Environmental risk factors for congenital solitary functioning kidney

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Background

- Yearly, 80 children are born with a congenital solitary functioning kidney (CSFK) in the Netherlands
- The aetiology is multifactorial, with genetic and environmental factors involved
- Patients with CSFK have a higher risk of kidney injury
- Yearly screening for kidney injury is recommended

Research question

Which environmental risk factors are involved in the aetiology of CSFK?

Patients and Methods

Available in AGORA dataand biobank



156 patients 4039 controls

Recruited nationwide



632 patients

Patients:

- Born 1993-2021
- Primary or secondary CSFK
 No major birth defects

Controls:

- Born 1990-2021

Risk factors:

- Maternal demographics, health and lifestyle
- Collected using online or paper questionnaires

Data Analysis

- Crude odds ratios adjusted for year of birth
- Adjusted odds ratios (aOR) estimated via multivariable logistic regression
- Adjusted for minimally sufficient confounders sets determined via directed acyclic graphs (DAGs)
- Ten imputed datasets
- Stratified per CSFK subtype

Results (primary CSFK, n=434)

Elevated odds ratios:	aOR with 95% confidence interval
Family history	8.4 (4.3-16.2)
Stress during pregnancy	2.1 (1.3-3.3)
Conception with IVF/ICSI	2.0 (1.2-3.3)
Smoking in aetiologically relevant period	1.4 (1.0-1.9)
No effect:	
Use of folic-acid supplements Decreased odds ratios:	0.8 (0.6-1.1)
Use of multivitamins	0.7 (0.5-1.0)
Alcohol consumption	0.8 (0.6-1.0)

Conclusions

- 1. Associations with family history, IVF/ICSI and smoking were confirmed
- 2. Maternal stress was identified as new potential risk factor for CSFK
- 3. Folic-acid containing multivitamins may be more effective in preventing CSFK than folicacid supplements

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