

## Incidence of proteinuria and microscopic hematuria in hospitalised COVID-19 infected patients: A single centre experience

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** The outbreak of COVID-19 has rapidly evolved to global pandemic since December 2019. Kidney injury is commonly associated with COVID-19 infection. The majority of reports strongly support that acute tubular injury is the primary lesion driving AKI in COVID-19. Our objective of this study is to identify the incidence of proteinuria and microscopic hematuria in COVID-19 patients admitted to Hospital Sultanah Bahiyah, Alor Setar. **Materials and Methods:** This is a single centred, retrospective cross-sectional study examining the records of patients infected with COVID-19 admitted to Hospital Sultanah Bahiyah from September 13 till December 28, 2020. We excluded patients with pre-existing medical illnesses. These patients had urine dipstick tests done upon admission. **Results:** A total of 160 patients were included in this study. The mean age was 34.6 years, 43.8% were male and 56.2% were female patients. The median serum creatinine level was 68 µmol/L. Patients were categorised into different severity of COVID-19 infection on admission, 46% category 1, 22% category 2, 18% category 3, 13 % category 4, 1% category 5. The incidence of proteinuria and microscopic hematuria were 20.3% and 14.4% respectively on admission. The incidence of combined proteinuria and microscopic hematuria was 5.0%. **Conclusion:** In our study, proteinuria and microscopic hematuria were relatively common in different categories of COVID-19 infection even without preexisting chronic illnesses. The incidence of proteinuria and microscopic hematuria in our study are comparable to other studies. More data is needed to distinguish patients who had preexisting proteinuria and microscopic hematuria prior to presentation from those developed denovo in hospital.

**Keywords:** proteinuria, hematuria, COVID-19, nephrology, kidney

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## Home based peritoneal dialysis training during COVID-19 era: A single centre experience

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** COVID-19 disease has been declared as a pandemic since February 2020. Resulting from this, home peritoneal dialysis training programme was implemented. However, infectious complications was one of our major concerns. **Materials and Methods:** This is a single centre, observational, retrospective study. We recruited patients who were newly enrolled into the peritoneal dialysis programme from January 2020 until March 2021 and follow up them for 6 months duration. Patients' demographic data, baseline characteristic, clinical outcome were collected through electronic health record (eHIS) and data were analysed using SPSS version 23. **Results:** A total of 133 patients were enrolled into the peritoneal dialysis programme. The median age of the patients was 55(42-65) years old. Most of the patients were on CAPD, 87(65.4%), and 76(57.1%) of them were on self-care peritoneal dialysis (PD). During this observational period, 29(21.8%) patients underwent hospital based training, while a total of 104(78.2%) patients underwent home based training. The PD peritonitis rate for hospital based training was 1 episode per 55.8 patient months while home based training group was 1 episode per 25.4 patient month. The survival free to 1st PD peritonitis for home based training was 83.7% over 6 months. The exit site infection rate was 1 episode per 73.1 patient month. **Conclusion:** Home based PD training should be encouraged especially during Covid-19 pandemic period, but standardised training protocol should be implemented to improve the clinical outcome of our patients.

**Keywords:** peritoneal dialysis, nephrology, COVID-19, pandemic