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**BK Virus Nephropathy: A Challenging Complication
in Kidney Transplant Recipients**

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Objectives:

This issue of *Nephrology Rounds* will allow the reader to successfully understand the epidemiology of BK virus nephropathy (BKVN), recognize the complications of BKVN, apply the appropriate diagnostic tools, and appreciate the potential treatments for BKVN.

Questions:

1. BK virus belongs to which of the following family of viruses?
 - a) Herpesvirus
 - b) Adenovirus
 - c) Polyomavirus
 - d) Retrovirus
 - e) All of the above
 - f) None of the above.

2. What percent of the general population has the antibody to BK virus by adulthood?
 - a) 0%
 - b) 5%
 - c) 25%
 - d) 50%
 - e) 75%
 - f) 100%

3. BK virus has been detected in the following samples:
 - a) Water
 - b) Sewage
 - c) Shellfish
 - d) Donor organs
 - e) All of the above
 - f) None of the above.

4. Which kidney transplant recipient population is at an increased risk for BK virus infection?
 - a) Male gender
 - b) Diabetics
 - c) Older age
 - d) Caucasian race
 - e) All of the above
 - f) None of the above.

5. What are the potential complications of BK virus infection?
 - a) Urethral stenosis
 - b) Kidney allograft loss
 - c) Cystitis
 - d) Interstitial nephritis
 - e) All of the above
 - f) None of the above.

6. What is the current prevalence of BK virus nephropathy?
 - a) 1% to 10%
 - b) 20% to 30%
 - c) 40% to 50%
 - d) 60% to 80%
 - e) 80% to 100%
 - f) None of the above.

7. How can BK virus infection be diagnosed in kidney transplant recipients?
 - a) Urine cytology
 - b) Urine PCR
 - c) Blood PCR
 - d) Kidney biopsy with histological changes
 - e) All of the above
 - f) None of the above.

