

Title: Study of the Clinical Pathological Spectrum of the Nephrotic Syndrome and Renal Disease in Thailand.

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Objective To characterize the clinical pathological spectrum of the nephrotic syndrome and other renal disease in Thailand by the use of percutaneous renal biopsies.

Description As in other areas of the world it is common in Thailand for patients to present clinical findings of the nephrotic syndrome without apparent etiology. It is planned to perform a percutaneous renal biopsy in these patients to obtain a morphological diagnosis and then correlate the pathological process with the clinical data. Collection of the clinical data will also include the response to steroid therapy. In addition to the nephrotic syndrome, other patients with systemic and infectious diseases with renal manifestations will be studied.

Progress A total of 50 patients have been biopsied to date. Diagnostic tissue has been obtained from 49 patients. The most frequent complication was hematuria which occurred in 6 patients, two of whom required transfusions. The results of renal biopsy in 38 patients who had the nephrotic syndrome were as follows.

| | Number of Patients |
|---|--------------------|
| Proliferative glomerulonephritis | 21 |
| Membranous glomerulonephritis | 3 |
| Mixed (membranous & proliferative) glomerulonephritis | 2 |
| No lesion L.M. (Lipoid nephrosis) | 3 |
| Glomerulosclerosis | 2 |
| Lupus glomerulitis | 2 |
| Intracapillary glomerulosclerosis | 2 |
| Unclassified | 3 |
| | <u>38</u> |

There is a high incidence of proliferative glomerulonephritis in this group compared to other series and this may reflect a post streptococcal process which may be a more common cause of the nephrotic syndrome in Thailand than in western regions.

The majority of these patients have been treated with corticosteroids and the response to therapy is currently being evaluated.

In addition to the nephrotic syndrome, other patients who have been studied include the following: lupus nephritis, acute glomerulonephritis, scleroderma, leptospirosis, acute tubular necrosis due to hemoglobinuria, and idiopathic proteinuria. The results to date are only preliminary in these categories and further work is in progress.