

CLINICAL PROFILE AND SHORT TERM OUT COMES IN PATIENTS OF IGA NEPHROPATHY

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ABSTARCT

The long-term outcome of patients with ‘IgA’ nephropathy needs to be studied including the clinical spectrum and outcome. We studied 50 patients with biopsy-proven ‘IgA’ nephropathy (IF 2+) who had urinary abnormalities at the time of presentation, we attempt to optimize the clinical spectrum of the patients with ‘IgA’ nephropathy and analyze the short term outcome of the patients including progression to ‘ESRD’. The mean age of the patient was 45.63 ± 3.56 years (IQR 32-48 years) odd ratio was 4.86 years. Majority of the patients were in third decade with male preponderance $p=0.023$ statistically significant with age group of the population. Renal biopsy showed focal and diffuse mesangio proliferative glomerulonephritis in (22%) and (8%) respectively. Chronic glomerulosclerosis was seen in (58%). Crescentic GN in (28%). IFTA >50% was seen in 44% of patients. ‘IgAN’ is a very common primary glomerulopathy conventionally described as a slowly progressive disease eventually leading to ‘ESRD’ in 30–40% patients. However, it manifests more aggressively in Indian patients with a 10-year renal survival of only 35%, which is lower than the other studies.

KEYWORDS: *Iga Nephropathy, ESRD, CKD: Chronic Kidney Disease*

Article History

Received: 05 Mar 2019 | Revised: 11 Mar 2019 | Accepted: 22 Mar 2019
