Afroza Begum et al., J Nephrol Ther 2016, 6:2 (Suppl)
http://dx.doi.org/10.4172/2161-0959.C1.025

Pattern of glomerular diseases in Bangladeshi children: A clinic-pathological study

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Introduction: Glomerular disease pattern changes in different countries, different ethnic groups and in the same group in different times. Our aim of the study was to observe the pattern of glomerular diseases and their histological spectrum in a tertiary level hospital of Bangladesh.

Methods: We retrospectively reviewed the clinical record of 303 patients with nephrotic syndrome and nephritis for a one year period from September 2013 to August 2014 in the Department of Pediatric Nephrology of Bangabandhub Sheikh Mujib Medical University (BSMMU). Renal biopsy was done in selected patients with indication and specimen was evaluated by light and immunoflourescence microscopy.

Results: Total 303 patients were admitted with different glomerular diseases with mean age 117.3 months (range 15-156 months) of whom 203 were male (68%). Nephrotic syndrome was the most common presentation and was seen in 232 (76.56%) patients of which first attack was predominant (44%), followed by steroid dependent (14%), frequent relapse (12%), infrequent relapse (10%) and congenital nephrotic syndrome (1%) and not defined (7%). Acute glomerulonephritis (AGN) was present in 51(25.1%) patients of which 6 (11.76%) presented with rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis (RPGN). Henoch Schonlein purpura (HSP) was present in 10 (3%), IgA Nephropathy in 2 (0.66%) and Alport syndrome in 2 (0.66%) patients. Patients presented with lupus nephritis were only 6 (1.98%) because there is a separate lupus clinic in this institute. Renal biopsy was done in 65 (21.65%) patients and Mesangial proliferative GN was the predominant finding (32%) followed by minimal change disease (10%), membranoproliferative GN (9%), focal segmental GN (6%), acute proliferative GN (6%), crescentic GN (5%) and IgA deposition (6%). Other pathology present was IgM deposition, chronic GN, diffuse mesengial sclerosis, membranous GN and acute tubular necrosis. Out of 6 lupus nephritis 4 (66.66%) had grade IV nephritis. Biopsy was inadequate in 4(6%) cases.

Conclusion: Present study showed that nephrotic syndrome was the most common glomerular disease followed by AGN and HSP. Mesangial proliferative GN was the most common histopathology followed by minimal change disease and membranoproliferative GN.

Biography

Afroza Begum has completed her graduation and MD under Dhaka University, Fellowship on Pediatric Nephrology from All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), India.

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