

PAEDIATRIC NEPHROLOGY

SP920 PERSISTENT MICROSCOPIC HEMATURIA IN CHILDREN: CLINICAL AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL FEATURES

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Introduction and Aims: We analyzed the clinical and pathological features and prognosis of 106 children with persistent asymptomatic microscopic hematuria with or without nephritic range proteinuria.

Methods: This study is a retrospective study of the 106 children who were referred to

the Pediatric Nephrology outpatient clinics at the Marmara University Hospital from January, 2000 to December, 2013 for the evaluation of asymptomatic microscopic hematuria.

Results: Among 106 patients 69 patients (%65) were female and 37 patients (%35) were male. 106 children were divided into three groups: biopsy not performed isolated persistent microscopic hematuria, biopsy performed patients with non-proteinuric persistent hematuria and biopsy performed patients with hematuria and proteinuria. We performed renal biopsies on 14 patients. Of the five children with proteinuria, two had hereditary nephropathy (Alport syndrome or thin GBM) and two had focal segmental glomerulonephritis (FSGS). One biopsy specimen revealed non specific findings. Of the nine children without proteinuria, four had hereditary nephropathy, two had C3 glomerulopathy and three had non specific findings.

Conclusions: Long -term follow up must be done very carefully for isolated microscopic hematuria and renal biopsy should be done on selected cases