Since the first case discovered in Wuhan, China, in 2019, there have been over 5 million confirmed cases of Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and over 30,000 deaths as of May 25th, 2020, with rapid expansion into over 150 countries [1,2].Patients had shown bilateral ground-glass opacities on computerized tomography (CT) scan revealing lung pathology, which contributed to the thought that COVID-19 predominantly affected the respiratory system [1].As investigations continued, new reports emerged that COVID-19 was not solely restricted to the respiratory system but impacted numerous others, including the nervous system, immune system, hematology, cardiac system, gastrointestinal system, and kidneys [1].Understanding the impact of COVID-19 on the renal system is tantamount as AKI may be associated with increased mortality, particularly for patients who require escalating treatment [such as renal replacement therapy (RRT) [3].