

CLINICAL PROFILE, HISTOPATHOLOGICAL FEATURES AND OUTCOME OF Ig A NEPHROPATHY IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL IN SOUTH INDIA

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INTRODUCTION

Ig A Nephropathy is reported to be one of the most common forms of glomerulonephritis worldwide (1) with indolent course. It is considered to have more aggressive course with worse outcome among Asians.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

We report the clinical profile, histopathological features & outcomes of patients diagnosed to have IgA – Nephropathy on renal biopsy and treated in tertiary care hospital in south india.

MATERIALS & METHODS

Study Design – Prospective observational study for a period of one year.

Study Population – All consecutive patients diagnosed with IgA Nephropathy by renal biopsy were included in the study.

Exclusion Criteria – individuals associated with other glomerular diseases along with IgA Nephropathy were excluded from the study.

All patients underwent laboratory Investigations (Serum Urea, Serum Creatinine, Serum Electrolytes, Serum Albumin, Urine Routine Microscopy, Urine PCR, Anti Nuclear Antibody, Serum Complement levels, ANCA titers, Ultra Sound Abdomen.

RESULTS

- Among 240 Kidney Biopsies done in the study period – 25 patients were diagnosed to have IgA Nephropathy.

Clinical & Demographic Features

- Among the 25 Patients – 17 were Males (68%)
8 were Femals (32%)
- Hypertension was found in 23 patients (92%)
- Macroscopic Hematuria was found in 8 Patients (32%)
- Microscopic Hematuria was found in 15 Patients (60%)
- Proteinuria < 1gm / day was found in 7 Patients (28%)
- Proteinuria > 1 gm / day was found in 16 Patients (64%)
- Rapid progressive glomerulonephritis was found in 10 Patients (40%) at presentation and they were dialysis dependent.

REFERENCE

- What RJ, Julian BA, IgA nephropathy, N Engl J Med. 2013 : 368 : 2402 – 2414.
- Lai KN, Mac – Moune Lai F, Li PK, Chan KW, Au TC, Tong KL. The clinicopathological characteristics of IgA nephropathy in Hong Kong. Pathology, 1988:20:15-19.

BIOPSY - HISTOPATHOLOGIC FEATURES (n = 25)

M1 - 10 (45%)

E1 - 4 (16%)

S1 - 7 (28%)

T1 - 2 (8%)

CRESCENTS :

Cellular - 4 (16%)

Fibro Cellular – 7 (28%)

Fibrous – 2 (8%)

IgA Vasculitis – 3 (12%)

Hypertensive Vascular Changes - 5 (20%)

IF – C1q positivity – Nil

Glomerular Segmental sclerosis

Males - 11 (44%)

Femals – 7 (28%)

TREATMENT :

- Among 25 patients – 5 patients did not receive any immunosuppression
- Among patients presented with RPGN - 2 patients received steroids and cyclophosphamide, remaining 8 patients received steroids alone
- Remaining 10 patients received steroids, ACE inhibitors and supportive therapy.
- At the end of 6 months 4 patients remained dialysis dependent .

CONCLUSION

Microscopic Hematuria, Hypertension & Proteinuria > 1gm / day are more common in our study population. Mesangial Proliferative lesions are the predominant lesions in our study population.

Among 25 patients 4 (16%) remained dialysis dependent at the end of 6 months.