

Nephrotoxicity of dysphania ambrosioides

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Abstract

Introduction: dysphania ambrosioides or pigweed called in Morocco m'khinza is a plant that belongs to the family of "Chenopodiaceae" used as an anthelmintic, antispasmodic, carminative and antipyretic. However, it can have a toxic effect especially on the kidney.

Methods: We report two cases of poisoning to dysphania ambrosioides plant collected in department of nephrology hemodialysis Casablanca.

Patients and Results: These KY aged 16, without specific medical history, admitted to the nephrology department for kidney failure at 64 mg / L of creatinine occurred after concomitant m'khinza and phenicols for ten days for suspected typhoid fever . On examination, the patient was afebrile, with normal tension to 130/70 mm Hg, the presence of a protein cross with urine strips without traces of blood, urine output is maintained to 2100 ml. The tests showed an acute renal failure to 64 mg / L of creatinine, 24-hour proteinuria 1.39 g / 24 hours without impact on the protidogramme, sterile urine cultures with leukocyturia 200 000th / ml. The patient underwent renal biopsy which showed Nephritis tubulointerstitial acute. It is HE aged 23, without specific medical history, admitted to the nephrology department for kidney failure at 80 mg / L of plasma creatinine occurred after taking m'khinza for a week for a fever. On examination, the patient was afebrile, with normal tension to 120/70 mm Hg, urine output is maintained to 2L with the dipstick two cross of blood without hematuria. The tests showed an acute renal failure to 80 mg / L of creatinine, 24-hour proteinuria at 2 g / 24 hours without impact on the protidogramme, sterile urine cultures with leukocyturia 120 000th / ml. The patient received a kidney biopsy which showed Nephritis tubulointerstitial acute.

Discussion: Despite advances in pharmacology, therapeutic use of plant is very present in some countries of the world especially those developing. In the literature, data about poisoning pigweed, are few and documented. Use for food, cosmetic or curative of certain plants potentially toxic, or at least a portion (seed, stem, etc.), can induce severe poisoning or death. These poisonings are a frequent accident in most regions.

Some cases of brain or renal toxicity of this active ingredient have been reported in the literature.

Conclusion: The combination of histological lesions and m'khinza gain in this patient did mention its toxic effect on the kidney that is a limitation to the use of this plant despite its analgesic qualities, antispasmodic, and anthelmintic

Biography:

Sanae Ezzaki is Nephrology-dialysis transplant, CHU Ibn Rushd, Casablanca, Morocco.

Publication of speakers:

1. S. EZZAKI: MO1040 KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTION OF ORGAN DONATION BY STUDENTS IN MEDICINE Year : Jan 2021
2. S. EZZAKI: MO344 INCIDENCE AND RISK FACTORS FOR ACUTE POSTOPERATIVE RENAL FAILURE year: 2021
3. S. EZZAKI: MO402 ACUTE OBSTRUCTIVE RENAL FAILURE IN URGENT HEMODIALYSIS Year: 2021

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