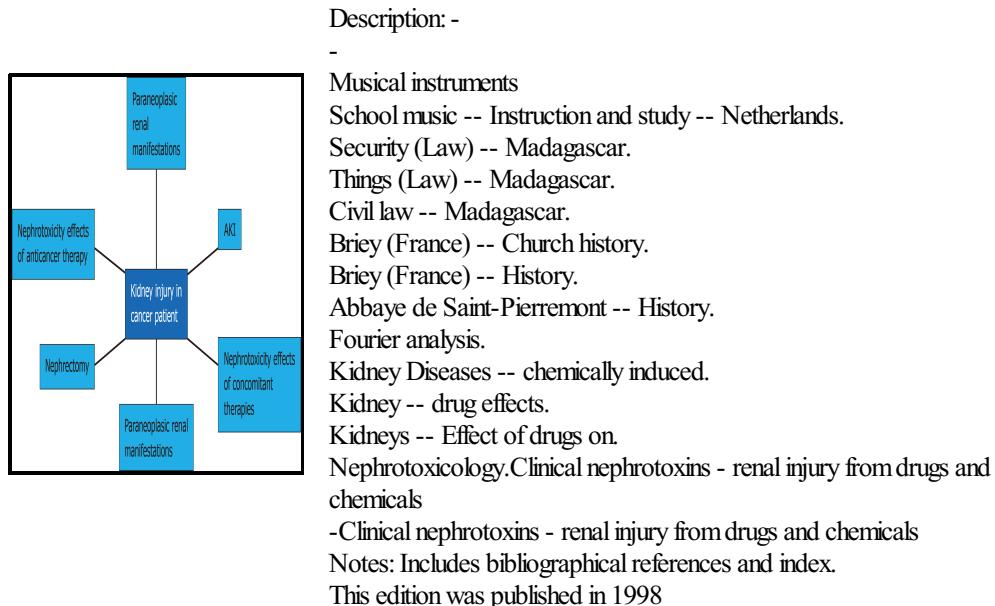


Clinical nephrotoxins - renal injury from drugs and chemicals

Kluwer Academic Publishers - Nephrotoxicity definition, causes, nephrotoxicity drugs, signs & symptoms



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Thus, these compounds are generally well studied, and the more rational understanding of the mechanism of their nephrotoxicity in animals and man provides the basis for validating extrapolation between species and making rational risk assessment.

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Levey AS, Coresh J, Balk E, et al. Following parenteral administration, aminoglycosides are eliminated unchanged in the urine by glomerular filtration.

Clinical nephrotoxins : renal injury from drugs and chemicals (Book, 1998) [skynet2550.us.to]

Clinical Nephrotoxins: Renal Injury from Drugs and Chemicals is a comprehensive handbook on all aspects of adverse effects by drugs and chemical substances on the kidneys.

Nephrotoxicity: Role and significance of renal biomarkers in the early detection of acute renal injury

Following the Task Group, Dr P. They are assessed by immunofluorescent monitoring in the glomerulus, but this acts as a passive sieve and may be involved as a secondary consequence of immunodeposition.

Clinical nephrotoxins : renal injury from drugs and chemicals (Book, 1998) [skynet2550.us.to]

Symptoms are nonspecific until the degenerative cascade affects the cortex, when renal failure occurs.

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Extensive tubular cell uptake of potential nephrotoxic drugs via both apical and basolateral transport systems underlies development of kidney injury. Drugs most often associated with this pathogenic mechanism of nephrotoxicity include antiplatelet agents e.

Nephrotoxicity of nonsteroidal anti

The risk of contrast-induced nephropathy is highest in patients with chronic kidney disease i. In vitro studies suggest that the protective effect of polyaspartic acid is due to the ability of this polyanionic peptide to bind the cationic aminoglycosides, thereby preventing these drugs from interacting electrostatically with various targets, presumably anionic phospholipids, within the cell. Endou, Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Tokyo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Japan Professor R.

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