KIDNEY DISEASES AND RENAL BIOPSY A TEN YEAR EXPERIENCE

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INTRODUCTION and OBJECTIVIES

Between 2001 and 2012 we collected 300 native kidney biopsies, for the diagnosis of the following clinical syndromes: acute or chronic renal failure with not clear etiology, nephrotic syndrome, proteinuria > 1g/day.

Kidney biopsies were taken with the automated biopsy gun (15G needle) under real-time ultrasound and were examined by light microscopy and immunofluorescence.



METHODS

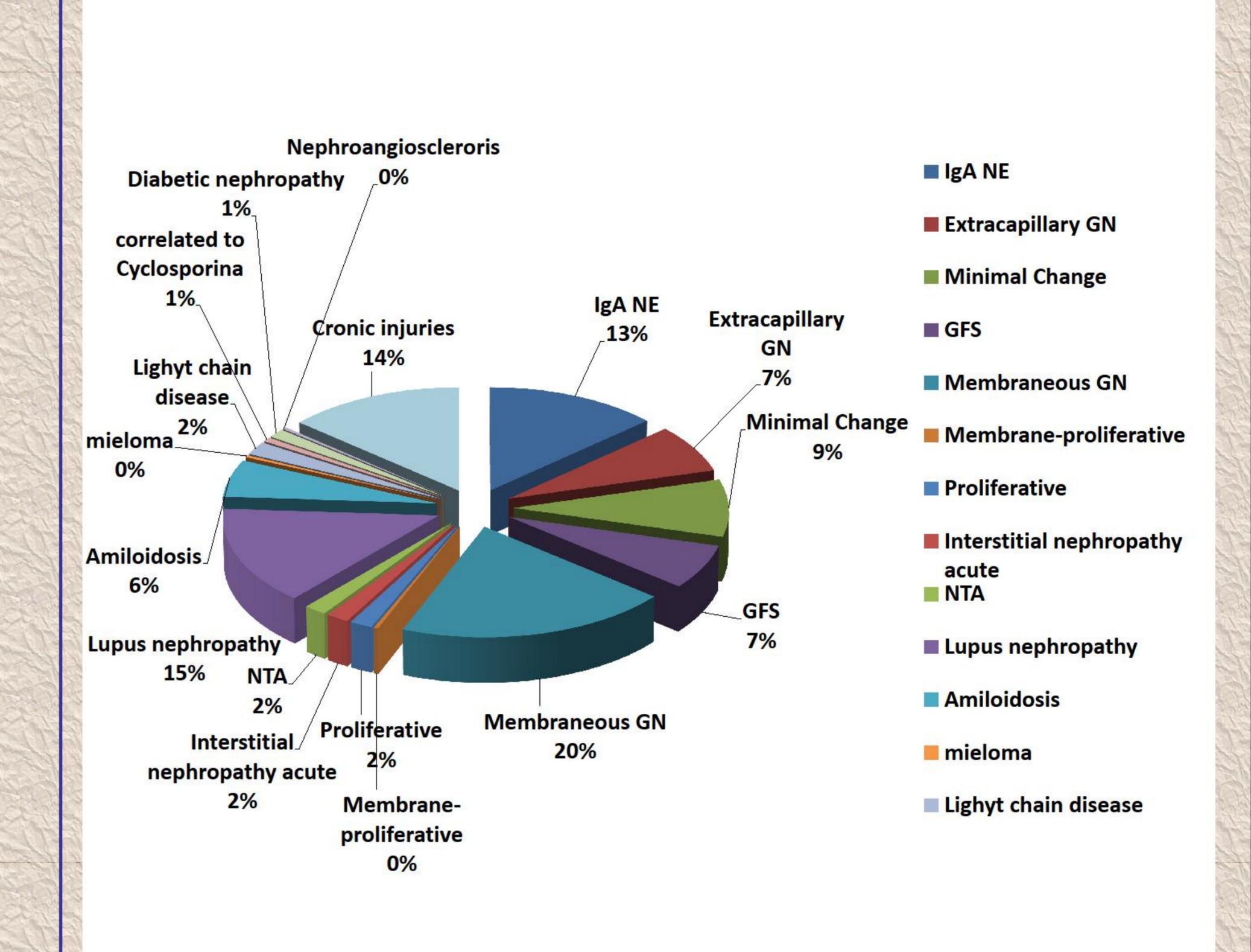
The most common diagnoses were primitive:

- membranous nephritis,
- lupus nephropathy,
- IgA nephropathy,
- extracapillary glomerulonephritis
- kidney amyloidosis.

The clinical diagnoses were: 40 nefropathy IgA,

- ✓ 22 GN extracapillary,
- √ 26 Minimal change,
- √ 20 GFS,
- √ 60 GN membranous,
- ✓ 1 GN membranoproliferative,
- √ 5 GN proliferative,
- ✓ 6 acute interstitial nephropathy,
- ✓ 5 acute tubular necrosis.
- √ 44 lupus nephritis,
- √ 17 cases of amyloidosis,
- √ 1 myeloma,
- ✓ 6 light chain disease,
- ✓ 2 secondary to cyclosporine,
- ✓ 4 diabetic nephropathy,
- ✓ 1 nephroangiosclerosis,
- √ 40 cases with prevalent chronic injuries.

The biopsies with chronic renal lesions were numerous, 13,4% overall, with an annual rate unchanged.

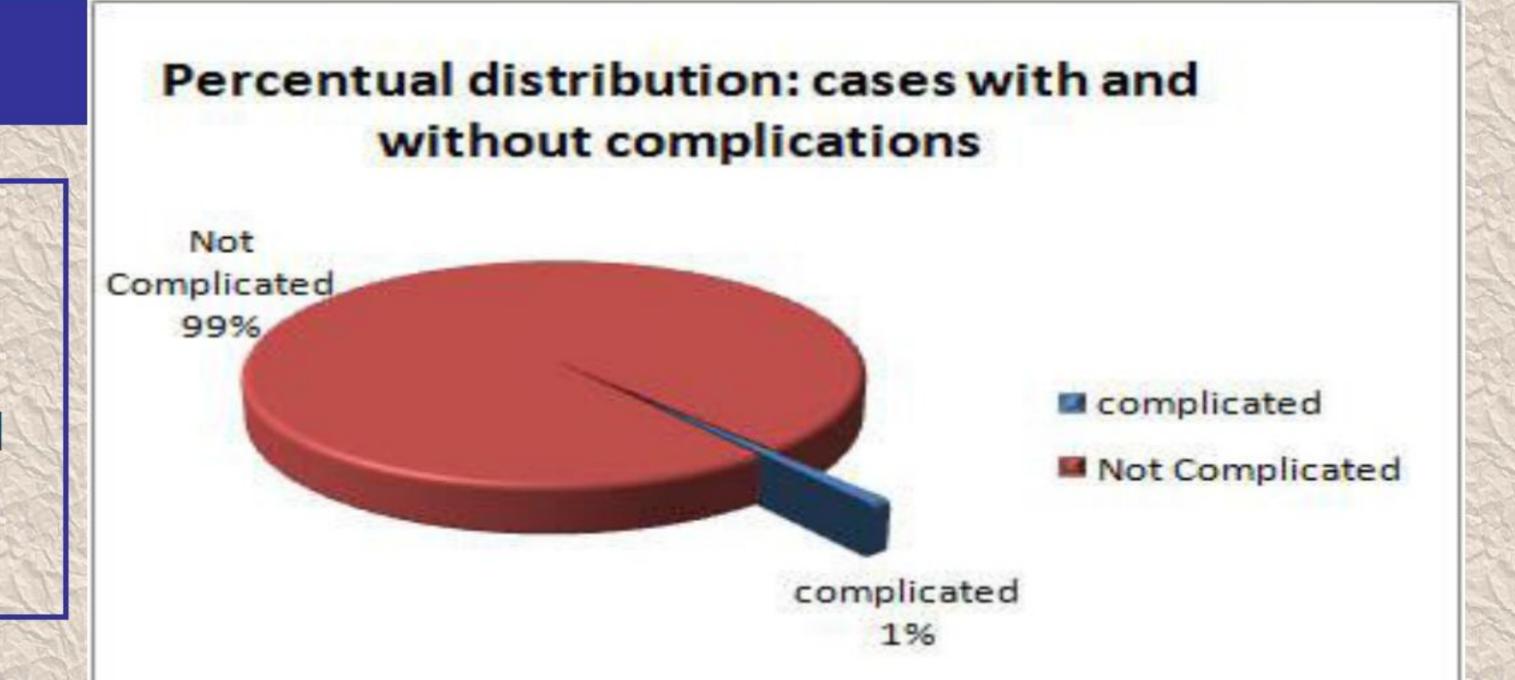


RESULTS

Complications

In our center between 2001 and 2012 the only complications were the hemorrhagic ones.

The patients with macroscopic hematuria were 3 out of 300 cases (1%), and this complication was resolved with observation and bed rest for the following 24-36 hours.



CONCLUSIONS

In ten years we examined a population with increased both numeric and multiethnic, however the annual percentage of each diagnosis was unchanged.

The annual elevated rate of patients with chronic renal lesions is a sign of late diagnosis of the kidney diseases.







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