Chapter 31: LEARNING OBJECTIVES

On completion of this chapter, the reader will be able to:

1. Cite the most common manifestation of drug-induced kidney disease (DIKD).
2. Define DIKD.
3. Classify various nephrotoxicities according to their corresponding kidney structural–functional alterations.
4. Compare the pathogenesis of hemodynamically mediated kidney injury induced by angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors with that induced by nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs.
5. Contrast acute and chronic interstitial nephritis.
6. Create a list of drugs implicated in the development of allergic interstitial nephritis.
7. Describe the clinical presentation of radiographic contrast media nephrotoxicity.
8. Discuss the strategies used to prevent radiographic contrast media nephrotoxicity.
10. Differentiate between low and high osmolar contrast media.
11. Explain the pathophysiological mechanism involved in the development of aminoglycoside-induced acute tubular necrosis.
12. Cite the major types of drug-induced glomerular injury.
13. State the differences in presenting signs and symptoms of penicillin- and NSAID-induced allergic interstitial nephritis.
14. List the drug(s) implicated in analgesic nephropathy.
15. Describe potential causes of nephrocalcinosis.