

Evaluation of the Efficacy of Fenoldopam in the Prevention of Contrast-Induced Nephropathy (CIN) by Neutrophil Gelatinase-Associated Lipocalin (NGAL)

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Abstract

Background: Contrast media induced nephropathy (CIN) is defined as a reduction in renal function induced using contrast media in radiology. Various strategies and drugs have been applied to prevent CIN.

Aims: The aim of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of Fenoldopam versus hydration, in reducing the CIN incidence.

Methods: Open, non-randomized trial. Efficacy was evaluated using renal function indicators and NGAL.

Results: Despite the bias of the type of study (non-randomized), the results obtained (to be subjected to further verification), showed an improvement in the values of creatinemia and NGAL at 72 hours in the Fenoldopam group.

Conclusions: These preliminary data should be supported by a larger series.

Keywords: CIN, Contrast media toxicity, Acute Renal Failure, Fenoldopam, NGAL