

RENAL INVOLVEMENT IN HENOCH-SCHONLEIN PURPURA

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Henoch-Schonlein purpura is the most common acute vasculitis affecting children. During an 8 year period 20 children, 10 boys and 10 girls (aged 4 to 15 years, mean: 7 years), with Henoch-Schonlein purpura were treated at the department of Pediatric Nephrology. 5 patients were older than 12 years. And the other 15 children were younger than 8 years. An acute febrile illness preceded Henoch-Schonlein purpura in 14 children. 10 patients had renal and 8 children had gastrointestinal involvement. 10 children had hematuria, (>20 red blood cells per high-power microscopic field in a centrifuged specimen) and/or 9 patients had proteinuria (>0.2 g/L). None of the patients had proteinuria alone without concomitant hematuria. The renal involvement was more frequent between the elder patient (4/5), than younger (6/15). The combination of renal and gastrointestinal symptoms are seen in figure. All patients were normotensive. Renal biopsy was performed in 3 patients with progressive renal symptoms. All of them had mesangio proliferative glomerulonephritis. Each patient was treated by symptomatic treatment, 6 of them with gastrointestinal symptoms received corticosteroid. 3 patients with nephritis were treated by azathioprine, anticoagulation, and one of them received corticosteroid too. Renal failure was not developed. 9 patients were recovering from renal involvement, and 1 patient's symptoms of persistent hematuria and proteinuria remained more than 8 years.

