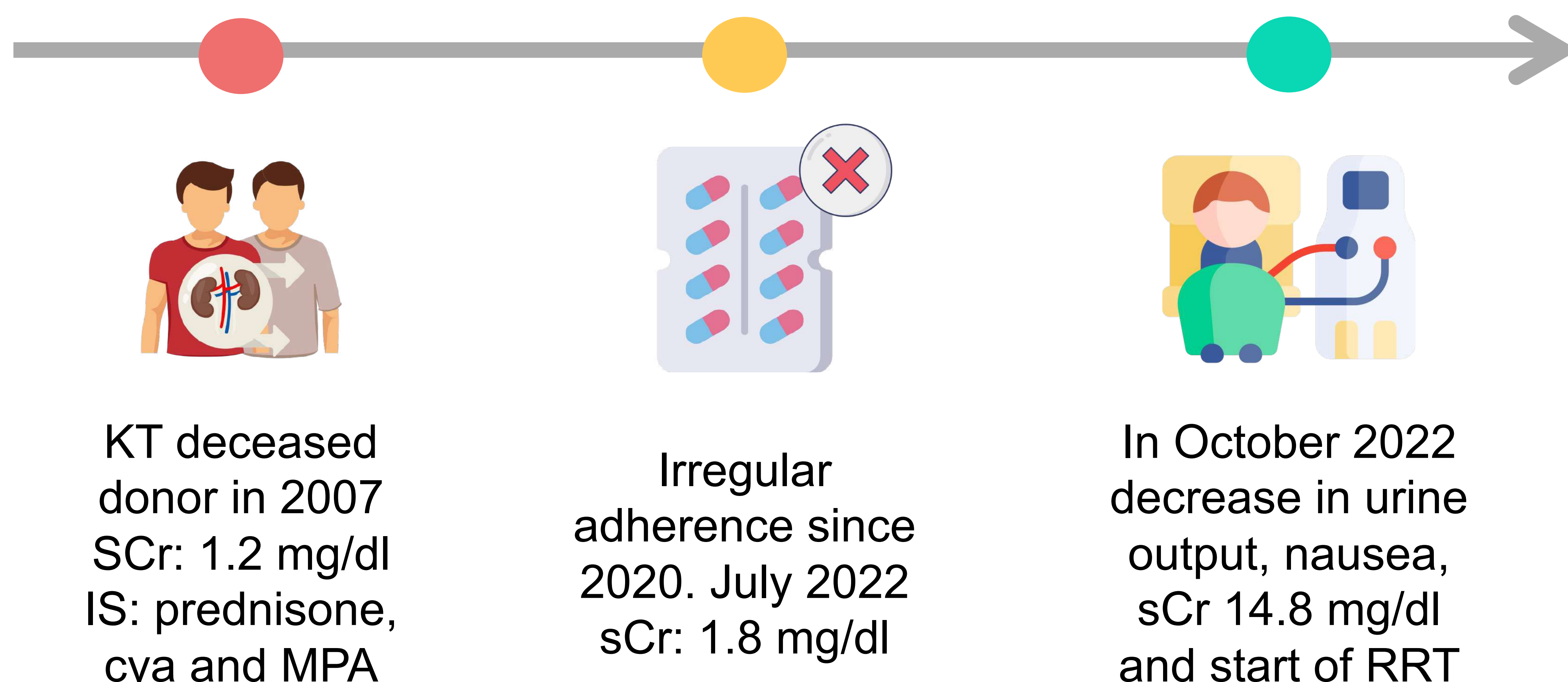
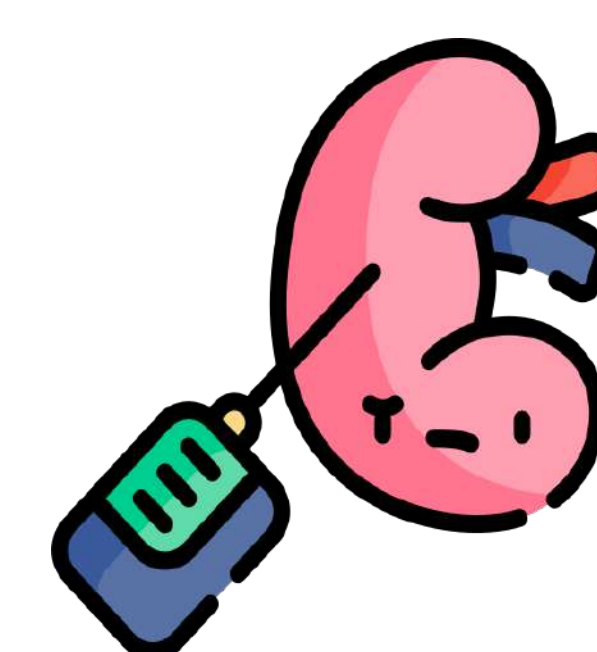


# WCN-24 AB-849 MIXED REJECTION WITH CONSIDERABLE VASCULAR INVOLVEMENT OF THE HILIAR VESSELS: AN UNUSUAL PRESENTATION OF ALLOGRAFT REJECTION REQUIRING GRAFT NEPHRECTOMY

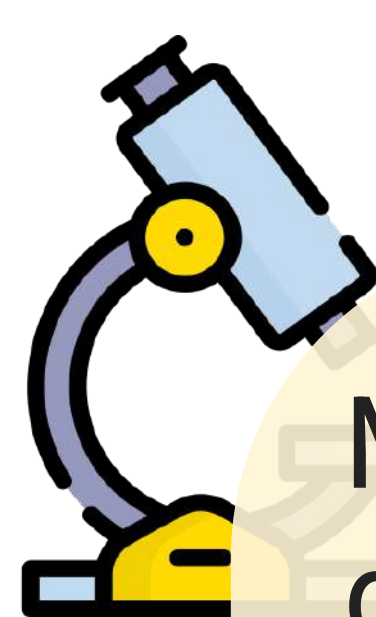
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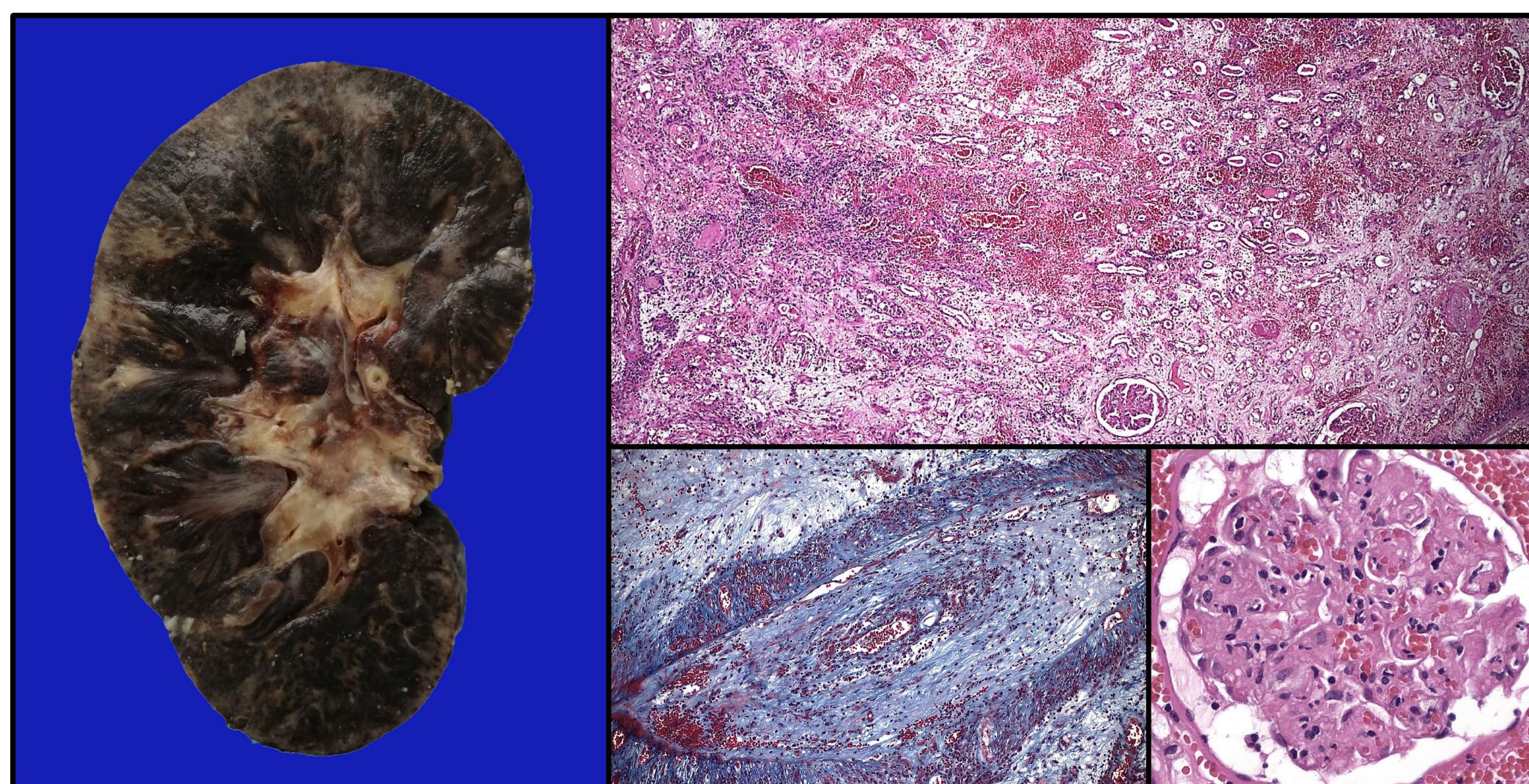
Active interstitial tubular rejection (I3, T3) with vascular component (V2) with humoral component (G3, PTC3, V2), superimposed on chronic changes (CG2, I-IFTA2, CI2, CT2). C4D3+ in peritubular capillaries. Interstitial fibrosis grade II (30%). **Although fibrosis is not greater than 50%, the degree of edema, inflammation and interstitial hemorrhage causes practically total loss of the renal parenchyma.**



Tx: Steroids without renal function recovery.  
In January 2023 with macroscopic hematuria and urinary tract infection with graft intolerance syndrome and graft nephrectomy



Macroscopically, irregular dark red specimen with a hemorrhagic appearance. Active glomerular thrombotic microangiopathy, diffuse interstitial hemorrhage with coagulative necrosis, endotheliitis and endarteritis occluding the capillary lumens; in the hilum and renal sinus with inflammatory infiltrate affecting the entire thickness of the hilar vessels.



**Conclusion:** Vascular involvement helps predict kidney graft survival. The degree and extent of the vascular lesions should be clarified to treat allograft rejection and even consider the possibility that vascular lesions may reach the larger renal artery and explain the acute deterioration of renal graft function.