

عنوان مقاله:

A 6-year Survey of the Spectrum of Renal Disorders on Native Renal Biopsy Data from a Single Referral Center in Central Iran, and a Review of Literature in Iran

محل انتشار:

هجدهمین همایش سالانه و اولین همایش بین المللی آسیب شناسی و طب آزمایشگاه (سال: 1395)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 2

نویسندگان:

Diana Taheri - *Department of Pathology, Isfahan Kidney Diseases Research Center, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran*

Parnaz Daneshpajouhnejad - *Isfahan Medical Students Research Center, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran*

Erfan Behzadi - *Isfahan Medical Students Research Center, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran*

Sanaz Amoushah - *Isfahan Medical Students Research Center, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran*

خلاصه مقاله:

Background: Native renal biopsy reports in previous studies that are mostly originated in western countries, show various results in different parts of the world. In this study we aimed to determine the prevalence of renal biopsy disorders in a referral center in Iran and compare it with other studies across Iran. Methods: This cross sectional study evaluated consecutive native renal biopsies performed in Al-Zahra hospital, Isfahan, Iran from 2009 to 2014. Numbers and percentages were used for qualitative variables and compared using Pearson's chisquare analysis. Data were analyzed using SPSS 18. We also reviewed all previously performed studies evaluating renal biopsy results in different parts of Iran. Results: Overall, 1547 renal biopsies were reviewed. 493 cases were excluded due to transplantation and incomplete record, having a total of 1054 cases (56.7% male) included in our study with a mean (\pm SD) age of 33.1 (\pm 18.5) years. The first three most prevalent diagnoses were focal segmental glomerulosclerosis (FSGS) (24.8%), minimal change disease (MCD) (14.2%), and membranous glomerulonephritis (MGN) (9.6%). IgA nephropathy (IgAN) was more prevalent among men, whereas lupus nephritis had a higher prevalence in women. In two out of five previous studies conducted in Iran, the most prevalent pathological diagnosis was MGN, in two others MCD predominates, and in the other study FSGS had the highest prevalence. Conclusion: The most prevalent diagnosis in our study was FSGS, which compared to previous studies in Iran, seems to have an increasing prevalence. It has been realized that having a national registry is crucial to determine current status, better planning and management of renal disorders.

کلمات کلیدی:

Epidemiology, glomerulonephritis, renal biopsy, Iran

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

<https://civilica.com/doc/797231>



