**Evidence Table E-4. Summary of randomized controlled trials comparing low-osmolar contrast media with contrast-induced nephropathy as an outcome**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Author, year** | **Location** | **LOCM** | **Route** | **N** | **Population** | **Procedure** | **Mean age, y** | **Females, %** | **Primary outcome** | **Risk of bias** |
| Campbell, 1990[6](#_ENREF_6) | N. America | Iohexol, Ioxaglate, Iopamidol | IA | 252 | General | Peripheral arterio-graphy | 58 | 45 | Change in serum creatinine within 72 hours for those with detectable increase | H |
| Jevnikar, 1988[14](#_ENREF_14) | N. America | Iohexol, Ioxaglate | IA | 16 | No renal impairment | Coronary | 56 | 17 | Change in serum creatinine after 20 hours | H |
| Koutsikos, 1992[17](#_ENREF_17) | Europe | Iohexol, Ioxaglate | IA | 40 | No renal impairment | Renal | 56 | 20 | Change in serum creatinine after 24 hours | H |
| Becker, 2013[4](#_ENREF_4) | N. America | Iohexol, Iopamidol, Iopromide | IV | 113 | No renal impairment | CT | 52 | 54 | Change in GFR within 72 hours | M |
| Dillman, 2012[9](#_ENREF_9) | N. America | Iohexol, Iopamidol | IV | 389 | No renal impairment | CT | 56 | 52 | Development of CIN. Change in serum creatine >0.5mg/dl from baseline in 2 days | L |

CT=computerized tomography; GFR=glomerular filtration rate; H=high risk of bias; IA=intra-arterial; IV=intravenous; L=low risk of bias; LOCM=low-osomolar contrast media; M=medium risk of bias; N. America=North America; N=sample size; Y=year