**TITLE:** Long-Term Impact of Pediatric Acute Renal Injury

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**RESEARCH PROJECT DESCRIPTION** (brief overview of background, hypothesis, methods, role of medical student, funding and relevant publications -- SHOULD NOT EXCEED ~ 250 WORDS)

Sepsis is the most common cause of childhood death worldwide. In adults, survivors of sepsis with kidney failure have the potential to incur chronic debilitation that is expensive and affects long-term quality of life. Determining whether pediatric sepsis related acute kidney injury (AKI) contributes to late- or adult- onset health conditions and decreased quality of life is thus an important contribution to public health. To our knowledge, there have been no controlled investigations of the long-term impact of pediatric onset sAKI on later health.

Our overall hypothesis is that, in the pediatric population, sepsis-related AKI will have unrecognized, long-term consequences in renal, cardiovascular, cognitive function and overall health. To test this hypothesis, we propose to conduct a one-year, cross-sectional cohort investigation. We will recruit 250 subjects with a prior diagnosis of severe sepsis with and without AKI to evaluate long-term outcomes after their initial hospital stay. Assessments will be performed to determine the status of their kidney, cardiovascular, and cognitive health.