: 13 1 Vol. 13, No. 1, June, 1999



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= Abstract =

## Herpes Simplex Esophagitis Following Cadaveric Renal Transplantation

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Herpes simplex esophagitis usually occurs in immunocompromised or severely debilitated patients. Odynophagia and dysphagia are major symptoms and the prognosis of immunocompromised patients is variable. We present the case of a cadeveric donor renal transplantation recipient who developed herpes simplex esophagitis shortly after anti-rejection therapy. A 43-years-old female had cadaveric renal transplantation and following treatment with cyclosporine, prednisolone, mycophenolate mofetile. Twelve months later, renal insufficieny and proteinuria were developed. Allograft kidney biopsy showed some evidence of acute rejection. She was treated with 3 successive days of intravenous methylpredinisolone (500 mg/d) therapy and continued tapering of steroids. Two weeks later, she had oral cavity ulceration, odynophagia, dysphagia, epigastric pain, and nausea. Esophagoscopy reveals multiple confluent ulceration in the whole part of esophagus and biopsies showed the epithelial cell were enlarged with prominent nuclei. Immunohistochemically, the epithelial cell were positive with a monoclonal antibody to herpes simplex virus type 1. Treatment was started on intravenous ayclovir and changed to oral agent for 10 days. After treatment, her symptoms and repeat endoscopic findings were improved.

Key Words: Renal transplantation, Herpes simplex, Herpetic esophagitis

Pearce 1) Herpes simplex , , , , DNA (in situ hybridiza-, tion) 7<sup>1</sup> . acy-, , , , , clovir 7<sup>1</sup> 7<sup>1</sup>

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1 Cyclosporine, prednisolone mycophenolate mofetile . 1 creatinine 3.0 mg/dl 7 , 3 methylpredisolone 500 mg , 1

7.3 g/dl, 6,780/ mm3 ( 94.3%, 2.4%, 2.2%) 2.8 g/dL , BUN 83 mg/dL, CMV-IgG creatinine 6.1 mg/dL . , CMV-IgM CMV-PCR , Herpes-IgG , Herpes-IgM tzank KOH mount

, 7 } (Fig. 1). , (Fig. 2). , ground glass , (chromatin)

(Fig. 3). 1 herpes (Fig. 4).

7.acyclovir 250 mg/m25

- Fig. 1. Endoscopic images of esophagus: In the middle esophagus, there are multiple erosion and large well marginated ulcers with raised edges.
- Fig. 2. Endoscopic images of esophagus: In the distal third, like a map multiple confluent ulcers with exudate were noted.

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Fig. 3. Light microscopic findings of esophageal biopsy reveal cellular changes of herpetic infection: balloon degeneration, ground glass nuclear inclusion body (Hemotoxylin and eosin stain × 400).

Fig. 4. Immunohistochemical stain for monoclonal antibody to herpes simplex virus type 1 shows positive in the nuclei and cytoplasmic membrane (×400).

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Candida albicans
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herpes
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virus, varicella zoster, Epstein Barr
as

Herpes (Herpes viridae family) DNA 1 2 Herpes simplex (*Herpesvirus hominis*) . 1 Herpes simplex

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cytomegalovirus

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, Cowdry type A , ground glass 가 . cytomegalovirus

7† .7,810) 7† .7,810 10,11) DNA (in situ hybridi-

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clovir Herpes 1 , nucleoside thymidine kinase acyclovir triphosphate DNA DNA .14) ,

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.310) Acyclovir thymidine kinase7

foscarnet 60 mg/Kg 8 7¦ , , , , , .10) acyclovir 5

. xylocaine

Herpes acyclovir 800 mg , acyclovir 71 famciclovir 71 .10

Herpes simplex

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