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## Glomerular disease prevalence: Saudi tertiary care center experience

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**Introduction:** Glomerulonephritis (GN) is the inflammation of the capillaries of the glomeruli, characterized by albuminuria, edema and hypertension. The complications of GN can vary from acute renal failure to end stage renal disease.

**Objective:** To evaluate the prevalence and pattern of GN at a single tertiary care center to be an informative and valid evidence to establish a national registry.

**Methods:** A retrospective chart review was conducted of kidney biopsies taken between the period 2007 to 2015.

**Results:** 166 patients were identified for biopsies as GN. The mean age of patients was  $28.4 \pm 13.23$ . The most frequent primary GN type was Focal and Segmental Glomerulosclerosis (FSGS) 37 (20.2%). And the most frequent secondary GN was lupus nephritis (LN4) 30 (16.4%). Lupus nephritis 4 (25 cases: 83.3%) and lupus nephritis 3 (18 cases: 82%) were more prevalent among females than males, with a statistically significant difference between genders ( $p=0.001$ ) and ( $p=0.012$ ), respectively. Interestingly, Heavy proteinuria was found among MPGN and PIGN patients.

**Conclusion:** Our results support the literature in the high prevalence of FSGS in Saudi Arabia. LN was more prevalent in females, which should be investigated thoroughly in future.

## Biography

Khalid Al Matham finished Nephrology Fellowship at Toronto University Canada in 2014. Currently, is working as Consultant Nephrologist at King Fahad Medical City, and also is the Internal Medicine Residency Training Program Director.

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