

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

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

Table of Contents

Declaration	I
Publications and Presentations	II
Ethical Considerations	III
Abstract	IV
Acknowledgements	V
Table of Contents	VI
List of Tables	IX
List of Figures	X
Appendices	XI
1. Background: Primary Focal Segmental Glomerulosclerosis	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 FSGS and Chronic Kidney Disease	1
1.3 Pathogenesis of FSGS	2
1.4 Classification of FSGS	2
1.5 Secondary FSGS	3
1.6 Histological Variants of FSGS	4
1.7 Epidemiology of FSGS	7
1.8 Clinical Presentation of FSGS	7
1.9 Treatment of FSGS	7
1.10 The South African Perspective of FSGS	9
1.11 Rationale for Study	10
1.12 Aim of Study	11
1.13 Study Objectives	11

2. Methods	13
2.1 Study Description	13
2.2 Study Population	13
2.3 Inclusion Criteria	13
2.4 Exclusion Criteria	14
2.5 Data Extraction	14
2.6 Definitions	15
2.7 Statistical Analysis	16
3. Results	17
3.1 The Epidemiology and Presenting Features of Primary FSGS	17
3.1.1 The Epidemiology of FSGS	17
3.1.2 The Presenting Features of FSGS	17
3.1.3 The Role of Gender in the Presentation of FSGS	20
3.1.4 Differences in Presentation of FSGS by Race	23
3.1.5 Presentation of the Histological Variants of FSGS	28
3.2 The Treatment of Primary FSGS	30
3.2.1 Therapy for Primary FSGS	30
3.2.2 The Role of Presenting Features in Determining Response to Therapy	33
3.2.3 The Role of Gender in Determining Treatment Outcomes	34
3.2.4 Differences in Treatment Outcomes by Race	35
3.2.5 Histological Variants and Response to Therapy	36
3.3 Long Term Outcomes and Survival of Primary FSGS	37
3.3.1 Outcomes of Patients with FSGS	37
3.3.2 Comparison of Cumulative Outcomes by Clinical Presentation	38
3.3.3 The Role of Gender in Cumulative Survival	41
3.3.4 Differences in Survival by Race	42

3.3.5 The Role of Histological Variant in Predicting Cumulative Survival	44
4. Discussion	47
4.1 The Epidemiology and Presenting Features of Primary FSGS	47
4.1.1 The Epidemiology of FSGS	47
4.1.2 The Presenting Features of FSGS	48
4.1.3 The Role of Gender in the Presentation of FSGS	50
4.1.4 Differences in Presentation of FSGS by Race	51
4.1.5 Presentation of the Histological Variants of FSGS	51
4.2 The Treatment of Primary FSGS	52
4.2.1 Therapy for Primary FSGS	52
4.2.2 The Role of Presenting Features in Determining Response to Therapy	53
4.2.3 The Role of Gender in Determining Treatment Outcomes	54
4.2.4 Differences in Treatment Outcomes by Race	54
4.2.5 Histological Variants and Response to Therapy	54
4.3 Long Term Outcomes and Survival of Primary FSGS	55
4.3.1 Outcomes in Patients with FSGS	55
4.3.2 Comparison of Cumulative Outcomes by Clinical Presentation	55
4.3.3 The Role of Gender in Cumulative Outcome	56
4.3.4 Differences in Survival by Race	56
4.3.5 The Role of Histological Variant in Predicting Cumulative Survival	56
5. Conclusion	58
6. Limitations of Study	59
7. Future Studies	60
8. References	61

List of Tables

Table 1.6.1 Factors Predicting Poor Prognosis in Primary FSGS	5
Table 1.9.1 Therapy Guidelines and Outcomes	9
Table 3.1.2.1 Patient Demographics, Indication for Biopsy and Histological Variant of FSGS	18
Table 3.1.2.2 Presenting Features of FSGS	20
Table 3.1.3.1 Comparison of Males and Females by Presenting Parameters	20
Table 3.1.4.1 Comparison of Presenting Parameters in Black and Non-Black patients	24
Table 3.1.5.1 Comparison of Presenting Features by Histological Variant	28
Table 3.1.5.2 Comparison of Collapsing with Classical Variant by Clinical Presentation	29
Table 3.2.1.1 Treatment of FSGS	31
Table 3.2.1.2 Duration of Therapy and Follow-up of FSGS	33
Table 3.2.2.1 Comparison of Remission Status by Presenting Parameters	34
Table 3.3.2.1 Comparison of Survival Groups by Presenting Features	39

List of Figures

Figure 1.6.1 Histological Variants of FSGS	6
Figure 3.1.2.1 Bar graph Representation of Variables by Percentage	19
Figure 3.1.3.1 Comparison of Haemoglobin in Males and Females	21
Figure 3.1.3.2 Comparison of Males and Females by Indication for Biopsy	22
Figure 3.1.3.3 Comparison of Numbers of Males and Females by Histological Variant	23
Figure 3.1.4.1 Ages of Black and Non-Black patients	24
Figure 3.1.4.2 Comparison of Race Groups by Indication for Biopsy	25
Figure 3.1.4.3 Comparison of Blacks and Non-Blacks by Histological Variant	26
Figure 3.1.4.4 Comparison of Black and Non-Black patients by Collapsing vs Non-collapsing subtype	27
Figure 3.1.5.1 Comparison of White Cell Count in Collapsing and Classical Variant	30
Figure 3.2.1.1 Therapy in patients with FSGS	31
Figure 3.2.1.2 Remission status in FSGS	32
Figure 3.2.3.1 Comparison of Females and Males by Remission Status	35
Figure 3.2.4.1 Comparison of Black and Non-Black patients by Remission Status	36
Figure 3.2.5.1 Comparison of Collapsing and Non-Collapsing Variant by Remission Status	37
Figure 3.3.1.1 Total number of patients who developed CKD or Death	38
Figure 3.3.2.1 Comparison of Cumulative Outcomes by eGFR	40
Figure 3.3.3.1 Comparison of Cumulative Outcome by Sex	41
Figure 3.3.3.2 Kaplan Meier Survival curve for Males & Females	42
Figure 3.3.3.1 Comparison of Survival in Blacks and Non-Blacks	43
Figure 3.3.3.2 Kaplan Meier Survival curve of Blacks and Non-Blacks	44
Figure 3.3.4.1 Comparison of Survival by Histological Variant	45
Figure 3.3.4.2 Kaplan Meier Survival curve of Histological Variants	46

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)
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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



laila suleman <laila.suleman@gmail.com>

Oct
15

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