



Drug Induced Renal Impairment: A Review

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ABSTRACT

Drugs induced nephrotoxicity are more common in infants and children and in certain clinical situations like cardiovascular diseases. Drugs can cause various disorders like acute renal injury, intrarenal obstruction, interstitial nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and acid-base and fluid electrolytes disorders. Drug-induced renal toxicity occurs more frequently in patients with intravascular volume depletion, diabetes, congestive heart failure, chronic kidney disease, and sepsis. This is why early detection of drugs adverse effects is important to prevent progression to final stage renal disease. Preventive measures requires knowledge of mechanisms of drug-induced nephrotoxicity, understanding patients and drug-related risk factors coupled with therapeutic intervention by correcting risk factors, assessing the condition for administering drug, adjusting the drug dosage and avoiding use of drug combinations causing nephrotoxicity.

KEYWORDS: Drug nephrotoxicity, Acute tubular necrosis, Acute interstitial nephritis, Chronic Interstitial nephritis,

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