Pathology

Interstitial Nephritis (Tubolainterstitial Nephritis) — Pathophysiology and Laboratory Investigations

Tubulointerstitial nephritis is an inflammatory condition affecting the tubules and interstitium, while sparing the glomerulus. Acute and chronic pyelonephritis, along with drug induced interstitial nephritis, is the predominant cause of tubulointerstitial nephritis. Urine examination shows characteristic eosinophiluria and WBC casts. The treatment involves the discontinuation of the offending drug, along with steroids, while treatment is mainly supportive in the chronic type. Progression to end-stage renal disease is seen in the majority of tubulointerstitial disorders.

Definition of Interstitial Nephritis
**Interstitial Nephritis as Inflammation**

Inflammation of the **tubules and interstitium**, while sparing the **glomerulus**, is called as tubulointerstitial nephritis.

**Epidemiology of Interstitial Nephritis**

**Spread of Interstitial Nephritis**

Tubulointerstitial nephritis contributes to 10 to 15% of all the **kidney** diseases in the United States. Women are at greater risk for drug induced **interstitial nephritis**, when compared to men.

**Etiology of Interstitial Nephritis**

**Acute Interstitial Nephritis**

**Drugs**

- **Antibiotics**: Sulfonamides, vancomycin, rifampin, beta lactam antibiotics
- NSAIDs
- **Diuretics** (thiazide and loop diuretics)
- Anticonvulsants (phenytoin, valproic acid and carbamazepine)

**Infections**

- Bacterial (streptococcal, staphylococcal)
- Viral (EBV, CMV)

**Autoimmune Disorders**
Systemic lupus erythematosus
Sjogren’s Syndrome

**Acute Obstructive Disorders**

- Light chain nephropathy
- Acute urate nephropathy

**Chronic Interstitial Nephritis**

- Reflux nephropathy
- Sickle cell disease
- Drugs and toxins
  - Phenacetin and NSAIDs
  - Cyclosporine and tacrolimus
  - Exposure to heavy metals (lead, lithium)

**Pathophysiology of Interstitial Nephritis**

Type I and type IV hypersensitivity reactions are associated in the pathogenesis of drug induced interstitial nephritis. These drugs act as **haptens** and, during secretion, they covalently bind to the extracellular components of the tubule. When these haptens are immunogenic, they result in tubulointerstitial injury.

Presence of **eosinophilia**, rash and increased Ig E levels indicate the presence of type I hypersensitivity reaction, while the presence of **granulomatous infiltrate** in some tissues indicates the presence of type IV hypersensitivity reaction. Dosage of the drugs administered is independent on the incidence of the disease. Discontinuation of the drug results in the reversal of some changes.

**Clinical Presentation and Symptoms of Interstitial Nephritis**

Acute tubulointerstitial nephritis presents as **acute renal failure** following the exposure to the offending drug. **Nephrotic range proteinuria** is seen in patients with NSAIDs induced tubulointerstitial nephritis.

Presence of rash, **eosinophilia** and **eosinophiluria** should be investigated for the
presence of the offending antibiotic, especially in hospital admitted patients for other medical conditions.

Clinical onset is more insidious in the chronic tubulointerstitial nephritis. Clinical history includes administration of offending agents for several years. They present with predominant symptoms of tubular dysfunction (polyuria). Proximal tubule defects can present as **Fanconi syndrome**.

### Interstitial Nephritis with Uveitis

![Image: "Hypopyon – leukocytic exudate in the anterior chamber of the eye." by EyeMD (Rakesh Ahuja, M.D.). License: CC BY-SA 2.5](image)

It is an autoimmune disease seen in around 5% of those affected with tubulointerstitial nephritis. Clinical features include bilateral painful **uveitis** with **photophobia** and blurred vision. Uveitis can either precede or accompany the renal symptoms. Histopathology shows a characteristic **lymphocytic infiltrate**. Clinical symptoms are usually relapsing in adults and show good response to **glucocorticoids**.

### Diagnosis & Laboratory Investigations of Interstitial Nephritis

#### Blood and Urine Examination

**Eosinophiluria** is the characteristic finding in acute tubulointerstitial nephritis. **Urinalysis** may show **proteinuria** and microscopic **hematuria**. The complete blood picture shows the characteristic increase in the number of **eosinophils**, and further blood examination shows increased **blood urea nitrogen** and **serum creatinine** in the presence of renal insufficiency.

#### Gross and Histopathology Findings

**Renal biopsy** is the definitive test for the diagnosis of acute interstitial nephritis. Findings include:

- Cellular infiltration with **eosinophils** and **monocytes**
- Sparing of the **glomeruli**
- Interstitial fibrosis
Chronic tubulointerstitial nephritis shows **interstitial fibrosis; tubular atrophy and arteriosclerosis** to varying degrees are seen.

**Radiological Investigations**

Papillary calcification with **garland pattern appearance** on a non-contrast CT scan is characteristically seen in **analgesic nephropathy**. Ultrasound and CT scan helps in the identifying the presence of chronic kidney disease, but does not help in the diagnosis of tubulointerstitial disorder.

**Treatment of Interstitial Nephritis**

**Acute Interstitial Nephritis**

Withdrawal of the offending agent is the primary treatment for acute interstitial nephritis. Treatment with **glucocorticoids** is recommended in the absence of improvement after the withdrawal of the offending agent.

**Chronic Interstitial Nephritis**

Treatment is usually supportive and is tailored based on the etiology. Offending drugs like analgesics are to be discontinued, immunosuppressive agents like **tacrolimus and cyclosporine** needs to be replaced. Heavy metal poisonings, like lead, needs to be promptly identified and treated.

**Prognosis of Interstitial Nephritis**

Improvement is seen as long as the offending agent is removed from the circulation. The majority of the tubule interstitial disorders will progress to **end stage renal disease (ESRD)**. The rate of progression to ESRD is slower when compared to other glomerular disorders.

**Review Questions**

The solutions are located below the references.

1. A 52-year-old male is presented with fever, flank pain, polyuria and dysuria. After blood and urine tests, tubulointerstitial nephritis is diagnosed by the urologist. The patient history reveals that the patient is taking NSAIDs since 11 months. What is the primary treatment in this case?
   
   A. Removing the offending drug and glucocorticoid treatment  
   B. Fluoroquinolone  
   C. Ampicillin  
   D. Cephalosporins  
   E. Anti-histamines

2. Which of the following drug is not implicated in tubulointerstitial nephritis?

   A. Diclofenac sodium  
   B. Aspirin  
   C. Ibuprofen  
   D. Furosemide
3. Which of the following is the characteristic finding in acute tubulointerstitial nephritis?

A. Eosinophiluria
B. Neutrepenia
C. Uricemia
D. Albuminuria
E. Hyperuricemia

References


[Tubulointerstitial Nephritis](https://emedicine.medscape.com) via emedicine.medscape.com

[Treatment of acute interstitial nephritis](https://uptodate.com) via uptodate.com

**Correct answers:** 1A, 2E, 3A

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