
| Wound infection | 13 (3.6) | 7 (8.8) | 0.062 |
| Pulmonary complications, *n* (%) | 15 (4.1) | 6 (7.5) | 0.177 |
| Cardiovascular complications, *n* (%) | 7 (1.9) | 2 (2.5) | 0.501 |
| Sepsis, *n* (%) | 2 (0.5) | 13 (16.2) | < 0.001 |
| Hospital stay (d), mean ± SD | 6.68 ± 3.65 | 12.20 ± 9.41 | 0.008 |

AKI: Acute kidney injury; eGFR: Estimated glomerular filtration rate; PHLF: Post-hepatectomy liver failure; PHH: Post-hepatectomy haemorrhage.

**Table 5 Univariate and logistic regression analyses of risk factors for acute kidney injury**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  **Univariate**  **analyses** | **Multiple logistic regression** |
|   | *P* | OR | (95%CI) | *P* |
| Extent of resection | 0.002 | 2.249 | 1.217 | 4.156 | 0.010 |
| Biliary obstruction | < 0.001 | 10.240 | 3.094 | 33.891 | < 0.001 |
| Hemodynamics instability | < 0.001 | 5.244 | 1.337 | 20.568 | 0.017 |
| Red blood cell transfusion | < 0.001 |  |  |  | 0.244 |
| Cirrhosis | 0.042 |  |  |  | 0.241 |
| MELD score | 0.020 | 4.342 | 1.347 | 15.654 | 0.046 |
| Sepsis | < 0.001 | 11.609 | 3.185 | 39.911 | < 0.001 |
| Posthepatectomy haemorrhage | < 0.001 | 12.652 | 7.769 | 53.612 | < 0.001 |
| CKI | < 0.001 | 8.975 | 1.533 | 44.675 | 0.022 |

AKI: Acute kidney injury; OR: Odds ratio; MELD: Model for End-Stage Liver Disease; CKI: Chronic kidney injury.