

Changing Patterns Of Glomerulonephritis At Ain Shams University Hospitals

Thesis

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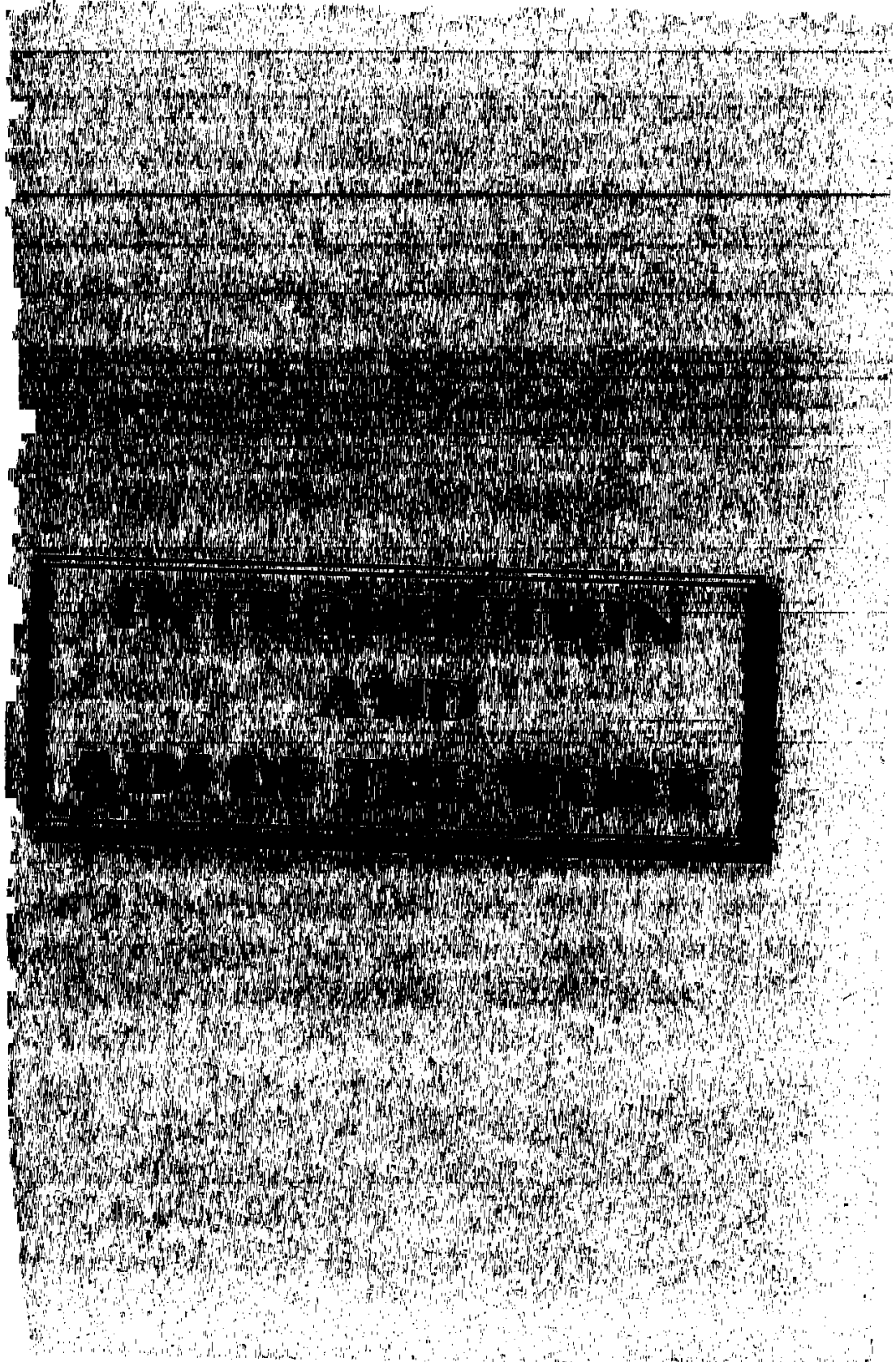
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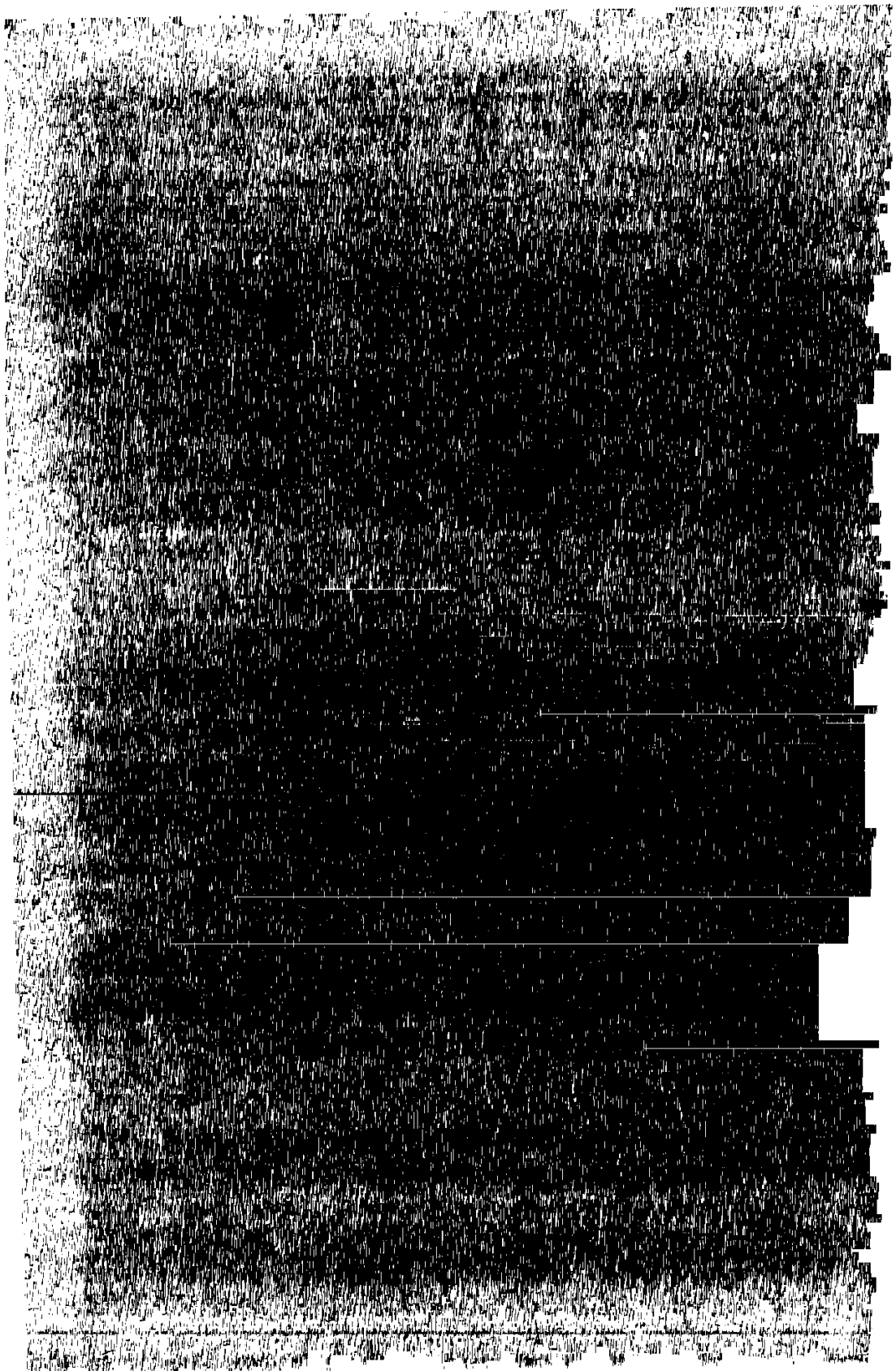
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INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF THE WORK

In 1982 Elsaid et al. studied the different histopathological patterns of glomerulonephritis in Egyptian patients as represented in renal biopsies taken from patients at Nephrology Department of Ain Shams University hospitals. Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis and focal segmental glomerulosclerosis (26% and 20%) were the two major histopathological lesions found in their study.

Chronic unclassified glomerulonephritis, lupus nephritis, membranous glomerulonephritis, amyloid nephropathy, focal and segmental proliferative glomerulonephritis, diabetic glomerulosclerosis and malignant nephrosclerosis form the remainders of these patterns. The increased incidence of associated tropical diseases with glomerular lesions (e.g. membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis in viral hepatitis C and B (*Gallay et al., 1995; Altraif et al., 1995*) and IgA nephropathy associated with schistosomal infections (*Barsoum 1987; El-Sherif et al. 1988*) may raise the question about a new expectations of the predominant histopathological pattern fifteen years later.

So, this work has been designed to study the changing patterns of glomerular diseases at Ain Shams University hospitals and to compare these patterns found 15 years ago with the same locality as regard the changing style of life, predominant infections in the community, developments and awareness on the medical field.

Aim of the work

The aim of this study is:

1. To study the present patterns of glomerular diseases at Ain Shams University hospital.
2. To compare these present patterns with the patterns found 15 years ago.
3. Try to find an explanation for any present change in histopathological types of glomerulonephritis, stressing on the role of recent infective problems spreading among Egyptians, especially hepatitis B and C viral infections, Schistosomiasis etc. that might have a role in inducing these changes.