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Data Article

Demographic data for urinary Acute Kidney Injury (AKI) marker [IGFBP7] · [TIMP2] reference range determinations

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ABSTRACT

This data in brief describes characteristics of chronic stable comorbid patients who were included in reference range studies of [IGFBP7] · [TIMP-2] "Reference Intervals of Urinary Acute Kidney Injury (AKI) Markers [IGFBP7] · [TIMP2] in Apparently Healthy Subjects and Chronic Comorbid Subjects without AKI" [1]. In order to determine the specificity of [IGFBP7] · [TIMP-2] for identifying patients at risk of developing AKI we studied a cohort with nine broad classification of disease who did not have AKI. Details regarding the population that was targeted for inclusion in the study are also described. Finally, we present data on the inclusion criteria for the healthy subjects used in this investigation to determine the reference range.

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Specifications table

Subject area	*Healthcare*
More specific subject area	*Acute kidney injury*
Type of data	*Tables*
How data was acquired	*List of patient characteristics*
Data format	*Tables*
Experimental factors	*Healthy subjects and chronic comorbid subjects without acute kidney injury*
Experimental features	*Design of experiments reflect US patient characteristics*
Data source location	*Subjects recruited from Rochester, NY; Dallas, TX; Gresham, OR; Springfield, MO; Layton, UT; Peoria, AZ*
Data accessibility	*Data are with this article*

Value of the data

- The data described allow other researchers to understand the patient cohort we used to determine the specificity of the AKI biomarkers [IGFBP7] · [TIMP-2] in the setting of stable chronic comorbid conditions.
- We included patients with cardiovascular, respiratory, gastrointestinal, renal, muscular skeletal, endocrine, and neuromuscular disease in the stable chronic comorbid condition cohort who did not have AKI, which serves as a model for future studies.
- We describe inclusion criteria for a healthy reference range population that can also be used for future studies evaluating biomarkers of AKI.

1. Data

The data described provide details on the conditions and numbers of subjects evaluated who did not have AKI but did have other chronic stable comorbid conditions that were used to demonstrate the specificity of these biomarkers for AKI. We also describe the targeted patient population and the inclusion criteria that were used to determine the reference range of [IGFBP7] · [TIMP-2] in healthy individuals.

2. Experimental design, materials and methods

The reference range study was designed to include patients commonly seen in intensive care units of hospitals in the United States [2]. The list of patients with chronic stable comorbid conditions is presented in Table 1. Table 2 gives a description of patient demographics that were targeted for inclusion. Table 3 provides detailed inclusion criteria used to select the healthy reference range population.

The protocols for this investigation were approved by investigational review boards/ethics committees as required by each participating institution. All subjects provided written informed consent. Subjects of ≥ 21 years age, who provided written informed consent for the study participation, and met the morbidity criteria (Table 1) were selected in the stable chronic morbidity cohort. For