

frequency of a positive biomarker test (41.3% vs. 36.2%, $p=0.10$). Using the sepsis phenotype criteria, 16.3% of children had SP1, 17.9% were SP2 and 14.1% were SP3. When evaluating the sepsis phenotype by malaria status, children with malaria were more likely to have SP2 (23.1% vs. 12.9%) and SP3 (18.1% vs.

10.1%) compared to children without malaria ($p<0.001$).

Conclusions: In this population of children hospitalized with hypoxemia across 20 health centers in Uganda, KDIGO-defined AKI was more common in children with malaria. While there was no difference in the AKI-biomarker classification based on malaria status, children with malaria were more likely to have severe phenotypes of AKI.

I have potential conflict of interest to disclose.

WCN24-1081

SERUM NGAL ASSOCIATED WITH QUICKLEPTO SCORE: EVALUATING SEVERITY BIOMARKERS UPON HOSPITAL ADMISSION OF LEPTOSPIROSIS PATIENTS

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Introduction: Leptospirosis is a neglected disease that continues to incur significant morbidity and mortality rates, despite advancements in identification and management. Early detection of severity factors in these patients is essential for guiding appropriate care. The primary objectives of this study were to assess the correlations between a mortality score (QuickLepto) in leptospirosis patients and early, non-traditional kidney biomarkers.

Methods: This is a prospective study that evaluated consecutive cases of leptospirosis admitted to the 3 tertiary hospitals in Fortaleza from January 2017 to April 2023. Utilizing the parameters and characteristics documented upon hospital admission, QuickLepto scores were computed for each patient and subsequently visualized in the context of mortality distribution. Blood and urine samples were obtained upon hospital admission for the quantification of severity and renal biomarkers (MCP-1, serum and urinary NGAL and FGF-23). Other clinical data of medical records were collected.

Results: Among the 44 included patients, 81.8% were male, with an average age of 40.8 ± 16.9 years, and a 9.1% mortality rate. The correlations between the new QuickLepto score and the severity biomarkers measured on hospital admission have shown that serum NGAL showed a positive correlation with statistical significance ($r=0.388$, $p=0.009$). No association was observed with creatinine, serum FGF-23 and urinary MCP-1.

Correlation between clinical scores and admission biomarkers with QuickLepto

	QuickLepto	
	rho	p
Renal Biomarkers		
Serum creatinine	-0,099	0,548
MCP-1	-0,061	0,696
FGF-23	0,263	0,084
Urinary NGAL	-0,014	0,927
Serum NGAL	0,388	0,009

Source: Author, 2023.

Conclusions: This indicates the potential utility of serum NGAL as a valuable marker in relation to the QuickLepto score's predictive

capabilities. Conversely, no discernible associations were observed with creatinine, serum FGF-23, and urinary MCP-1, suggesting these parameters might not serve as direct indicators in the context of the QuickLepto score for the patient cohort examined.

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GENITOURINARY TUBERCULOSIS IN PRISONERS IN BRAZIL, 2010 – 2020

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Introduction: Tuberculosis (TB) is a chronic infectious and inflammatory disease caused by the bacillus *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Renal TB is the third most common form of extra-pulmonary TB. The disease has shown an increase in incidence in the last decade, and the prison population is more susceptible to this disease. The aim of this study is to analyze the prevalence of genitourinary TB in prisoners in Brazil.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional and documentary study with a quantitative approach, with data from SINAN from DATASUS (public health system data set from Brazil), from 2010 to 2020. The variables gender, TB clinical manifestation and age group per year were evaluated.

Results: In the study period, there were 969,427 reported cases of TB in the Brazilian population, of which 539,846 affected the general population and 70,687 affected prisoners, mainly in the age group of 20-29 years (83.4%) and affecting more males. (97%), with 3104 cases reported of the genitourinary form. It was possible to observe that in 2010 there was a large underreporting of the specific form of TB manifestation with around 95% of cases not having their form specified. Over time, underreporting decreased and it was demonstrated that in the prison population the prevalence of genitourinary TB was on average 2.5% of cases, compared to the general population which is around 0.15%, confirming the position of prisoners as a population at risk. It was also possible to observe a peak in the prevalence of the genitourinary form in 2017, following the increase in TB cases in the general population.

Conclusions: Genitourinary TB remains a frequent condition among the Brazilian population and that it has a prevalence of infection pattern consistent with the demographic data of the prisoners, affecting mainly young males aged 20 to 29 years. Furthermore, in low- and middle-income countries, such as Brazil, underdiagnosis and underreporting are higher when compared to other countries, corroborating the mortality levels and the lack of prevention measures and early diagnosis.

There is a need for greater knowledge and identification of the disease to carry out new health promotion measures.

I have no potential conflict of interest to disclose.

WCN24-1894

PEDIATRIC KIDNEY DAMAGE IS AN EMERGING CONCERN IN CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE OF UNKNOWN ETIOLOGY (CKDU) ENDEMIC COMMUNITIES GLOBALLY: A COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Introduction: Chronic kidney disease of unknown etiology (CKDu) is a tubulointerstitial disease that disproportionately affects young,