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Primary focal segmental glomerulosclerosis in adults: presentation, prevalence and treatment outcomes in patients at Charlotte Maxeke Johannesburg Academic Hospital

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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

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Division of the Deputy Registrar (Research)

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

CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE	M120526
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

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Appendix 2

Permission to use images in dissertation

Inbox x

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

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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.
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