

# The epidemiology of glomerulonephritis on the basis of kidney biopsy from one kidney center.

Monika Cackowska<sup>1</sup>, Barbara Bułło-Piontecka<sup>1</sup>, Tomasz Liberek<sup>1</sup>, Piotr Czarniak<sup>2</sup>, Agnieszka Ptasińska-Perkowska<sup>3</sup>, Ewa Król<sup>1</sup>, Alicja Dębska-Ślizień<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Nephrology, Transplantology and Internal Diseases, Medical University of Gdansk, Poland

<sup>2</sup> Department of Pediatrics, Nephrology and Hypertension, Ultrasound Department, Medical University of Gdansk, Poland

<sup>3</sup> Department of Transplantation Medicine, Nephrology and Internal Diseases, Pathomorphology Department, Medical University of Warsaw, Poland

GLOMERULONEPHRITIS I

**Introduction.** Kidney biopsy is a crucial examination in the diagnosis of renal diseases due to providing information about type, activity as well as the stage of pathological process. Histological examination provides important information on diagnosis, treatment and prognosis of renal disease. In this study information on histology of kidney biopsy specimens obtained in one center during 8-year period is presented.

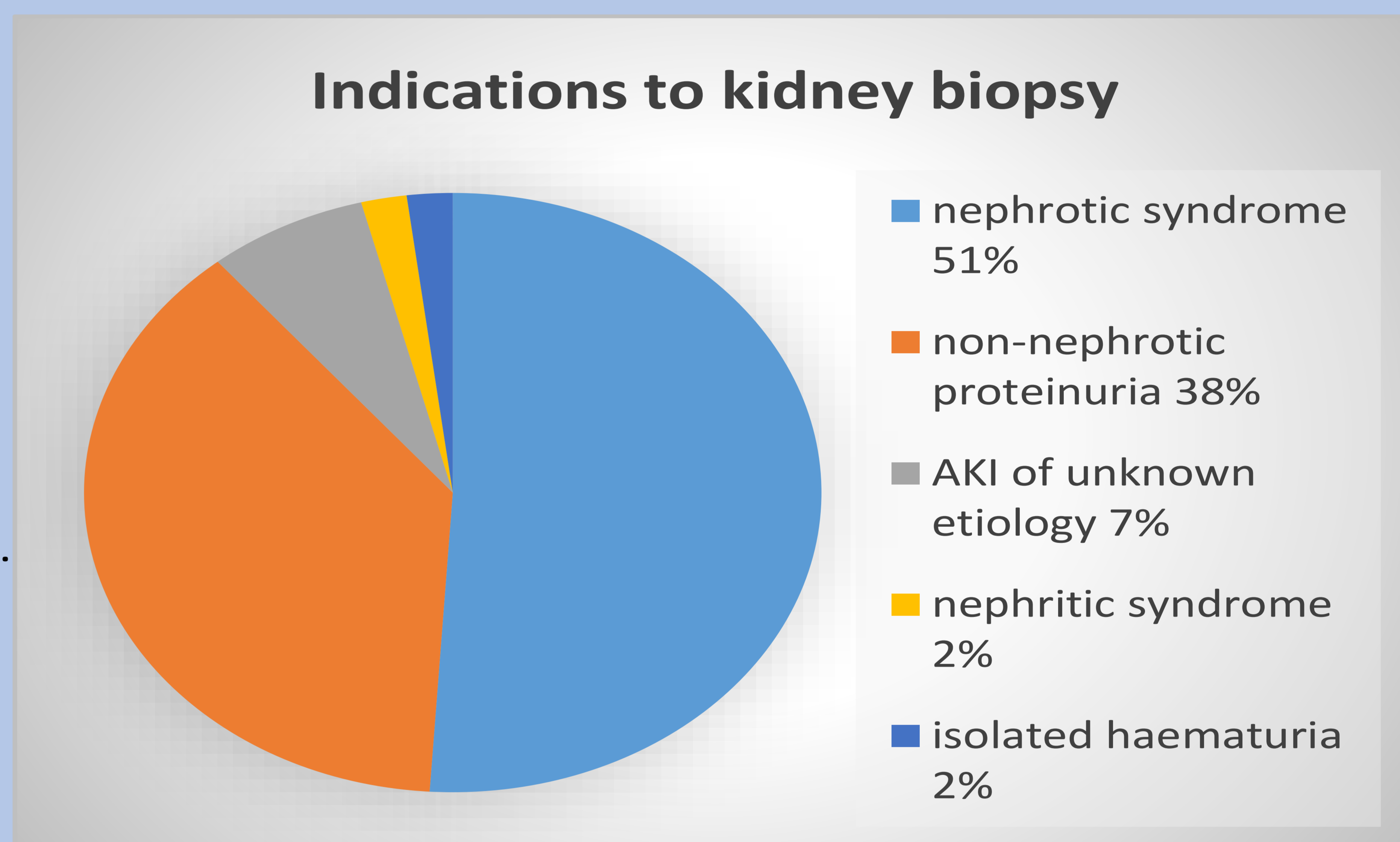
**Objective.** The aim of the study was the assessment of glomerulonephritis (GN) frequency in adult population on the basis of kidney biopsy performed in one nephrological centre within 8 years.

**Patients and Methods.** Retrospective analysis of indications and histological diagnoses in patients subjected to the renal biopsy of the native kidney was performed. The study group included all patients who had native kidney biopsy in the Department of Nephrology, Medical University of Gdansk, Poland during 2009-2016. Biopsy specimens were examined by a single well-experienced pathologist.

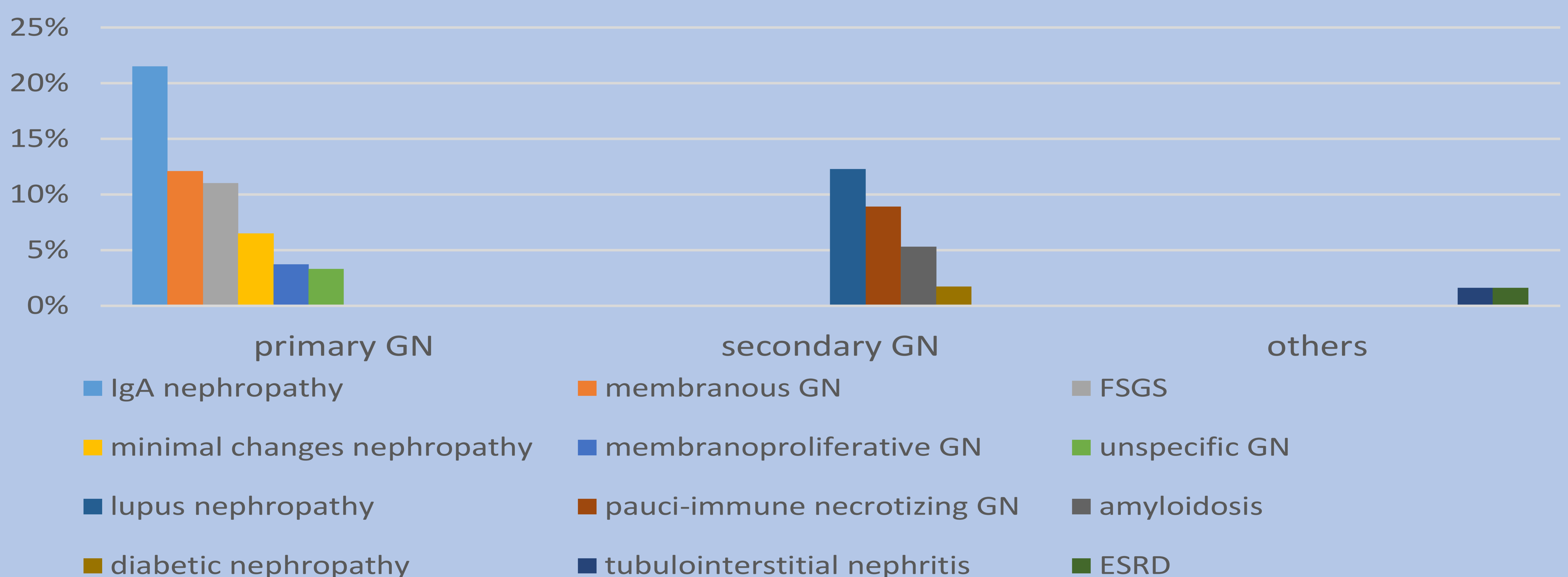
**Results.** During the study 643 diagnostic biopsy specimens were obtained and analyzed. The mean age of the patients was 44,8 years and 52,6% were male.

In the population aged > 65 years (12,4% of the study group) most often membranous GN was diagnosed (21,5% old group), followed by pauci-immune necrotizing GN (20%) and amyloidosis (13,75%).

## Indications to kidney biopsy



## The most common histological diagnoses in the study group



**Conclusions.** The GN morbidity diagnosed on the basis of kidney biopsy is differentiated. The most common primary glomerulopathy in the study group was IgA nephropathy. Secondary GN was established in 29,1 % individuals, most frequently lupus nephritis was diagnosed. The GN prevalence differs in elderly population, in this group of patients secondary glomerulopathy dominated and the most common primary GN was membranous GN.

**References.** *Clinicopathologic correlation of renal pathology in the adult population in Poland*, Ptasińska-Perkowska A., Nephrol Dial Transplant 2017