Caring for Outpatients after Acute Kidney Injury (COPE-AKI Consortium)



AKI and CRRT 2023 Session V: Future Trends in CRRT and Critical Care 4/1/23

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Disclosures

Edward Siew:

- Royalties: Author for UptoDate
- Editorial Activities: Associate Editor Clinical Journal of the American Society of Nephrology

Risks of Common Events After AKI



James MT et al. Nature Reviews Nephrology volume 16, pages193-205 (2020)

Short-Term Outcomes at Hospital Discharge

	Recent Hospitalized AKI	Stable CKD
Other Advanced Conditions	^	^
Acute Organ Dysfunction	^	-
Worsening HTN/proteinuria/volume overload	^	
Re-hospitalizations/Recurrent AKI	1	-
Risk for ADE/Drug Omissions	^	1
Poor Quality of Life	^	1
Inadequate Solute/Fluid Intake		-
Mortality	^	

Factors Compounding These Risks



Fragmented/poorly coordinated care





Lack of timely kidneybased care

Suboptimal Medication Management



Poor patient awareness/knowledge

Krumholz HM. 2013 Dharmarajan K, et al. 2013 Wennberg DE, et al. 2010 Ruppar TM, et al. 2016 McAlister FA, et al. 2004 Nair R, et al. 2020



Lack of Social Support

IMPROVING CARE FOR PATIENTS AFTER HOSPITALIZATION WITH AKI

Natcher Conference Center

January 30-31, 2019

Potential "Process Interventions"



Siew, et al. JASN 2020. Oct;31(10):2237-2241

COPE-AKI Consortium Goals

- To develop and test "process of care" interventions that aim to **reduce AKI disease burden** in patients after hospitalization with **moderate to severe AKI**.
- To produce a protocol that has
 - 1. outcomes that are important to patients, clinicians, and researchers
 - 2. feasible interventions,
 - 3. the ability to enroll sufficient study participants, and
 - 4. enough "scientific strength" to answer the primary question(s).

Centers / Sponsor





National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases

Study Hypotheses

- Primary
 - Compared to usual care, patients randomized to a multimodal, process-of-care intervention will experience more hospital-free days through 90 days
- Secondary
 - Compared to usual care, patients randomized to a multimodal, process-of-care intervention will have
 - lower rates of major adverse kidney events (at 90, 180, 365 days)
 - lower rates of recurrent AKI (90, 180, 365 days)
 - greater improvements in patient-reported outcomes (over 180 days)

Study Design

- Phase III, randomized, parallel-arm trial
- Anticipated N=2150

Intervention

 Multimodal process-ofcare intervention including:



- Participants will receive:
 - Medication reconciliation, nephrotoxin screening, review of indications for diseasemodifying therapies
 - Education re: kidney disease, nephrotoxin avoidance, symptoms, and importance of follow-up
 - Monitoring of blood pressure, weight, symptoms, kidney function
 - Facilitators/communication with PCP
 - Social Support/Motivational Interviewing

Study Population - Inclusion

- Aged \geq 18 years
- KDIGO Stage 2/3 AKI with evidence of persistence

Study Population - Exclusion

- ESKD on admission, dialysis dependence at discharge
- Index hospitalization involving solid organ transplant or stem cell/bone marrow transplant
- Metastatic malignancy or malignancy requiring active treatment (chemotherapy, immunotherapy), such as multiple myeloma
- AKI due to primary glomerulonephritis, renal vasculitis, or thrombotic microangiopathy, nephrectomy, obstruction (quickly reversed)
- Referral to a nephrologist for care specifically for GN, electrolyte disorders, AIN
- Life expectancy <6 months, Non-kidney end-stage organ failure
- Discharge to other acute facility
- Vulnerable populations incarcerated, institutionalized, pregnancy
- Inability to consent

Primary and Key Secondary Endpoints

Primary Outcome		
•	Hospital-free days (HFDs) through day 90 defined as days alive and out of hospital between day of discharge from index hospitalization and post-hospital discharge day 90.	
Ke	y Secondary Outcomes	
•	 MAKE-180 composite outcome of: death within 180 days of index hospital discharge; need for dialysis at 180 days after index hospital discharge; or serum creatinine >2x baseline at 180 days after index hospital discharge MAKE-90 and MAKE-365 will be defined similarly 	
•	Rates of recurrent AKI readmission at 180 days (also assessed at 90, and 365 days)	
Ke	y Secondary PROs (assessed at 30, 90, 180, and 365 days)	
•	Global HRQoL – assessed with 10-item PROMIS measure	
•	AKI-specific HRQoL – assessed with 6-item CKD-QoL	
•	Interaction with providers – assessed with 5-item PEPPI and 8-item CSQ	
•	Social support – assessed with 4-item emotional support and 4 item instrumental support PROMIS measures	





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Usual Care

- Participants will receive basic written info regarding:
 - ➤ their kidney disease
 - importance of and need for follow up with physician