ANTIMICROBIAL CHEMOTHERAPY-INDUCED ACUTE RENAL FAILURE DURING TREATMENT OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS: A CASE REPORT

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A 26-year-old German woman was admitted to the hospital with the diagnosis of an acute pulmonary tuberculosis infection. She was placed on a standard treatment regime with Isoniazid, Rifampicin, Pyrazinamide and Ethambutol. Baseline creatinine and glomerular filtration rate levels were within the normal limits. On treatment day 61 we noticed an increase oft creatinine level and a fall of GFR. Although antimicrobial chemotherapy was stopped immediately the patient developed a severe renal failure and had to be treated by thrice weekly hemodialysis. After recovery of renal function treatment had to be switched to a second line treatment regime composing Moxifloxacine, Protionamide and Cycloserine. The case report shows, that even in young patients without any renal dysfunction antimicrobial chemotherapy might induce renal failure.