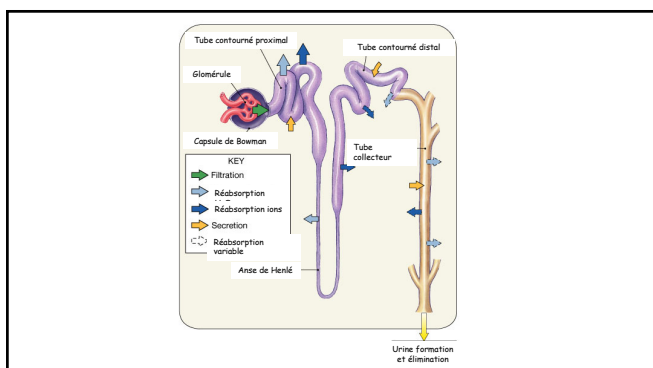
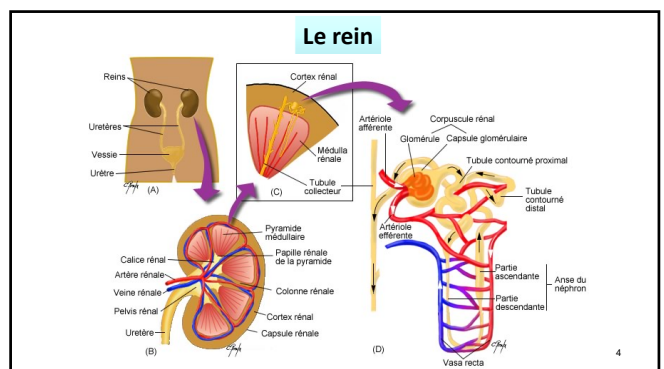
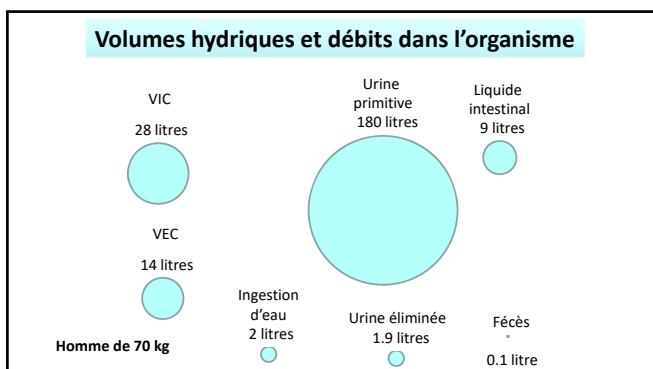


**DU
Kiné de Réa**

Rein et métabolique

Pr Olivier JOANNES-BOYAU
 Pôle Anesthésie-Réanimation, CHU Bordeaux
 Olivier.joannes-boyau@chu-bordeaux.fr

1



Le rein en chiffres

Débit sanguin rénal: 1 litre/min, soit 20% du débit cardiaque

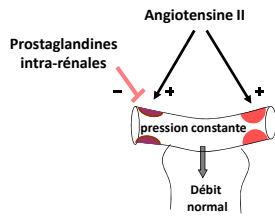
10 fois le débit sanguin cérébral ou coronaire par gramme de tissu

Débit de filtration glomérulaire : 120 ml/min/1,73m² soit 180 litres/j

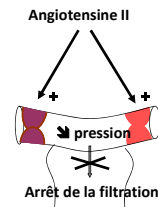
Filtration du volume plasmatique plus de 50 fois / j

Filtration du volume extracellulaire plus de 10 fois / j

Hypovolémie modérée

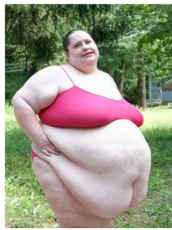


Hypovolémie sévère



Le maintien de la pression artérielle prime sur celui du DFG

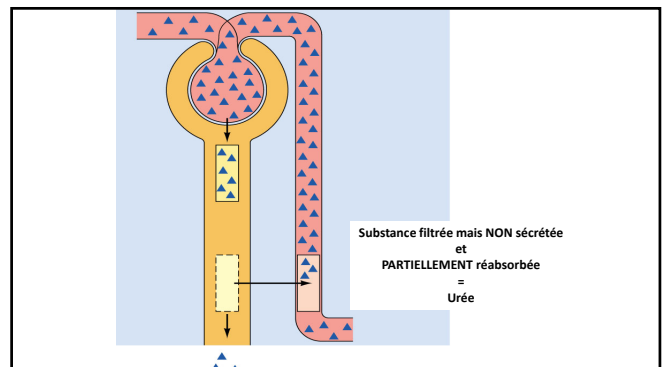
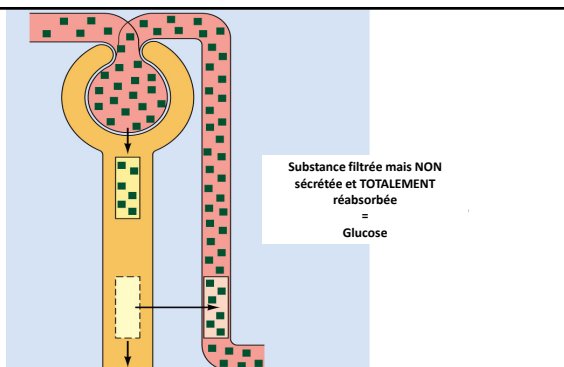
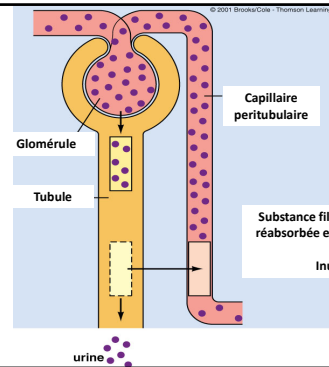
Relation Créat / DFG

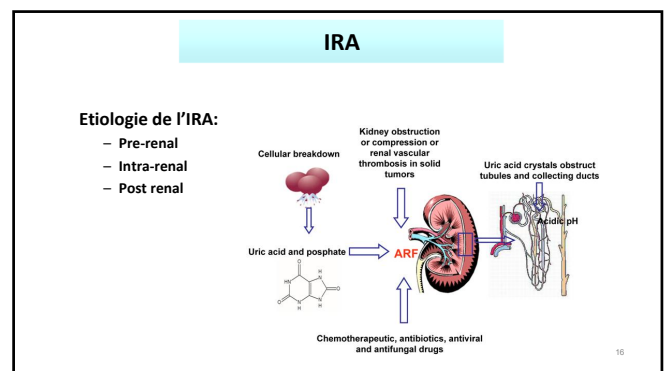
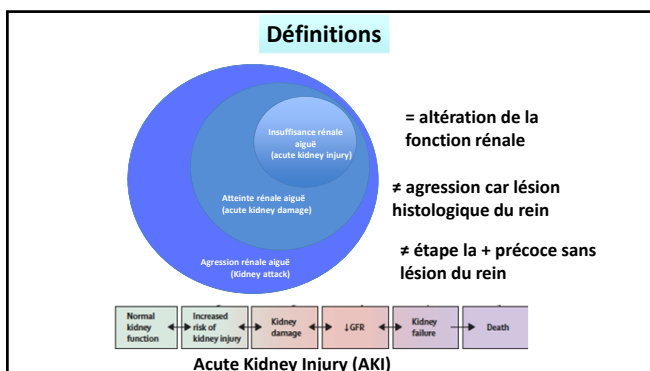
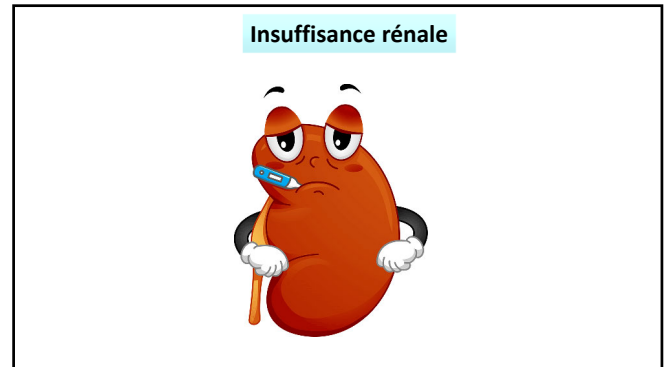
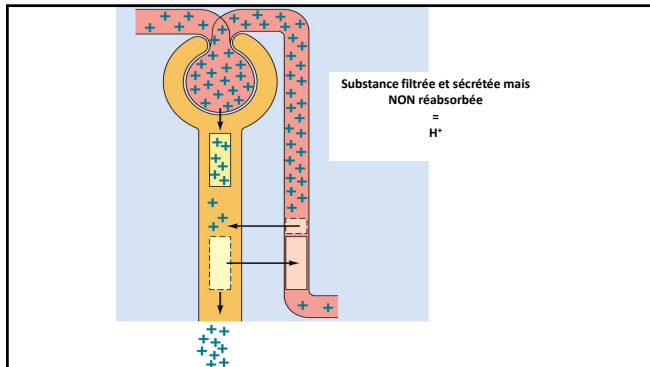


Créatinine = 110 $\mu\text{mol/L}$
GFR = 50 ml/min



Créatinine = 110 $\mu\text{mol/L}$
GFR = 100 ml/min





Acute kidney injury in the perioperative period and in intensive care units (excluding renal replacement therapies) (2016)

Carole Ichai¹, Christophe Vissoneau², Bertrand Souweine³, Fabien Amato⁴, Emmanuel Canet¹, Christophe Clech⁵, Jean Michel Constantin⁶, Michail Damron⁷, Jacques Duranseau⁸, Thelophile Gallot⁹, Arnaud Garnier¹⁰, Laurent Jacob¹¹, Olivier Joannes-Boyau¹², Laurent Julland¹³, Didier Jourdain¹⁴

R 1-3: Il faut utiliser la classification KDIGO pour caractériser la gravité d'une IRA, selon le tableau suivant

Stage	Serum Creatinine	Urine Output
1	1.5-1.9 times baseline OR ≥ 0.3 mg/dl ($\geq 26.5 \mu\text{mol/l}$) increase	<0.5 ml/kg/h for 6-12 hours
2	2.0-2.9 times baseline	<0.5 ml/kg/h for ≥ 12 hours
3	3.0 times baseline OR increase in serum creatinine to ≥ 4.0 mg/dl ($\geq 353.6 \mu\text{mol/l}$) OR initiation of renal replacement therapy OR, in patients <18 years, decrease in eGFR to <35 ml/min per 1.73 m^2	<0.3 ml/kg/h for ≥ 24 hours OR Anuria for ≥ 12 hours

Pre-rénal

- Hypovolémie: déshydratation, choc, brûlés, vomissements, diarrhée
- Réduction du débit cardiaque
- Baisse des résistances vasculaires (choc septique)
- Obstruction vasculaire

Intra-rénal

• Atteinte directe du néphron

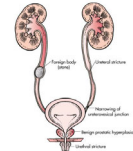
- Nécrose tubulaire aigue
 - Rhabdomyolyse
 - Toxicité médicamenteuse
 - Glomérulonéphrite
 - Pyélonéphrite
 - Lupus
 - Hémolyse

19

Post-rénal

– Obstruction mécanique de l'appareil urinaire

- Adénome ou cancer prostate
- Calcul
- Trauma
- Reflux vésico-urétéral
- Cancer vessie ou urétéral



20

Acute kidney injury in the perioperative period and in intensive care units (excluding renal replacement therapies)

Carole Ichi¹, Christophe Versanne², Bertrand Souweine³, Fabien Armand⁴, Emmanuel Carot¹, Christophe Clech¹, Jean-Michel Constantin¹, Michail Diamant¹, Jacques Duranville², Thibault Gallot¹, Arnaud Garnier¹, Laurent Jacob¹, Olivier Joannes-Rouzu¹, Laurent Julliard¹, Didier Jourdain¹,

(2016)

R 8-1: Il faut considérer à risque de survenue d'insuffisance rénale chronique les patients ayant présenté une IRA.

R 8-2: Il faut probablement évaluer la fonction rénale des patients ayant présenté une IRA 6 mois après la survenue de l'épisode aigu.

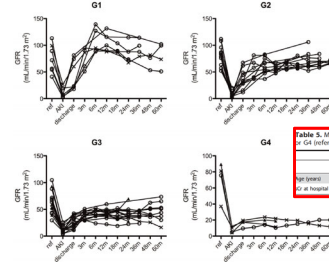
R 8-3: Il faut probablement définir la non récupération de la fonction rénale après IRA comme suit : augmentation de la créatinine plasmatique de plus de 25 % de la valeur de base et absence de dépendance à l'EER.

21

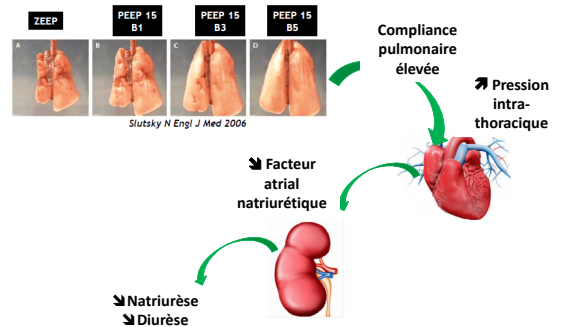
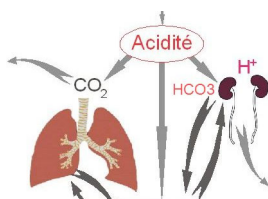
Long-Term Follow-Up of Patients after Acute Kidney Injury: Patterns of Renal Functional Recovery

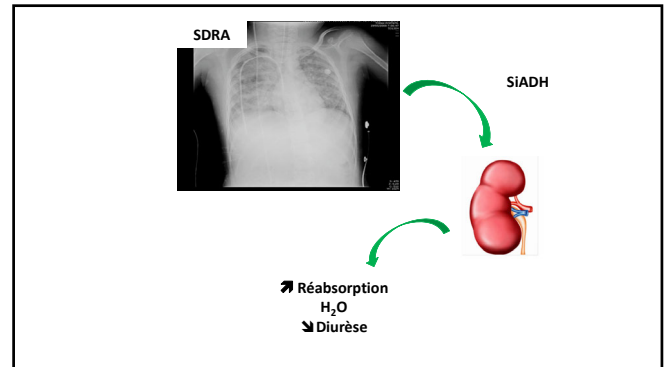
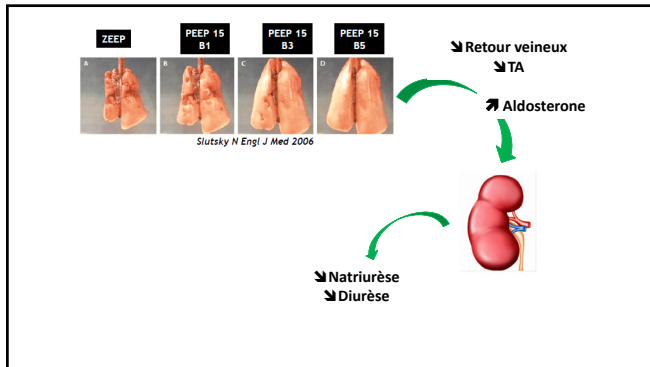
Etienne Macedo¹, Dirce M. T. Zanetta², Regina C. R. M. Abdulkader^{1*}

2012



Interaction Rein-Poumon et Gaz du sang





Gaz du sang artériel



pH	7,42		
PaCO ₂	36 mmHg	4,8	Kpa
PaO ₂	55 mmHg	7,3	Kpa
HCO ₃ ⁻	23 mmol		
SaO ₂	86%		

SaO₂ = (quantité d'O₂ lié à l'Hb/quantité maximale) x 100

Contenu **maximal** du sang en O₂
= [Hb] * 1,39 + [O₂ dissous]

O₂ **dissous** = 0,023 ml d'O₂ / ml de sang à 37°C

pH	7,25		
PaCO ₂	52 mmHg	6,9	Kpa
PaO ₂	110 mmHg	14,6	Kpa
HCO ₃ ⁻	29 mmol		
SaO ₂	97%		
BE	0,2		

pH	7,42
PaCO ₂	15 mmHg 2 Kpa
PaO ₂	95 mmHg 12,6 Kpa
HCO ₃ ⁻	12 mmol
SaO ₂	97 %
BE	-8

Henderson Hasselbalch

	Metabolique		Respiratoire	
	pH	HCO ₃ ⁻	PaCO ₂	
Acidoses	↓ →	↓	→ ↓	↓
Alcaloses	↑ →	↑	→ ↑	↑

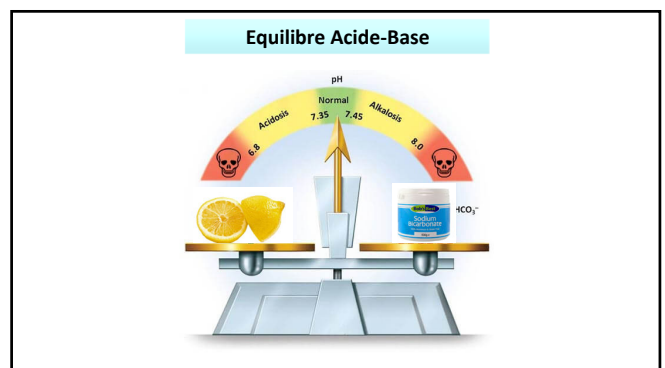
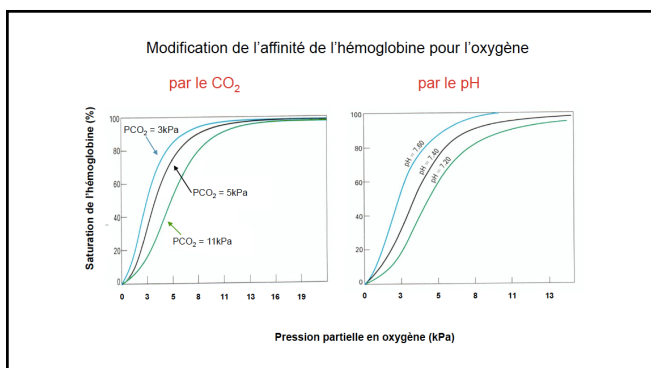
Compensation

Henderson Hasselbalch

	Metabolique		Respiratoire	
	pH	HCO ₃ ⁻	PaCO ₂	
Acidoses	↓ →	→ ↑	↑	↑
Alcaloses	↑ →	→ ↓	↓	↓

Compensation

pH	7,05
PaCO ₂	75 mmHg 10 Kpa
PaO ₂	55 mmHg 7,3 Kpa
HCO ₃ ⁻	12 mmol
SaO ₂	92 %
BE	-12



Equilibre Acido-Basique

ALCALEMIE: pH sanguin > 7,45 elle est grave si pH > 7,6

ACIDEMIE: pH sanguin < 7,35 elle est grave si pH < 7,2

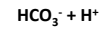
ALCALOSE: toute condition qui provoque une alcalémie

ACIDOSE: toute condition qui provoque une acidémie

APPROCHE TRADITIONNELLE

Henderson Hasselbalch a des limites

- dpdce mathématique entre HCO_3^- & PaCO_2



- tampons non volatils ignorés

- rôle des acides faibles ignorés

Trou Anionique

$$\text{TA}(\text{meq/l}) = \text{Na}^+ - (\text{Cl}^- + \text{HCO}_3^-) = 12 \pm 2 \text{ meq/l}$$

CATIONS	ANIONS
Na^+ 140	Cl^- 105
	HCO_3^- 25
Cations indosés	HCO_3^- 15 ↓ Acides organiques
	TA = 20

APPROCHE TRADITIONNELLE

Trou Anionique

CATIONS	ANIONS	
Na^+ 140	Cl^- 105	
	HCO_3^- 25	
Cations indosés	Anions indosés	$\text{TA} = 10$
Normal		
Na^+ 140	Cl^- 115	
	HCO_3^- 15	
Cations indosés	Anions indosés	$\text{TA} = 10$
Acidose métabolique hyperchlorémique		
Na^+ 140	Cl^- 105	
	HCO_3^- 15	
Cations indosés	Anions indosés	$\text{TA} = 20$
Acidose métabolique organique		

	Occlusion en urgence	IRC en post-opératoire	Choc septique
pH	7,41	7,4	7,41
PaCO_2	39	37,6	39
HCO_3^-	23	22	24

Pas de TAB !!!!

Approche de Stewart

- HCO_3^- n'est pas la cause des désordres
- Variations d' HCO_3^- sont des conséquences
- pH dépend de facteurs indépendants
 - SID
 - Concentration totale d'acide faible (Atot)
 - PCO_2

Calcul du SID

- Représente la différence entre les cations et les anions forts
- $\text{SID} = (\text{Na}^+ + \text{K}^+ + \text{Ca}^{2+} + \text{Mg}^{2+} + \text{UA}^+) - (\text{Cl}^- + \text{UA}^-)$
 - UA^+ = cations forts = 0
 - UA^- = anions forts autres (albuminate, phosphate)
 - $\text{pK} < 4.5$ donc dissociés

CONCEPT DE STEWART

pH plasmatique dépend de 3 variables indepdtés

1 - Strong Ion Difference SID = 39 meq/l

$$\text{SIDa} = (\text{Na}^+ + \text{K}^+ + \text{Ca}^{2+} + \text{Mg}^{2+}) - (\text{Cl}^- + \text{Lact}^-)$$

$$\text{SIDe} = \text{HCO}_3^- + [\text{Alb}(\text{g/l}) \times (0,123 \times \text{pH} - 0,631)] + [\text{Ph}(\text{meq/l}) \times (0,309 \times \text{pH} - 0,469)]$$

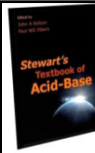
$$\text{SIG} = \text{SIDa} - \text{SIDe} = 0 \text{ meq/l}$$

2 - PaCO₂ (système ouvert via la ventilation)

3 - Masse totale des acides faibles

$$\text{Atot} = \text{Alb} + \text{Phosph}^-$$

Stewart ?



$$a[\text{H}^+]^4 + b[\text{H}^+]^3 + c[\text{H}^+]^2 + d[\text{H}^+] + e = 0 \quad (10)$$

Where $a = 1$; $b = [\text{SID}^+] + K_a$; $c = (K_a \times ([\text{SID}^+] - [\text{A}_{\text{TOT}}]) - K'_w - K'_1 \times S \times \text{Pco}_2)$; $d = -(K_a \times (K'_w + K'_1 \times S \times \text{Pco}_2) - K_3 \times K'_1 \times S \times \text{Pco}_2)$; and $e = -K_a K_3 K'_1 S \text{Pco}_2$.

$$\text{pH} = \text{pK}'_1 + \log \frac{[\text{SID}^+] - K_a [\text{A}_{\text{TOT}}]/K_a + 10^{-\text{pH}}}{S \times \text{Pco}_2}$$

$$\text{SIG} = [\text{SID}^+]_a - [\text{SID}^+]_e = \text{AG} - [\text{A}^-]$$

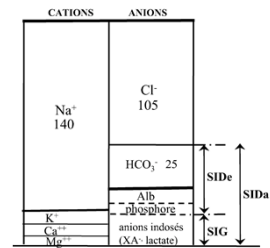
$$[\text{SID}^+]_e = [\text{HCO}_3^-] + [\text{Pr}^{\text{X}-}] + [\text{Pr}^{\text{Y}-}]$$

Stewart ?



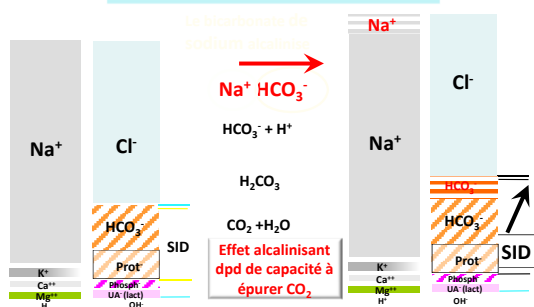
Peut-on faire plus simple ?

Stewart ?



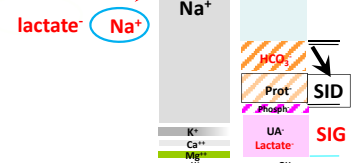
Stewart PA, Resp Physiol 1978; Fencil V, Resp Physiol 1993

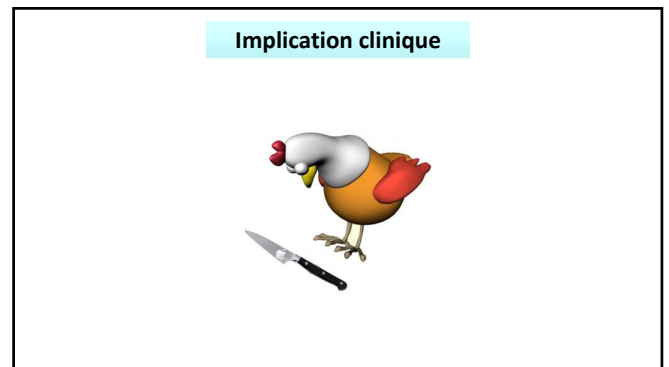
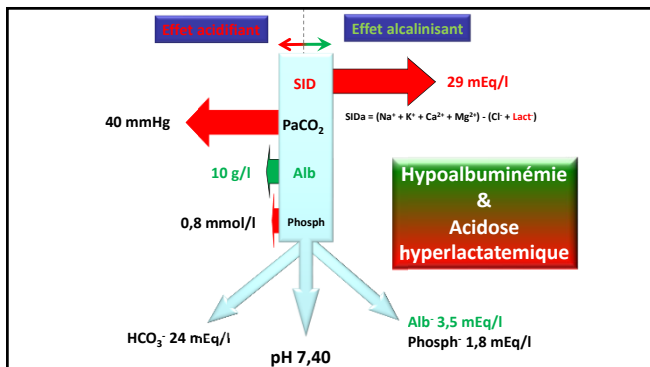
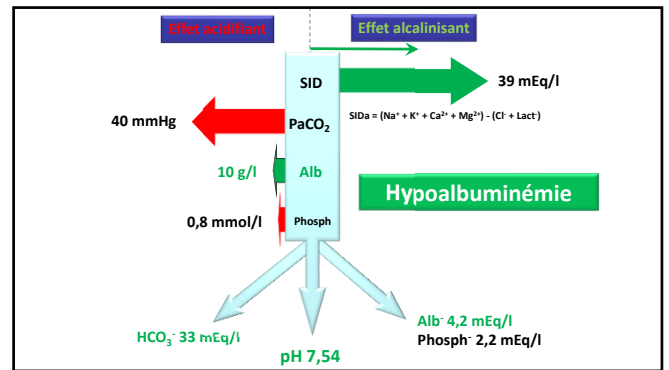
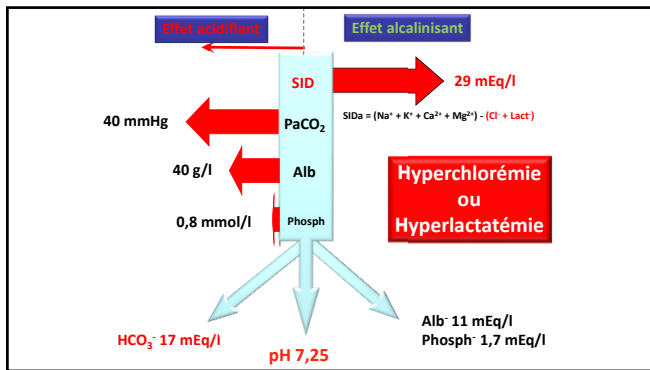
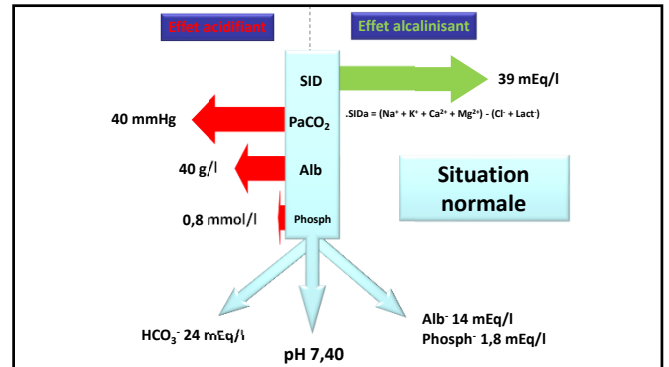
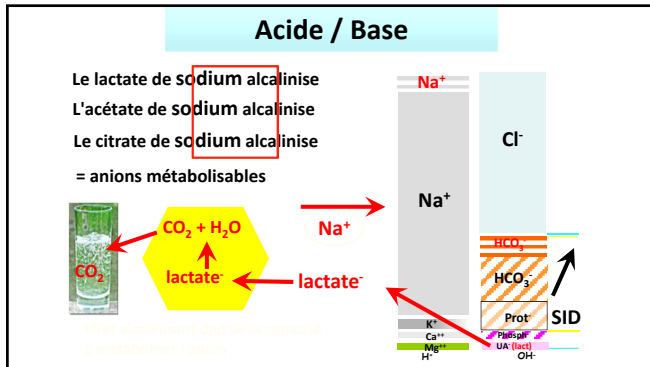
Acide / Base



Acide / Base

Le lactate de sodium acidifie
L'acétate de sodium acidifie
Le citrate de sodium acidifie
= anions organiques





	Occlusion	IRC post-op	Choc septique
pH	7,41	7,4	7,41
PaCO ₂	39	37,6	39
HCO ₃ ⁻	23	22	24
Na	137	140	140
Cl	92	114	104
TA	22	4	12
Lact	5	1,2	8,2
	hypoCl anions indosés mais pas de TAB	hyperCl mais pas de TAB	Pas de TAB

Occlusion		
pH	PaCO ₂	HCO ₃ ⁻
Na	hypoCl	137
Cl	anions indosés	92
TA		22
TAc		19
Lact		5
Clc		94
(Cl x 140/Na)		
Alb		35
SIG		14
	AlcM (hypoCl) + AcM (lact)	

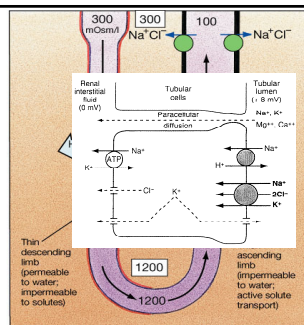
	Occlusion	IRC Post-op	
pH	PaCO ₂	HCO ₃ ⁻	Pas de TAB
Na	hypoCl	137	140
Cl	anions indosés	92	hyperCl 114
TA		22	4
TAc		19	9,25
Lact		5	1,2
Clc		94	114
(Cl x 140/Na)			
Alb		35	19
SIG		14	4,8
	AlcM (hypoCl) + AcM (lact)		AcM (Cl) + AlcM (hypoAlb)

	Occlusion	IRC Post-op	Choc septique
pH	PaCO ₂	HCO ₃ ⁻	Pas de TAB
Na	hypoCl	137	140
Cl	anions indosés	92	hyperCl 114
TA		22	4
TAc		19	9,25
Lact		5	1,2
Clc		94	114
(Cl x 140/Na)			
Alb		35	19
SIG		14	4,8
	AlcM (hypoCl) + AcM (lact)		AcM (Cl) + AlcM (hypoAlb)

Suppléance rénale



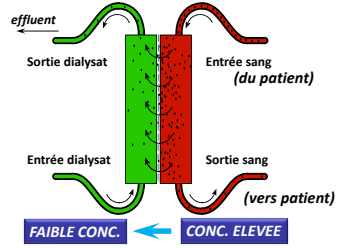
Diurétiques



(b) Active transport of NaCl along the ascending thick limb results in the movement of water from the descending limb.

Hémodialyse

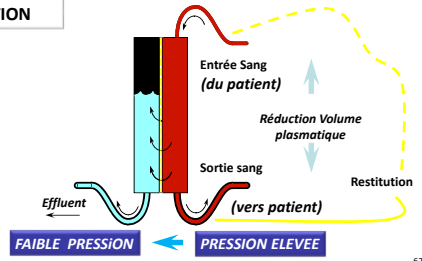
DIFFUSION



61

Hémofiltration

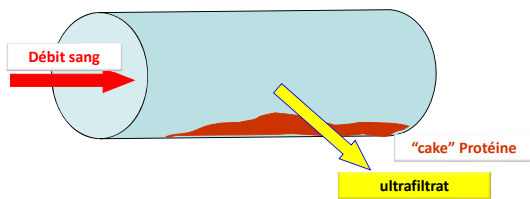
CONVECTION



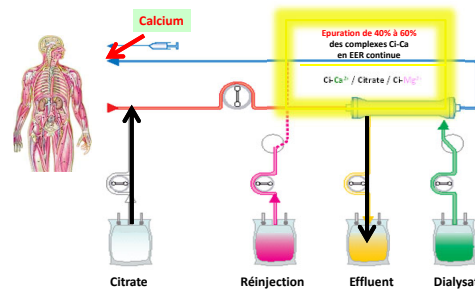
62

Fraction Filtration

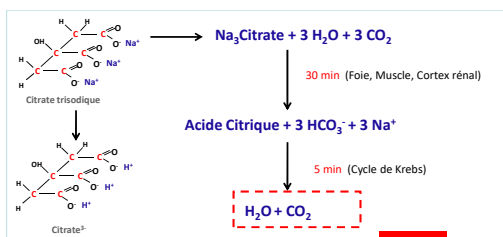
$$FF = \frac{\text{Pre} + \text{Post} + \text{Perte patient}}{\text{Débit Sg} + \text{Pre}}$$



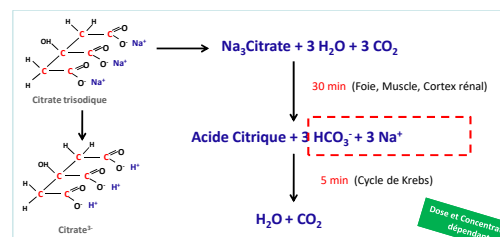
Citrate



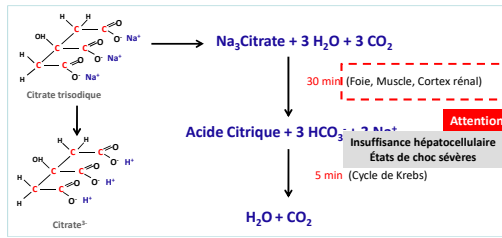
Métabolisme du citrate



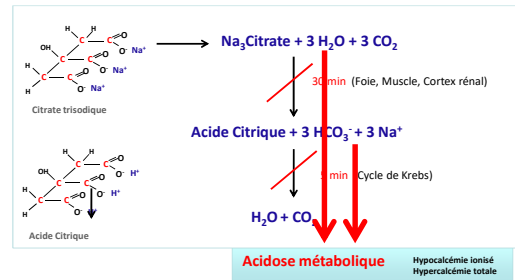
Métabolisme du citrate



Métabolisme du citrate



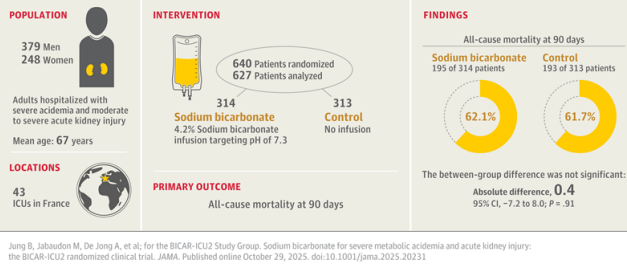
Métabolisme du citrate



JAMA

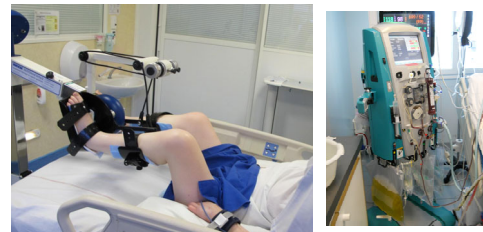
QUESTION For patients with severe metabolic acidosis and moderate to severe acute kidney injury, does infusion with sodium bicarbonate decrease all-cause mortality at 90 days?

CONCLUSION In this randomized trial of critically ill patients, infusion of sodium bicarbonate did not improve 90-day mortality.



Jung B, Jaber B, De Jong A, et al; for the BICAR-ICU2 Study Group. Sodium bicarbonate for severe metabolic acidemia and acute kidney injury: the BICAR-ICU2 randomized clinical trial. *JAMA*. Published online October 29, 2023. doi:10.1001/jama.2023.20231

Kiné en réanimation et EER



Surveillance

