



علائم بالینی	درمان	نام علمی قارچ	نام لاتین قارچ	توکسونومی	مکانیسم اثر	ماده موثره
Phase 1: N/V Phase II: Oliguria, Acute kidney injury 0.5 to 12 hours following ingestion of either raw or cooked specimens: anorexia, N/V, abdominal pain, and diarrhea, malaise, sweating, and dizziness. In some cases, vomiting and diarrhea persist for several days. The patients typically presented for care 3 to 6 days after ingestion, at which time they were oliguric or anuric. Acute kidney injury: 4 to 6 days following ingestion.	* Activated charcoal,(although of no proven benefit), if early GI manifestations. * In view of the substantial morbidity associated with A. smithiana ingestions, historic, clinical, and/or temporal evidence of this ingestion would be a reasonable indication for charcoal hemoperfusion or hemodialysis when the patient presents in the early phase (12–24 hours) of exposure. Renal compromise several days(to weeks) following mushroom ingestion and a history of early (to delayed) GI manifestations, suggest A. smithiana as the etiology * Hemodialysis for acute kidney injury	Amanita proxima	–	Agaricomycetes Amanitaceae	Kidney	norleucineallenenic