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Renal biopsy, indications and results: about 431 cases

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The histological analysis of renal parenchyma obtained by renal biopsy is necessary for the diagnosis and monitoring of renal pathologies, whether acute or chronic. Since its first description in 1951 by Iversen and Brun, The technique has significantly improved over the past two decades as a result of the introduction of ultrasonography and automated-gun biopsy devices, and made this technique more reliable with a low rate of complications. Optical microscopy, immunofluorescence and in some cases electron

microscopy should be performed. Nephrotic syndrome is the most common form of presentation of kidney disease in our patients of all ages. It represents the first indication of the renal biopsy in our experience, with a frequency of 58%. The analysis of our results from renal biopsy shows that the first causes of nephrotic syndrome are respectively; focal and segmental hyalinosis glomerulosclerosis (FSGS), membranous glomerulonephritis, and minimal change nephrotic syndrome (MCNS).

Biography

Seba Atmane has completed the diploma of Doctor in Medicine from University of Algiers in 1983. He earned CES of Nephrology from the University RENE DESCARTES Paris in 1986. He is the Professor and Head of Department at Centre hospitalo-universitaire de Tizi Ouzou.

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