

IDIOPATHIC NEPHROTIC SYNDROME AND ATOPY

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Aim of the study is to evaluate the correlation between atopy and evolution of NS and if there is involvement of IL-4, IL-10 in a group of 57 children with INS, 46 with steroid-sensitive (SS) and 11 with steroid-resistant (SR) NS. In all pts were evaluated T cell-subsets and the presence of atopy with skin-prick tests, seric total and specific IgE levels (PRIST, RAST) Controls were 10 healthy children. Of 57 pts, 29 (50.8%) had elevated levels of sIgE and there was no difference for atopy incidence, while values increased in SS vs SRNS (54.3% vs 36.7%). Also, there was a statistical difference for the total number of relapses between the atopic and non-atopic pts ($p < 0.0002$). The preliminary data involved only 22 pts (8F/14M): 16 (72.7%) with elevated levels of sIgE; 10 of these 16 (62.5%) with atopic manifestations. Six pts, whom 4 atopic (66.6%) were evaluated either in relapse than in remission, 16, whom 12 atopic, (75%) were off therapy almost 6 months. The lymphocyte subsets showed no variation between the patients and controls, only CD19 count were increased vs controls ($p < 0.005$). IL-10 levels were increased in relapse compared to remission and to controls ($p < 0.05$). No correlation was noted between IL-4 levels and allergic status and also there was no difference in pts with NS compared to controls ($p < 0.05$). Our preliminary data show that there isn't correlation between sIgE, IL-4, IL-10 and evolution of NS, but there is increased values only of sIgE in SSINS.

