

Detection of early renal injury in children with solid tumors undergoing chemotherapy by urinary neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin

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Abstract. Acute kidney injury (AKI) is a complication in children with solid tumors undergoing chemotherapy, as it may prevent the use of therapy protocols and also hinder the supportive and diagnostic procedures. Thus, there is an urgent requirement for early predictive biomarkers of AKI. The most promising novel AKI biomarker is neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin (NGAL). The aim of the present study was to compare the predictability of NGAL as a biomarker of AKI with creatinine as a traditional biomarker in children with solid tumors under chemotherapy. The study was performed on 30 patients with different types of solid tumors (neuroblastoma, Wilms tumor, medulloblastoma, rhabdomyosarcoma and Ewing sarcoma) and 20 control subjects. Urinary NGAL (uNGAL) and serum creatinine samples were taken three times: Baseline before the beginning of the treatment, one week after chemotherapy and at the end of the chemotherapy protocol. AKI is defined as a change in creatinine level by >50% of the baseline. The creatinine level only rises to this level in the third sample, while uNGAL increases significantly in the second and third samples with percentage of change 376.8 and 698.2%, respectively, which is highly significant ($P < 0.001$). When comparing the predictive value of serum creatinine for AKI depending on the receiver operating characteristic curve with that of uNGAL, the area under the curve (AUC) for creatinine was 0.60 with a standard error (SE) of 0.086 and 95% confidence interval (CI) between 0.432 and 0.768, while that of uNGAL was highly predictive with an AUC of 0.847, SE 0.55 and 95% CI between 0.739 and 0.955. Depending only on the creatinine level for detecting the AKI will markedly delay the diagnosis; however, uNGAL is detected earlier, and

is easier and more reliable as a marker for AKI in children with solid tumors undergoing chemotherapy.

Introduction

Acute kidney injury (AKI) is defined as an absolute increase in serum creatinine level by either >0.3 mg/dl, an increase of $\geq 50\%$ from baseline, a reduction of the glomerular filtration rate (GFR) $\geq 25\%$ from the baseline or a reduction of the urine output by <0.5 ml/kg for >8 h (1). The requirement to describe AKI precisely and sensitively has caused the development of a multidimensional AKI classification system, proposed by the Acute Dialysis Quality Initiative group and expanded by the Acute Kidney Injury Network that brought the Risk, Injury, Failure, Loss and End-Stage renal disease (RIFLE) criteria and staging into position as the standard definition and diagnosis of this syndrome (2,3). The advantages of using RIFLE criteria are that a diagnosis can be established at the stage of preventable renal dysfunction. The etiology of AKI over the past decades has shifted from primary renal disease to multifactorial causes, particularly in hospitalized children (4).

Solid tumors represent >40% of all childhood malignancies. Examples of solid tumors are neuroblastoma, Wilms tumor, hepatoblastoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, brain tumors and sarcomas (5). Renal complications in children with malignancies primarily arise from renal parenchymal tumors, tumor lysis syndrome, malignant infiltration or obstruction of the urinary tract, or it may be secondary to a variety of treatment modalities, such as chemotherapy, surgery or radiotherapy; and finally, it can result from supportive measures (6). Chemotherapy can cause nephrotoxicity, while renal impairment can result in altered excretion and metabolism of chemotherapeutic agents. Renal dysfunction is a problematic adverse effect that can hinder the continued administration of anticancer treatment and the optimal use of ancillary and supportive measures (7).

There is an urgent requirement for early predictive biomarkers of AKI, as early intervention can significantly improve the prognosis. AKI is largely asymptomatic, and establishing the diagnosis in this increasingly common disorder currently depends on functional biomarkers, such as serial serum creatinine measurements. However, serum creatinine

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is a delayed and unreliable indicator of AKI due to various reasons (8). Neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin (NGAL) is emerging as a biomarker in the urine and plasma, for the early prediction of AKI and for the prognosis of AKI in several common clinical scenarios (9). These include cardiopulmonary bypass (10), kidney transplantation (11,12), diarrhea-associated hemolytic uremic syndrome (13), contrast nephropathy (14) and Henoch-Schonlein purpura nephritis (15). However, the expression of NGAL in the urine of children administered chemotherapy for solid tumors has yet to be elucidated.

The aim of the present study was to compare the predictability of urinary NGAL (uNGAL) as a biomarker of AKI with creatinine as a traditional biomarker in children with solid tumors under chemotherapy.

Patients and methods

Subjects. The cross sectional study was conducted in the Pediatric Oncology Unit, Zagazig University Hospital (Zagazig, Egypt) during the period between March 2011 and March 2013. The patient group included 30 male and female patients, aged from one month to 18 years, with different solid tumors diagnosed at the Pediatric Oncology Unit, Zagazig University Hospital using the routine methods of diagnosis of solid tumors (history, clinical examination and investigations including biopsy and radiology). There was no renal impairment at the beginning of the study, as guided by the serum creatinine level. All the patients completed their protocol of therapy. The control group included 20 age- and gender-matched controls with no renal impairment, as guided by history, clinical examination and serum creatinine.

Methods. All the participants in the study were subjected to a full history and thorough clinical examination. Kidney function tests, including serum creatinine and blood urea nitrogen (BUN), were performed three times. The first sample was the baseline before the beginning of the protocol. The second sample was taken one week after the beginning of chemotherapy. The third sample was obtained at the end of the treatment protocol. Serum creatinine and BUN were measured using a Dimension RxL autoanalyzer (Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics Inc., Newark, DE, USA). The uNGAL ELISA assay was analyzed at the same time points with serum creatinine.

Sampling and principle of the uNGAL assay. Morning urine samples were aseptically collected and voided directly into a sterile container. The samples were centrifuged to remove particulate matter, aliquoted and stored at -20°C until the measurement using the commercial uNGAL ELISA kit (Quantikine; R&D Systems, Minneapolis, MN, USA) in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The uNGAL cut-off level of 25 ng/ml was used for the definition of AKI, as based on the studies by Cho *et al* (16) and de Geus *et al* (17).

Statistical analysis. Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS 10.0 statistical software (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Data are presented as the mean \pm standard deviation for quantitative variables and as numbers and percentages for

Table I. Age and gender data of cases and controls.

Characteristics	Cases	Controls	t-test value	P-value
Gender, n (%)				
Males	15 (50)	13 (65)	$\chi^2=1.1$	0.360
Females	15 (50)	7 (35)		
Total	30 (100)	20 (100)		
Age, years	4.9 \pm 3.1	6.6 \pm 3.1	t=1.85	0.183

Age is mean \pm standard deviation.

qualitative variables. The independent t-test value, χ^2 test and correlation coefficient were used when appropriate. $P<0.05$ was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference. The performance characteristics of the uNGAL levels and serum creatinine in detecting the acute renal injury were described using the area under a receiver operator characteristic (ROC) curve. Confidence intervals (CI) refer to 95% boundaries.

Ethics. The study was conducted in accordance with the Helsinki Declaration 1964 as revised in 2000 (18), and was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Medicine, Zagazig University. Informed consent was obtained from all the study parents or guardians.

Results

Patient characteristics and changes between the three samples. The patients were 50% female and 50% male, and the mean age was 4.9 \pm 3.1 years. The age and gender data of the studied groups are represented in Table I. There were 12 cases with Wilm's tumor (40.0%), 10 with neuroblastoma (33.3%), four with medulloblastoma (13.3%), three with rhabdomyosarcoma (10.0%), and one case of Ewing sarcoma (3.3%). There was no significant difference in serum creatinine level between cases and controls in the baseline samples. The mean of serum creatinine was 0.4 \pm 0.1 in patients vs. 0.36 \pm 0.13 mg/dl in controls ($P>0.05$). However, there was a highly significant difference in the serum creatinine level between the cases and controls in the second and third samples, where the means of serum creatinine in cases were 0.5 \pm 0.1 and 0.6 \pm 0.12 mg/dl, respectively vs. 0.36 \pm 0.13 and 0.4 \pm 0.15 mg/dl in controls ($P<0.001$). The percentage of change in mean creatinine in patients in the second and third results compared to the baseline was 26.1 and 54.1%, respectively. Although these two percentages were statistically significant ($P<0.003$ and $P<0.001$, respectively), a percentage of 26.1% in the second sample is not enough to diagnose AKI in these patients. Regarding uNGAL, there was a significant difference between cases and controls in the initial baseline results, in the second and third samples following chemotherapy initiation and at the end of the protocol, respectively. The mean of uNGAL in the first, second and third samples in order was 7.5 \pm 4.2, 31.3 \pm 17.3 and 49 \pm 16.2 ng/ml in cases vs. 3.6 \pm 1.2, 3.2 \pm 1.3 and 3.5 \pm 1.6 ng/ml in controls ($P<0.001$). The percentage of change in mean uNGAL in the second and

Table II. Serum creatinine and uNGAL values in cases and controls in the three samples.

Time points	Cases (n=30)	Controls (n=20)	t-test value	P-value
First sample				
S. creatinine, mg/dl (range)	0.41±0.1 (0.3-0.6)	0.35±0.1 (0.2-0.5)	1.24	0.168
uNGAL, ng/ml (range)	7.5±4.2 (4-22)	3.6±1.2 (1.1-6.2)	3.147	<0.003
Second sample				
S. creatinine, mg/dl (range)	0.5±0.1 (0.3-0.8)	0.36±0.13 (0.18-0.45)	3.58	<0.001
uNGAL, ng/ml (range)	31.3±17.3 (10-70)	3.2±1.3 (1.4-5.2)	5.122	<0.001
Third sample				
S. creatinine, mg/dl (range)	0.6±0.12 (0.5-0.8)	0.4±0.15 (0.2-0.7)	5.4	<0.001
uNGAL, ng/ml (range)	49.0±16.2 (16-82)	3.5±1.6 (1.3-7)	12.6	<0.001

Data are mean ± standard deviation. First sample, baseline; second, one week after the initiation of chemotherapy; third; end of chemotherapy protocol. S. creatinine, serum creatinine; uNGAL, urinary neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin.

Table III. Serum creatinine level in patients and the percentages of change in the three samples.

Time points	Mean + SD	Range	Change, %	Paired t-test	P-value
First sample	0.4±0.1	0.3-0.6			
Second sample	0.5±0.1	0.3-0.8	26.1	3.95	<0.003
Third sample	0.6±0.1	0.5-0.8	54.1	2.73	<0.001

First sample, baseline; second, one week after the initiation of chemotherapy; third; end of chemotherapy protocol. SD, standard deviation.

Table IV. uNGAL in patients and the percentages of change in the three samples.

Time points	Mean ± SD	Range	Change, %	Paired t-test	P-value
First sample	7.5±4.2	4-22			
Second sample	31.3±17.3	10-70	376.8	8.13	<0.001
Third sample	49.0±16.2	16-82	698.2	14.40	<0.001

First sample, baseline; second, one week after the initiation of chemotherapy; third; end of chemotherapy protocol. uNGAL, urinary neutrophil gelatinase-associated; SD, standard deviation.

third samples compared to the baseline was 376.8 and 698.2%, respectively, which is highly significant ($P<0.001$). Table II illustrates serum creatinine and uNGAL values in cases and controls in the three samples. The percentage of change in serum creatinine and uNGAL in the three samples of the cases is illustrated in Tables III and IV, respectively, and the correlation between the two is represented in Table V. There was a highly statistically significant difference between the percentage of patients diagnosed with AKI based on uNGAL and serum creatinine in the second sample (one week after chemotherapy initiation). AKI cases based on uNGAL were 10 out of 30 (33.3%) vs. 0 out of 30 (0.0%) when based on serum creatinine ($P=0.002$). However, in the third sample (after the end of the chemotherapy protocol), there was no significant difference between the percentage of patients with AKI based on uNGAL and serum creatinine. AKI cases based on uNGAL were 14 out of 30 (46.7%) vs. 12 out of 30 (40.0%) when based

Table V. Correlation between uNGAL and serum creatinine levels in patients.

Variables	Correlation coefficient, r	P-value
First sample	>0.05	0.30
Second sample	<0.001	0.33
Third sample	<0.001	0.63

First sample, baseline; second, one week after the initiation of chemotherapy; third; end of chemotherapy protocol. uNGAL, urinary neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin.

on serum creatinine ($P=0.068$). Table VI illustrates the AKI cases based on uNGAL and serum creatinine in patients. When comparing the predictive value of serum creatinine for

Table VI. AKI in patients based on uNGAL and serum creatinine.

Time points	AKI based on uNGAL	AKI based on S. creatinine	χ^2 value	P-value
First sample	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)		
Second sample	10 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	9.720	0.002
Third sample	14 (46.7%)	12 (40.0%)	0.795	0.0680

First sample, baseline; second, one week after the initiation of chemotherapy; third; end of chemotherapy protocol. AKI, acute kidney injury; S. creatinine, serum creatinine; uNGAL, urinary neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin; AKI based on uNGAL by uNGAL level >25 ng/ml; AKI based on serum creatinine by an increase of >50% from baseline.

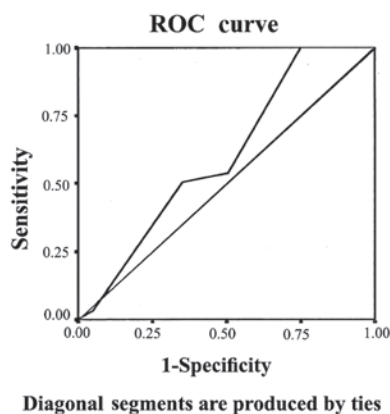


Figure 1. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve for serum creatinine. ROC curve of serum creatinine shows that the area under the curve was 0.60, with a standard error of 0.086 and 95% confidence interval between 0.432 and 0.768.

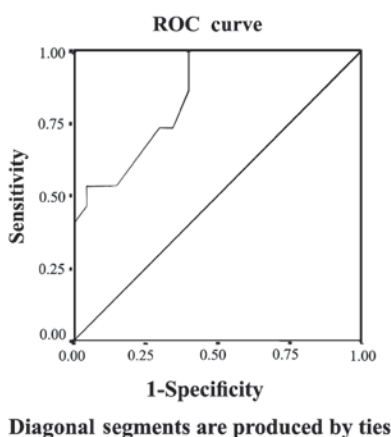


Figure 2. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve for urinary neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin (uNGAL). ROC curve of uNGAL shows that the area under the curve was 0.847, with a standard error of 0.55 and 95% confidence interval between 0.739 and 0.955.

AKI depending on the ROC curve with that of uNGAL, the area under the curve (AUC) for creatinine was 0.60 with a standard error (SE) of 0.086 and 95% confidence interval (CI) between 0.432 and 0.768, while that of uNGAL was highly predictive with AUC 0.847, SE 0.55 and 95% CI between 0.739 and 0.955. The ROC curves of serum creatinine and uNGAL are illustrated in Figs 1 and 2, respectively.

Discussion

In total, 5-10% of all hospitalized patients and <40% of critically ill patients are estimated to experience an episode of AKI during the course of their illness (19,20). The AKI complications include increased susceptibility to infections, extra-renal organ damage, chronic kidney disease and an increased rate of hospital readmission (21,22).

Acute renal failure (ARF) is a serious complication of malignancies that causes substantial morbidity and mortality. Among critically ill cancer patients (CICPs), 12-49% experience ARF and 9-32% require renal replacement therapy during their time at an intensive care unit (ICU) (23-27). The ARF risk appears to be higher in CICPs compared to other critically ill patients (24,28). In CICPs, acute renal dysfunction usually occurs in the context of multiple organ dysfunctions and is associated with mortality rates ranging from 72-85% when renal replacement therapy is required (23,24).

NGAL was identified by microarray analysis as one of the earliest and strongly-induced proteins in the kidney following ischemic or nephrotoxic injury in animals and humans, where it was easily detected in the blood and urine soon after AKI (29).

Serum and uNGAL have been heavily studied in different clinical scenarios for early prediction and prognosis of AKI (9). However, to the best of our knowledge there are no studies concerning the role of NGAL as an AKI marker in children with solid tumors undergoing chemotherapy.

In the present study, there was no significant difference in the serum creatinine between cases and controls in baseline samples; however, there was a highly significant difference between the two groups one week after the initiation of therapy and at the end of the chemotherapy protocol. The percentage of change in the creatinine level at the second and third time-points was 26.1 and 54.1%; however, although highly significant in comparison to the baseline, a 26.1% rise in serum creatinine is not sufficient for diagnosis of AKI according to the finding published by Mehta *et al* (30), which stated that AKI is defined as a change in creatinine level by >50% of the baseline. Therefore, it is clear that the serum creatinine level in the present study only rises >50% in the third sample, meaning that depending only on the creatinine level for adequately detecting the AKI markedly delays the diagnosis. This result is in agreement with de Geus *et al* (17) and Waikar *et al* (31) who confirmed the poor predictive value of creatinine for AKI detection, particularly in the early stage of renal injury.

Regarding uNGAL, there was a significant difference between cases and controls in the first baseline results, in the second and third samples after chemotherapy initiation and at the end of the protocol. The percentage of change was 376.8 and 698%, respectively, which is highly significant.

There was a highly statistically significant difference between the percentage of patients diagnosed with AKI based on uNGAL and serum creatinine in the second sample one week after chemotherapy initiation. AKI cases based on uNGAL were 10 out of 30 (33.3%) vs. 0 out of 30 (0.0%) when based on serum creatinine ($P=0.002$). However, in the third sample after the end of the chemotherapy protocol, there was no significant difference between the percentage of patients with AKI based on uNGAL and serum creatinine. AKI cases based on uNGAL were 14 out of 30 (46.7%) vs. 12 out of 30 (40.0%) when based on serum creatinine ($P=0.068$). These data are confirmed when comparing the predictive value of serum creatinine for AKI detection depending on the ROC curve with that of uNGAL, which showed that uNGAL is a good predictor of AKI with an AUC of 0.847. These data agree with those published by Haase *et al* (32), which is, to the best of our knowledge, the only published meta-analysis for the accuracy of uNGAL as a predictive parameter of AKI. The data also agree with Haase-Fielitz *et al* (33) who strongly supported the use of NGAL as a predictor of AKI, as well as subsequent initiation of renal replacement therapy with high sensitivity and specificity. Numerous studies have tested the probability of uNGAL as a predictor of AKI in pediatrics, such as the study conducted by Mishra *et al* (34) who studied 71 children undergoing cardiac surgery and identified AKI (RIFLE stage R or worse) in 20 patients. The study concluded that NGAL (with a cut-off value, >50 ng/ml) is an early predictor of AKI with an AUC of 0.99, 100% sensitivity and 98% specificity. Parikh *et al* (35) also conducted a study on 311 children undergoing cardiac surgery and identified AKI (renal replacement therapy or doubling in creatinine) in 53 patients, and concluded that uNGAL (with a cut-off value, >70 ng/ml) is an early predictor of AKI with an AUC of 0.71, 42% sensitivity and 85% specificity. uNGAL has also been investigated by Zappitelli *et al* (36) who studied 140 critically ill patients; 106 developed AKI and it was identified that uNGAL (cut-off value >1.5 μ g/mg urine creatinine) was a predictor of AKI with an AUC of 0.78, 54% sensitivity and 97% specificity. Du *et al* (37) performed a study on 250 critically ill children, in which 18 developed AKI (pediatric RIFLE), and uNGAL was identified as a predictor of AKI with an AUC of 0.8. Wheeler *et al* (38) studied serum NGAL as a marker of AKI in intensive care children and had comparable results. According to de Geus *et al* (17), NGAL measured at ICU admission predicted the development of severe AKI similarly to serum-creatinine-derived estimated GFR (eGFR). However, when patients with an eGFR <60 ml/min/1.73 m² at ICU admission were excluded, plasma (AUC 0.75) and urine NGAL (AUC 0.79) exhibited improved diagnostics over serum creatinine (AUC 0.65) and eGFR (AUC 0.67) for predicting AKI. Martensson *et al* (39) studied the impact of inflammation on NGAL concentrations in plasma and urine in patients with systemic inflammatory response syndrome, severe sepsis and septic shock with and without AKI, and concluded that plasma (AUC 0.85) and urine NGAL (AUC 0.86) were good predictors

of AKI developing within the subsequent 12 h. However, the ability of plasma NGAL to predict AKI in patients with septic shock was less powerful (AUC 0.67) compared to urine NGAL (AUC 0.86). In a recent multi-centre study investigating five urinary biomarkers in 1,635 emergency department patients at the time of hospital admission, NGAL was the most useful biomarker (81% specificity, 68% sensitivity at a 104 ng/ml cut-off) and predictor of the severity and duration of AKI (40). Rahimzadeh *et al* (41) studied 27 children post-transplant, and measured NGAL 6-12 h after kidney transplantation (cut-off value, >175 ng/ml), which showed an overall superior performance (AUC 0.95, 100% sensitivity and 95.5% specificity) for the prediction of delayed graft rejection.

By contrast, Royakkers *et al* (42) investigated systemic NGAL and uNGAL in 140 critically ill adults, defined with AKI by RIFLE stage R or worse, and concluded that systemic NGAL and uNGAL are poor predictors of AKI in unselected critically ill patients with an AUC of 0.45 for systemic NGAL and 0.45 for uNGAL. In the study by Endre *et al* (43), among the general adult ICU patients, 82 subjects developed AKI within 48 h of admission and the predictive performance for NGAL, corrected for urinary creatinine concentration, yielded an AUC of 0.55. Metzger *et al* (44) compared the classification performance of urinary proteome analysis with classical markers. For uNGAL, the ROC analysis revealed a low classification accuracy with an AUC of 0.54.

Regardless of the large number of studies concerning the use of NGAL as a predictor of AKI in different situations, except for the study by Mishra *et al* (29) on a murine model for cisplatin nephrotoxicity which revealed that NGAL represents an early and quantitative urinary biomarker for cisplatin nephrotoxicity when compared to serum creatinine and urinary N-acetyl- β -D-glucosaminidase, the present study is the first to evaluate NGAL in patients with solid tumors. However, numerous studies have been performed to assess renal toxicity in Wilm's tumor, such as Daw *et al* (45) and Bailey *et al* (46), but these depend on other parameters not including uNGAL.

In conclusion, uNGAL is a novel marker for the detection of early kidney injury in children with solid tumors under chemotherapy. Larger studies are required to support the conclusions drawn from the present study.

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