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| **Study reference *Location*** | **Study design** | **AKI definition** | **Key results and conclusions** | **Haemodialysis available** |
| Kabbali 2015  *Fez, Morocco*[1] | National prospective study over 6 months | RIFLE | 44 AKI patients; aetiologies: preeclampsia (64%), haemorrhagic shock (14%), sepsis (11%). 93% 3rd trimester/postpartum. Maternal mortality 11.4% | Yes |
| Bentata 2015  *Oujda, Morocco*[2] | Retrospective study over 7 years in ICU patients >20 weeks gestation or <7 days postpartum | KDIGO | 186 patients included; 34% had AKI; causes: 59% preeclampsia, 36% haemorrhage, 31% sepsis. Maternal mortality 30%; perinatal mortality 59% | Yes |
| Kaze 2014  *Yaounde, Cameroon*[3] | Prospective study over 19 months in patients with severe preeclampsia/eclampsia >20 weeks gestation day 1 – 6 months postpartum | Serum creatinine  >1.1 mg/dL or creatinine clearance <90 ml/min | 54 patients; 13 (24.1%) and 10 (18.5%) patients had renal failure based on eGFR and serum creatinine respectively on day-1 post-partum. All AKI recovered within 3 months after delivery. | Yes |
| Kamal 2014  *Zagazig, Egypt*[4] | Prospective study over 3 years in ICU obstetric patients | RIFLE | AKI prevalence in ICU patients 5.9%; causes: HELLP (43%), pregnancy-related hypertension (30%), sepsis (10%). Maternal mortality 10% (31% of these due to AKI). | No |
| Bouaziz 2013  *Tunisia*[5] | Retrospective study over 17 years in ICU obstetric patients >20 weeks gestation | Serum creatinine  >8 mg/dL | 550 patients included; 57% had AKI; causes: preeclampsia (67%), acute haemorrhage (28%). Maternal mortality 6%. Mortality significantly higher in patients with PRAKI. | Yes |
| Arrayhani 2013  *Fez, Morocco*[6] | Prospective study over 1 year | RIFLE | 37 cases of PR-AKI; causes: preeclampsia (67%), haemorrhagic shock (25%) | Yes |
| Bentata 2012  *Oujda, Morocco*[7] | Retrospective study of ICU obstetric patients >20 weeks gestation | RIFLE | AKI prevalence in ICU patients 34%; causes: preeclampsia (61%), haemorrhagic shock (30%). Maternal mortality 28%; perinatal mortality 59% | Yes |
| Bentata 2011  *Oujda, Morocco*[8] | Study of women admitted to ICU >20 weeks gestation over 3 years | RIFLE | 43 cases | Yes |
| Drakeley 2002  *Cape Town, South Africa*[9] | Retrospective study of patients with renal failure, severe preeclampsia and oliguria admitted to obstetric ICU over 4 years. | Serum creatinine  ≥1.13 mg/dL | 89 cases; records available for 72. Perinatal mortality 38%; no maternal deaths. | Yes |
| Randeree 1995  *Durban, South Africa*[10] | Retrospective study of patients with PRAKI requiring dialysis over 3 years | Rising urea with falling urine output or fluid overload with urine output < 400 mL/day | 42 cases; causes: preeclampsia-eclampsia (commonest).  Maternal mortality 5%. | Yes |

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