

Title	IMDG Code 2016 / SUPPLEMENT / MFAG / Table 12
Effective Date	1-1-2012
Invalid from	1-1-2014
Note	Incorporating Amendment 35-10

TABLE 12

ACUTE KIDNEY FAILURE

Most chemicals are excreted by the kidneys which may be damaged in the process. In severe poisoning, acute kidney failure may develop after 24 hours, and if it does not improve, the casualty may die after 7 to 14 days.

- Acute kidney failure must not be confused with retention of urine in the bladder.
- Acute kidney failure may arise for reasons other than chemical poisoning.

Further advice on acute kidney failure: See Appendix 12

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS

A steady reduction in the amount of urine passed

TREATMENT

>> Record casualty's fluid intake and urine output carefully on a chart as shown in **Appendix 12**.

- Volume of urine passed, if any, should be measured and recorded every two hours.
- If less than 125 ml of urine is passed in six hours, check whether bladder is over full.
- If not full, then acute kidney failure is present.

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS

No urine is passed

TREATMENT

- This may be due either to an overfull bladder or acute kidney failure.

• RADIO FOR MEDICAL ADVICE

- If medical advice is not available, insert a urinary catheter into the bladder: See *IMGS* or equivalent national medical guide
- If bladder is overfull (retention), leave the catheter in place and **SEEK RADIO MEDICAL ADVICE**.
- If there is less than 125 ml of urine in the bladder and the casualty has not passed urine for more than six hours, **SEEK URGENT RADIO MEDICAL ADVICE**.