Primary Focal Segmental Glomerulosclerosis in Adults: Presentation, Prevalence and Treatment outcomes in patients at Charlotte Maxeke Johannesburg Academic Hospital

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A Research Report submitted to the Faculty of Health Sciences, University of the Witwatersrand, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Medicine in Internal Medicine

Johannesburg, 2015
Declaration

I, Laila Suleman, declare that this research report is my own, unaided work. It is being submitted for the Degree of Master of Medicine. It has not been submitted for any degree or examination at this or any other university.

Laila Suleman

February 2015
Publications and Presentations arising from this research

- Poster presentation accepted at World Congress of Nephrology March 2015, Cape Town, South Africa
Ethical Considerations

Consent for this study was obtained from the Committee for Research on Human Subjects, University of Witwatersrand.

Ethics clearance certificate protocol number: M120526
Reference number: R 14/49 Dr Laila Suleman
Abstract

Introduction

The presenting features and treatment of patients with Primary Focal Segmental Glomerulosclerosis (FSGS) were characterised in this study.

Methods

Adults with primary FSGS at Charlotte Maxeke Johannesburg Hospital from 2001-2010 were reviewed. 38 patients were identified; 8 were lost to follow-up after presentation and 30 were further characterised in terms of outcomes. Analysis was performed of the clinical presentation, therapeutic and cumulative outcomes. A p<0.05 was significant.

Results

The prevalence of primary FSGS was 7.2%, Blacks constituted 86.8% of cases and 65.7% were male. Most patients presented with the nephrotic syndrome and the most common histological subtype was the Classical variant. Black patients diagnosed with the disorder were younger (p=0.002); and had a predominance of the collapsing variant (p=0.95). Remission with first-line therapy was achieved in 73% of patients. A lower Glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) at presentation and poor cumulative end-point was noted (p=0.94).

Conclusion

Primary FSGS is a not-uncommon glomerular disorder in the South African Black population. Black patients present at a younger age and a high proportion have the collapsing subtype.
Acknowledgements

- To my supervisors, Professor Saraladevi Naicker and Dr Malcolm Davies, thank you for your invaluable input and constant encouragement.

- To the Department of Pathology at the National Health Laboratory Service for providing me with the database of renal biopsies and histology reports.
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Appendices

- Appendix 1: Ethics Clearance Certificate
- Appendix 2: Letter of Permission from New England Journal of Medicine (NEJM) to use Figure in dissertation
Appendix 1

UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND JOHANNESBURG
Division of the Deputy Registrar (Research)

HUMAN RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE (MEDICAL)
R14/49 Dr Laila Suleman

CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE

PROJECT
Primary Focal Segmental Glomerulosclerosis in Adult: Presentation, Prevalence and Treatment Outcomes in Patients at CM Johannesburg Academic Hospital

INVESTIGATORS
Dr Laila Suleman.

DEPARTMENT
Department of Internal Medicine

DATE CONSIDERED
25/05/2012

DECISION OF THE COMMITTEE*
Approved unconditionally

Unless otherwise specified this ethical clearance is valid for 5 years and may be renewed upon application.

25/05/2012 CHAIRPERSON .......... (Professor PE Cleaton-Jones)

*Guidelines for written 'informed consent' attached where applicable cc:
Supervisor : Prof S Naicker

DECLARATION OF INVESTIGATOR(S)
To be completed in duplicate and ONE COPY returned to the Secretary at Room 1 0004, 10th Floor Senate House, University.
I/We fully understand the conditions under which I am/we are authorized to carry out the abovementioned research and I/we guarantee to ensure compliance with these conditions. Should any departure to be contemplated from the research procedure as approved I/we undertake to resubmit the protocol to the Committee.

I agree to a completion of a yearly progress report.

PLEASE QUOTE THE PROTOCOL NUMBER IN ALL ENQUIRIES...
Appendix 2

Permission to use images in dissertation

laila suleman <laila.suleman@gmail.com>  
Oct 15

to permissions

Good day

I am currently completing a Masters in Medicine thesis at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, South Africa and I would like to include an image from an article published in the NEJM. It is a review article entitled Medical Progress: Focal Segmental Glomerulosclerosis. Published in 2011 by D’Agati et al. In particular, I would like to use the images of the histological variants of FSGS in my dissertation. I looked over your rules on reuse of content within a dissertation and it does say that formal permission is not required from the Massachusetts Medical Society; however I would still like to confirm that I may go ahead before I include these images. I will of course print the credit line: Reproduced with permission from (scientific reference citation), Copyright Massachusetts Medical Society. Your feedback would be greatly appreciated.

Kind Regards

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Oct 16

to me

Dear Laila,

Thank you for your email. Your use would be covered, and would not require a formal license.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Moran

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