



## Viral Infection in Renal Allograft

경희대학교 의과대학 병리학교실

양 문 호

Several viruses cause significant infections in the transplant patients. Some stimulate rejections (e.g., CMV), some direct infection of renal parenchyme (e.g., polyoma) and some cause neoplasia (e.g., EBV). Cytomegalovirus (CMV), a herpes virus, is one of the most common pathogens, typically causing symptomatic infection in the first 2 to 3 months after transplantation, manifested by fever, leukopenia, viremia and hepatitis or pneumonitis. Polyoma virus infection can also cause tubulointerstitial nephritis in allografts. The recognition of viral nuclear inclusions is the key step in diagnosis. The affected nuclei are enlarged and tend to be grouped in tubules, particularly collecting ducts in the cortex and outer medulla. Characteristic morphology of the CMV and polyoma infection cases are presented.