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Title: Acute post-infectious glomerulonephritis in adults

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Background and Aims :

Acute post-infectious glomerulonephritis (APIGN) is a reactive immunological disease. Its prevalence in industrialized countries is declining contrasting with developed ones. It is uncommon in adults but the prognosis may be reserved.

The aim of our study was to evaluate the epidemiological, clinical and histological features of APIGN as well as its prognosis,

Patients and methods :

A retrospective and descriptive study was conducted in our department. Were included all cases of histologically proven APIGN between December 2006 and December 2021.

**Chronic kidney disease :* GFR of less than 60 ml/min/1.73m2

*The nephritic syndrome is a clinical syndrome that presents as hematuria, elevated blood pressure, decreased urine output, and edema.

*benign APGIN : exudative endocapillary proliferation

*malignant APGIN : extra capillary proliferation >50 % of glomurulus

Results :

We had collected 42 cases.

The mean age was 37.7 ± 17.8 years. The sex ratio was 1.92. Therteen (33.95%) patients were diabetic and five of them had already a chronic kidney disease (CKD). APIGN was preceded by an nfection in 29 cases with an average interval of 10 ± 5 days. The most common site of infection was the respiratory tract (15 cases).

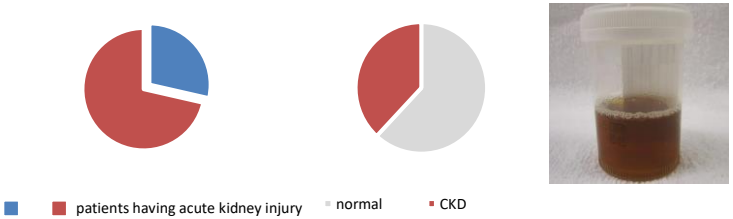
At presentation, 31 patients had nephritic syndrome and 17 had nephrotic-range proteinuria. Hematuria was observed in 97.6%, peripheral edema in 85.7% and hypertension in 80.9% of cases. Most patients (71.3%) had acute kidney injury and 10 (23.8%) patients required dialysis. Renal biopsy had shown benign acute glomerulonephritis in 35 cases and malignant form in 7 cases. An underlying nephropathy was found in 14 cases with mostly a diabetic nephropathy.

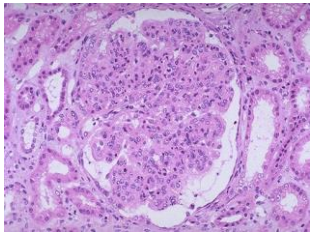
Corticosteroids were used in 3 cases of benign APIGN and 6 cases of malignant form.

During the follow-up, CKD was noted in 16(38.1%) patients including 9(21.4%) patients who progressed to end-stage renal disease.

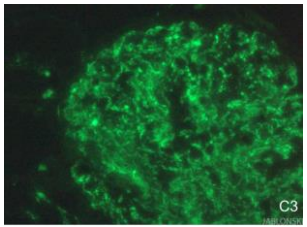
Poor prognostic factors were diabetes, the presence of an underlying nephropathy in the biopsy, acute kidney injury and the need for dialysis

Evolution





OM: HEx400
Exudative extracapillary proliferation



IF : starry sky sediment of C3 and IgG

Conclusion :

The APIGN is uncommon in adults, yet its prognosis may be reserved with progression to CKD.

The number of cases has been increasing for the last few years,hence it will be justfied to pay extra attention when facing infections leading to APIGN,