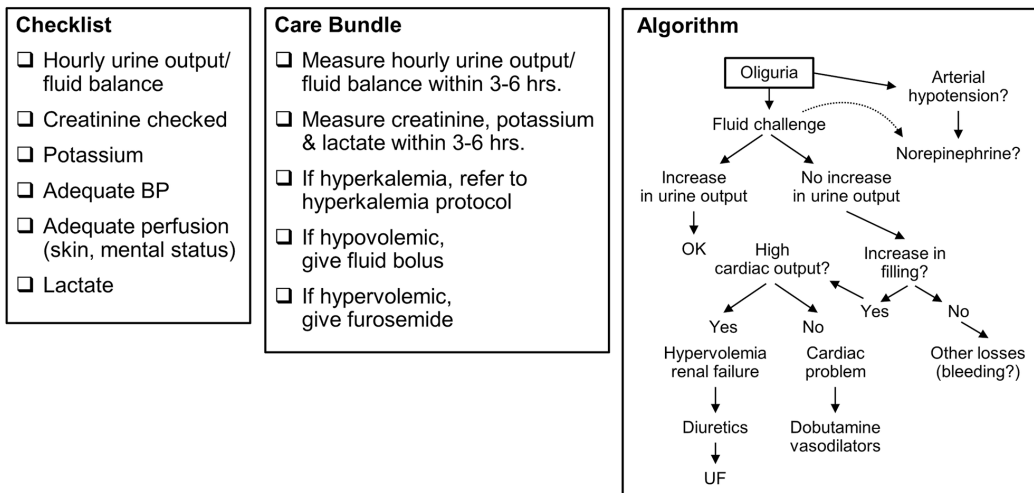


## ADQI 19 Figures

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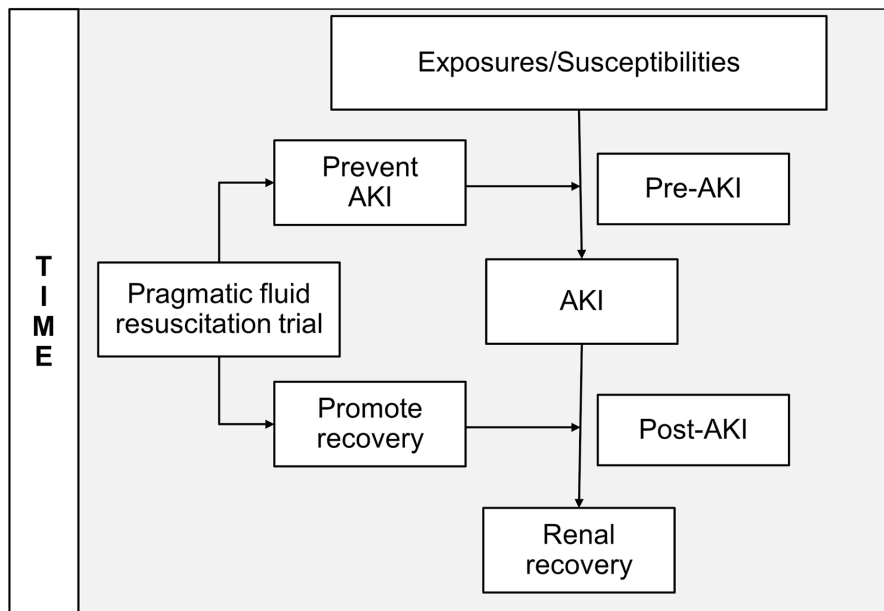
Original citation: Acute Dialysis Quality Initiative 19 [www.adqi.org](http://www.adqi.org)



**Figure 1.** Potential elements of different systematic tools to improve management of oliguric AKI.

<b>Population</b>	Hospitalized patients with new oliguria and without AKI KDIGO III	
<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Use of checklist</b>	
<b>Control</b>	Patients receiving usual care	
<b>Outcomes</b>	<u>Primary outcomes:</u>	Time to first creatinine check (as indicator of process of care)
	<u>Secondary outcomes:</u>	AKI severity (within 48-72 hours) Receipt of RRT Length of stay in hospital
<b>Randomization</b>	Cluster randomization at hospital level	
<b>Study size</b>	2,600 patients	

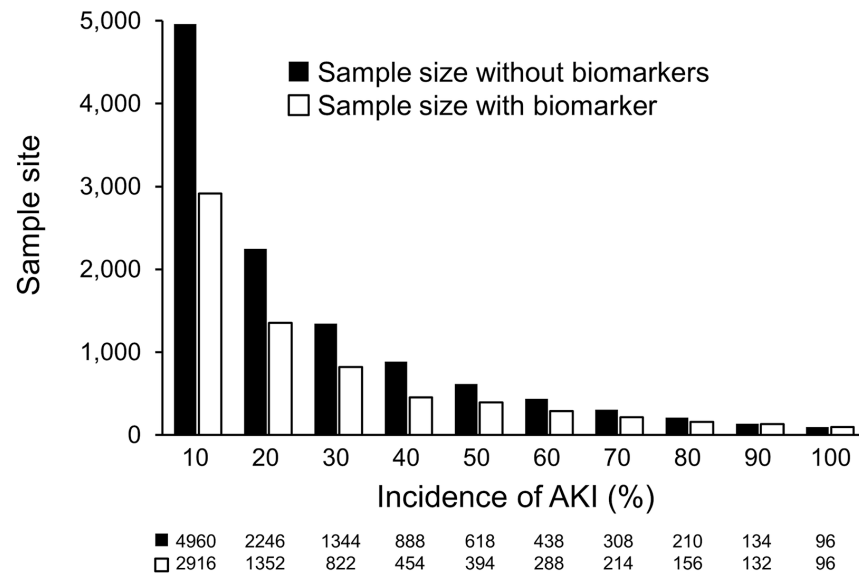
**Figure 2.** Proposal for clinical trial addressing aspects of AKI care.



**Figure 3.** Conceptual model for fluid resuscitation trial in the peri-AKI period.

A pragmatic fluid resuscitation trial can be designed for prevention of AKI in high-risk patients after exposure to risk factors in susceptible individuals. Such trial can also be designed to improve renal recovery after the development of AKI.

## Impact of Biomarker on the Study Sample Size



**Figure 4.** The effects of biomarker combination in different incident populations on potential sample size.

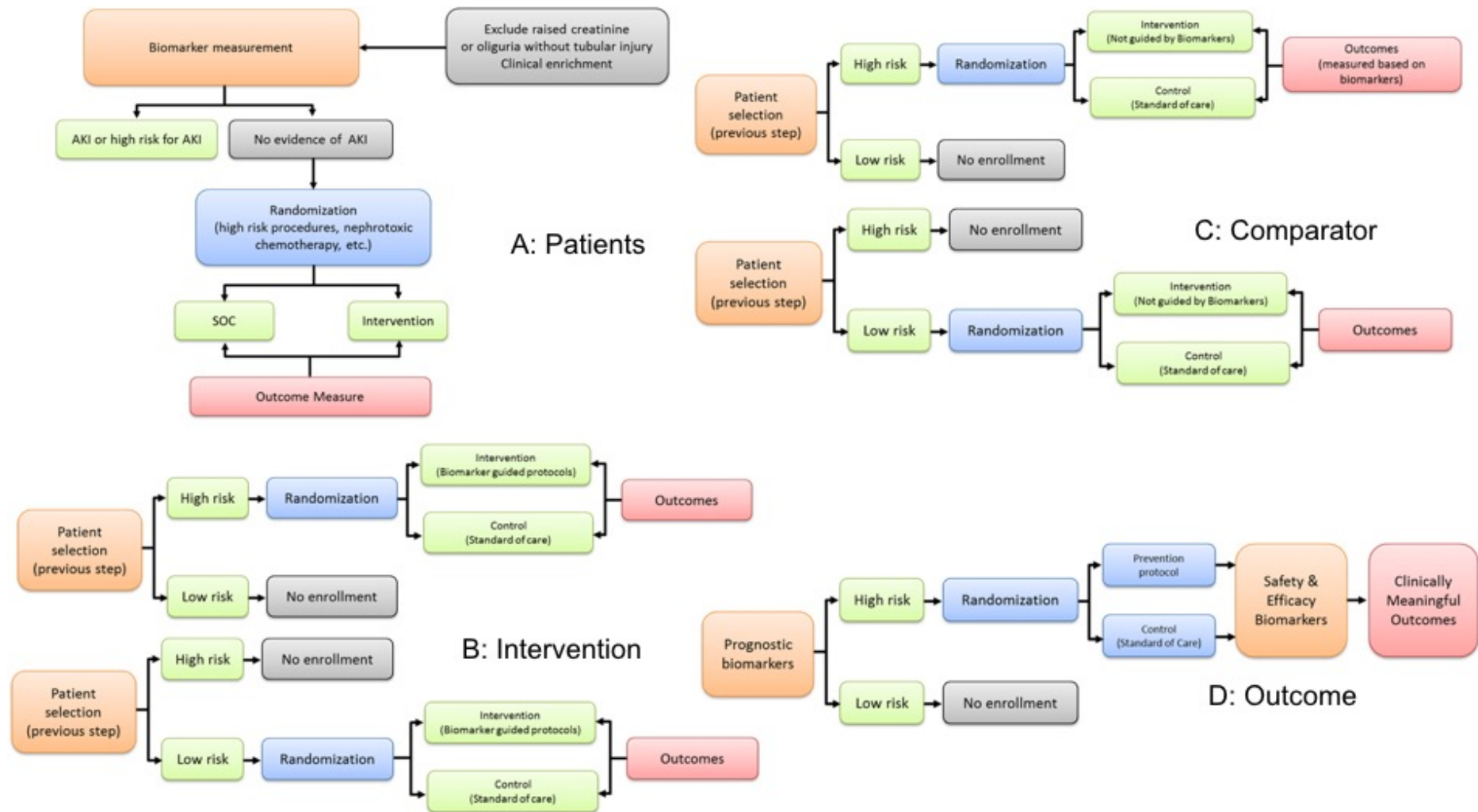


Figure 5. The roles of biomarkers in AKI trials within the PICO framework

(a):Patients; (b): Intervention; (c): Comparator; (d):Outcome.