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Title	The Histopathological Pattern of Glomerulonephritis in a Group of Sudanese Children.
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Aim	The study was set out to determine the histopathological patterns of GN in children based on renal biopsy.
Materials & Methods	This retrospective descriptive study was conducted in two centers in Khartoum, Sudan. It included 150 children with GN, their clinical records, sections from paraffin blocks of renal biopsies and slides were reviewed to determine the disease histopathological pattern. Immuno- histochemical stains for IgG, IgM, IgA and C3a were performed in biopsies of 30 patients (20%). Peterson Chi-square test 95% confidence level for statistical significance was used.
Result	The mean age of patients was 10.25 ± 4.5 SD (range: 3 months to 18 years). Seventy one patients (47.3%) were males, and 79 (52.7%) were females. The commonest indications for renal biopsy were proteinuria (76.7%) and hematuria and mixed features (23.3%). The commonest types of GN were diffuse mesangioproliferative GN, detected in 25 patients (16.7%) followed by minimal change disease seen in 22 (14.7%) and focal segmental glomerulosclerosis (FSGS) in 19 patients (12.7%). The common type of secondary GN was lupus nephritis that was seen in 18 patients (12%).
Conclusion	The commonest type of primary GN documented in this study was mesangioproliferative GN while Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) was the commonest secondary type. This histopathological pattern of GN documented in this communication is in conformity with the existing literature.