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**THE STUDY OF THE COURSE AND OUTCOMES  
OF LUPUS NEPHRITIS IN CHILDREN**

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**Relevance.** Lupus nephritis is a rare autoimmune disease that has a high morbidity rate and such intense symptoms that lead to death if not treated right. It's important to study the course and factors influencing on short-term and long-term outcomes of the disease.

**Aim:** to study the course and outcomes of the rare disease lupus nephritis in children not older than 17.

**Materials and methods.** Observational and descriptive studies based on the data obtained from medical records of patients in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Children's hospital in Minsk from the nephrology department, the inclusion criterion was for patients less than 18 yo that have biopsy proved lupus nephritis.

**Results and their discussion.** All 42 patients were eligible to the study, 5 of them were males (11.9%). Ages vary between 7 till 17 with the median being 15.

The main cardiovascular disease was hypertrophy of the myocardium with a percentage of 31.5 percent and left ventricular mass index, we use special tablets according to the age and gender in all cases with a median of 0.35 with a max of 0.54 in a 15 year old patient and a min of 0.24 in a 16 year old. 28 out of 42 patients suffered from Polyarthralgia and polyarthritis (mostly affecting the most active joints of the body including but not limited to knuckles, knees, elbows, wrists etc...) with 10 percent of them being males. Further more, 100 percent of the patients suffered some sort of a blood anomaly (changes in the blood test that were taken for every patient separately, including but not limited to immunological changes, cholesterol levels, anemia etc...) as an example 36% of the patients had increased cholesterol levels in blood and about 10% of them were males while 15% of the overall patients had low levels of HDL (high density lipoproteins) which promotes heart diseases (coronary heart disease, cerebrovascular disease etc.) while about 8.5% had increased levels of uric acid in the blood 25% of them being males and 14% of all patients had diabetes Mellitus males being 25% of all the overall patients and 35 percent of the patients suffered from herpes. About 21% of the patients suffered from Antiphospholipid Syndrome. All patients received standard protocol of immunosuppression induction and maintains therapy.

3 (7.14%) underwent a kidney transplant due to end stage renal disease. And one of the patients died after transplantation (33.33%) due to infection.

**Conclusion:** the development of chronic renal failure is inevitable but can be slowed down by undergoing cyclophosphamides as well as steroids and cyclosporines, knowing that the cause of death is sepsis after renal transplantation, 1, the short term outcomes are infections, while the long term outcomes are chronic renal failure and myocardial hypertrophy.