

# Interstitielle Nephritis: Differentialdiagnose und Therapie

*Nephro Winter School Murten, 13.1.2017*

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[www.nephrologie-thurgau.ch](http://www.nephrologie-thurgau.ch)

**Tab. 2 Abgewandelte WHO-Klassifikation der tubulointerstitiellen Nephritiden**

<b>Nephropathie mit primärer tubulointerstitieller Schädigung</b>	
Allergisch	- Akute interstitielle Nephritis (AIN) - Chronische interstitielle Nephritis (CIN)
Infektiös	- Pyelonephritis - „Hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome“ (z. B. Hantanephritis) - HIV-assoziierte Nephropathie
Immunmediert	- Sarkoidose - Sjögren-Syndrom - TINU - Transplantatabstoßung (!)
Toxisch	- Analgetikanephropathie (v. a. Mischanalgetika, 5-ASA-Präparate) - Calcineurininhibitorinduzierte Nephritis (Ciclosporin A, Fk506) - Chinesische-Kräuter-Nephropathie (Aristocholsäure) - Schwermetallnephropathien (Lithium, Blei, Cadmium, Quecksilber)
Physikalisch	- Strahlennephritis
Metabolisch	- Salzverlustsyndrome - Uratnephropathie
Hereditär	- Zystinose - Hyperoxalurie - Sichelzellanämie - Medullär-zystische Nephropathie - (Salzverlust) - Endemische Balkan-Nephropathie
Neoplastisch	- Multiples Myelom mit den Entitäten Leichtkettennephropathie, Amyloidose, Fanc Syndrom, Cast-Nephropathie - Lymphoproliferative Erkrankungen
<b>Nephropathie mit sekundärer tubulointerstitieller Schädigung</b>	
Glomerulopathie	
Vaskulopathien	
Strukturelle Nephropathien	- Zystische Nierenerkrankungen - Obstruktive Uropathie - Refluxnephropathie



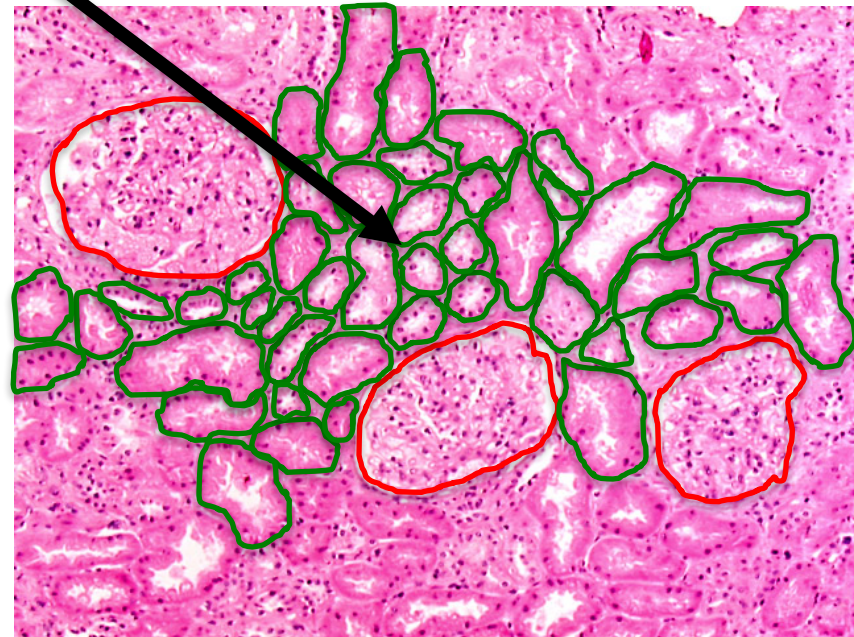
# Häufigkeit akute interstitielle Nephritis

- 2–3% aller Nierenbiopsien
- 6.5–27% aller Nierenbiopsien wegen AKI unklarer Ursache

# Das Interstitium der Niere

*Normalerweise sehr enger Raum zwischen den Tubuli*

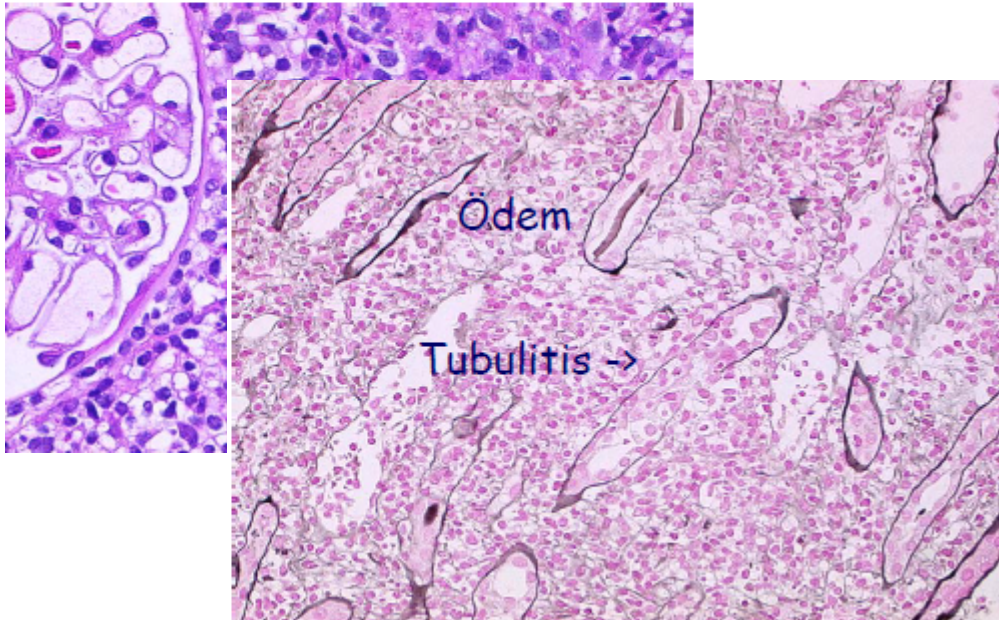
- Lockeres Bindegewebe
- Zellen:
  - Fibroblasten
  - Makrophagen
  - Dendritische Zellen
- Peritubuläre Kapillaren



# Interstitielle Nephritis = Tubulointerstitielle Nephritis

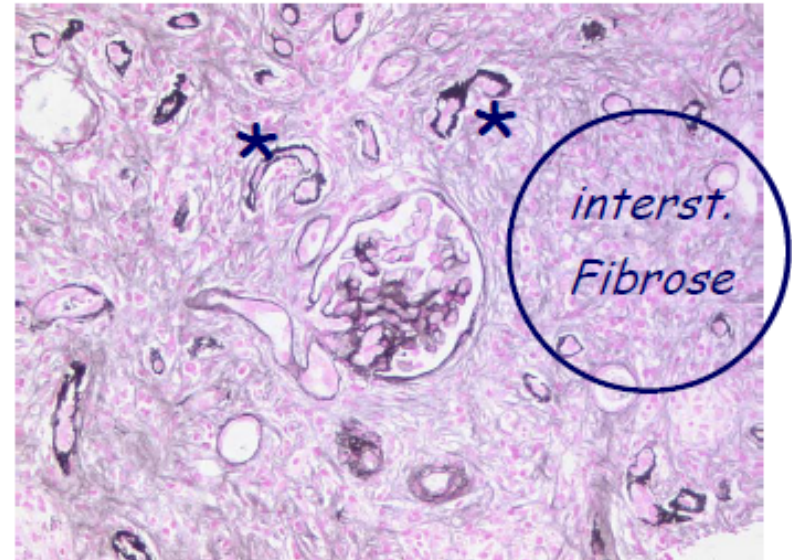
## akut

- Interstitielles Zellinfiltrat
- Interstitielles Ödem
- Tubulitis



## chronisch

- Interstitielles Zellinfiltrat
- Interstitielle Fibrose
- Tubulusatrophie



# Ätiologie

## akut

- Medikamentös **80%**
  - allergisch
  - nicht-allergisch
- Autoimmun **10%**
  - Systemerkrankungen (Sarkoidose, SLE, Sjögren, TINU, AAV)
  - Renal limitiert (anti-TBM)
- Infektassoziiert **5%**
  - Tbc, Streptokokken, Staphylokokken, Diphtherie, Legionellen, Salmonellen, Brucellen
  - CMV, EBV, BKV, Hanta
  - Candida, Histoplasma
- Idiopathisch

## chronisch

- Medikamentös-toxisch
  - CNI, Lithium, Indinavir, Cisplatin, Analgetika, Aristolochiasäure
- Schwermetalle (Blei, Cadmium)
- Infektös
  - chronische Pyelonephritis, BKV, etc.
- Auto-/alloimmun
  - Sarkoidose, SLE, Sjögren, IgG4-RKD
  - chronische Transplantatabstossung
- Metabolisch / Kristalle
  - Urat-/Oxalatnephropathie,...
  - Hypokaliämische Nephropathie
- Strahlennephritis
- Stauung / postobstruktiv
- Genetisch
  - ADTKD / MCKD, Zystinose...

# ... etwas Geschichte

VOLUME III JULY AND SEPTEMBER, 1898 Nos. 4 AND 5

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THE JOURNAL  
OF  
EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE

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ACUTE INTERSTITIAL NEPHRITIS.

*V.a. Kinder mit Scharlach*

By W. T. COUNCILMAN, M. D.

*(From the Sears Pathological Laboratory of Harvard University.)*

PLATES XXXVII AND XXXVIII.

DEFINITION.—An acute inflammation of the kidney characterized by cellular and fluid exudation in the interstitial tissue, accompanied by, but not dependent on, degeneration of the epithelium; the exudation is not purulent in character, and the lesions may be both diffuse and focal.

# ... etwas Geschichte

## RENAL FAILURE AND INTERSTITIAL NEPHRITIS DUE TO PENICILLIN AND METHICILLIN\*

DAVID S. BALDWIN, M.D., BERNARD B. LEVINE, M.D., ROBERT T. MCCLUSKEY, M.D.,  
AND GLORIA R. GALLO, M.D.

**Abstract**  
Nephropathy due to penicillin or methicillin was observed in 7 patients. The dosage ranged from 20 to 24 gm per day for methicillin and from 10 to 20 gm per day for penicillin. Fever appeared in a minimum of eight days, associated with marked eosinophilia and rash (in four patients). Urinary abnormalities and azotemia (blood urea nitrogen > 30 mg per 100 ml) occurred in all. All but one recovered. Renal tissue, examined by light and electron microscopy, showed tubular damage and interstitial accumulation of mononuclear cells and eosinophils without glomerular abnormalities. The patient investigated immunologically an unusually intense immune response to penicillin was found. Immunofluorescent studies showed penicilloyl hapten firmly bound to his kidney tissue and the presence there of gamma globulin. The clinical features of an allergic reaction together with the immunologic findings support, but do not prove, a hypersensitivity mechanism for this nephropathy.

**Fieber:** 7/7

**Hautausschlag:** 4/7

**Eosinophilie:** 7/7

**Proteinurie:** 7/7

**Hämaturie:** 7/7

**Leukozyturie:** 5/7

} **klassische Trias**



# AIN – Klinik heute

**Table 2 | Clinical and laboratory features at presentation in patients with AIN (pooled data from González *et al.*<sup>18</sup> and Clarkson *et al.*<sup>19</sup>)**

Features	
Acute renal failure	100%
Acute renal failure requiring dialysis	40%
Arthralgias <sup>a</sup>	45%
Fever	36%
Skin rash	22%
Eosinophilia (> 500 eosinophils per mm <sup>3</sup> )	35%

**“Klassische Trias” nur in 5-10%!**

Microhematuria <sup>b</sup>	67%
Gross hematuria <sup>b</sup>	5%
Leukocyturia <sup>b</sup>	82%
Non-nephrotic proteinuria	93%
Nephrotic-range proteinuria	2.5%
Complete nephrotic syndrome	0.8%

<sup>a</sup>Data from Clarkson *et al.*<sup>19</sup>

<sup>b</sup>Data from González *et al.*<sup>18</sup>

**Blander Urinstatus möglich**

# Eosinophiluria

## EOSINOPHILURIA — A NEW METHOD OF DETECTION AND DISEASE CLINICAL SPECTRUM

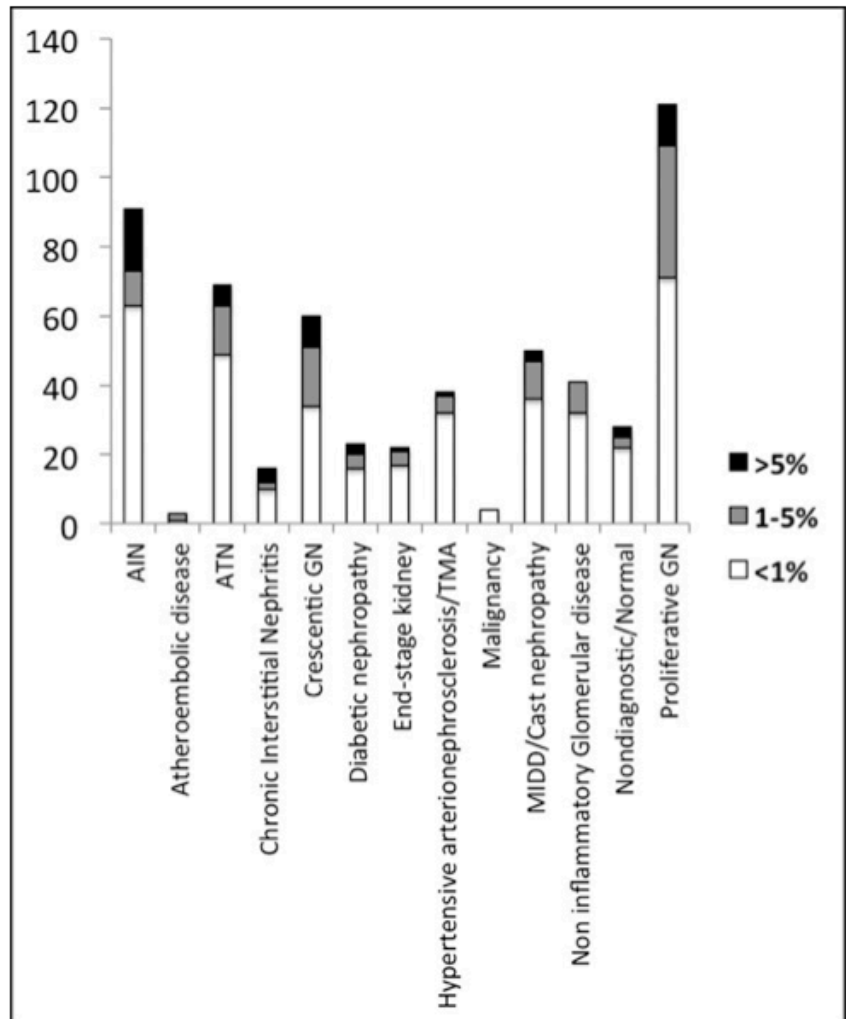
CHARLES R. NOLAN, III, M.D., MICHAEL S. ANGER, M.D., AND STEPHEN

DISEASE	No.	No. POSITIVE HANSEL'S ST
Acute interstitial nephritis	11	10
Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis	10	4
Postinfectious glomerulonephritis	6	1
Acute tubular necrosis	30	0

### Eosinophiluria and Acute Interstitial Nephritis

phil test was not performed. The sensitivity and positive predictive value in our institution are 25% and 3%, respectively. Interestingly, most of the

Andrew Fletcher, M.D.



# Fazit Klinik der AIN

***Symptome und Befunde bei AIN sind nicht nur unspezifisch sondern auch wenig sensitiv!***

***Die klinische Präsentation der AIN hat sich gewandelt!***

# 2 Szenarien im klinischen Alltag:

- Patient mit AKI
  - Wann an AIN denken?
  - Wie vorgehen, wen / wann biopsieren?
- Patient mit AIN in Nierenbiopsie
  - Ätiologie? Weitere Abklärungen?

# Medikamente assoziiert mit AIN

**Table 1.** Drugs responsible for acute interstitial nephritis (AIN)

Antimicrobial agents	NSAIDs including salicylates	Diuretics
Acyclovir	Alclofenac	Chlorthalidone
AMPICILLIN <sup>a</sup>	Azapropazone	Ethacrynic acid
Amoxicillin	ASPIRIN	FUROSEMIDE <sup>b</sup>
Amoxicillin/clavulanic acid	Celecoxib	Hydrochlorothiazide <sup>b</sup>
Carbapenems	Etodolac	Indapamide
Cefaclor	Fenclofenac	Tienilic acid <sup>b</sup>
Cefamandole	FENOPROFEN	Triamterene <sup>b</sup>
Cefazolin	Flurbiprofen	
Cephalexin	IBUPROFEN	Others
Cephaloridine	INDOMETHACIN	
Cephadrine	Ketoprofen	ALLOPURINOL <sup>b</sup>
Cephadrine	Mefenamic acid	Alpha-methyl dopa
Cefixitin	Meloxicam	Azathioprine
Cefotetan	Mesalazine (5-ASA)	Bethanidine <sup>b</sup>
Cefotaxime	NAPROXEN	Bismuth salts
CIPROFLOXACIN	Niflumic acid	Captopril <sup>b</sup>
Cloxacillin	Phenazone	Carbimazole <sup>b</sup>
Colistin	PHENYL BUTAZONE	Chlorpropamide <sup>b</sup>
Cotrimoxazole <sup>b</sup>	PIROXICAM	Cyclosporine
Erythromycin	Pirprofen	CIMETIDINE
Ethambutol	Sulfasalazine	Clofibrate
Foscarnet	Sulindac	Clozapine
Gentamicin	Suprofen	Cyamethazine <sup>b</sup>
Indinavir	TOLEMETIN	D-penicillamine
Interferon	ZOMEPIRAC	Fenofibrate <sup>b</sup>
Isoniazid		Glucocorticoids
Lincomycin	Analgesics	Glucocorticoids
METHICILLIN <sup>b</sup>		Glucocorticoids
Mezlocillin	Aminopyrine	Interferon
Minocycline	Antipyrene	Interleukin-2
Nafcillin	Antrafenin	OMEPRAZOLE
Nitrofurantoin <sup>b</sup>	Clometacin <sup>b</sup>	PHENINDIONE <sup>b</sup>
Norfloxacin	Floctafenin <sup>b</sup>	Phenothiazine
Oxacillin <sup>b</sup>	Glafein <sup>b</sup>	Phenylpropanolamine
PENICILLIN G <sup>b</sup>	Metamizol	Probenecid
Piperacillin	Noramidopyrine	Propranolol
Piromidic acid		Propylthiouracil
Polymyxin acid <sup>b</sup>	Anticonvulsants	Ranitidine
Quinine		Streptokinase
RIFAMPICIN <sup>b</sup>	Carbamazepine	Sulphinpyrazone
Spiramycine <sup>b</sup>	Diazepam	Warfarin
SULFONAMIDES	Phenobarbital	
Teicoplanin	PHENYTOIN <sup>b</sup>	
Tetracycline	Valproate sodium	
Vancomycin		

<sup>a</sup>Drugs most commonly involved are shown in capital letters

<sup>b</sup>Drugs that can induce granulomatous AIN

**Antibiotika**  
**Penicilline**  
**Cephalosporine**  
**Chinolone**  
**Sulfonamide**

**NSAR**

**PPI**

# Temporale Assoziation Medikamentenexposition - Klinik

presented today. To try to get a global view of this entity, we reviewed more than 150 case reports, as well as our own unpublished cases (Fig. 2). This analysis showed that renal manifestations develop within three weeks after starting the inciting drug in about 80% of patients, with an average delay of about ten days. The clinical

*Kidney International, Vol. 60 (2001), pp. 804–817*

# PPI und AIN

## ***64 Fälle aus der Literatur:***

Leukoyzturie                      61%

Mikrohämaturie                      17%

Proteinurie                              30%

Latenzzeit (Wochen)      mean 13 (range 2 – 52)

***Urinbefunde mild / können normal sein  
Lange Latenz von Beginn Exposition***

***-> PPI verursachen eine atypische AIN***

# Charakteristika von PPI-AIN vs. Antibiotika-AIN

**Table 4 | Comparison of antibiotic-induced AIN and PPI-induced AIN in elderly patients (N = 29)**

Characteristics	Antibiotics (N = 21)	PPIs (N = 8)	P-value
Rash	6 (29)	0 (0)	0.09
Fever	3 (14)	0 (0)	0.26
Triad: fever + rash + eosinophilia	2/20 (10)	0/5 (0)	0.46
Pyuria	12 (57)	5/8 (63)	0.79
Hematuria	8 (38)	5/13 (38)	0.98
Eosinophiluria	9/17 (53)	2/5 (40)	0.61
Oliguria	5 (24)	0 (0)	0.13
Proteinuria	21 (100)	5 (63)	0.003
Amount of proteinuria, ratio	1.4 (0.7,3.7)	0.5 (0.1,1.1)	0.038
Pre-biopsy diagnosis of AIN	14/16 (88)	2/8 (25)	0.0022
Duration of culprit drug, days	15 (5,42)	234 (33,266)	0.011



# PPI und AIN

**Table 3 | Incidence rates for acute interstitial nephritis in users of the proton pump inhibitors omeprazole, pantoprazole, or lansoprazole**

	All cases	Person-years	Incidence rate (95% CI) per 100,000 person-years
<i>Entire study cohort</i> $n = 72$			
Current users	55	459 241	11.98 (9.11–15.47)
Recent users	5	116 735	4.28 (1.57–9.49)
Past users	12	714 116	1.68 (0.91–2.86)
<i>Current users by age (years) at cohort entry</i> $n = 55$			
15–49 <sup>a</sup>	3	135 421	2.22 (0.56–6.03)
50–59	9	101 278	8.89 (4.33–16.31)
60–69	19	99 575	19.08 (11.83–29.25)
70–79	15	73 476	20.41 (11.86–32.92)
80+	9	40 488	22.23 (10.84–40.79)

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

<sup>a</sup>The youngest case was 17 years old.

# PPI und CKD

Research

Original Investigation

## Proton Pump Inhibitor Use and the Risk of Chronic Kidney Disease

Benjamin Laz; Josef Coresh, Arora *et al. BMC Nephrology* (2016) 17:112  
DOI 10.1186/s12882-016-0325-4

BMC Nephrology

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Proton pump inhibitor use and increased risk of chronic kidney disease

Pradeep Arora<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Anu Gupta<sup>1</sup>, Mc

CLINICAL EPIDEMIOLOGY [www.jasn.org](http://www.jasn.org)

## Proton Pump Inhibitors and Risk of Incident CKD and Progression to ESRD

Yan Xie,\* Benjamin Bowe,\* Tingting Li,<sup>†</sup> Hong Xian,\*<sup>‡</sup> Sumitra Balasubramanian,\* and Ziyad Al-Aly\*<sup>†§</sup>

\*Clinical Epidemiology Center, Veterans Affairs Saint Louis Health Care System, Saint Louis, Missouri; <sup>†</sup>Department of Medicine, Washington University School of Medicine, Saint Louis, Missouri; <sup>‡</sup>Department of Biostatistics, College for Public Health and Social Justice, Saint Louis University, Saint Louis, Missouri; and <sup>§</sup>Division of Nephrology, Department of Medicine, Veterans Affairs Saint Louis Health Care System, Saint Louis, Missouri

# 2 Szenarien im klinischen Alltag:

- Patient mit AKI
  - Wann an AIN denken?
  - Wie vorgehen, wen / wann biopsieren?
- Patient mit AIN in Nierenbiopsie
  - Ätiologie? Weitere Abklärungen?

# Klinik je nach Medikament

- **Betalaktame:** oft mit klassischer Trias
- **Rifampicin:** v.a. bei intermittierender Gabe, anti-Rifampicin-Ak, hämolyt. Anämie, Tc-Penie und Hepatitis
- **Fluorchinolone:** meist ohne systemische Zeichen
- **NSAR:** meist keine systemischen Zeichen, keine Eosinophilie, Latenz meist mehrere Monate, oft mit nephrotischer Proteinurie (zusätzlich MCD oder MN)
- **Allopurinol:** v.a. bei Patienten mit vorbestehender CKD; meist mit Hautausschlag und oft erhöhte Leberwerte
- **PPI:** Urinbefund oft mild; lange Latenz

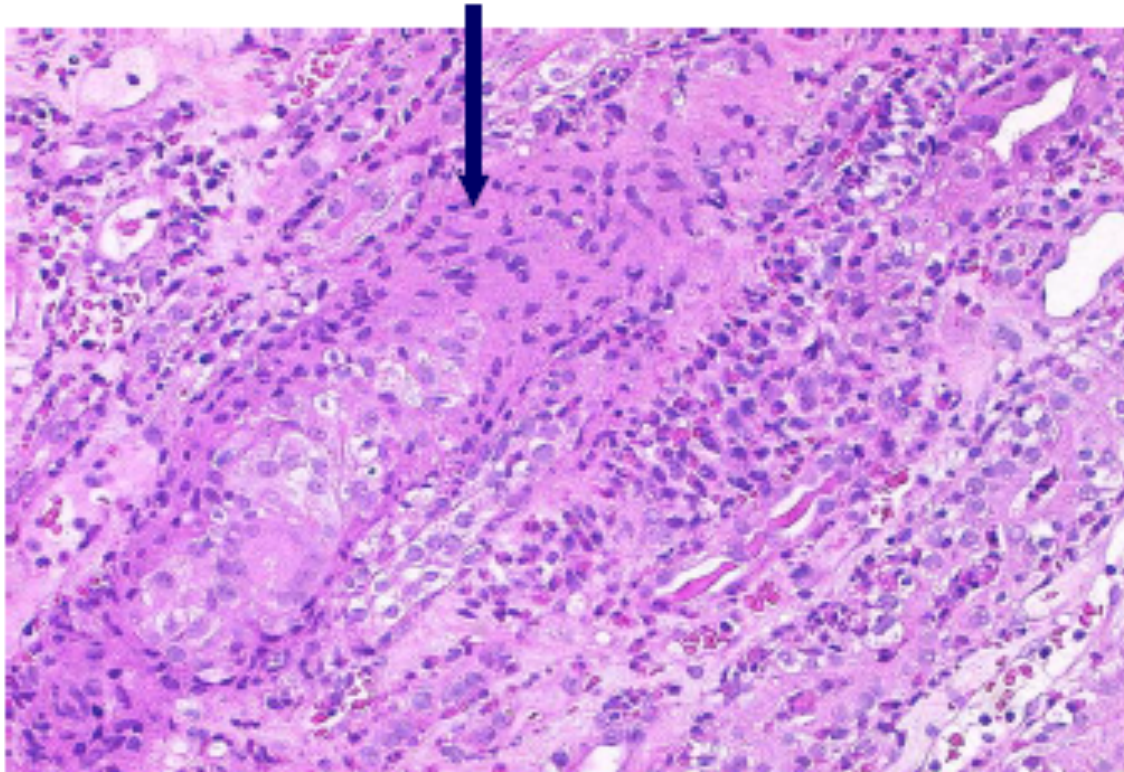
# Pathologie als Hinweis auf Ätiologie?

- Komposition des zellulären Infiltrates:
  - Eosinophile Granulozyten bei medikamentöser Ätiologie (cave: unzuverlässig; Ausnahme NSAR)
  - Neutrophile Granulozyten bei bakterieller Pyelonephritis
  - Plasmazellen bei IgG4-related disease
- Keine zuverlässige Diskrimination zwischen verschiedenen Medikamentenklassen (Antibiotika vs. NSAR)

D'Agati et al. Mod Pathol 1989;2(4):390

**-> im Alltag wenig hilfreich**

# Granulomatöse TIN



# Granulomatöse TIN

- 0.5% aller Nierenbiopsien in einer Serie von 10'000 Biopsien

**Table 2.** Comparison of Our Results (BWH), to 2 Retrospective Studies;  
See References [1] and [2]

	Present Study (2004)*	Retrospective Case Series Number of Cases (%)		
		Viero (1995)	Mignon (1984)	Joss (2008)
No. of cases (incidence)	46 (0.5%)	12 (5.9%)	32 (0.9%)	
Insufficient data	8	0	0	
Drug-induced	17 (44.7%)	3 (25%)	10 (31.2%)	11% ca. 1/3
Sarcoidosis	11 (28.9%)	3 (25%)	3 (9.3%)	28% ca. 1/4
Tuberculosis	0	0	3 (9.3%)	
Miscellaneous infections	0	3 (25%)	0	
BCG	1 (2.6%)	0	0	
Wegener's	2 (5.2%)	1 (8%)	8 (25%)	
FBGCR	2 (5.2%)	1 (8%)	0	
XPN	1 (2.6%)	0	0	
Idiopathic	4 (10.5%)	1 (8%)	8 (25%)	50%
TINU				11%

# Abklärungen bei granulomatöser TIN

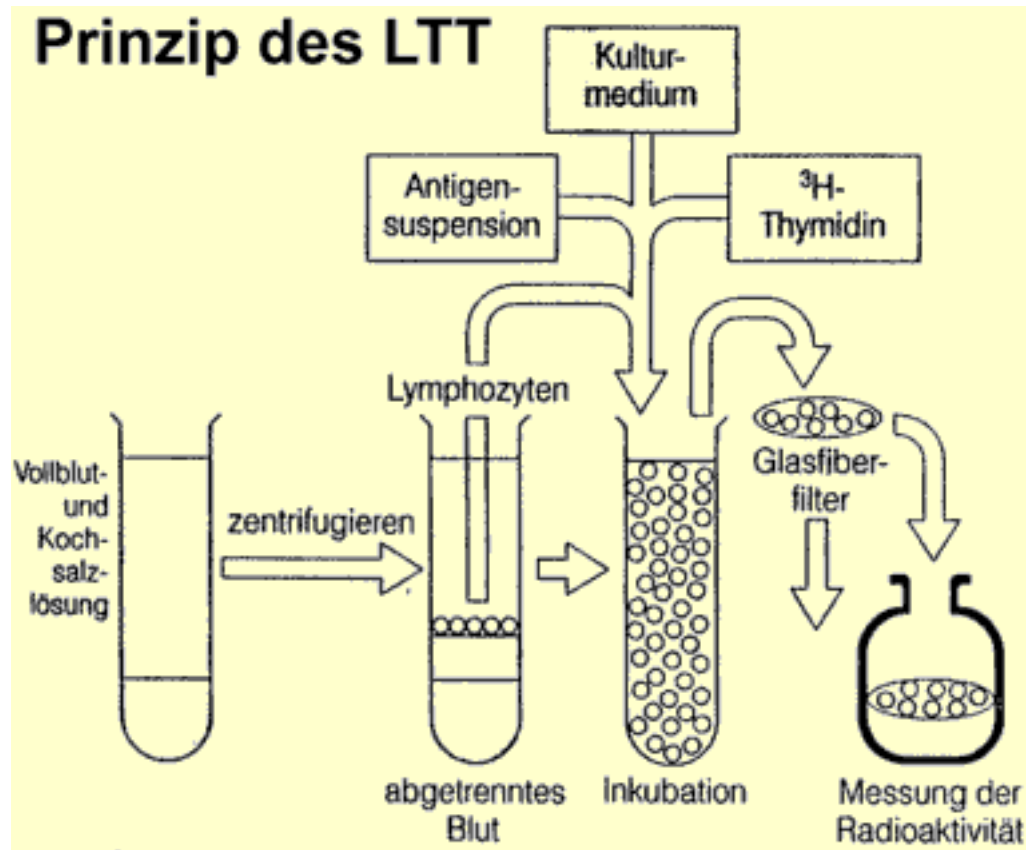
- Wenn keine medikamentöse Ursache ersichtlich ist:
  - Rx Thorax / CT
  - Serum ACE, Serumkalzium und Ca im 24h-Urin (Sarkoidose)
  - Mantoux / Quantiferon
  - ANCA



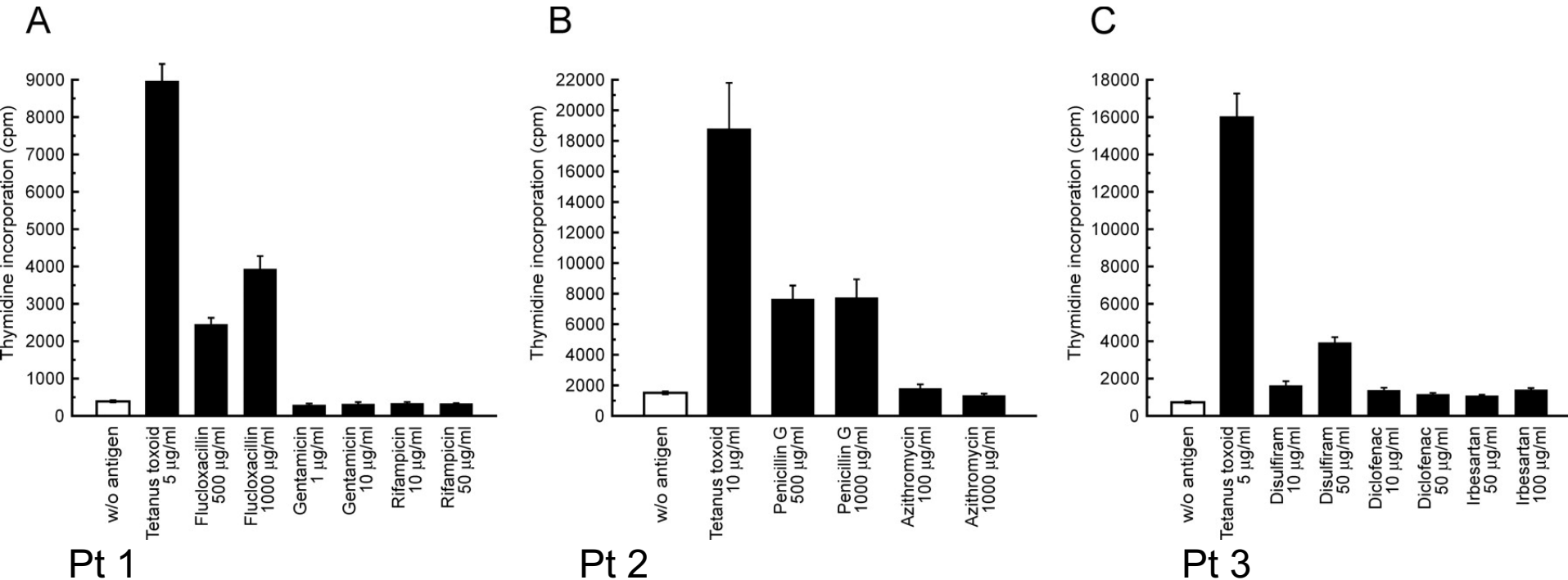
# Abklärung bei histologisch gesicherter AIN

- ***Gute Medikamentenanamnese!!***
- Falls negativ / inkonklusiv:
  - Anamnese und klinischen Untersuchung: systemische Autoimmunerkrankung?
  - Labor: ANA, anti-SSA und SSB, Komplementfaktoren C3 und C4, CMV- und EBV-Serologien, ggf. IgG4 im Serum
  - Bei granulomatöser AIN: Rx-Thorax, Quantiferon, Ca im Blut und 24h-Urin, ggf. Serum-ACE, ANCA

# Lymphozytentransformationstest (LTT)



# Lymphozytentransformationstest (LTT)



***Spezifische Reaktion auf nur ein Medikament bei Patienten mit multipler Medikamentenexpositionen***

# Therapie medikamentöse AIN

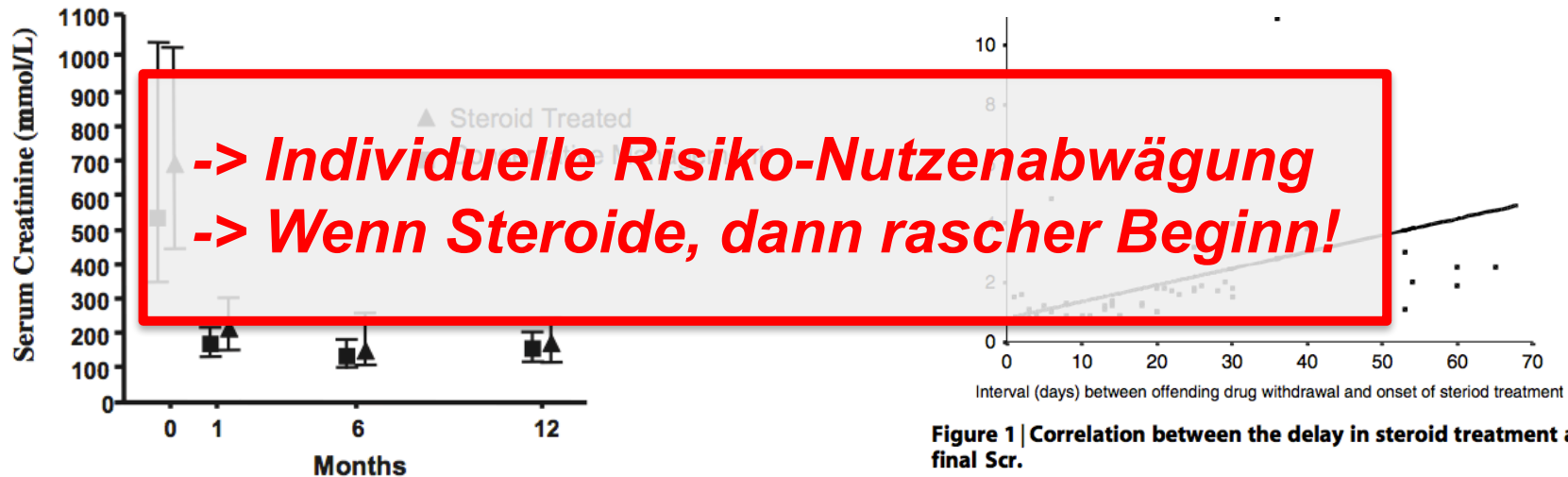
1. Auslösendes Medikament stoppen!
2. Steroide?

# Therapie medikamentöse AIN

**Table 2 | Characteristics of Group 1 (steroid treatment) and Group 2 (no steroid treatment)**

	Group 1 (n=52)	Group 2 (n=9)	P-value
Age (years)	57.6 ± 17.5	58.1 ± 18	NS
Gender (M/F) (%)	61.5/38.5	77.8/22.2	NS
Baseline Scr (mg per 100 ml)	1.14 ± 0.4	1.13 ± 0.37	NS
Baseline eGFR (ml per min per 1.73 m <sup>2</sup> )	71 ± 26	70 ± 25	NS
Offending drug (antibiotics/NSAIDs/others) (%)	53.8/34.6/11.5	66.7/33.3/0	NS
Duration of the treatment (days)	13.4 ± (r 3-60)	12.6 ± (range 4-30)	NS
Highest Scr (mg per 100 ml)	5.9 ± 3.4	4.9 ± 2.1	NS
Proteinuria (g/24h)	1 ± 1.2 (range 0-6)	0.6 ± 0.6 (range 0-1.7)	NS
Complete recovery of renal function	28 (54%)	3 (33%)	NS
Chronic dialysis	2 (3.8 %)	4 (44.4 %)	< 0.001
Final Scr (mg per 100 ml)	2.1 ± 2.1 (range 0.7-12.7)	3.7 ± 2.9 (range 0.7-8.9)	< 0.05
Follow-up (months)	19 ± 19 (range 6-60)	18 ± 18 (range 6-56)	NS

eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; F, female; M, male; NS, not significant; NSAID, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug; Scr, serum creatinine.



# Fazit AIN (I)

- **Symptome und Befunde sehr unspezifisch**
  - Diagnose kann nur durch Biopsie gestellt werden
  - Abschätzen der “Vortestwahrscheinlichkeit” durch Symptome, Urinbefunde und Assoziation mit Medikation
  - “Dran denken” bei unerklärtem AKI

# Praktisches Vorgehen

- Bei unerklärtem AKI und möglichem Zusammenhang mit Medikation -> Medikation stoppen
- Wenn keine deutliche Besserung nach 5 Tagen: Nierenbiopsie (Ausnahme: KI für Steroide)
- Bei bioptisch bestätigter AIN:
  - Verdächtige Medikamente stoppen, falls nicht bereits erfolgt
  - Weitere Ätiologische Abklärungen, falls kein auslösendes Medikament
  - Steroide erwägen, falls keine / wenig IF/TA in Biopsie und keine Kontraindikationen
  - Bei Einnahme multipler möglicherweise auslösender Medikamente oder einem essentiellen Medikament, LTT erwägen

# Ätiologie

## akut

- Medikamentös
  - allergisch
  - nicht-allergisch
- Autoimmun
  - Systemerkrankungen (Sarkoidose, SLE, Sjögren, ANU, AAV)
  - Renalmitis (anti-TBM)
- Infektioser Ort
  - Tbc, Streptokokken, Staphylokokken, Diphtherie, Legionellen, Salmonellen, Brucellen
  - CMV, EBV, BKV, Hanta
  - Candida, Histoplasma
- Idiopathisch

## chronisch

- Medikamentös-toxisch
  - CNI, Lithium, Indinavir, Cisplatin, Analgetika, Aristolochiasäure
- Schwermetalle (Blei, Cadmium)
- Infektös
  - chronische Pyelonephritis, BKV, etc.
- Auto-/alloimmun
  - Sarkoidose, SLE, Sjögren, IgG4-RKD
  - chronische Transplantatabstossung
- Metabolisch / Kristalle
  - Urat-/Oxalatnephropathie,...
  - Hypokaliämische Nephropathie
- Strahlennephritis
- Stauung / postobstruktiv
- Genetisch
  - ADTKD / MCKD, Zystinose...



# Klinik der chronischen TIN

- langsam progrediente Niereninsuffizienz
- oft nicht-nephrotische tubuläre Proteinurie; Leukozyturie / Mikrohämaturie möglich
- proximal tubuläre Dysfunktion möglich
  - Fanconi Syndrom (Glukosurie, Phosphaturie, Aminoazidurie)
  - renal tubuläre Azidose (Typ II)
- distal tubuläre Dysfunktion möglich
  - renal tubuläre Azidose (Typ I, Typ IV)
- medulläre Dysfunktion möglich
  - Urinkonzentrationsstörung
  - Salzverlustsyndrom
- ggf. zusätzlich spezifische Klinik je nach Ätiologie

# Analgetikanephropathie

- Ätiologie: jahrelanger Konsum von Phenacetinhaltigen Mischpräparaten
- V.a. bei Frauen
- chronisch-interstitielle Nephritis mit
  - langsam progredienter Niereninsuffizienz
  - renal-tubulärer Azidose
  - renalem Salzverlust
  - renaler Hypertonie
- Papillennekrosen und Verkalkung mit Koliken
- Urothelkarzinom



# Analgetika und die Nieren

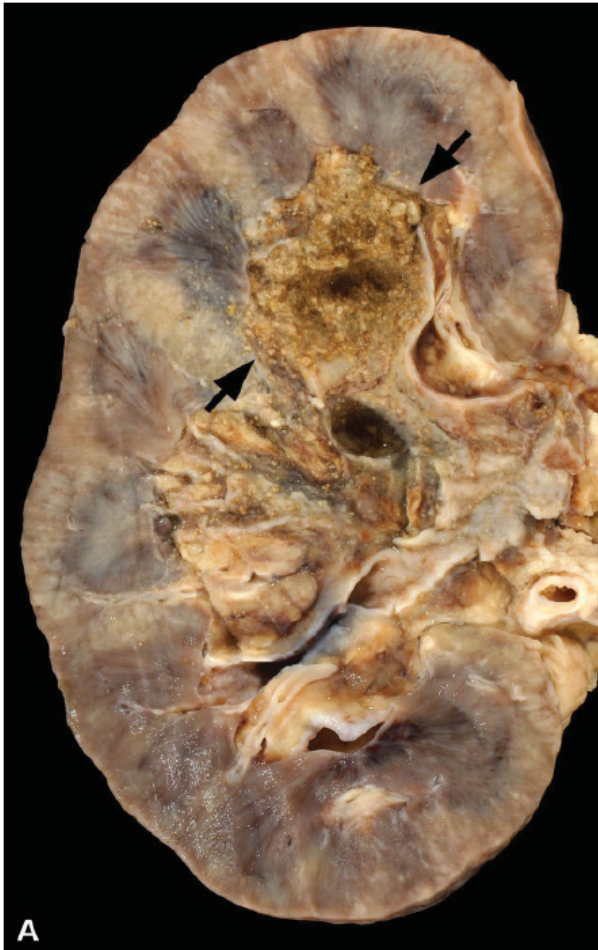
- NSAR
  - Oft: hämodynamisch bedingtes AKI (+/- akute Tubulusnekrose). RF: Volumendepletion, Herzinsuffizienz, CKD
  - Selten: akute tubulointerstitielle Nephritis
  - Sehr selten: MCD, MN
  - Fraglich: CKD durch chronische Einnahme
- Mischanalgetika ohne Phenacetin: whs. ohne relevante Toxizität
- Übrige Analgetika ohne bewiesene Toxizität

# Kristallnephropathien

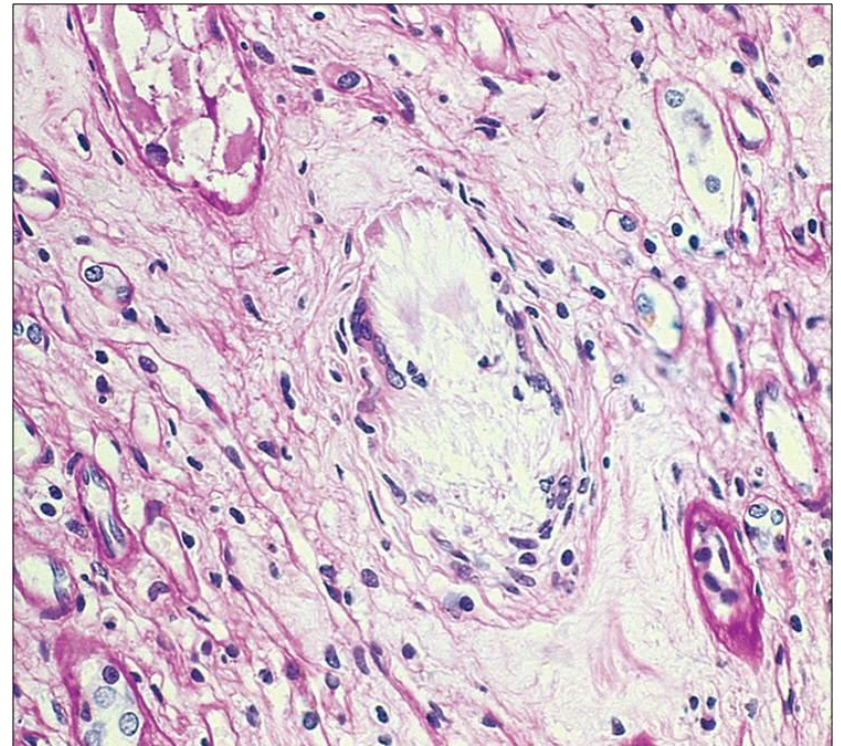
- Akut oder chronisch durch Ausfällen von Kristallen in der Niere entstehende tubulointerstitielle Nephropathie

# Uratnephropathie

**Akut bei Tumorlyse**

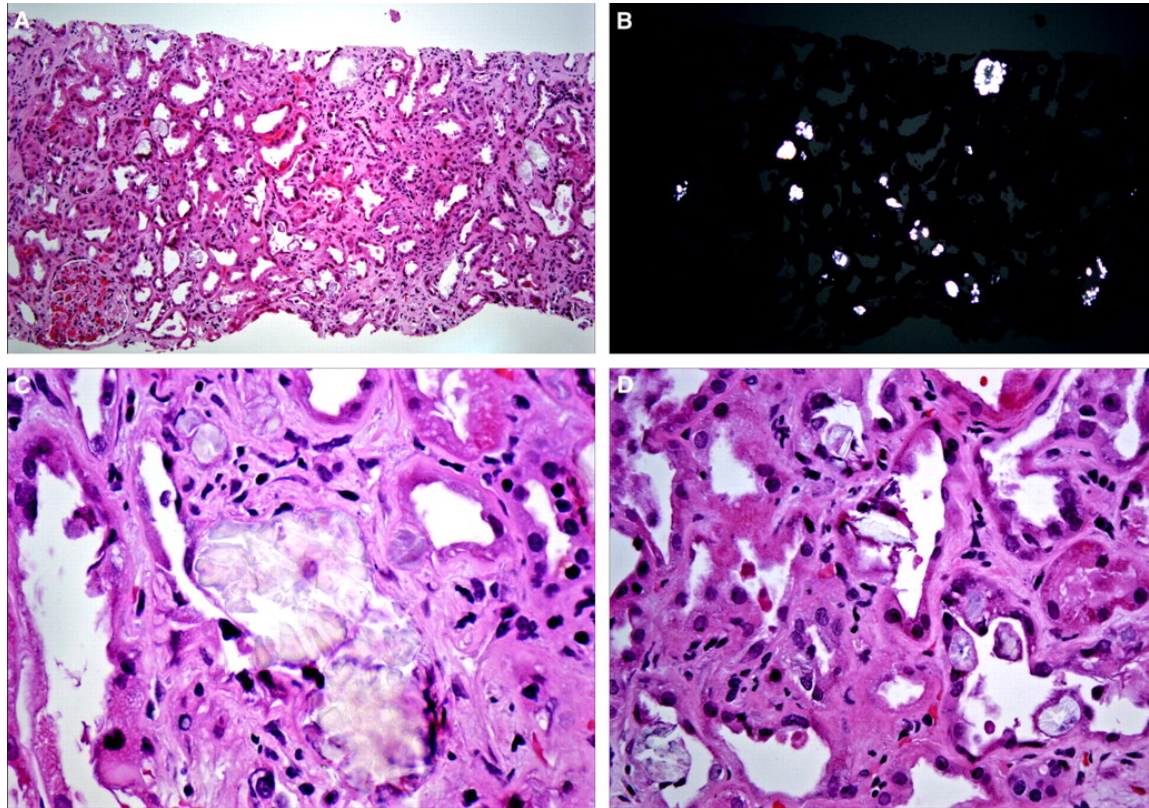


**Chronisch bei Hyperurikämie?  
(umstritten)**



A

# Oxalate nephropathy



## Oxalate Nephropathy Complicating Roux-en-Y Gastric Bypass: An Underrecognized Cause of Irreversible Renal Failure

Samih H. Nasr,\* Vivette D. D'Agati,\* Samar M. Said,\* Michael B. Stokes,\*

Maria V. Largoza,<sup>†</sup> Jai Radhakrishnan,<sup>‡</sup> and Glen S. Markowitz\*

*Clin J Am Soc Nephrol* 3: 1676–1683, 2008

## LESSON OF THE WEEK

# Acute phosphate nephropathy after sodium phosphate preparations

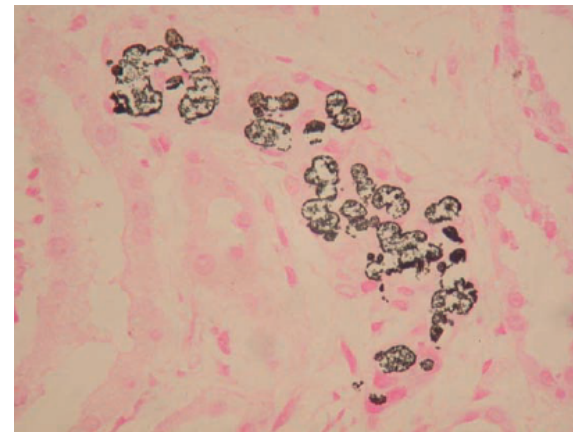
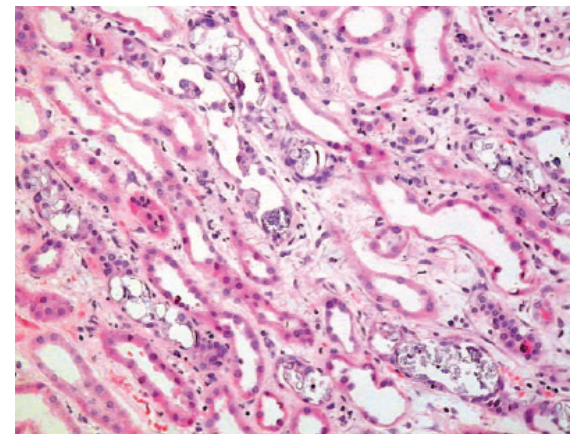
Andrew Connor,<sup>1</sup> Lucy Sykes,<sup>1</sup> Ian S D Roberts,<sup>2</sup> Charles E Weston<sup>1</sup>

BMJ | 3 JANUARY 2009 | VOLUME 338

### ***Risikofaktoren:***

- ACE-Hemmer
- Diuretika
- Herzinsuffizienz
- Vorbestehende CKD

***Phosphathaltige Abführmittel kontraindiziert bei  $GFR < 60 \text{ ml/min/1.73m}^2$ !  
Alternative: PEG-haltige Mittel***



# IgG4-related kidney disease

**Table 1 | Major organ manifestations of IgG4-related disease**

Pancreas	Type 1 autoimmune pancreatitis
Salivary glands	Sialadenitis
Eye/orbit/lacrimal glands	Orbital inflammation/pseudotumor and dacryoadenitis
Aorta/artery/retroperitoneum	Periaortitis/periarteritis and retroperitoneal fibrosis
Kidney	Tubulointerstitial nephritis and pyelitis
Lymph nodes	Lymphadenopathy
Lung	Lung disease (inflammatory pseudotumor, alveolar interstitial disease, and pleuritis)
Biliary system	Sclerosing cholangitis and cholecystitis
Liver	Pseudotumor and hepatopathy
Central/peripheral nervous system	Pachymeningitis and infraorbital nerve swelling
Endocrine system	Hypophysitis and thyroiditis
Others	Prostatitis, mastitis, mediastinitis, pericarditis, and skin (nodules and papules)

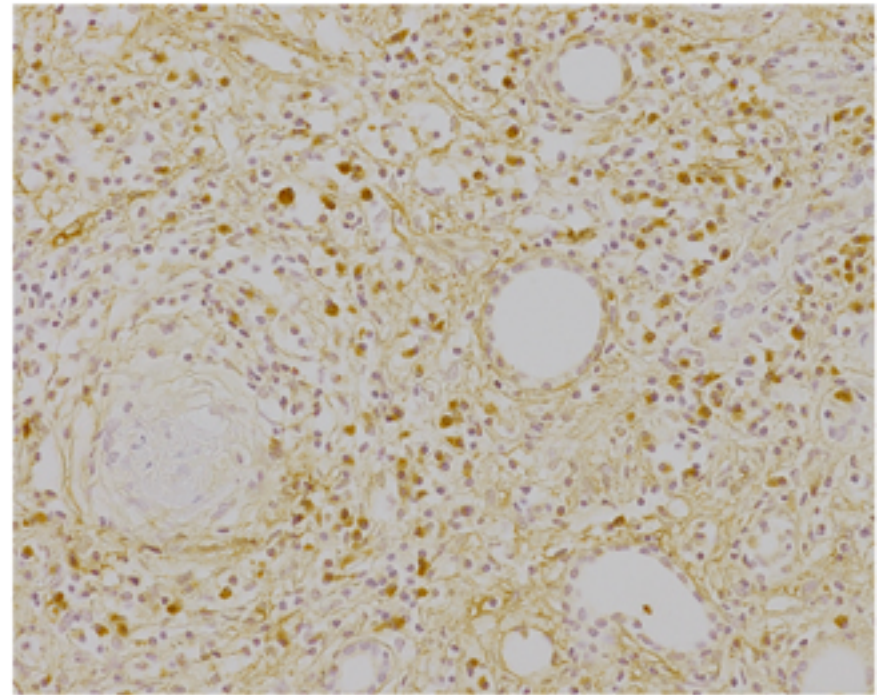
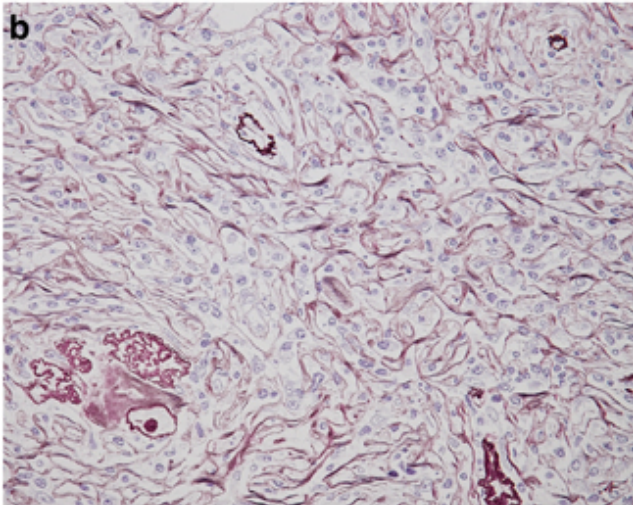
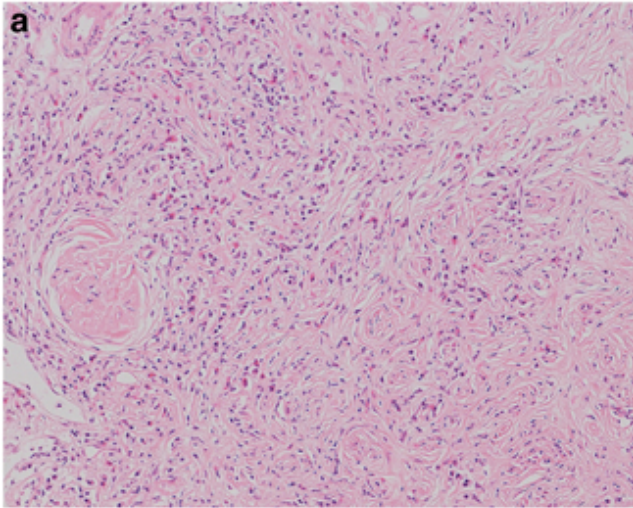
- v.a. Männer, Durchschnittsalter 65 Jahre
- Diffuse Infiltration mehrerer Organe mit IgG4-produzierenden Plasmazellen (polyklonal, unklare Ätiologie)
- Serum IgG4 nur bei 70% mit IgG4-RD erhöht, aber bei >90% mit IgG4-RKD
- Hypokomplementämie bei 50-70%; Eosinophilie bei 30-50%
- ANA und RF oft positiv

***Therapie: Steroide***

Saeki & Kawano, Kidney Int 2014;85:251

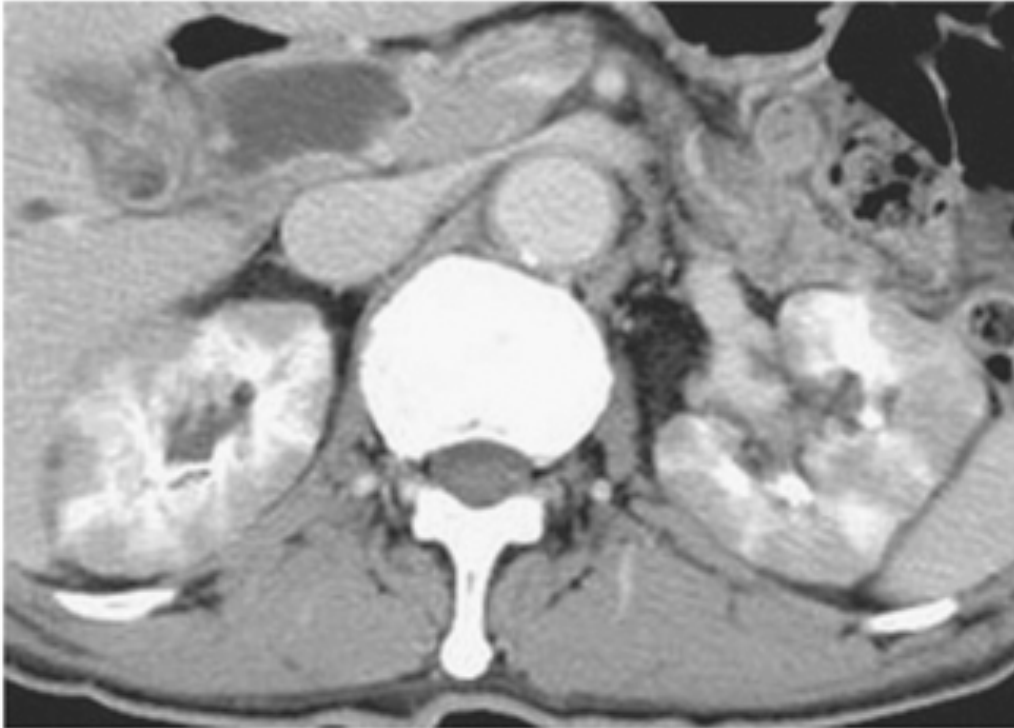


# IgG4-related kidney disease



Immunohistochemie IgG4

# Bildgebung bei IgG4-RKD



- diffus vergrösserte Nieren bei 20-30%
- Multiple hypodense Läsionen im KM-CT bei 65%

# The incidence of IgG4-positive plasma cells staining TIN in patients with biopsy-proven tubulointerstitial nephritis

Kathy Mac,<sup>1</sup> Xiao Juan Wu,<sup>2,3</sup> Jun Mai,<sup>1</sup> Kenneth Howlin,<sup>1</sup> Michael Suranyi,<sup>1,3,4</sup>  
Jim Yong,<sup>2,3,4</sup> Angela Makris<sup>1,3,4</sup>

- 12/82 Patienten mit TIN IgG4-positiv

# Autosomal dominant tubulointerstitial kidney disease: diagnosis, classification, and management—A KDIGO consensus report

Kai-Uwe Eckardt<sup>1</sup>, Seth L. Alper<sup>2</sup>, Corinne Antignac<sup>3,4</sup>, Anthony J. Bleyer<sup>5</sup>, Dominique Chauveau<sup>6</sup>, Karin Dahan<sup>7</sup>, Constantinos Deltas<sup>8</sup>, Andrew Hosking<sup>9</sup>, Stanislav Knoch<sup>10</sup>, Luca Rampoldi<sup>11</sup>, Michael Wiesener<sup>1</sup>, Matthias T. Wolf<sup>12</sup> and Olivier Devuyst<sup>13</sup>

**Table 1 | New gene-based classification and terminology of different types of ADTKD**

Causal Gene	Proposed terminology	Previously used terminology
<i>UMOD</i>	ADTKD- <i>UMOD</i>	UKD (Uromodulin Kidney Disease) <sup>a</sup> UAKD (Uromodulin-Associated Kidney Disease) FJHN (Familial Juvenile Hyperuricemic Nephropathy) MCKD2 (Medullary Cystic Kidney Disease type 2)
<i>MUC1</i>	ADTKD- <i>MUC1</i>	MKD (Mucin-1 Kidney Disease) <sup>a</sup> MCKD1 (Medullary Cystic Kidney Disease type 1)
<i>REN</i>	ADTKD- <i>REN</i>	FJHN2 (Familial Juvenile Hyperuricemic Nephropathy type 2)
<i>HNF1B</i>	ADTKD- <i>HNF1B</i>	MODY5 (Maturity-Onset Diabetes mellitus of the Young type 5) RCAD (Renal Cyst and Diabetes Syndrome)
Not known; i.e., not otherwise specified (either not tested or genetic test without definitive result)	ADTKD— <i>NOS</i>	

Abbreviations: ADTKD, Autosomal Dominant Tubulointerstitial Kidney Disease; HNF1B, hepatocyte nuclear factor 1β; MUC1, mucin-1; NOS, not otherwise specified; REN, renin; UMOD, uromodulin.

<sup>a</sup>These terms may be easier to use in communicating with patients.

# Autosomal dominant tubulointerstitial kidney disease: diagnosis, classification, and management—A KDIGO consensus report

Kai-Uwe Eckardt<sup>1</sup>, Seth L. Alper<sup>2</sup>, Corinne Antignac<sup>3,4</sup>, Anthony J. Bleyer<sup>5</sup>, Dominique Chauveau<sup>6</sup>, Karin Dahan<sup>7</sup>, Constantinos Deltas<sup>8</sup>, Andrew Hosking<sup>9</sup>, Stanislav Knoch<sup>10</sup>, Luca Rampoldi<sup>11</sup>, Michael Wiesener<sup>1</sup>, Matthias T. Wolf<sup>12</sup> and Olivier Devuyst<sup>13</sup>

**Table 4 | Possible but not obligatory findings according to the underlying genetic defect (patient or family)**

	<i>UMOD</i>	<i>MUC1</i>	<i>REN</i>	<i>HNF1B</i>
Clinical/imaging	Early gout (for age), occasional renal cysts (usually not medullary) <sup>26-28</sup>	No characteristic findings, occasional renal cysts (usually not medullary) <sup>26-28</sup>	Mild hypotension, increased risk for AKI, anemia during childhood	MODY5, few bilateral renal cysts, genital abnormalities, pancreatic atrophy
Presentation during childhood	Rare (occasionally with gout)	None	Frequent	Frequent (prenatal ultrasound findings)
Laboratory	Hyperuricemia, low fractional excretion of urate (<5%), low urinary excretion of uromodulin	None yet described	Hyperuricemia and hyperkalemia, low urinary excretion of uromodulin	Hypomagnesemia, hypokalemia, liver function test abnormalities
Histology	Intracellular uromodulin deposits in TAL profiles	Intracellular accumulation of MUC1-fs in distal tubules <sup>a</sup>	Reduced renin staining in cells of the juxtaglomerular apparatus	

Abbreviations: AKI, acute kidney injury; HNF1B, hepatocyte nuclear factor 1β; MODY5, maturity onset diabetes mellitus of the young type 5; MUC1, mucin-1; MUC1-fs, mucin-1 frameshift protein; REN, renin; TAL, thick ascending limb of Henle's loop; UMOD, uromodulin.

<sup>a</sup>This test is currently available only in selected research laboratories.

# Fazit chronische interstitielle Nephritis

- Langsam progrediente chronische Niereninsuffizienz
- Urinbefunde oft normal bis geringgradig abnorm
- Ätiologisch äusserst heterogen
- Insgesamt Ausdruck einer unspezifischen Reaktion auf diverse Noxen

# Fragen?

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[www.nephrologie-thurgau.ch](http://www.nephrologie-thurgau.ch)

# Extra slides



# AIN - Ätiologie

**Table 2.** All Causes of Acute Interstitial Nephritis

Cause	No. of Patients (%)
Drug induced	95 (71)
Antibiotics	47 (35)
PPIs	13 (10)
NSAIDs	10 (7)
Other drugs	11 (8)
Multiple drugs	14 (11)
Autoimmune	27 (20)
Sarcoidosis	13 (9)
Sjögren syndrome	6 (4)
TINU syndrome	3 (2)
IgG4-related	2 (2)
MCTD	2 (2)
Sweet syndrome	1 (1)
Infectious <sup>a</sup>	5 (4)
Bacterial	3 (2)
Viral	1 (1)
Fungal	1 (1)
Other	5 (4)
Reactive interstitial nephritis <sup>b</sup>	2 (2)
Malignancy <sup>c</sup>	2 (2)
CVID	1 (1)
Unknown	1 (1)

Note: N = 133. Percentages may not add up due to rounding.

Muriithi, AJKD 2014;64(4):558-66

**Table 3.** Causes of Drug-Induced AIN

Drug	No. of Patients (%)
Antibiotics	47 (49)
Penicillins	19 (20)
Fluoroquinolones	13 (14)
Cephalosporins	5 (5)
Vancomycin	4 (4)
Sulfonamides	2 (2)
Rifampin	2 (2)
Imipenem	2 (2)
PPIs	13 (14)
Omeprazole	11 (12)
Esomeprazole	1 (1)
Rabeprazole	1 (1)
NSAIDs	10 (11)
Ibuprofen	5 (5)
Nabumetone	1 (1)
Salicylates	1 (1)
Celecoxib	1 (1)
Rofecoxib	1 (1)
Combination of NSAIDs	1 (1)
Other drugs	11 (11)
Allopurinol	2 (2)
Cimetidine	1 (1)
Creatine supplement	1 (1)
Hydrochlorothiazide	2 (2)
Lisinopril	1 (1)
Mesalamine	1 (1)
Olmesartan	1 (1)
Lenalidomide	1 (1)
Risedronate	1 (1)
Multidrugs	14 (15)
Combinations of antibiotics and other drugs	9 (10)
Combinations of other drugs	5 (5)

# AIN - Ätiologie

**Table 3.** Aetiological factors in acute interstitial nephritis

NSAIDs	44%	<b>n=60</b>
Antibiotics	33%	
Proton pump inhibitors	7%	
Idiopathic	8%	
Other	15%	

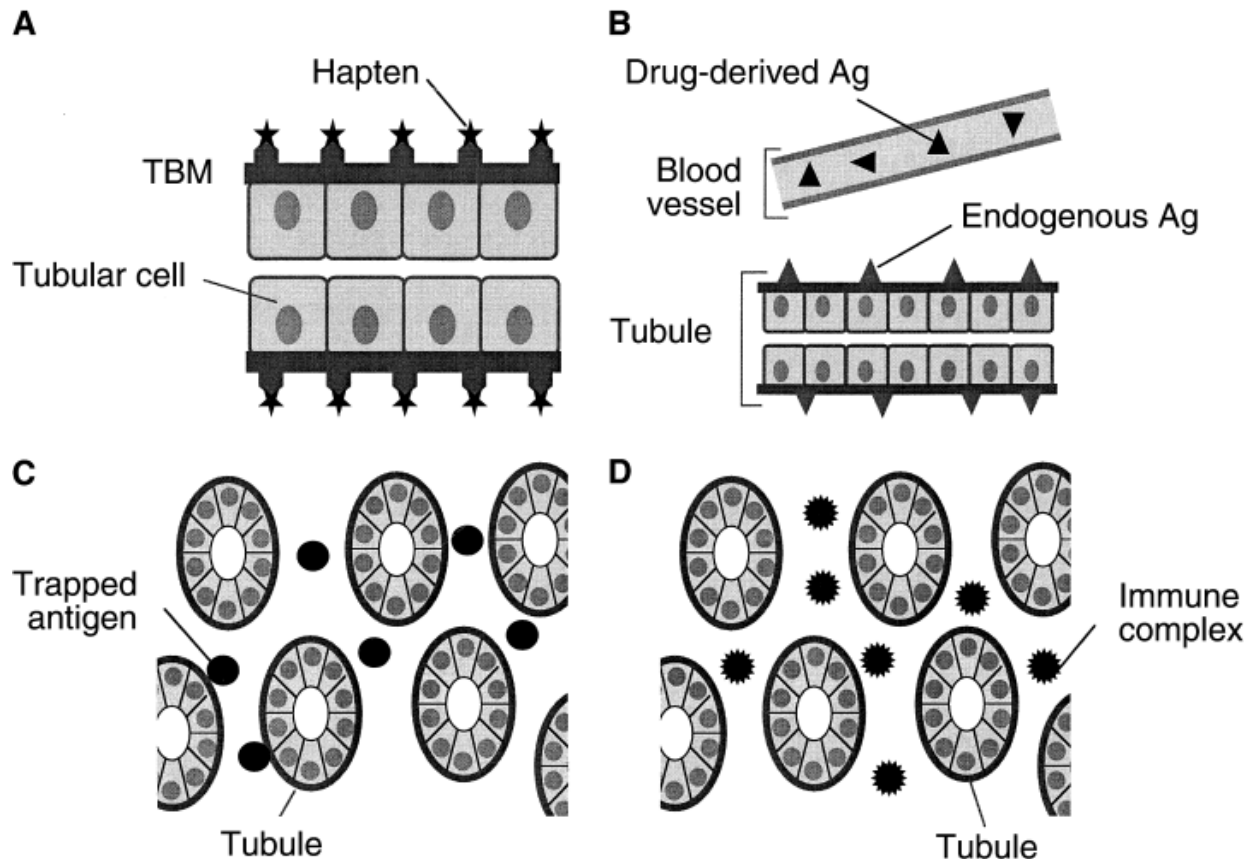
More than one aetiological factor was implicated in several cases.

Nephrol Dial Transplant (2004) 19: 2778–2783

Drugs	14 (60%)	<b>n=24</b>	Antibiotika	56%	<b>n=61</b>
PPI	8		Penicilline	11%	
NSAIDs	4		Cephalosporine	26%	
Warfarin	1		Chinolone	20%	
Penicillin	1		NSAR	37%	
Other	–		Andere	8%	
TIN + Uveitis	2 (8.6)		(Allopurinol, Omeprazol, Ranitidin, Pimozid)		
Sarcoidosis	1 (4.4)				
Infection-related	–				
Unknown/other	6 (27)				

# Pathophysiologie medikamenten- allergische AIN

**Hauptsächlich zelluläre Typ IV (delayed type hypersensitivity) Reaktion, T-Zell-vermittelt**



# Balkannephritis

- In Bulgarien, Rumänien, Ex-Jugoslawien (entlang der Donau) endemisch auftretende chronisch interstitielle Nephritis



- Langsam progrediente interstitielle Nephritis, terminale Niereninsuffizienz zwischen 30. und 60. Lebensjahr
- Häufung in Familien
- Assoziiert mit urothelialen Neoplasien

# “Chinese herb” Nephropathie

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## THE LANCET

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### ARTICLES

- ***Rasch progrediente, fibrosierende TIN in 9 Patientinnen, welche sich in derselben Klinik einer Schlankheitskur mit chinesischen Kräutern unterzogen hatten***
- ***Später Feststellen einer hohen Inzidenz einer chronischen TIN mit erhöhter Rate an Urothelkarzinomen in Ostasien in Verbindung mit chinesischen Kräutern***

**Rapidly progressive interstitial renal fibrosis in young women: association with slimming regimen including Chinese herbs**

JEAN-LOUIS VANHERWEGHEM   MICHEL DEPIERREUX  
CHRISTIAN TIELEMANS   DANIEL ABRAMOWICZ   MAX DRATWA  
MICHEL JADOUL   CLAUDE RICHARD   DOMINIQUE VANDERVELDE  
DIRK VERBEELEN   RENÉE VANHAELEN-FASTRE  
MAURICE VANHAELEN

# Aristolochic acid nephropathy



## **Chinese herbs nephropathy and Balkan endemic nephropathy: toward a single entity, aristolochic acid nephropathy**

Marc E. De Broe<sup>1</sup>

*Kidney International* (2012) **81**, 513–515.