ABSTRACT (MODIFIED)

**Vaccinum in acute kidney injury** is driven by elevated peak plasma concentrations (CMAX) rather than CMIN. Further, an identified PK/TD target of CMAX rather than CMIN may provide a more accurate measure of vancomycin acute kidney injury. Conclusions

**RESULTS**

![Figure 1. Boxplot of CMAX vs Kim

![Figure 2. Observed vs. Predicted Plots for the Individual Animals](image)

![Figure 3. AUC(0-24h) (mg/L) vs urine volume (mL)](image)

![Figure 4. PK Exposure vs Uraemic Biomarker](image)

![Figure 5. Relationship between PK Exposure and Uraemic Biomarker](image)

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**CONCLUSIONS**

- Exposure related vancomycin kidney injury is driven by elevated peak plasma concentrations (CMAX) rather than elevated troughs (CMIN).
- These findings may have clinical implications for vancomycin monitoring strategies.
- Further clarification of the drivers of VRI are needed to improve dosing regimens that maximize efficacy while minimizing toxicity.

**AUTHOR DISCLOSURE**

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