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## Microalbuminuria in pediatric patients diagnosed with haemolytic uremic syndrome

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**Introduction:** Haemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS) is characterized by the presence of microangiopathic haemolytic anaemia, thrombocytopenia and acute kidney failure. It is the leading cause of acute kidney failure in children under 3 years of age. A variable number of patients develop proteinuria, hypertension and chronic renal failure.

Objective: To evaluate the renal involvement in pediatric patients diagnosed with HUS using the microalbumin/creatinine ratio.

**Patients & Methods:** Descriptive concurrent cohort study that analyzed the presence of microalbuminuria in patients diagnosed with HUS between January 2001 and March 2012, who evolved without hypertension and normal renal function (clearance greater than 90 ml/min using Schwartz formula). Demographic factors (age, sex), clinical presentation at time of diagnosis, use of antibiotics prior to admission and need for renal replacement therapy were evaluated.

**Results:** 24 patients studied, 54% were male. The mean age at diagnosis was two years. Peritoneal dialysis was required in 45% and 33% developed persistent microalbuminuria. Antiproteinuric treatment was introduced in 4 patients with good response. The mean follow up was 6 years (range 6 months to 11 years). The serum creatinine returned to normal in all patients during follow up.

**Conclusions:** The percentage of persistent microalbuminuria found in patients with a previous diagnosis of HUS was similar in our group to that described in the literature. Antiproteinuric treatment could delay kidney damage but further multicenter prospective studies are necessary.

## Biography

María Paz Cubillos Celis has completed his MD at the age of 25 years from Latin American medical School In Cuba University and postdoctoral studies from University of Chile School of Medicine. She is a pediatrician and is currently in residence Neonatology. She is a young researcher. She has published 1 papers in reputed journals.

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