

Renal Biopsy Findings in Iran: Update of a Case Series Report from a Referral Kidney Center

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Introduction

Several registries and single centers have reported the results of their renal biopsies from different parts of the world. In our previous study we reported the results of 1407 renal biopsies from Hasheminejad Kidney Center. Here we report an update of renal biopsy findings from our center with a look at the changes in epidemiology

focal segmental glomerulosclerosis (FSGS) (12.5%), IgA nephropathy (IgAN) (11.7%), lupus nephritis (9.9%), and minimal change disease (8%). We could show a rise in percentage of FSGS, climbing to the second rank of prevalence compared to our previous report where it was in the fourth rank.

Patients and Methods

Data from 2626 patients, who had undergone a renal biopsy in our center between 1998 and 2012 and had a definite pathologic diagnosis, were extracted from the renal biopsy database of Hasheminejad Kidney Center. Data included demographic data, renal syndrome at presentation and laboratory findings. All kidney specimens had been studied with light and immunofluorescent microscopies.

Conclusions

In our report of 2626 renal biopsy specimens, MGN and FSGS were the most frequent biopsy-proven renal diseases. This is similar to many large series all over the world and interestingly different with some neighboring countries. Lupus nephritis was the most common secondary glomerular disease. The unusually high frequency of presentation as nephrotic syndrome may be due to referral nature of our center and less liberal indications for renal biopsy.

Results

From 2626 patients 55.8% were male. The mean age of patients at presentation was 38 ± 16 years. The most common presenting renal syndrome was nephrotic syndrome (55.1%), followed by subnephrotic proteinuria (12.8%) and nephritic syndrome (12.3%). 44.5% were hypertensive and 47.5% were azotemic at presentation. History of collagen vascular disease, nephrotoxic drugs, diabetes mellitus, infectious disease, familial disease or malignancy was reported at presentation in 9.3%, 4.4%, 3.8%, 3.4%, 3.3% and 1.5% of patients, respectively. 78.5% had a primary glomerular disease, 13.8% had a secondary glomerular disease, 4.4% had tubular disease, 2.5% had vascular disease, and 1.2% had end-stage kidney disease. The most frequent types of renal diseases were membranous glomerulopathy (MGN) (26.8%),

