

Role of Conservative Management in Emphysematous Pyelonephritis - A Retrospective Study

SHOLAY MEITEI KANGJAM¹, KESHORJIT SINGH IROM², IBOMCHA SINGH KHUMALLAMBAM³, RAJENDRA SINGH SINAM⁴

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Emphysematous pyelonephritis (EPN) is a serious condition with significant mortality. The prognosis of patients with EPN has changed over the years. Mortality has declined with prompt and aggressive medical management and minimally invasive strategies.

Aim: To identify the prognostic factors and assess the outcome of conservative management of emphysematous pyelonephritis.

Settings and Design: This was a retrospective study of 8 consecutive patients who were diagnosed with EPN in two medical institutes between July 2010 and June 2015.

Materials and Methods: Eight consecutive patients diagnosed with emphysematous pyelonephritis between July 2010 and June 2015 was studied retrospectively. On the basis of Computerised tomographic scan findings they were grouped into four classes (1 to 4) according to the modified classification recommended by Huang and Tseng. The management was

conservative (combination of percutaneous drainage and antibiotics), immediate nephrectomy or delayed nephrectomy (when conservative management failed). Demographic, clinical, biochemical and radiological characteristics were assessed and compared between survivors and nonsurvivors.

Results: Seven (87.5%) of a total of 8 patients had diabetes mellitus. *Escherichia coli* (71.4 %) was the most common offending pathogen identified in pus culture. With conservative management in 7 patients (combination of percutaneous drainage and antibiotics), treatment was successful in 57.14 % and with immediate nephrectomy (one patient), the success rate was 100%. The risk factors for mortality were thrombocytopenia, shock and altered sensorium at presentation. The mortality rate in class 1, 2 and 3 was 0%, 33.3% and 66.7%. None of the patient had class 4 EPN.

Conclusion: A combination of percutaneous drainage with antibiotics offers an effective therapy for emphysematous pyelonephritis.

Keywords: Percutaneous drainage, Perinephric tissue, Risk factors, Upper urinary tract

INTRODUCTION

Emphysematous pyelonephritis (EPN) is one of the most common clinical form of emphysematous infections of upper urinary tract [1]. EPN is an acute, severe, necrotizing infection of the renal parenchyma and perirenal tissue, which causes gas within the renal parenchyma or in the perinephric tissue and has been associated with a high degree of morbidity and mortality [2]. Mortality rates up to 40-50% have been reported in published series [3,4]. Kelly and McCallum reported the first case of EPN in 1898 [5]. Diabetes and ureteric obstruction were the predisposing factors [6] and *Escherichia coli* the most common organism isolated. The modalities of treatment of EPN have evolved over the years from an aggressive surgical approach to a more conservative approach.

Herein, we present our 5 year experience of conservative management of EPN with analysis of risk factors for poor outcome.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

All patients (n=8) admitted to Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (Imphal, India) and Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Medical Sciences (Imphal, India) over the last 5 years with a diagnosis of EPN and who were treated conservatively were included for study and their case records were reviewed. Demographic factors (age, gender, background and diabetes mellitus), clinical factors on presentation and at the time of discharge (symptom, shock, azotaemia, altered sensorium, leucocytosis, Thrombocytopenia) and radiological data (initial imaging modality, CT classification) were collected for analysis. On the basis of CT scan finding, EPN was grouped into four classes

based on the modified classification recommended by Huang and Tseng as follows- Class 1: gas confined to renal parenchyma; Class 2: gas extending to perinephric space and confined within the Gerota's fascia; Class 3: gas extending beyond the Gerota's fascia; and Class 4: gas involving both kidneys or gas in a solitary functioning kidney [7]. Azotaemia was defined as serum creatinine greater than 2.5 mg/dl. Thrombocytopenia was defined as platelet count less than $100 \times 10^9/L$. Hypoalbuminaemia was defined as serum albumin less than 2.5 g/dl. Shock was defined as systolic blood pressure less than 90 mm Hg. Percutaneous drainage was performed using Ultrasound guidance.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Chi-square and Fisher's exact tests were used to compare the categorical variables, and Mann-Whitney U-test was used to compare the continuous variables. A p-value of <0.05 was considered to indicate statistical significance, and analysis was carried out with IBM-SPSS statistics version 20.

RESULTS

From July 2010 to June 2015 in 2 medical institutes (Regional Institute of Medical Sciences and Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Medical Sciences) of Manipur, 8 patients were diagnosed with EPN using USG and CT. As shown in [Table/Fig-1], all the patients were diabetic (87.5%) except for one who had left lower ureteric stricture who was on steroid for nephrotic syndrome.

Their mean age was 50.25 ± 8.46 (range 38-65) years, with male/female ratio being 3:5. The mean duration of symptoms before

admission was 5.63±1.69 days, and the most common symptom was fever. Other symptoms included vomiting (25%), loin pain (75%) haematuria (12.5%) and palpable mass (25%). On presentation, three patients (37.5%) had septic shock, one of whom required immediate haemodialysis for acute kidney injury.

The right kidney was affected in 5 patients (62.5%), left in remaining 3 patients (37.5%). Pus culture in those who underwent percutaneous drainage (PCD) (7 out of 8) grew *E coli* in 71.4%, *Klebsiella* in 14.3% and *Proteus* in 14.3%.

Out of 8 patients, 7 underwent conservative management with antibiotics and PCD and only 1 underwent immediate nephrectomy. Four patients with conservative management deteriorated and 2 needed additional PCD and remaining 2 underwent emergency nephrectomy. Out of these 4 patients, 1 patient who underwent additional PCD insertion survived. The success rate with conservative management was 57.14 % (4 out of 7), immediate nephrectomy was 100% (1 out of 1) and that with emergency nephrectomy when conservative management failed was 0% (0 out of 2). The patient with nephrotic syndrome with left lower ureteric stricture was managed conservatively with antibiotics and PCD and completely recovered from EPN. Later, he underwent left nephrectomy as the left kidney was non-functioning. The overall survival rate was 62.5% (5 out of 8).

There was no significant difference in survival between survivors and nonsurvivors with regard to age, sex, duration of diabetes, azotaemia, leucocytosis at presentation and treatment methods given. Shock, Thrombocytopenia, altered sensorium and late presentation to the hospital were associated with poor prognosis.

Variables	Survivors (n=5)	Nonsurvivors (n=3)	p-value
Age (yrs)	46.6 ± 6.7	56.3 ± 8.5	(0.12)
Mean duration of symptoms (days)	4.0 ± 1.0	6.6 ± 1.1	(0.017)
Mean duration of diabetes (yrs)	6.5 ± 4.6	8.0 ± 7.0	(0.53)
Sex Women	3	2	1.0
Men	2	1	
Azotaemia	4	2	1.0
Leucocytosis	2	1	1.0
Thrombocytopenia	0	3	0.018
Shock	0	3	0.018
Altered sensorium	0	3	0.018
Conservative treatment (medical ± PCD)	4*	3	1.0
Immediate Nephrectomy	1	0	1.0

[Table/Fig-1]: Demographic details of patients with EPN
*One patient needed insertion of additional PCN

CT classification	Conservative management	Immediate nephrectomy	Total, n (%)
Class 1	2	0	2 (25)
Class 2	3	0	3 (37.5)
Class 3	2	1	3 (37.5)
Class 4	0	0	0

[Table/Fig-2]: Radiologic profile of 8 patients with EPN and their respective treatment

Category	Total	Mortality (%)
Class 1	2	0 (0.0)
Class 2	3	1 (33.3)
Class 3	3	2 (66.7)
Class 4	0	0 (0.0)

[Table/Fig-3]: Radiologic classification and their outcomes



[Table/Fig-4]: Class 2 emphysematous pyelonephritis. Computed tomographic scan shows right sided EPN with extension of gas into the perinephric space (arrowhead)

[Table/Fig-2] shows the radiologic profile of 8 patients with EPN and their respective treatment. Immediate nephrectomy was performed in only one patient who had Class 3 EPN and rest of the patients (87.5%) underwent conservative management. The radiological classifications and outcomes are outlined in [Table/Fig-3].

In this study, none of the patients had Class 4 EPN. The highest mortality rate of 66.7% was observed in Class 3 EPN which was followed by Class 2 [Table/Figure-4] with the mortality rate of 33.3%. All Class 1 (100%) patients survived.

Fifty seven percent of patients had at least 2 months of follow-up. One patient presented with recurrent pyelonephritis on the ipsilateral side 3 weeks after discharge from the hospital and was readmitted and managed conservatively with antibiotics.

DISCUSSION

EPN is rare but potentially life-threatening urologic emergency. Several factors are involved in its pathogenesis which includes abnormally high glucose levels within the renal tissue, presence of gas forming organisms, impaired vascular supply, reduced host immunity and presence of urinary tract obstruction [8]. EPN is strongly associated with diabetes mellitus which is explained by high level of tissue glucose coupled with impaired tissue blood supply in diabetics.

Similar to other published articles, the majority of the patients (87.5%) in our study suffered from diabetes mellitus [7,9,10].

From the literature, there is a preponderance of EPN in females, owing presumably to their increased susceptibility to urinary tract infection [11]. The male/female ratio in our study was 3:5. In line with other series, the majority of our patients presented with fever with or without loin pain. Our patients had symptoms for 3 days or more before admission. This may explain why in 3 patients, the infective process had lapsed into septic shock.

Laboratory data in our patients conformed to those reported in the literature, with leucocytosis, Thrombocytopenia and azotaemia being the most common findings [9,11,12].

In line with other series, the most common causative pathogen in our study was *E coli*, followed by other gram-negative organisms [4,13].

According to the pattern of gas in CT, EPN was classified into Type I and Type II [14]. We followed the modified classification of Huang and Tseng on the basis of the extent of gas on CT [15].

In our study, serum creatinine level at presentation was not a poor prognostic factor, as reported in the literature [14].

Thrombocytopenia, shock and altered sensorium were associated with poor prognosis as reported in other articles [14,16].

Owing to the small sample size of our study, it was difficult to carry out multivariate analysis to identify the most significant risk

factor. The diagnosis of EPN was made on USG except in 1 patient who had ureteric stricture. CT scan was performed in all cases to determine the extent of disease and to classify EPN. For screening of EPN, USG can be used and this can be followed up with CT scan to confirm the diagnosis and to assess the extent of gas or abscess. The successful outcome of PCD and antibiotics was 57.14% (4 out of 7), comparable to 66-92% in other series [17,18]. In our study, only one patient had immediate nephrectomy and he survived. Rescreening was done in 57.14% (4 in 7 patients) patients who were on conservative management as there was no improvement or worsening of symptoms. Out of 4 patients with progressive deterioration, 2 needed additional PCD and only one survived. Two patients underwent emergency nephrectomy and both succumbed to the disease death.

CONCLUSION

EPN is a serious condition with significant mortality. The prognosis of patients with EPN has changed over the years. Mortality has declined with prompt and aggressive medical management and minimally invasive strategies. Nonsurvivors tend to be those patients who seek medical treatment late. Age and sex of the patient did not affect the survival. Creatinine level and leucocytosis at initial workup did not have any impact in overall survival. Thrombocytopenia, shock and altered sensorium at presentation are the strong predictors of mortality. EPN can be successfully treated with antibiotics and percutaneous drainage. Nephrectomy can be reserved for patients who do not respond to conservative management or patients with multiple risk factors.

REFERENCES

- [1] Kuzgunbay B, Turunc T, Tokmak N, et al. Tailored treatment approach for emphysematous pyelonephritis. *Urology International*. 2011;86(4):444-47.
- [2] Shokeir AA, El-Azab M, Mohsen T, et al. Emphysematous pyelonephritis: a 15-year experience with 20 cases. *Urology*. 1997;49:343-46.
- [3] Ahlering TE, Boyd SD, Hamilton CL, et al. Emphysematous pyelonephritis: a 5-year experience with 13 patients. *Journal of Urology*. 1985;134:1086-88.
- [4] Dutta P, Bhansali A, Singh SK, et al. Presentation and outcome of emphysematous renal tract disease in patients with diabetes mellitus. *Urology International*. 2007;78:13-22.
- [5] Kelly H, MacCallum W. Pneumaturia. *JAMA*. 1898;31:375-81.
- [6] Tseng CC, Wu JJ, Wang MC, et al. Host and bacterial virulence factors predisposing to emphysematous pyelonephritis. *American Journal of Kidney Diseases*. 2005;46:432-39.
- [7] Huang JJ, Tseng CC. Emphysematous pyelonephritis: clinicoradiological classification, management, prognosis, and pathogenesis. *Archives of Internal Medicine*. 2000;160:797-805.
- [8] Tang HJ, Li CM, Yen MY, et al. Clinical characteristics of emphysematous pyelonephritis. *Journal of Microbiology, Immunology and Infection*. 2001;34:125-30.
- [9] Wan YL, Lee TY, Bullard MJ, et al. Acute gas-producing bacterial renal infection: correlation between imaging findings and clinical outcome. *Radiology*. 1996;198:433-38.
- [10] Shokeir AA, El-Azab M, Mohsen T, et al. Emphysematous pyelonephritis: a 15-year experience with 20 cases. *Urology*. 1997;49:343-46.
- [11] Pontin AR, Barnes RD, Joffe J, Kahn D. Emphysematous pyelonephritis in diabetic patients. *British Journal of Urology*. 1995;75:71-74.
- [12] Ubee SS, McGlynn L, Fordham M. Emphysematous pyelonephritis. *British Journal of Urology International*. 2011;107:1474-78.
- [13] Kapoor R, Muruganandham K, Gulia AK, et al. Predictive factors for mortality and need for nephrectomy in patients with emphysematous pyelonephritis. *British Journal of Urology International*. 2010;105:986-89.
- [14] Wan YL, Lo SK, Bullard MJ, et al. Predictors of outcome in emphysematous pyelonephritis. *Journal of Urology*. 1998;159:369-73.
- [15] Aswathaman K, Gopalakrishnan G, Gnanaraj L, et al. Emphysematous pyelonephritis: outcome of conservative management. *Urology*. 2008;71: 1007-09.
- [16] Michaeli J, Mogle P, Perlberg S, et al. Emphysematous pyelonephritis. *Journal of Urology*. 1984;13:203-08.
- [17] Huang JJ, Tseng CC. Emphysematous pyelonephritis: clinicoradiological classification, management, prognosis, and pathogenesis. *Archives of Internal Medicine*. 2000;160:797-805.
- [18] Chen MT, Huang CN, Chou YH, et al. Percutaneous drainage in the treatment of emphysematous pyelonephritis: 10-year experience. *Journal of Urology*. 1997;157:1569-73.

PARTICULARS OF CONTRIBUTORS:

1. Assistant Professor, Department of Urology, JNIMS, Imphal, India.
2. Assistant Professor, Department of Paediatric Surgery, RIMS, Imphal, India.
3. Senior Resident, Department of Surgery, JNIMS, Imphal, India.
4. Professor, Department of Urology, RIMS, Imphal, India.

NAME, ADDRESS, E-MAIL ID OF THE CORRESPONDING AUTHOR:

Dr. Sholay Meitei Kangjam,
Assistant Professor, Department of Urology, JNIMS, Porompat, Imphal-795004, India.
E-mail : sholay_meitei6@yahoo.co.in

FINANCIAL OR OTHER COMPETING INTERESTS: None.

Date of Submission: **Sep 12, 2015**

Date of Peer Review: **Sep 16, 2015**

Date of Acceptance: **Sep 17, 2015**

Date of Publishing: **Nov 01, 2015**